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VOL. XVI.

LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR, FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

By the Author of "The World and the Cloister," &c , &c., &:.

CHAPTER XVI.-DO ROLLING STONES EVER GATHER MOSS!-THE TORQUAY LODGING HOUSE.

Back in England-back to the old familiar place; this going back to the old place comprises a great deal that is very sad and painful sometimes, as you well know, gentleman or lady reader, if you have left that old place with the hope of mending your health or your pockets. Ah, it is not at all a pleasant thing, I can assure you, this coming back, especially it you have old scenes with the hope of doing better in the new.

As long as the world lasts there will be cen sorious, uncharitable people, who must find fault with their neighbor, and the way he manages his affairs; and, at the same time, these sort of people are the very last who will give him a helping hand, though they can make a dozen trite remarks-such as that of the amiable Rochefoucauld, who said that ' misfortune was but another word for imprudence;' or the well known proverb, Rolling stones gather no moss, &c.

Well, you see, Marion had a little of this sort of thing to endure. She had been a bit of a rolling stone in her way; and there were some two or three self-styled friends who, having previously ridiculed the idea of going to Ireland, and dragging old Mr. Craig with her, when she could as easily have got a situation in England, were now quite ready to find out that she bad best have stayed at home, till she proved to them that she had really gathered a little moss, as she had a hundred pounds in her possession.

And what was she going to do with it! surely stay quietly in London, and seek another live with them, and that-thus you could get to situation,

Nothing of the sort; my health is breaking under constant exposure to the weather. I shall buy a little furniture, take a small cottage in the country, let part of it, and give lessons;thus I can live comfortably, and support my fa ther till better days shall come.3

All very foolish, growled the catechist; vou'll not be able to bear strangers about you when you get them. Suppose your father were throwing her arms around his neck, she exbreak up still more than at present, what then !"

'Ay, what then, suppose the moon were to fall from the sky ?' rejoined Marion, though, annoved at the discouragement given to her, she immediately added, somewhat gravely, 'Do you not think it a better thing to encourage young people, than cast down their spirits by a thousand suppositions which, after all, may never come to pass? I may not succeed; it I do, I shall prefer a quiet country life to that which I must lead in Loudon. Therefore, please dou't imagine for me horrors which may never exist."

The end of it all was that, a fortnight after her arrival in London, Marion prepared for her journey into Devonshire, Herbert and Lilian having vainly endeavored to make her change her resolution, and, leaving Mr. Craig on their hands, retire immediately to Namur, as the good nuns had consented to receive her without a pen-

Marion, however, would not hear of it; the poor old man, half in his dotage, clung to her with a childlike confidence. Should she leave him, when perhaps a little, only a little longer inteference on her part?

Poor Mr. Craig, he had overheard this offer. so kindly meant on the part of Herbert; he had he was uneasy, she might be over-persuaded, he thought; what if she should have tired of hun? head. And so, when evening came, he sat apart thinking of the past-of old days, when he was a rich man in Manchester-of his rash speculations, by which he had risked his large property -of the holy of which he had been guilty, in eter, on the way to Torquay. not drawing in his expenses whilst there had been yet time to retrieve his shattered fortunes-of ther she should not have selected some wateringthe tremendous crisis, caused by the depression then of all the dark trying scenes of the last two on second considerations, she changed her years-and he asked himself the painful ques- mind. tion, 'Was he living too long for Marion? But ! thought as he sat there beside the window, a few slandard of perfection, that she should feel in state of those who have been rich, and then by to those now above you as to worldly means.

nights before they left London, with his vener- this way; but then, noor girl, she was so often and bitter thought; whilst Marion, whose active mind never allowed her to be idle long, was busying herself in those various occupations which have to be made when about to leave home .-At last her work was finished, the sunlight was dying away, tinting with its golden radiance the clear blue heavens, clear despite the London smoke, and shedding a bright crimson tint over the bowed-down head of her father.

What makes him so triste to-night?' she said to herself; 'he is seldom so quiet; and I bave been so busy both with head and hands, I have quite forgotten my poor dear charge.'

Then advancing to his side, and stooping down so low that her bright golden curls mingled with his silver locks, she kissed his brow saying-

have so long forgotten to talk to you.

'Nothing is the matter, love, except that my heart is very sad.'

'And why sadder than usual?' she said. 'I think we ought to be more cheerful.

'I am thinking about this change, Marton ;all. I feel my poverty now, Marion, more keenly

'What do you mean, papa? What has Herbert to do with us, or why should you feel our poverty more than ever? it has been much worse than at the present moment, gloomy as the future may be.'

'It has thus much to do, child, that now, when age is creeping fast over me, I have to give up even the poor home I have enjoyed with you, and reconcile myself to seek a home with Her-

'With Herbert, papa! what can you be thinking of? exclaimed Marion.

Did I not overhear Lilian saying this very afternoon that she and Herbert wished I would Namur at once?' said the old man, looking up at his daughter with a something of anger in his

A sudden light flashed upon Marion; she was, however, much shocked at the utter want of intelligence now betrayed by her father, who had evidently taken it into his head that she was making preparations to go into a convent instead

'Mr dearest father, what can have made you think that this idea of poor Lilian's would ever be acted upon! It was her wish, not mine .-Why make yourself so miserable? Never have I been otherwise than cheerful and contented, leaving the future always in the hands of God; besides, do you forget that we both leave Lon-don together for Det mishire on Wednesday

For a moment the old man mused, as if striving to collect his scattered thoughts, then he placed his hand to his forehead, and suddenly his face lighted up.

'Ah, yes,' he'said; 'I remember now, love; how very stunid of me to forget it. And here have I been making myself so miserable, because I thought you were going to leave your poor old father. Yet, darling, he added, a sorrowful look again passing over his face, it is a sad, sad of your being happy in your own way.'

'You, dear old father, will you be quiet, and let me talk? said Marion speaking in the coaxchild. 'I am happy in my own way; there, will that content you? I am quite happy at thinking that we are both going to the beautiful heard, too, Marion's rejection of the offer; still country. It is only you who will make me the reverse, if you take such silly ideas into your

> Thus gently combatting with her father's infirmity, the good Marion soothed away his trouble; and the next day but one, early in the bright spring morning, they left London for Ex-

It had been a moot point with Marion whe-

You see she was no saint, this Marion that we however good he might be. Thus much, and a house at Bowden. It was very natural, you vain.

able head bent down on his hands, buried in deep | below the mark. Bad enough, she thought, for those cold-hearted people to know that I have to give lessons; but more terrible still, were I to get them, or any of their friends, into my own house,'

> So it was, then, that she determined on removing to Torquay—a place to which she was quite a stranger, but of the beauties of which she had heard much.

Those who know the road between Yeovil and Exeter will bear witness with us as to the beauty of the scenery; but can there be a loveher scene than that between Exeter and Torquay, with the noble sea and over-hanging cliffs greeting the eye at every turn in the road?

At last the journey is over; and, gazing from the window, Marion beholds, a little distance What is the matter, papa? What makes from the station, cliffs covered with creeping you so sad to-night? Why, shame on me to plants, and crowned with a cluster of white villas, hanging as it were between earth and heaven.

'What a lovely spot!' involuntarily burst from her lips; and lovely it was, especially viewed in the soft sunset of that fair May evening, the light fleecy clouds breaking here and Herbert is very good, but only a son-in-law after there, and the clear blue of the horizon, dyed with its own gorgeous hues, shedding a golden ight on the broad and beautiful bay.

> For that one night Marion put up at the Queen's Hotel, facing which arose a chili covered with the wild primrose and profusion of creeping plants.

> Early in the morning she sallied forth to explore the place, and engaged a cheap lodging in the Avenue Road till she could meet with a habitation, which she very quickly found on the cliffs. It was a pretty cottage, affording just sufficient rooms for herself, her father, and a servant, and also for one family. This cottage she furnished in the simplest manner; but everything was next and clean, so that her rooms did not stand long unlet, and even felched a good

> So far all was couleur de rose, and Marion's spirits were high; but of course her new life had its drawbacks, and she will find out what they are quite soon enough.

> Marion was wholly inexperienced, had never been accustomed to have strangers about her before. It won't exactly do, she thinks, to take for a guide as to charges that hard woman with Road. Marion considered her charges extortionate, and so they were.

· Would she not make a reduction in her bill?' Marion suggested, somewhat timidly.

'No; she should insist on the whole amount,' which Marion paid with great disgust, considering herself imposed on, and no longer wondering that barsh things were said about persons who let their houses not being always very honorable; for the world, unhappily, views things en masse but too often.

Owing to her Catholicism becoming quickly known, Marion found it extremely difficult to get pupils, as she had expected, so that you see she was thrown rather too much on the little her house would do for her here; thus was the first shadow thrown over her path, in her otherwise Jeasant home.

The once rich Miss Craig, too, could not so utterly forget the past as to like the employment thing to keep you struggling on with me, instead | which fell to her lot in the kitchen; she felt herself painfully above her present position; and though she strove perpetually to call to mind the humble employments of those privileged ones in endurance would settle everything without any ing tone one would adopt when talking to a the lowly house at Nazareth, still her sensitive nature shrunk oftentimes from the performance of such servile duties.

Broken down rich people!' Alas, alas, how much of human misery do not these words comprehend! Bad enough, hard enough, are the trials of poverty for those who have never known the comfort which wealth can bestow. Very trying is it to the poor lady or gentleman -the clerk, the governess, the artist or the author-to keep up that respectable appearance which they must of necessity maintain, for an outward share of respectability is all the world to them. And there are few who will not deny that such as place in Lancashire-such as Lytham or Black- | these have oftentimes more to suffer, and far in the cotton trade-his own bankruptcy-and pool-as the scene of her future labors; but, more difficulty in getting employment, than the working classes, if the latter be but industrious and sober; for it is an undoubted fact, that persons who minister to what we may term the no; he dashed away the thought as quickly as it are telling you about. I question whether, if in luxuries of those above them in a worldly point own peculiar difficulties—and Marion gradually had entered his head; his Marion was true as the end she does get to Namur, she won't find of view, have far more to encounter than those steel. He was confident she would not desert that there is a terrible amount of work to be whose lot it is to contribute to their necessities. meet with kind-hearfed souls, chary of giving him in the evening of his days, to follow out her done; for the plain fact was, she would not re- Take, for instance, the domestic servant and the views just a little quicker. Herbert was very turn to Lancashire lest she should come in con- accomplished lady, each in quest of employment. good, and Lilian was his Lilian as well as Ma- tact with any of their former Manchester ac- If the former be but industrious and civil, never oftener, poor Marion, will your delicate frame, end of the room; 'I thought you too wise. rion; but Lilian is married, and cannot do in her quaintances, who had all of a sudden forgotten, need she lack a good situation; whilst hundreds so unused to such active employment, bend behusband's home just as she would do were she when his bankruptcy took place, that they had of poor governesses and lady artists, with all the neath the yoke imposed by those who will never single; he should not like, he was sure he should ever styled themselves her father's friends, and refined and delicate feelings which education think of sparing you; - far oftener, unless you personal feeling at the bottom of it; one-half-innot like, to live in the house of his son-in-law, been sumptuously regaled by him in his rich bestows and strengthens, seek it oftentimes in become utterly dead to self, will your proud these wholesale: sweeping condemnations are

some bideous catastrophe are plunged in poverty, such as was that of poor Marion Craig. How much to learn, how much to suffer, how much of human feeling to subdue! We have said why she did not choose a place rising to notoriety, like that pretty Lytham, with its almost entirely Catholic population; honest, kindhearted Lancashire folks, who would have welcomed her so heartily amongst them. Well, I have told you humble enough to make up her mind to encounter | in his behalf, that he had procured from a friend. the Manchester people, her own former acquaintances, many of whom patronise Lytham and Blackpool, and so went to Torquay instead.

HRONICLE.

Ab, Marion, Marion, all this rebellion of your proud heart is vain; for how true are those words of the author of that inmitable work,-The Following of Christ :"- Dispose and order all thinks according as thou wilt, and as seems best to thee, and thou shalt still find something to suffer, either willingly or unwillingly, and so thou shalt still find the cross.' So it was that one bright summer evening, just after the trains had come in, there was a sharp ring at the hall bell. The maid was asked what apartments were to let, and, with a burning flush suffusing her cheeks, Marion came forward and recognised an old acquaintance of her father's, accompanied by his wife and two daughters.

An exclamation of surprise burst from their ips; and then the painful question was asked, Were they staying at Torquay? how long had they been there? they were so glad to meet them again.

Come, Marion, it is surely time to lay aside your pride, for you must disclose the truth, and accept the humiliation which has come to you quite without your seeking for it; for you have wandered a great many miles from your old place, lest you should encounter any of those you knew in your rich happy home at Bowden; and yet here they are in Torquay, and, amongst many other houses with bills in the windows, have come to you after all.

A really kind-hearted family, though, were these Howards, and sorry did they feel that they had not at once comprehended that Miss Craig had come down so low in the world, as far as money matters went, as to let lodgings; so, affecting not to notice the confusion of this poor proud Marion, as she faltered out that her father and herself held the house, but that they let part out it. whom she had lodged herself in the Avenue of it off, they asked her terms for the ensuing month. Un hearing which, the rooms were immediately engaged; and whilst they returned to the station to give orders about their luggage, Marion, smothering the sigh which rose to her lips, prepared for the accommodation of those who had once felt themselves honored by the acquaintanceship of persons who had been infinitely above them in point of worldly wealth.

There is no doubt, however, but that Mr. and Mrs. Howard would have passed by Torre Cottage, had they known who were its occupants .-There was something inexpressibly annoying, said the lady, ' in the thought of that delicate, accomplished Marion having to cook and superintend things for them.' There was no help, however, and before night they were installed in their temporary home.

To their astonishment they were not many days in Marion's house before they discovered a kindly wish to save her trouble, Mrs Howard kept as plain a table as possible; but Marion surmised the reason, and Mrs. Howard expressed her wonder, when several little delicacies occasionally appeared on the table, that the formerly in the Strand with whom she lived last year, and pen to paper again. who had never occupied the position of a lady

Mr. Craig's belplessness and imbeculity, too, their departure from the house in the shape of a hamper containing three dozen of choice wines Byron, gifted as he undoubtedly was, was treatfor himself, and a token of friendship for his ed by them, and how keenly he felt their spite to daughter. Marion had perforce made a step in abuse; and as Lilian noticed the effect the atroadvance; she would now as soon have any of the clously false article had upon her husband, she Manchester people as strangers - perhaps dreaded what the consequences might be to sooner; for they might exercise a little more for- membering as she did how similar articles have bearance towards her than the latter would be ready to do.

However, let us leave her for a while, merely adding, that there is nothing which brings not its at the door, and immediately afterwards them finds out what hers will be. She will not always trouble, or with those whose minds are refined enough to treat with her as an equal. No; far heart, owning its own weakness, fail, because emanations from disappointed authors. 22 And great deal more, the poor old gentleman had know, though not in accordance with Marion's. But worse, far worse still than this, is the you cannot brook being addressed as an inferior after all, the public really go so little by the re-

CHAPTER XVII.-HOW HERBERT'S FIRST EST WAS REVIEWED -A FEW WORDSTTO KOCK. BEGINNERS.

Slowly, though surely, the Leslies behalf break in the clouds that had hung over their Er tunes, and a bright gleam shone through, p vealing the silver lining 'en c th.

Mr. Richmond man proved himself a warm friend; had recommended others to Herbert's why she did not go there; she was not quite studio; and, moreover, had labored so streamousau introduction, to one of the leading periodicals, and thus the first of Herbert's papers on the home arts was already in type. For these he was zube paid a given sum weekly, which suffices to remove them to a more comfortable lodging ; and Lilian consoled herself with the hope that, at movery great distance of time, she should be able to release Marion from the hard life she was aware she was leading at Torquay; and, if her father should still cling to her sister as hitherto, who could at least, have the happiness of knowing that her own brighter prospects would help considerably to the amelioration of their sorrows, for some had determined that they should share one common home. Mr. Richmond had also let them. into much of the manouvring which, as in everything else, lies hidden under the surface in king literary profession; had bid him not be decouraged, but push energetically forward; telling him to remember that true talent never exists without a corresponding energy and perse-

At last the first portion of the article written by Herbert appeared. The first! and remerober, O reader, how much depended on his auxcess for the long future spread before himeither one of three things; a sort of mediocre success, which should snatch him from the misery which surrounded himself, his beloved Lilian, and her family, and establish his claims in some degree as a worthy claimant on public favor, both as an artist and an author; an utter failure, the result of which would be extremely hurtful to him in both capacities, and would even leave himworse off than in his original position; or a brikliant success, such as falls to the lot only of 2 favored few, and is too often not so much ihm result of any peculiarly striking talent as of some: fortuitous chance, unusual good fortune, or even of some powerful interest, in a country in which so very little is accomplished, unfortunately, on h.

It happened, then, that on one pleasant September morning, just as Herbert was making how preparations for going to his studio, the fires. number of the --- Magazine was sent him, per post, from the publisher, accompanied by couple of newspapers. He opened, of course with the nervous eagerness which a young author. is sure to feel, the magazine in question; windst: the delighted Lilian, her big black eyes beaming with pleasure, leaned over his shoulder; for now content with hearing Herbert read his article aloud, she needs must read it too. Their he opened one of the newspapers, feeling confidenced that he should there see, as indeed there was a review of that article of his which he had mor perused with so much delight. What did he seeflowever but half a column pregnant with all there spiteful satire with which the reviewer's pen inc. comes envenomed when he wishes to cut up. as the term goes. Not only was poor Her that an utter change had come over her. With bert's article abused through thick and thing as points perhaps where it might be justly assailable but where praise ought duly to have been metel out it was withheld. He knew nothing of the subject concerning which he wrote; he was wrong on every point; and the reviewer enders rich young lady knew how to watch over the by odvising him to study the matter at issue from comforts of her lodgers better than that person its first elements before he should venture to nice

All know how that poor, talented creature Keats was affected by the lash of the reviewer how he allowed the unmerited abuse he had rewon their hearty sympathy. It was shown after ceived to have such an effect upon him that 🐲 was the cause of his death; how that noble affected those to whom we have alluded. Entunately, just as Herbeit's fit of anger subsides into one of melancholy, she heard a double knors. kind friend Mr. Richmond entered the room, before whom she placed the obnoxious paragraph.

> 'Why, Leslie, you surely don't mean to let me see, you cast down for a piece of low spite like that, he said, tossing the paper to the further Why, any person can see from the wholesale castigation levelled at your work, that there are liviews, many persons never troubling to read thems

at all, that they never do the harm you foolish young authors are apt to imagine. If a reviewer glad to see a fuvorable review-it is natural it a Roman Catholic. should be so. But you must get over this silly fit, Herbert: I shall advise you to lay aside the owing to the Church's teaching-shame be to be disturbed by every reviewer who may take it into his head to be spiteful.

'And do you really believe, Mr. Richmond. that a thing-a rascally article like that, said though I suppose you will forbid me to hold any Herbert, pointing to the crushed paper on the intercourse with her.' floor, ' is not calculated to do a deadly injury to the reputation of a rising author?

'On my conscience, no,' replied his friend,most emphatically no; the very thing speaks knows what will become of her, unless I can lay for itself as the invective of some interested person whom you have perhaps unwittingly offended -not a fair review, cabuly and dispassionately the money will come from ; she'll get no pension written. Come now, promise me before I leave you that you'll view such matters in their true light; these are rubs which you must expect in this fair-dealing, kindly world of ours, and if believed your daughter called to quit the world, you take them in this way, I shall expect you receive her portionless within their walls. But will copy the example of that foolish fellow Keats so that the sooner you lay aside the pen the better; I for one would not help you on your

Oh, look here, Herbert; read this,' exclaimed Lilian, who, whilst Mr. Richmond was talking, had had the curiosity to open other paper, which her husband in his anger had thrown aside : see, now, there is something here to make amends for all that tirade which has annoyed you so much:' and she forthwith read a very fair review, neither lauding Herbert's article up to the skies nor condemning with faint praise, but one which did justice both to the head and heart of him who penned it, and who concluded by wishing a Godspeed to the efforts of the young author whose production bid fair for future suc-

We will leave them for a while, first remarking that Herbert resolved to treat henceforth such articles with the contempt they deserve, and strive his best to win his way and earn public favor both by pencil and by pen; whilst Lilian builds up chateaux en Espagne for herse f and Marion, wishing-oh, vainly wishing-that that dear, good Marion would content herself with leading a good life in the world, and not run away and leave her just when they might all be so happy.

Just one word, Miss or Master who may read our pages. Take warning by Herbert's anger and folly. This is a very hard world for young people to make their way in, and you will require great perseverance and industry on your part. whatever be the occupation to which you devote yourself. Even our very friends may sometimes be obstacles in the way; for you know Holy Writ itself says: " No man is a prophet in his own country." And if you show any particular talent, never mind in what way, there will be many discouraging things said to you, the young beginner, who of all others need kindly and encouraging words. But never mind whether the obstacles come from friend or foe, so that your own conscience tells you that you are right; fight on, do the battle of life well, and you will surely succeed in some degree in the end.

Only be sure of one thing, and that is, that you are not fighting in the world if God calls you out of it-supposing always there be no impediment, such as want of health or discharge of filial duty; and then, you know, whatever your desire might be, it may be taken for granted that gently,-never think of folding up in a napkin the talent God may have given you, -and set out with two things in your mind, which you must always keep in view-namely, that there will be much to discourage and cast you down-this you must strenuously fight against; secondly, that it is quite right, and in accordance with the laws of reason and religion, for you to pursue diligently every lawful and just calling. Win your way honorably in the world if you can, acquire a place in society if in your power; so long as you earn it by no dishonorable means, you have every right and title so to do.

THE CLOISTER.

Now, Mrs. Bowring, this really is too bad,' said Marion to a lady somewhat about middle and slanders of ages. This slander was seized upon life; ' here you have been telling me you are going to stop six weeks longer than you intended, because you do not feel as if you were in lodgings and that everything has been conducted with so much honor as to your bills and other matters, and yet you will leave me with the uncomfortable impression that, had you known I had been a Roman Catholic, as you call me, you would never have come to live in my house at all.' Oh no, my dear Miss Craig, my prejudices

do not extend quite so far,' replied the lady; but it was a bit of a turn to me. I thought you an Anglican.

But, my dear Mrs. Bowring,' replied Marion, your face has fallen to an angle of forty degrees since I told you the fearful news. Now, from any one of Low-Church tendencies I might | ning to end a baseless fabrication. We challenge have expected something of the sort, but not from a lady who uses our own beautiful book of the Imitation, and who approximates so closely to us as you do.

But, indeed, Miss Craig,' said the lady, who the reader must understand, had but just discovered Marion's Catholicity, 'you do not know half the things which have come to my knowledge about the Roman Catholics. I am sure I cannot tell you what I have suffered since that self-willed girl of mine threw of her own faith; however, she will be here in a few days, poor Maud; and here Mrs Bowring sighed deeply .-How little I thought any child of mine would ever be a Catholic;—but I was saying, Miss day (where we conselves saw it) on the parlor table, Craig, you don't know half as much as I know charge mat it was under the rev. mother's about them.

'Oh, how ridiculous, Mrs. Bowring,' said Marion, with a hearty laugh: 'how very ridiculous to maintain that! I, baptised in the Church and reared in a convent school, do not know my rethose conventual foundations; hence the reason why
ligion as well as you do—what can you be thinkreared in a convent school, do not know my resgainst them. The inmates are all busily engaged alienate and outrage the only party in the House of pension Act.

said the lady, with great gravity; 'you, know young authors are apt to imagine. It areviewer said the lady, with great gravity; you know children of the rich and of the poor. They feed the inclined to act gracefully, well and good; I not what awful places those same convents are hungry and moisten the parched lips of the destitute. suppose there never lived an author who was not I like you so much that I am quite sorry you are They visit the sick whether in or out of the hospitals.

'Ah, me ! and all the little good I possess is pen, if you are going to let your peace of mind me that I have not put it to greater profit, said dom of the laws to their saving charge. They bring Marion. But you quite astonish me, Mrs. Bowring; I should not have thought you so full of prejudice. I quite long to see Miss Maud ;-

Oh, no; you may talk to her as much as you please, responded the ldy. 'The harm is done now, but her father has disinherited her. Heaven by something for her. She is talking of a convent too. Well, I don't know where she thinks from us, I am quite sure.

Dear Mrs. Bowring,' said Marion. 'the charity of many of our sisterboods would, if they why do you speak so harshly of them, you who can know so very little save by hearsay, which speaks with so slanderous a tongue?

(To be continued).

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

DIOCESE OF ELPHIN. - The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooley, Bi hop of Elphin, has conferred the holy order of priesthood on the Rev. P. Macdonogh and the Rev J. O'Beirne, the former of whom has been appointed to the mission of Athlone, and the latter to Roscommon. The Rev. Christopher O'Connor has been transferred from Roscommon to Ahamlish;the Rev. J. O'Brien from Ahamlish to Strokestown; and the Rev. Father Egan from Athlone to Curraghcrow. - Sligo Champion.

A COADJUTOR FOR KILMACDUAGH, -In consequence of the falling health of the Most Rev. Dr. Fallon, Lord Bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, the appointment of a coadjutor to assist his lordship having become necessary, the on the 15th inst. for the purpose of recommending three ecclesiastics to His Holiness the Pope, from whom the court of Rome may select one to fill this highly dignified and responsible position. Immediately after the conclusion of Mass, and when the laity had left the church, the voting of the assembled priests was taken with the following result :- Very Rev. T. Shannon, P.P., V.G., dignissimus; Very Rev J. Sheeban, P.P., V.G., dignoir; Rev. J. Connolly, P.P., dignus .- Galway Vindicator.

NEW CHURCH IN CARRICKMACROSS - In Carrickmacross, the capital of historic Farney, there will be solemnly opened for Divine worship certainly one of the most beautiful churches ever erected in Ireland. It is to be dedicated to God, under the patronade of St. Joseph, and is pre-eminently the chef d'œuvre of its gifted architect, J. J. M'Carthy. Its interior is yet undecorated, and its spire unfinished, yet nearly eleven thousand pounds have been already expended on it. It is not only a just tribute to the indomitable spirit and energy both of the clergy and people of Carrickmacross-not only a striking proof of the vitality of Catholicity in Ireland-but, moreover, a lesson to statesmen, at the present time particularly, to state, that in the same parish there has been expended in erecting Catholic places of worship more than thirteen thousand pounds within the last five years. Eighteen out of every twenty of the population of the parish profess the Catholic faith. They are for the most part poor, and all of them tenants at will of English absentee landlords, nope of whom. with the exception of Lord Bath's generous donation of £300, even contributed a shilling towards the erection of a church, which, without hesitation, we again repeat is not only a credit to the locality, but to Ireland. This is a case surely worthy the atten-

tion of Sir John Gray and the supporters of Protestant Church Establishment Reform in Ireland. especially when the fact is considered that while in the parish of Carrickmacross the church of the people | this point with less confidence) that if he were at | O'Donoghue, it cannot be denied that he is a gentle. after all the world is to be the sphere of your enjoys not one farthing of State support, the revenue liberty to regard this question as merely a question man, and a man of ability, and latterly be has shown labors. Labor then, therein faithfully and dili- of the Protestant Incumbent exceeds £600 a year-a of confidence in the Government, a rational regard sum which he considers himself, no doubt conscien- to the true interests of the country would decide us tiously, entitled to pocket in consideration of paying an annual visit to his flock, and £70 a year to a resident curate, who, if underpaid, cannot at least complain that he is over-worked. We recommend the case of Carrickmacross to the consideration of the benevolent, inside as well as outside Parliament. | casious referred to Ireland, and as to the mode of - Cor of Evening Post.

SLANDERS UPON CONVENTS .- A stultified slander against conventual institutions in general, and in particular those of this city, has been flapping about of the Irish people is the natural result of the govern the leathern wings of the Orange press. It has ernment to which they have been subjected. He been suitaby fledged in a print at Belfast, a spot remarkable for the violence of its bate to everything savoring of 'Popery,' a fact which is verified by the have every right and title so to do.

CHAPTER XVIII—STRONG PREJUDICE—LIFE IN dwell within its black confines. Assassins, morally and physically, the rampant of Orangemen are always oager to be, provided the victim professes the time-honored creed which has stood the shocks by the Dublin correspondent of the Times, and by him sent throughout the length and breadth of what is sarcastically designated the sister country. The canard, one of the most brainless of the broad which the artificial processes of the lie crammers hatch, is to the effect, that:-'A nun had escaped from a convent in Limerick; that the lady had taken the black veil; that she had doubts of Romish doctrine, especially of transubstantiation; that for seven years she had never seen the Bible; that she borrowed an old cloak, and passed the portals unques. tioned; that through the aic of a watchman she will certainly have cause to be grievously disapmade her way to the residence of a Protestant clergyman, and then to that of a second rev. gentleman (of the same order), when after being treated kindly and habited in some of the garments of the helpmate of her reverend host, she was restored to her friends; that although she was but twenty-eight years of age her hair had become gray, &c. We are in a position to pronounce the whole of this statement from beginthe fabricator to give the name of the 'escaped lady,' or that of the convent from which she is alleged to have departed. There are four convents in this city -the Convent of Mercy, the Good Shepherd, the Presentation, and the Order of the Holy Name. At one and each, we have made personal inquiry, and have learned there is not a screed of truth in the tale. The reverend mother of the Nuns of Mercy told us - As far as we are concerned, it is a falsehood.'
The reverend mother of the Good Shepherd stated that there was no truth in the report in relation to the institution over which she presided -- that there was no necessity for any of the Sisters to 'escape'that the key of the gate was on the hall table all day, and that if any one amongst the Sisterhood thought charge met any prevention from reading it when so inclined. At the other establishments where we called, the ladies presiding contradicted the state-

ment in the most unqualified terms-indeed, they

considered such attacks altogether beceath their notice. Roman Catholics deeply respect and regard

'You are one of the deceived, Miss Craig,' in carry ing out in many forms the ordinances Dommons from which we can expect any aid or and the lady, with great gravity; 'you know of the Divine virtue of charity. They educate the sympathy, I can only say that his arguments will be children of the rich and of the poor. They feed the very cogent and persuasive if they convince me that They shelter the virtuous daughters of the humble and have a refuge for those who have temporarily failen. They bring up in God's holy fear and love youthful female transgressors committed by the wisup the youg and tender ones of their sex in the love of virtue, clothe their bodies with decent garments, and shield their hearts impenetrably against the insidious attacks of vice. Catholic Irishmen may well divine what they have to expect from the class who thus slander the most holy, devoted and tender of their religion and race. We would warn vile panderers to the degraded appetites of prejudice and intolerance that this is no time to increase the revolutionary glow that reaches so many impatient hearts in this land. We would remind them that it was an indignity put upon the feeling of a distant people which incited the outbreak that convulsed even the mighty empire of England, and now when the Irish element abroad is in a state of unparalleled excitement, renewals of such base and cowardly slanders must be impolitic, and may be exasperating .- Munster News.

It is now certain that, with very few exceptions all the Liberal Irish members will vote with the Ministry on the Reform question. The following letter from Alderman Dillon, read at a special meeting of the National Association yesterday, gives the grounds upon which he and The O'Donoghue justify this

London, April 14, 1866. My dear Dr. Whyte. - I am glad to find by your letter, received this day, that the committee are about to meet on Wednesday; and I entirely approve of the terms of the requisition which calls the meeting. It leaves them at full liberty to take all the circumstances of the situation into calm consideration, and I am greatly mistaken if their common sense will not unreservedly approve the course which both the O'Donoghue and myself have made up our minds to adopt. That course is to give ah unconditional support to the extension of the franchice bill. I say unconditional in this sense, that we have not gone to Mr. Gladstone and demanded the tormal pledges from him in respect of Irish measures as the price of our votes; but not in the sense that we are entirely in the dark as to what the Govern ment are likely to do. The reasons by which l would justify this course, and for which I submit question on the decision of which depends the future political status of the true Liberal party in England, Should this bill become law, that party will rule the State. The importance of the crisis is fully and keenly felt on both sides. Setting aside the merits of the question it becomes necessary that Ireland should make choice of friends and allies, and upon the wisdom of that choice the destiny of our country will depend for many a year to come. The committee will remember that I have been always of opinion that the only chance of obtaining justice from Farliament lay in an alliance with the advanced Literals.' Everything I have seen and heard in Parliament has strengthened that opinion. The mosf thorough and powerful advocates of the reform of our land laws are amongst the Liberals below the gangway; and on the recent debate on the Irish Church there was little room to doubt where the friends of Ireland were to be found. On one question alone - viz, education, they are not thoroughly with us, simply because they misunderstand us. From the other side we have nothing to expect but opposition to all our measures. The line of argument adopted by Mr. Whiteside in defence of the Church Establishment was that there was only one party in Ireland to be depended on - namely, the Protestants, and, therefore, that the ascendancy of the party should be preserved intact; and that argument was loudly cheered from the Tory benches. Under these circumstances, by voting against this Franchise Bill, we alienate and exasperate our friends, and place weapons in the hands of our enemies, to be used against ourselves. I, for one, will not do this. I would rather, much rather, resign my seat than (for the purpose of proving my independence) inflict an incurable wound on the cause which I was sent here to serve. 2nd. It is my opinion (though ! speak on understood or misrepresented. Since the meeting of Parliament Mr. Gladstone has on three or four ocgoverning that country has expressed opinions very deliberately formed, in words very carefully weighed. He has more than once admitted that the discontent ernment to which they have been subjected. He has said that the future government of tost country ought to be different from the past or the present, and that Irish questions ought to be dealt with in accordance with the views and sentiments of the Irish people. It is be said that these are only vague expressions, thrown out to raise hopes that are never to be fulfilled and to catch the votes of credulous Irish members, Lam able to refer not merely to the general character of Mr. Gladstone (which I believe to be above such arts), but also to the measures of his Government and to his own recent acts. When a deputation of Irish members waited on him with a proposal for legislation on the land question, he frankly acknowledged not only the importance of the subject, but also the fairness of our proposal. And although the Chief Secretary for Ireland (for reasons sufficiently obvious) declined to anticipate the usual period for explaining the provisions of the Government Land Bill, still it has been officially announced that such a bill is now ready, and the Irish members pointed if is should be found to fall short of the bill they have urged on the adoption of the Government. The Oaths Bill may be regarded by some as a measure of smail importance. I think its introduction and history prove two things :- First, a disposition on the part of the Government to make concessions to Irish Catholic opinion; and secondly, the continued existence of inveterate and incurable bigotry on the part of the Opposition, as manifested by their moving an amendment which could have no practical effect whatsoever, except to wound the feelings of Catholics. In the matter of education the Government have resolved to throw open the degrees and prizes of a Central National University to all stu-Oollege a monopoly which, valuable as it was hardly sufficed to preserve their sickly existence. It is far from being enough, but still it is a decided step to-wards the final establishment of educational equality a consummation which I think is not remote, and

which certainly would not be expedited by voting

the present Government out of office. The relations

of the National Association to the Government may

be thus shortly stated. The Association has put

his conclusion is not unwise, unpractical, and ab-

I remain, very faithfully yours,

JOHN B. DILLON. An attempt was made, but with moderation, to urge the Liberal members to demand explanation before the division; but the meeting yesterday unanimously approved of Mr. Dillon's intended policy. In the proceedings of yesterday there was a lengthened and detailed review of the present position of the three or four questions-Land, Church, Oaths, and Education-for the promotion of which the association was formed, which review exhibits gratifying progress so far as the action of the committee is concerned. The speech of Sir John Gray on the Church question was the theme of marked applause by the chairman, Alderman M'Swiney, and everal of the speakers, and a proposition was made to print 10,000 copies of it for gratuitous distribu-tion throughout the country. — Dublin Correspondent of Weekly Register.

ST. BRIDE'S PROTESTANT CHURCH, DUBLIN. - The Rev. Mr. Carroll has addressed the following letter to the churchwardens of St. Bride's parish :-St. Bride's, April 16, 1866.

My dear Friends,-The only answer which for the present I can return to your communication is this, that before foreign coercion I will not make the slightest change in our form of worship, and that as this lawless violence lasts I will not even entertain any proposal on the subject. I am quite satisfied that whatever you may think of this determination you will entirely acquit me of any want of regard, affection and courtesy to yourselves personally. We have known one another too long and too cordially for any such misinterpretation to exist between us for a moment. By your letter of Saturday week I must fully abide. You there stated, and I now state, that no remonstrance was ever addressed to you or to me against our choral services, and that, on the contrary, 'they seemed to be thoroughly popular, especially with the poor.' It is very cruel of the newspapers to keep asserting that there has been any dissension between my congregation and myself. During the nineteen years that I have been laboring amongst you I have, through the goodness of God's grace, taken an humble part in many works of charity and religion. In every one of these my parishioners have been with me, and have sustained me by an immense, constant, and gratifying majority. Absolute unanimity can be scarcely had anywhere, nor will reasonable people expect more of any man than that he be sincere, can lid, and conscientious in striving after what is most for edification, and in interpreting the general feeling of his flock. Wheresoever in either of these respects I shall be found to have erred or failed, I trust the parishioners may be assured that one particle of difficulty, constraint, or awkwardness there cannot, and shall not, be between us, when we are left peaceably to settle our own affairs. Suffer me to add this remark. In the resistance which I am now, amid so much obloquy, patiently offering to unauthorised intrusion, I conceive that I am standing for no less dear and sacred a British birth-right than 'freedom of worship.' In defence of this I would stand with all my heart and all my might alongside of any Dissenter, Protestant, or Roman Catholic in the city; and, in plain truth, the issue involved in this agitation is this, whether the State power which has crushed a gigantic rebellion is able to deal with lawlessness under another

Believe me, with every possible regard and loyalty, your faithful servant in the church, W. G. CARROLL, Clk. Incumbent of St. Bride's.

The estates of The O'Donoghue in the counties of Cork and Kerry were put up for sale yesterday in the Lauded Estates Conrt. He was himself the petitioner, and his object was to discharge his debts, which are said to amount to about £12,000. Five lots were sold, producing £7,315. The sale of the sixth lot was postponed on the application of Mr. J. B. D.lion, in order that it might be purchased for the owner. Saunders's Newsletter, a Conservative journal, makes the following remarks upon this sale:-

We regret to see the small remnant of the large possessions once owned by The O'Donoghues of the Giens passing out of the hands of their descendant. Whatever may be thought of the politics of The a disposition to abandon those ext with which he entered on public life, which justifies against voting them out of office. I shall freely exknow I do so at the risk of having my motives mis- O'Donoghue's tenantry to raise a fund sufficient to purchase his estates for him appears to have proved

a failure. Au important will case was commenced in the Probate Court to-pay. It is a suit to establish the will of the late Miss Margaret Elien Murphy, daughter of the celebrated Smithfield salesmaster, 'Billy' Murphy, who died in 1846, and left £102,700 in le-The will of Miss Murphy is disputed on the alleged ground of undue influence used by the plain-tiffs and the Rev. Eustace Murphy, a Dominican, who was her spiritual director, and had been the intimate friend of her father. Mr. Brewster, Q.C., stated the case at considerable length. It will be resumed on Monday, and will probably last all the week.—Times Dublin Correspondent, April 20.

A great novelty has just been introduced by one of our leading Dublin hospitals The managers of St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's-green, have purchased the splendid residence known as Lyndon Castle, Blackrock, for the purpose of of converting it into a sanatorium to which they will send the cenvalescent patients to enjoy the Lenefit of country air seabathing, &c., previous to returning to their homes. This is the first sanatorium ever established in Ireland. The example is well worthy of imitation, for there are other hospitals in Dublin which, from their less favourable situation as to pure air require such an appendage much more than St. Vincent de

FENIANISM. - Detective officers Entwistle and Rotheray, assisted by a party of the Coldstream Guards under the command of Colonel Fielding and Capt. Hawthorne, arrested in Kenny's public house, 11 Leeson-lane, Dublin, the following persons: -- Michl. Byrne, blacksmith, a native of the county of Dublin; James Kenny, house carpenter, a native of the County of Carlow; Charles Kenny and Edward Kenny, house carpenters, 11, Leeson-lane; William Walsh, house carpenter, a native of Abbeyleix, Queen's County; and John Hughes, house painter, Queen's-lane. One of the soldiers of the Cold stream Guards, who had been drinking in the publicdents. This will take from the obnoxious Queen's house in question, informed Colonel Fielding of some conversation respecting Fenianism which the prisoners had carried on. Colonel Fielding at once communicated the circumstances to the detective department of the Metropolin Police, and ordered a party of his men to be in readiness to assist the officers in case any resistance should be offered them in the execution of their duty. On entering the tap-room Entwistle, who knew that Byrne was generally armed, and had previously made use of

fit to welk out into Clere street and go away, she forward four claims—the reform of the land laws, threats, went up to him and placed his revolver to would not prevent her doing so. The Bible lay all the removal of obnuxious Oath, freedom and equality one side of his head, while Colonel Fielding acted in education, and the disendowment of the Estab- in a similar manuer at the other side. He was then lished Church. The Government concede the first secured. The five other prisoners were likewise two in fall, and at once give an instalment of the secured. On searching Byrns there were found third; and as to the fourth, ask us to wait a little, round his body a belt within which was placed two as its hands are full, bidding us in the meantime loaded revolvers and a bowie-knife. In a pouch 'God speed.' If any man will tell me that, as a which depended from it there were found a number member of the National Association, I am bound to of bullets and some percussion caps. Nothing of take the earliest opportunity to put that Government any importance was found with the other prisoners.

AMUSING INCIDENT DURING THE SEARCH FOR THE HEAD CENTRE. - Drogheds, March 31. - During tho Search for Stephens a Mr M –, a publican this town, happened to be sitting with a neighbour-ing man not very remarkable for keeping a shu mouth. After they had regaled themselves with a few tumblers of 'brandy bot,' the conversation turned on the general topic of the day Fenianism. I hear, said the guest to the publican, that the police have been searching two French vessels at the quay for Stephens. Mr M — shook his head and desired his companion to speak low. The other asked was there any danger, when another bumper was called in and sipped slowly, the publican apparently wishing to avoid all reference to the arch outlaw. A few minutes elapsed, when Mr Maddressing his companion, said—'I am going to tell you a secret, which I would not enrust to any man in the town of Drogheds but yourself. Stephens is at present in the house in which you sit ! This was spoken in an undertone, and into the very ear of his friend, who, on hearing the avowal, appeared lost in amezement, and declared that for the full of the Royal George of gold guineas he would not breathe a word to any one living.' Mr M-- and his companion shortly afterwards parted for the night. What description of dreams the guest had that night i would be difficult to determine; but as soon as Mr M- opened his shop door next morning he met the gaze of a dozen of the constabulary, who entered the house and bluntly told him their errand. 'It is quite true, said the publican, that Stephens is here; will have him for you in a moment' Thereupon be opened a door leading from the shop to an inner apartment, and lustily bawled out—' Stephens! when a ferocious-looking muzzled dog came bound. ing from the kitchen, and looked up into his master's face. The police pretended to laugh, and walked off. It may be remarked that for a length of time previously ' mine host' and the Drogheda constabulary were not on the most amicable terms,-Belfast News-Letter. Dublin, April 23 .- - Another mysterious shooting

case, supposed to be connected with Fenianism, and indicating the greatest audacity and determination occurred on Saturday evening. Thomas Maher, a private of the 8th Regiment, was induced by a mad he met in Thomas street to go into Hoey's publichouse, which has also a grocer's shop, through which customers pass to an inner room, where there were 1/1/10 several men drinking. Shortly after entering the soldier perceived one of the men draw a revolver from his pocket, whereupon he retreated towards the doors, when several shots were fired in rapid succession, one of which struck him in the thigh, the balls coming out at the knee, and another in the ear carrying off a part and grazing the temple. The soldier rushed into the street crying 'Murder,' and was pursued by the assassin, the people in the street it is said, making way. A third shot fired at him took effect in the thigh of a man named Dowling and as Maher was turning a corner in his flight, andther ball struck one of his fingers, and lodged in a wall. The soldier ran to the Detective-office, still crying 'Murder,' and bleeding profusely. He refused to give the name of the man who brought him into the publichouse. The police proceeded to the place, where they found Hoey's two daughters serv. ing behind the counter. They arrested four men, named Bryan, Sullivan, Kelly, Magrath, and Minvoe. They will be brought up at the head office to day. The soldier is in the Military Hospital, Arbour-hill, and Dowling in Steeven's Hospital. None of the wounds are dangerous. - Times Cor.

This day the police arrested G. Connolly, a silk weaver in the establishment of Messrs. Pim & Co., William street, and found under his loom a box containing 1,600 rifle percussion caps, some rifle bullets, and small percussion caps. At his residence, 8, Trinity Place, were found cards or tickets connected with the Brotherhood of St. Patrick. He was committed under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act .- Ib.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPEENS FROM RICHMOND BRIDE. WELL.—On Saturday morning was issued the report of the Inspectors General of Prisons in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant with regard to the escape of Janea, Stephens from Richmond Bridewell. The evidence divides itself into two parts; the first having refer-rence to Stephens's escape, the other affecting the general discipline of the prison and the conduct of its officers. The report states that Stephens was under the charge of Warder Coleman, in whom Mr. Marquis, the governor, and Mr. Gavin, the local inspector of the prison had the greatest confidence. Of Mr. Marquis 'who had always borne an unimpeached character for integrity, the inspectors report that ber are compelle painful sense of duty to state that he has proved his entire incompetency to meet the present emergency, and he exhibited a want of judgment and even common sense, which, with regard to his antecedents appears almost unaccount- suin able, Suspicion says the report, was so strongly such directed towards the night watchman, Byrne, who was the only officer on duty after ten P.M., patrol on the night of his escape, that he was arrested by the detective police. In his room were found a copy of the Fenian oath and a padlock similar to the padlocks at No. 6 range, which correspond with the locks on the cells of No. 9, where Stephens was confined, and it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Marquis that the keys of No. 6 padlocks would open Sun the padiocks on No. 9. The inspectors conclude Vin their report by suggesting eight alterations, and extr amongst them the removal of Mr. Marquis, which they believe to be indispensable for the good government of the jail in which State prisoners were ordinarily confined.

FURTHER PROCLAMATION .- The Gazette of last night contains a proclamation placing the baronies of Boylagh, Banagh, Tirhugh, and Innishowen, in the county of Donegal, under the operations of the Peace Preservation Act. The proclamation takes effect on this day.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON SERGEART DARRAGH .-The troo; s in garrison paraded on Friday in the Barrack square at eleven o'clock, a.m., to hear the sentence of the general court martial recently held on Sergeant Darragh, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment. Najor-General Bates, Colonel Norcott, C.B., A. A. G.: Captain Wilson, A D.O.; and Captain Swann, D.A. Q M.G., were present— The troops on parade comprised the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, Colonel Shute commanding; 2nd battalion 1st Royals, Lieutenant-Colonel Mein; 1st battalion 2nd Regiment, Captain Drake; and the 37th Regiment Captain Farwell. The prisoner was found guilty of both of the charges preferred against him, and was sentenced to be shot to death. Her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the No finding and sentence of the court martial; but she Hab was further pleased to extend ber clemency to the prisoner, and directed that, instead of the sentence the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for the term Steam of his natural life. As soon as Colonel Norcott, C.B., had concluded reading the sentence, the prisoner was marched back to the military prison, there to remain until the receipt of an order for his removal to Dublin .- Co k Constitution,

THE QUEEN AND THE FENIAN SURGEANT,-It is stated that Her Majesty having consented to sign the death warrant of Sergeant Darragh, who was condemned to be shot for Fenianism, after a great deal of pressing, on account of the necessity of making an example, and having shown the greatest grief while she did so, sent for the document about an hour afterwards and tore it to pieces. We know not upon what authority this story is circulated; but we presume it to be substantially correct.

ALLEGED DISAPPEARANCE OF A FENIAN INFORMER. -For some days past rumours have been rife through Dublin of the disappearance of a man who was surpocted of having given information of Fenian pro-ceedings. The police have used their utmost efforts in the investigation of the case, but up to this no cline has been obtained of the whereshouts of the inclue has been obtained of the whereabouts of the individual in question .- Evening Post.

CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O

THE CATHOLIC PRISET .- I do not believe that any olergy in the "world are more heartily devoted to their duties, as pastors and rulers of their flocks. It is easy for Englishmen to sneer at men who embrace lives of celibacy, and poverty, who deny themselves family endearments, the comforts of a home, the luxuries of wealth, for the men who refuse an endowment must, to the well regulated English Vicar or Rector seem simply insane. But the Irish priest, miserably paid, cheerfully shares the poverty of his flook, while the demands on his time are such as would affright the most devoted high church clergyman of the Anglican establishment. It must be confessed that they undergo cheerfully, manfully, and with earnest good will, the work they have as it were, laid out for themselves .- Mucmillan's Maga zire.

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CULTIVATION OF FLAX. The farmers have had a busy week in getting down the seed, and a vast labour is fully a month later than in other years, and it is probable we shall have a late harvest, unless the weather is more seasonable than usual.

We are glad to learn that a considerable quantity of land is being prepared for flax in this county . -We have frequently stated that at least 10,000 acres of this crop should be grown in Louth Ot flax it may be said that eight or nine good crops may be expected out of every ten years, so that the farmers should be certain to sow from one to ten acres of it every year, according to the extent of their tarms. They cannot be told too often that it will pay thom better than oats, barley or potatoes And this is what we really want; for the labouring class have very little to do in the winter season, and the manufacture of flax in its various stages, would give them much employment.

The seed, too, is a very valuable portion of the crop, and when it is well saved it pays more than an average crop of oats or barley, some times as much as from £6, to £8 an acre. We saw some Irish grown seed in the Dundalk market a few days since, which brought 13s to 14s a bushel, and it was as fine as any ever imported. Let the farmers, therebre, take care to sow considerable quantities of flax, and they will not only serve themselves but all other blasses in the country. - Dundalle Democrat.

THE DUBLIN CORPORACION -A special meeting of the Municipal Council, convened by Aldermen M. Swiney, Joynt, M'Cann, and Town Councillors Davitt, and Dennehy, was held in the City-hall on he 13th, presided over by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of the land question. Alderman M'Swiney moved the adoption of a potition. Mr. Denzely seconded the resolution. Mr. Sullivan moved, as an addition to he petition, that they express an opinion, from the course pursued by the present Administration in reference to important questions, it had forfeited the confidence of the Irish people. Alderman M.Swiney declined to accept Mr. Suluvan's movion as part of is petition, and, being put as an amerdment, it was negatived. Alderman Atkinson zezt moved, as an amendment, that the introduction of political questions into the Council was inexpedient, and calculated to interfere with the harmonious action of its nembers. On a division, the amendment was lost, after which Alderman M Swiney's resolution was adopted.

Mixed education is promoted by two classes in freiand - those mean and cunning bigots -owl-eyed naves - who cherish the hope to furtively smuggle in Pr testantism under the delusive mask of education; and 'liberal and enlightened' men, who look compassionately on religion as an antiquated fable which modern science and human invention may easily supersede. For instance, that wife man, Mr Carlyle, the author of Latter day Pamphlets,' is persuaded that religion, and particularly the Cathoic religion, is an antiquated superfluity for which scular education is an excellent succedaneum. This ldea of Mr. Carlye's - like all his other ideas - is at ace old and false. This idea was long known and ften denounced by the Catholic Church. St Tho nus Aquinas, six hundred years age, took this idea which men like Mr. Caryle would foist upon the world as quite new) and tore it to rags. - Nation.

EMIGRATION: - Increase of emigration from the outhern counties of Ireland is producing a result of which the laboring population cannot complain. The wages for farm-labourers during the past ten days ttained the highest figure ever known in Kerry-23. to los a week, with board. In many parts of the county of Cork the rate is 10s.; and as emigration continues as brisk as ever, labor is likely to ferent status from Turkish or other marriages among sning month. For twenty years there has not been such an emigration from the port of Drogheda as at present The average number of passengers by rail from Athlone, a central point where emigrants collect from all the western counties, to Queenstown, is a hundred a day, and about the same number cross the Channel from Dublin to embark from Liverpool. This emigration has no apparent connection with the leniau arreste.

EMIGRATION .- Two vessels left Queenstown on unday for America, carrying with them about seven Wandred passengers. One was the Louisians, an extra boat belenging to the National Steam Navigation Company, and the other was the Bosphorus, one I the steerage passenger ships of the Cunard line. all the passengers having been safely embarked the vo vessels proceeded on their toyage. - Cork added: Heruld.

EMIGRATION .- Dundalk is crowded with emigrants o-day. This morning large numbers of them at-ended in St. Patrick's Church where they apreached the sacraments of Confession and Holy ucharest. We have not seen so many emigrants eaving Dundalk for a long time. A couple of years fore and the farmers will not be able to find laborers t any terms. And where will all this end? We dieve it will find solution in some sort of a convulion, for at present the English senate will do nosing to redress the evils that oppress us. - Dundalle

The new Irish Marriage Bil! proposes that all maringes shall be equally legal, whether performed by clergymau of the Established Church or a Roman Catholic priest.

BELFAST, April 21, 1866. - Daniel Derrah, the reouted Hend Centre for Ballycastle, was arrested by he police resterday in this town under his Excelancy's warrant, issued under the suspensions of the Tabeas Corpus Act. , He was committed to jail.

Novel Shiement .- On Tuesday last twenty-eight pilch gosts were shipped on board the Fire Fly Steamer for Bristol. The demand for these hitherto pospised animals has been created by the destructive gency of the cattle plague. We are informed that the South of England scarcely a drop of cowls hilk is to be got for the daily requirements of the. habitants, who are thus driven to have recourse to he humble goat, the demand for which has become great that in some instances £8 per head has been paid for those animals - Waterford People. re range (2) 📜

GREAT BRITAIN.

RECENT CONVERSIONS IN SCOTLAND. - We learn om a respected correspondent that 'eight persons ll converts and people of good position, were la-

THE NEW ATLANTIC THEEGRAPH, -The preparations on board the Great Eastern for receiving the new Atlantic telegraph have at last been completed, and the important work of stowing away the cable in the tanks, prepared for its reception commenced on Sa-turday last. The Iris, the hulk which was lent by the Government to the Telegraph Construction and | weight. Taking the average of the engines in use, Maintenance Company (Limited) for the purpose of bringing down the cable from the works at Mordanwharf. East Greenwich, arrived alongside the Great | sequently, as Sir William Armstrong pointed out at Eastern on Wednesday, with upwards of 200 miles of the new telegraph on board, and the work winding it on board will continue without intermission till the whole is stowed away. At the end of June or the beggianing of July, according to present arrangement the Great Basters will again commence her bezardous enterprise of laying, the cable, which every one connected with the work is anguine will this time be accomplished. The ship has behaved herself remarkably well during her winter residence in Sheerness Harbour, and notwithstanding that her immense broadside has been exposed to some of the heaviest gales ever known, it has never been necessary to get up steam, as her anchorage has been quite sufficient for her security. METHORISM AND PROTHETANT RELIGE. - The three

great founders and expositors of Methedism have now we learn, been formally canonized, and their relics are being exhibited to the admining faithful. The Rev. Esmuel Dunn, happy in the pessession of these memorials of departed worth, is displaying them to pious congregations, and the Wesleyan mind is spoken of as being appropriately edified. A piece of John Weeley's preaching gown, two neckoloths formerly word by his brother Charles, and the spectacles, comb, and pocketbook of Dr. Adam Clark, convince the most sceptical that it is not at Rome or Moscow alone that the relics of the saints are held in veneration and the saints themselves duly worshipped. If we remember aright, it is not very long ago that some admirer of John Wesley had in his possession a wig, or a portion of a wig, that had been worn by that remarkable person, and there was some controversy as to the genuineness of the wig itself, or as to the amount of veneration which it was supposed to excite. At any rate, it is clear that human nature is as strong in the Methodist as in the Papist, and all that is now necessary is to prove the pecigree of the interesting relice themselves. For, after all, it is just as easy to manufacture sacred gowns, combs, and neckties as those curious little bits of bone which are to be had in Rome. all du'y authenticated by officials signatures and seals When the pedigree is established and the cavils of the incredulous atterly destroyed, the next thing will be dedicate some chapels to the honour of the saints whose remains are thus deroutly preserved, and it might even be desirable to set apart certain days in the year for their especial remembrance. It used to be the custom with middle-age church builders to place some small relic of the saint after whom a church was named bereath its principal alter; and the Rev. Samuel Dunn might be prevailed upon to part with minute fragments of of the revered preaching gown and neckties, to be deposited beneath the first had not heard before, and his son, who had been in stones' of the new sanctuaries of Methodism. At a room adjoining, was brought in and read the any rate, now that Nonconformity is growing cold, sounds which had been written with the most perand the blandishments of Evangelical Churchmen are telling upon its austere separation from everything that savours of Establishmentism, here is surely an opportunity for stimulating a fresh 'revival' on an saurely new principle. But if Lord Westmeath and Mr. Whalley were members of the Methodist body what would they say to such awful backslidings - Pall Mall Gazette.

AN IMPORTANT DIVORCE CASE. - An important divorce decision has just been given in a London Court. The petitioner in the case of Hyde vs. Wodehouse claimed a dissolution of marriage on the ground of adultery of his wife. The alleged marriage was contracted at Utah, in the territories of the United States of America, and the petitioner and the respondent both professed the Mormon faith at the time. The petiti ner has since quitted Utah and abandoned that faith, but the respondent has not. After the petitioner left Utah the respondent was divorced from him, apparently in accordance with the law obtaining among the Mormons, and has since taken another husband. This is the adultery. complained of.

The Judge remarked, in summing up the case: 'Marriage is one and the same thing substantially all the Christian world over. Our whole law of marriage assumes this; and it is important to observe that we regard it as a wholly different thing-a difinfidel nations, because we clearly should never recognice the plurality of wives and consequent valility of second-marriages, which second marriages the laws of those countries authorise and validate cannot be put on any rational ground, except our holding the incidel marriage to be something different from Christian marriage; and the Christian marriage the same everywhere. Therefore, all that the courte of our country have to determine is, whether or not the thing called marriage, that known relation of persons, that relation which these courts are acquainted with and know how to deal with has seen welldly contracted in the other country where the parties professed to bind themselves.

Inasmuch as the marriage in hand was not, according to his view, legally contracted, he could not grant the prayer of the petitioner for a divorce. He

'All that is intended to be bere decided as that as between each other they are not entitled to the remedies, the adjudication, or the relief of the Matrimonial Court of England.'

THE ROYAL CHARTER. - During the late spring tides 140 sovereigns were extracted from the wreck, and it is credibly reported that as the divers are enabled to get at the part of the vessel still under the sand thousands of pounds are yet to be recovered. The gold coins are as bright as if they had been newly coined. In the parish church of Llanellgo, within two miles of the shipwreck, a monument has been raised commemorative of those who lost their ives and are buried in this churchyard. The stone is Anglesea marble, cut from the rock upon which the Royal Charter struck. . It forms a quadrangular obelisk. On the side the following inscription appears:—"The Royal Charter, 2,719 tone register, sailed from Kelbourne, Australia, August 26, 1859, bound for Liverocol, with 325 passengers and a crew of 103." On the second side is inscribed, 'This monument was erected by the public in memory of those who perished in the shipwreck of the Royal Charter, near Moelfre, on the island of Anglesea, October 26, 1859.' On the third space, Here lie the remains of 140 of the sufferers, and 45 in the church yard of Penrhos-Lligwy' On the fourth side, 'The remains of several of the sufferers lie near the following churobes. Here follow a list of nine churches on the north coast of Anglesea.)

The following advertisement recently appeared: the London Punch says, in an English paper :- A young man wishes to find a home with a pious family where his Christian example will be considered suffi

cient remuneration for his board and lodging. OUR Supply of Coal - Locomotion by steam on land and water is at present conducted on a frightfully wasteful system. No person can look upon the stead of by a private member, and is designed to immense blunkers of our steam vessels, or the well- establish a uniform Parliamentary Oath for Protesstored tenders of our steam versels, or the well, establish a uniform Parliamentary Oath for Protesseciences to the keeping of Mr. Bright, and from nels and chimneys, vomiting forth the clouds of ness of that which has hitherto been taken by the lare Riestradets; they propport a doctrine based and the tree regions of regret that the power latter. Upon these grounds Lord Darby gracefully are Riestradets; they propport a doctrine based by the lare Riestradets; they propport a doctrine based and by the care Riestradets; they propport and doctrine based ness of that which has not be ladded, it is and chimners woming out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the evils growing out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the evils growing out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the evils growing out of the practice employed by the control based of the ladder in the produce it is not more economically and the ladder where and for what he chooses. The set themselves tempted to put up jobs in the way of his an income of sever thousand a year. He is the most control before the practice employed by the control based of the region of the ladder where and for what he chooses. The set themselves tempted to put up jobs in the way of his labour where and for what he chooses. The set themselves tempted to put up jobs in the way of the ladder the control before the practice employed by the control based of the region of the ladder where and for what he region of the ladder where and for what he chooses. The set themselves tempted to put up jobs in the way of the ladder where and to the ladder where and to the ladder which becomes deally recomined and the ladder where the ladder where the ladder which and the ladder which the secret attempower ladder the secret ladder which the secret ladder which the secret ladder where a ladder the secret ladder which ladder the secret ladder which ladder the secret ladder which ladder which ladder the secret ladder which ladder which ladder which ladder ladder

out sufficient power to raise a man to the summit of abandoning this security would be the same whether | ment of price by the unfettered operation of the law Mont Blanc. One pound of coal in the best con-structed engines should be capable of raising 1,000 - and whether or not it were effected by an Act. deal-which is set free in every pound of coal consumed is sufficient to raise to the same height ten times that it may be assumed that not one third of the smaller of these powers is obtained from the coal and, conthe meeting of the British Association at Ne castle, the average quantity of coal which we expend in realizing a given effect by means of the steam engine is about thirty times greater than would be requisite with an absolutely perfect engine.' The same alarming waste of frel is continually going on in the furnaces, where the ores of iron and other minerals are fused. The combustion in many of these is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon in the form of smoke pass into the air to darken the skies with two-thirds of their heating power undeveloped. In our houses the same extravagant waste of coal power takes place. We consume for domestic use one ton of coal per head of the population, or about 30,000,-000 of tons in a year. 'If any one,' says Sir William Atmstrong, will consider that a single pound of coal applied to a well-constructed steam engine boiler is sufficient to evaporate 10lb., or one gallon of water, and if he will compare this effect with the insignificant quantity of water which can be boiled off in steam by a pound of coal consumed in an ordinary kitchen fire, he will be able to appreciate the enormous waste which takes place by the common methods of burning coal for ordinary purposes.'-Radway News.

VISIBLE SPEECH. - The Society of Arts lately held a meeting to receive the account of a most remarkable some time ago in the Scotch newspapers, but without Melville Bell, of Edinburgh, well known as a successful teacher of elocution, and an investigator of the capacities of the human voice; and his invention consists of an alphabet of thirty signs, by means of which, and their various combinations, it is alleged, he will be able to represent every sound of which the human voice it capable. The system has already won the most cordial approval of several distinguished philologists, and one of them, Mr Ellis, well kown for the researches into the subject of sound representation, occupied the chair at the delivery of Mr. Beil's tecture on Wednesday evening .-Marvellous and impossible as such a system may seem, it is only the truth to say that Mr. Bell demonstrated not only its possibility, but that he had in-vented an alphabet which could be used with considerable facility. The test was this :- A number of gentlemen present—all were invited to do the like -repeated to Mr. Bell sentences and phrases from a great variety of tongues-from the polished Anabic, or Sprise, or Chinese, to the barbarous Hottentet and other savage languages, including several of our provincial dialects. These Mr Bell wrote down in his alphabet, some of the sounds being such as he fect exactness, rend. ring the drawl or splutter of the various local dialects, and the scarcely appreciable refinement in pronunciation of other languages -The test was most varied and searching, and left no doubt on the minds of these present as to Mr. Beli's success Various remarkable cases of the case with which the system enabled the pronunciation of a foreign language to be taught were also related. The letters of his elphabet were not shown to the audience by Mr. Bell, who is desirous, before fully making known his secret, to get it introduced to the world with the authority of some learned body; and he has offered to submit it to the examination of the Council of the Society of Arts, with a view to ita receiving their approval. In addition to its use in teaching pronunciation, the alphabet, in the opicion the few who have been privileged to examine it, will be eminently suited for telegraphic purposes. It is a phonesic system which the most different peoples. can make use of and understand; and for telegraphic wires passing through several countries it seems to solve the problem which is found so troublesome on our Indo-European line. To the science of comparative philology its services will be most striking .-It has long been the despair of philologists to devise an alphabet which would represent the sounds of all and any languages for the purposes of comparisonwe alphabet which might become a common one for travellers and missionaries exploring new regions or (UUS.65, as well as for philological savans. That desideratum seems now supplied, and f the alphabet can be generally adopted it provides the means of stereotyping all the existing languages on the earth for the purpose of comparison and history. Without accepting all that is said in its favor, it is at least apparent that the system merits the most thorough scientific investigation, which we trust it will receive. - Clobe.

AREUL VISITATION -A correspondent of the Lonion 'Morning Post' sends us the following remarkable narrative :- A melancholy instance of the danger of taking God's name in vain has occurred at Brighton - A few days since, as come boys were playing together in a court leading out of Edward. street, in that town, a dispute took place between them about the number of 'notches' one of them, a ad named Richards, had made whilst playing 'cal and dog.' Richards declared that he had scored more than his companions gave him credit for, and high words and bad language were indulged in on both sides. At length Richards flew into a violent passion and exclaimed 'May God strike me blind if have not chade more than 20. "He had scarcely attered the adjuration when he threw up his arms and exclaimed, 'I can't see,' and begged of one of his companions to lead him home. This was in mediately doze, and on examination it was found bat a thick film had overspread his eyes, completely obstructing the sight. In this pitable condition he has remained ever since, and there is little or no hope of ever recovering sight. The affair has caused much excitement in the neighbourhood in which the occurrence took place. Richards is only

In one of his late speeches at Liverpool Mr. Gladstone justly appealed to the tranquil passage of the Oaths Bill through the House of Commons as a no. table instance of legislative progress. His prediction that it would be faveurably received by the House of Lords has not been falsified by the result. The Opper House has, as he anticipated, treated the Bill with the judgment and discretion which it usually applies to such measures when reaching it with the decisive approval of the House of Commons.' Last year the motion of Sir Hugh Osirus, perpetuating the obnoxious features of the Roman Catholic Oath, was defeated only by a narrow majority in the Commons, and Lord Darby's unguarded protest against unmuzzling our Roman Catholic, feilew subjects was followed up by a contemptuous rejection of Mr. Monsell's Bill in the Lords. This year an amend ment of the Oath exactly similar in effect, though more comprehensive in form, has provoked ecorcely any serious, opposition in either House. It is, true that it has been introduced by the Government in-

It is often politic, as well as generous, to leave a convenient bridge open for a retreating opponent, and the Government has acted judiciously upon this principle, but nothing could justify the abolition of these Parliamentary tests except a deliberate conviction of their injustice or inexpediency.

The simple form substituted by this Bill for the mor), beginner of required sections and the section and the se Roman Catholics seems to meet, so far as was possible, all the proper requisites of a Parliamentary Oath. The subscriber swears that, he will be faithful and bear true silegiance to Her Majesty, and that he will maintain and support the succession to the Orown as established by the Act of settlement,-Without this latter clause the Oath would certainly be imperfect; for, as Lord Derby reminds us, it is conceivable that a reigning Sovereign might renounce the Protestant faith after his accession, in which case his sufjects would be absolved from the allegiance promised in the first clause. - Times. BUTCHER MEAT AND THE JEWS .- Probably few peo-

ple in adioburg are aware that there is living amongst

them a class of persons who will not eat a single morsel of meat killed by a butcher. They would rather eachew beef altogether than cook any portion, of the carcases which are now so liberally, under the operation of the Cattle Diseases Act, sent into the city from the country. All animal food, of whatever kind, partaken by them must have had life taken away by the sacrificial kuife of their priest alone, and only his warrant is accepted as a guarantee for its soundness. Twice a week, in the Edinburg slaugh ter-houses-on Monday and Wednesday-the Jewish invention, reports and rumors of which appeared priest kills, as did Aarou of old, the bullocks and sheep which serve for the food of the eighteen or attracting much notice here. The inventor is Mr. twenty Jewish families in Edinburg, over whom he is the spiritual ruler. These animals are not slaughtered in the ordinary way-i.e., they are not felled by a pole-are before they are bled. Having been tied up by the neck to a ring in the side of the wall, the fore legs of the victim are shackled by the priest. The hind legs are then tied firmly together by a rope, which is long enough to pass from the hind legs round the shackle on the front and back again. This rope is then pulled with strength sufficient to draw the lore legs close together, when the animal of course tumbles. The rope round the neck is then removed, the beast lying helplessly bound upon the ground. The priest now commences his staying operations; and as he appeared in his character of butcher on Wednesday, he certainly was as unlike the popular ideal of a spiritual adviser as could possibly be imagined. Dressed in what is calle i his 'killing clothes'-a long coat, greasy and have mended it, and a black skull cap on-the priest entered the booth smoking a cutty pipe. When the bullock had been thrown down in the manner described, be brought out a long-bladed ivery-handled inches broad, thick on the back, but with an edge sharp as a razor. No Gentile fingers are permitted to pollute by their touch this consecrated weapon, the priest having always to sharpen it himself. This he does in a very dexterous manner, a knowledge of this, as well as of butchering, forming a necessary part of the priestly education. Having satisfied himself by drawing his thumb two or three times up and down the edge that the knife is sharp enough, the priest has the head of the beast about to be killed so bent back as to force its throat prominently forward, when, with one cut, he lays it open from ear to ear. The death-struggles of the animal are agonising to witness. The beast being qui el dead, the ordinary butchers proceed to skin it in the usual manner. An incision is made under the breast, into which the priest thrusts his hand to examine the internal organs. If the lungs should be in the slightest degree attached to the sides, the beast is condemned and another must be slaughtered as indeed there must be if the first cut in the throat be not sufficient to cause death. On one occasion, some years ago, as many as fifteen excellent animals had to be destroyed before the priest got one to satisfy himself Meat condemned is designated 'trifa,' and that passing is called 'coshar.' Only the fore-quarters of the animal are eaten by the Jews in Edinburg, although we believe that in London the hind outsiters also are used for food. Where ever there is a vein in the flesh, it must be c refully cut, or, as it is technically termed, 'purged' out by the priest, in accordance with the injunction in the 17th verse of 3:d chapter of Leviticus- It shall be a perpetual statute for your generations throughout all your dwellings that you eat neither fat nor blood and in obedience to the 15th verse of the same chapter the Jews refuse to touch the kidneys or the suct upon them - The two kilneys and the fat that is upon them, which is by the flanks, and the caul above the liver, with the kidneys, it shall be taken away.' The only fat made use of by the Jews Is that known as the skirts, which the uncircumcised dispose of to the tallow chandler. When the beast has been dressed, and the fore quarters cut off by the twelfth rib, the priest marks the meat with a seal, upon which is engraved certain Hebrew characters and he likewise marks it with ink in various places. These are guarantees to the faithful, when they go to the butcher, that the beef is conhar. When it reaches the butcher the meat is cut up by him in pieces to suit his Jewish customers, the priest having previously 'purged' every vein. The names given to the various pieces of meat by the Jews differ from those commonly in use. Thus, the thick end of the shoulder they designate 'bolla ?' the spere rib they call ' prime rio;' the course end of the roast ' chuck ; the runner 'top rib' and . double top rib,' according to the cut. Must, even when passed by the priest, cannot be ' coshar,' or clean, for more than three days after a beast has been slaughtered : but it can be made 'coshar' abain by bein immersed in water -Before cooking, the Jews again ' coshar' the meat at their own homes by dipping it in a basic of clean water. They then place it upon an ashet turned upside down, and sprinkle it with salt, the effect of which treatment is to draw out all the blood, which runs down the sides of the inverted dish. After being once more steeped in pure water, it is ready for the fire. - Scotsman,

RELIGION OF THE WORKING CLASSES. - The trades' union, in the estimation of a large unjority of working men, is not only a religion, but, in many cases, the only religion they possess; their faith in its power to benefit their order is undoubting and undeviating; its dogmas are enforced upon them with a degree of intolerance and disregard of all individual freedom and would bear comparison, with the most despotic Power on earth; the behests of its, leaders are observed with a meek submissiveness that bears much the character of fanaticism, and they will encounter sacrifices and privations with a degree of patient endurance that is truly wonderful to contem. plate. It is worth while stopping for a moment to professions and the practice of those hon. gentlemen who have surrounded their judgments and their con-

of supply and demand, and thus give to labour an arbitrary and fictitious value. - Times Cor.

After a month's painful suspense the Northumberland has been safely inunched at last. On Tuesday at the top of the spring side, the enormous floating and propelling powers contrived for putting her in motion having been applied, the immense ship glided gently and smoothly, and without any great apparent effort, into the Thames, the whole beadth of which her gigantic and unguinly hull seemed to occupy. The tide, flowing strongly at the moment, took her broadside and hurried her with dangerous rapidity up the river, despite the combined efforts of five powerful steam-tugs to bring her to a stand-still, so that for a few minutes there was great fear of her stranding, but a sharp westerly breeze checked her progress, and she was ultimately moored safely in her temporary berth without an accident to mar the the general satisfaction at seeing her affoat .- Weekly

AM ENTERPRISING TRAVELLER. - The Royal Geo. graphical Society are, we understand, about to send out an expedition to search for the celebrated explorer, Mr. G adstone. The last accounts from him are very unsatisfactory, and are dated from lat. 53 deg. 20 min, long, 3 deg. 10 min. He says - We have crossed the Rubicon, we have destroyed our bridge, we have burnt our boats. The Rubicon is believed to be but a small stream, easily fordable, the water being barely up to the knees. Why, therefore, the unfortunate traveller wanted a bridge, and, having it, destroyed it; or why, having it, he wanted boats, and having them, and having destroyed the bridge, he burnt the boats, the society cannot conjecture. It is much feared that he may have lost his head among the wild tribe of Liverpuldi, who apparently live on the Rubicon .- The Owl.

UNITED STATES.

NEW York, May 10 .- The French steamer Napoleon III. arrived to-night. Among her passengers was the Irish Head Centre, Stephens. The Fenians are making preparations to give him a grand recep-

BUFFALO, May 10. - The Express of this city has a special despatch this evening, saying that the arrival of Head Centre Stepens had caused a movement among the Fenian leaders, and that General Meade has been ordered to Buffalo with a considerable number of United States troops The United States revenue outter Michigan, on the point of leaving Buffilo, has been ordered to remain.

Yesterday the Fenians of the city were canvassing the proposition of the Manhattan Centres, to try glazed with age and diet, as ever any son of Abraham | Stephens for complicity in the malfeasance for which wore, so tattered and forn that it would have taken they have ousted O'Mahony. They claim that as many patches as St. Joseph's coat had colours to U'Mahony would never have bled them so fearfuly, had it not been for Stephens, who cloaked and rostted him. So copious have been the Manhattan contributions, that the circles here are said to be exhausted, many of their families being entirely laid knife, in size something like that with which ham is bare to the attacks of dire proverty. The celling is cut in groors' shops. The blade would be about 15 | intense, and all sorts of threats and executions reor 16 inches long, and from one and a half to two verberate through the Irish community of New York. -N. N. Paper.

> GONE UNDER. - We rather think that when Head Centre Stephens arrives here from iroland he will find Fenianism dead, and altogetler beyond respr rection. Not only is there no sgus of life, but its renewed vitality would be against the established nature of things, and the fixed lews of humbug. In ten or twenty years Irish discortent may again show itself, but it may be considered settled that it will not be in the form of Femanism. Had Stephens come here a couple of months since, he would have had a very high time; but what with a doleful fizzle in Ireland and the ridictions fizzle here, the mercenary motives of the leaders and the irremediable deficiency of money, the fights of the factions against each other and their harmlessness toward the com-mon enemy, all that the Head Centre will find himself invited to will be the baked meats of the funeral. -N. Y. Times.

> NEW YORK, May 10 .- Captain M'Blune of the British schooner Wentworth from Windsor to this port reports that on the 2nd his vessel was seized by a party of 60 men under command of Colonel Kelly, who said they were Fenians. They scuttled the craft they were in, and after keeping possession of the Wentworth about four hours, landed at a place called Brady's Mistake. They acted in a very orderly manner doing no damage either to the vessel or crew. After they left Captain M'Blung resumed command and proceeded on his voyage.

> The Manchester Mirror says that farm laborers are plenty this year, and farmers can find all the men they want at from \$15 to \$10 per month. It has not been so for five years past.

The prevalence of crime in Naw York and throughout the country since the close of the war has become really alarming-not crime of the ordinary type, but crime elaborately organized, planned, and contrived as a speculative and moderately sale enterprise. We are safe in saying that, within the last three months, property has been stolen in sums ranging from fifty thousand dollars to two millions, to an amount equal to half the revenue of the United States before the war. One wealthy broker in this city, named Lord, was a two million sufferer; another, a few days later, was relieved of nearly a quarter of a million. An Express Company lost about half a million .-More than a dozen country banks have suffered since the commencement of the year to an enormous amount; and nearly the whole of these operations have been carried on by the robbers under a sort of understanding, that by means of the detective police system of the country, which is a disgrace to a civilized community, the thieves should get their share of the plunder, and the detectives theirs' by giving up the property and taking the liberal rewards offered for its restoration. In the cases where bonds constitute the main portion of the stolen property, the risk of disposing of them without detecction is too great to be readily undertaken. The robber, then, looks out for the advertisements offering rewards, and as soon as these have become sufficiently tempting, he opens negotiations with the officers of the law. The detectives are advised how, when, and where the missing property, or a portion of it may be found. Sometimes a receiver of stolen goods steps in. Being less directly implicated than the original thief, and finding the bonds left with him nussleable, he seeks the reward due to virtue by becoming informer. This was the way of doing the thing in a case now pending. A scoundrel named William H. Morrison, a jeweler, originally from Edinburg, and figuring extensively for a number of years in New York at Scottish celebrations and as a military man, has come into unenviable notoriety as a receiver. Under the scrutiny of a rigid cross examination this fellow has confessed to a career of crime which is perfectly appalling, considering the social position in which, he stood; and although he. is a State witness, and the agent for the time being of the detectives, we should fain hope he will not esto consider the strange inconsistency between the cape the penalty due to his crimes. His case is not professions and the practice of those hon, gentlemen a singular one, except that he bore himself as a leading man among honest people, while he was the as sociate and patron of the worst class of thieves in the city.

Witthin the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last twenty five years upwards of imated that the aggregate steam power used in the last of the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in companies to the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in companies to the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in the last of the safety of any commodity they call class legislation; land ide in the last legislation; land ide in the la

Witness. True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLL ELETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FAIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J GILLIES. E. OLERK, Editor.

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The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Hingle copy 3d.

I We beg to remind our Correspondents that no cetters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address covery week shows the date to which he has paid Thus " Joen Jones, August '63.' shows that has paid up to August '63, and owes; his Sub-Scription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 18.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1866.

Zriday, 18-St. Venautius, M. Baturday, 19-Fast. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 20 - PENTECOST. Monday, 21-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 22 -Of the Octave. Fast and Absti-Wednesday, 23 -Ember Day. nence.
Mersday, 24 - Of the Octave.

REMOVAL.

The TRUE WITNESS OFFICE has been REMOVED to No. 696 CRAIG STREET, Opposite. HERMINE STREET

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Nothing certain can yet be predicated of the Prussian-Austrian imbroglio, but the opinion gains ground that the storm will for the present. Pass over without injury to the peace of Europe There is still, however, the Italian question; and the party of the Revolution are everywhere on the alert to profit by the events which the rapidly approaching period assigned for the evacuation . E Bome by the French troops, is expected to bring forth.

The Fenian excitement in Ireland has been sacceeded by a perfect rage for emigration which has attained gigantic proportions. From all seaports the peasantry are taking shipping for the West, where labor is in demand, and where land as abundant, and can easily be obtained. So great indeed are the material advantages, in soil and climate, of the United States over Ireland, so glowing are the ascounts sent back to their friends and relations in the old country by those who have already made personal experience of two countries, and so swift and cheap is nowa-days the passage of the Atlantic, that this is scarce to be wondered at, however much we may regret it from a patriotic point of view. No Legislation, no political treatment of any kinds could indeed sensibly check this Exodus; but Long continued misgovernment and neglect are the causes of the deep and general hatred to Great Britain which the Irish emigrant so often entertains, and which gives to this Exodus its zzost painful aspect.

Mr. Stephens has at last arrived on this side of the Atlantic. He was received by the New Work Femans with a grand demonstration; and From the lauguage attributed to him it would seem as if he disapproved of frittering away the of the Brotherhood in raids upon the Regien North American Provinces, which would Be productive of no good whatever to Ireland.-Miss battle, according to Mr. Stephens, must be Jongat on Trish soil.

LE would also seem that King O'Mahonv the First, has been deposed, or compelled to abdicate in favor of King Stephens; who, however, is not an admirer of the sumptuous mansion in Union Square, and is inclined to condemn the extraragance of which, generally, the leaders of the movement in America have been guilty. Evidently Mr. Stephens does not believe in patent-Reather boots, brandy-smashes, or gin-cock-tails as the prime agents for the social and national regeneration of Ireland. Under the new dynasty we may therefore expect a change of measures.

The President, and the section of the Congress sitting at Washington are still at loggerheads; the object of the latter being for the present, to tie up the hands of the Executive especially in the matter of the nominations to' and dismissals from, Government situations which as in all other democratic communities. is that which excites the most lively interest amongst United States politicians. Not that in this respect they are worse than we are in Canada, for place-hunting is the curse of all demoratic communities; and where there is no real existocracy, there there must perforce flourish win a bureaucracy and a shoddycracy, the twinjests of modern society.

Memphis betwirt the whites and the negroes, in said Cure of Villa Maria.

the course of which several persons on both sides were killed. As usual in such cases, the most conflicting statements reach us as to the causes of the row; but it is probable that one party was just as much to blame as the other, whilst the brutal outrages upon women of which the negroes are so frequently guilty, have no doubt strongly prepossessed the whites against them.

By the arrival of the Moravian and other steamers, we are put in possession of European news to the 2nd inst. The war cloud, which tately lowered over Central Europe, seems now to be gathering and about to burst, over Italy .-Austria, indignant at the conduct of Victor Em manuel, who in expectation of war betwixt Prussia and Austria, was preparing to make an attack on Venetia-has now given signs of her design to call the king honest-man to an account; and on his side, he too seems to be ready and eager for the fray, which promises, if successful, to give him a deliverance from his financial embarassments. He trusts to become master of the Austrian Provinces in Italy; and thus, on the return of peace, to be enabled to reduce his army to dimensions more in keeping with the pecuniary resources of his dominions. Meantime it is proposed to establish a forced paper currency in Italy, to meet the expences of the war; but it may well so happen that the Italians, over-burthened as they are even now with a load of taxation unknown to their fathers, or to themselves during the days when they were subject to their ancient rulers, will have a word to say in the matter; that they will prove restive, and that they will show that they can make a Revolution in their own interests, as well as in those of a so-called Constitutional King.

The warlike attitude of the Continent has exerted a very perpicious influence on the funds, as well in London as in Paris. What part France will play in the bloody drama that seems about to begin, is not known, but it can hardly be expected that she will remain neutral.

The virtual defeat of the British Ministry on the Franchise Bill has not led to a resignation of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone has announced his determination to stick to office, and to proceed with his Bill; but he had so far yielded as to have made up his mind to lay before the House, on the 7th inst., a Bill for the redistribution of seats. The Jamaica Commissioners had returned to England, but their Report had not appeared.

A great Fenian meeting was to be held at St. John's Wood, New York, on Tuesday, 15th inst. Mr. Stephens was to deliver an explanatory and reconciliatory address, but it was thought the Roberts-Sweeney section, which represents what is called the Fenian Senate, would still hold aloof, and would refuse to accept Mr. Stephens as their leader. According to the statement of one leading Fenian, only about \$500 remain in

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, CONCERNING THE SUB DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF NOTRE DAME

Ignatius Bourget, by the Grace of God, and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, Assisting at the Pontifical Throne,-

To all the Faithful of the City and Parish of Notre Dame, Health and Benediction in the Lord:—

It is time, Dearly Beloved Brethren, that We should raise Our voice to put an end to certain prepossessions concerning the changes which the service of the ancient Parish of Ville-Marie is about to undergo, and of which every one speaks after his own fashion.

We do this in all confidence because here We speak as in the family; as a father to his children whose interests are above all else dear to him. Therefore have We the full assurance that the explanations which We are about to give you will suffice to allay certain rumors which cease not to create uneasiness in the minds of those who are not acquainted with the facts about to be accomplished.

All that We are about to lay before you, in all simplicity, and in all truth, is related to the following four questions - " In what do the changes about to be made in the service of the Parish of Montreal consist? For what reasons should these changes be made? What profit will accrue from these changes? By be carried out ?"

In what do the changes First question. of Montreal consist?

The better to understand the state of this question, we must cast a glance over the condition of the Parish from its establishment to the present day.

The Parish of Ville-Marie, to-day called Montreal, was erected, canonically, October 30th, 1678, by the first Bishop of Quebec. Monseigneur Francois de Laval de Montmorency, who in his Decree of erection, ordained that the said Parish should be served in perpetuity by M. M. the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

By a Canonical Decree, bearing date August It is said that Jefferson Davis is to be brought 3rd, 1694, the Second Bishop of Quebec. Mondried forthwith on a charge of treason, and that seigneur Jean de La Croix de St. Vallier, es biscase will be adjudicated upon by a civil tri- tablished the Superior of the said Seminary a. There have been serious riots at Cure, (or Parish Priest,) in perpetuity of the this vast district, the pastoral action of several Parish of Montreal, will continue to make an

said Cure of Ville Marie to the aforesaid neath the weight of his supreme authority. Seminary of St. Sulpice; declaring, as had previously been done by Mgr. de Laval, that it from these changes? should be served by one of the Ecclesiastics of the said Seminary, commissioned by the Superior, and after having received from the Bishop his Canonical institution.

Finally, May 24th, 1843, being desirous of anticipating any difficulties that the aforesaid two Canonical Decrees, and the aforesaid Decision might present. WE ruled that the Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice should be, in perpetuity, Parish Priest of Montreal, conformably to the constant practice since 1694, in virtue of the Ordonnance of Mgr. de St. Vallier.

But it must be remarked here, that it had been well understood, and clearly decreed by these three Episcopal Ordonnances, and by the Decision of His Most Christian Majesty, that the said Cure of Montreal, should be, and should remain subject to the full jurisdiction of the

Now, here are the changes which, in course of time, are about to be made in the said Cure of Ville Marie.

By an Apostolical Decree, bearing date 22nd December, 1865, the Cure of Montreal may be divided into as many Parishes as shall seem necessary to the Bishop for the good of souls; and each of these Parishes, as well as the ancient Cure of Notre Dame, shall be administered no longer by the Superior of the Seminary, but by one of his Priests whom he shall present to the Bishop for the latter's approbation. This last arrangement' it will be seen, confirms the Ordonnance of Mgr. de Laval, which, as to its civil effects, was sanctioned by the aforecited Decision of His Most Christian Majesty. Such is the radical change which this great and important Parish is about to undergo; as to its details, they will be found comprised in the answers to the following questions.

Second question - For what reasons should these changes be made?

They are numerous and weighty. We will insist upon the chief of these reasons.

1. That Religion which founded this City, which in its turn exerts so great an influence in our America, must not abandon it, in its gigantic progress. On the contrary, she must be associated with its marvellous developments, and for this end, must follow, step by step, its constantly growing population, on all points of its vast territory, to shelter it beneath her shrines, to promote the education of its children, take care of its poor, and, in fine, render it all those services which it has the right to expect from that divine

2. The shepherd who sees his sheep wandering so far beyond the reach of his crook that he can no longer give them his pastoral care, draws near to them, as far as it is needful to do so. in order to visit them assiduously, to know them by their names, to teed them in the pastures of the wolves that seek to devour them.

3. If he dwell too far from his flock, it is impossible for him, in spite of his zeal, to lavish on them those cares of a pastoral vigilance which alone can assure its safety.

4. The same thing may be said, if his flock become too numerous. For his cares being too divided, grave inconveniences necessarily result, zeal. as may easily be perceived by what follows.

5. Everywhere, but more particularly in a City, the Faithful should have easy access to their Parish Church, for the baptism of their children, for the hearing of religious instructions. for the assisting at Mass, and the reception of the Sacraments.

6. They have also frequent occasion to adcress themselves to their Pastor, who has the grace of his state of life for assuaging their troubles, bearing a remedy to the grief of families, allaying intestine strife, reconciling married persons living unhappily together, bringing back unruly children to the obedience due to their parents, and of stirring up the vigilance of real: those fathers and mothers who neglect their most what course of procedure are these changes to important duty, that of bringing up their children properly.

7. The Pastor has need to be within reach of about to be made in the service of the Parish his beloved sheep, above all when the supreme moment of death approaches them, at that terrible hour when they have the most urgent need of his help, because they are in risk of falling a prey to the never-ceasing attacks of the inveterate enemy of their salvation.

Leaving out of sight those details which every one can supply for himself, let us remark that; together, the Catholic and Protestant populations of this Parish may be about 130,000 souls. and that the population of the City has overpassed the limits of the hundred chains. Can it then be exacted that a single pastor should have to serve a City nearly three miles and a half in length, with a breadth of about two miles and a third, besides several rural districts extending a great distance! Is it not therefore evident that to carry help to the 130,000 souls spread over

By a Decision of May 15th, 1702, His Most | God, is requisite! Thus has the Pastor of Pas-Christian Majesty united, for civil effects, the tors judged, and we can but bow humbly be-

Third question - What profit will accrue

They are many and great, and We will proceed to indicate some of them. Some concern the Church of Notre Dame, and its Fabric: others concern the Seminary which is the custhe remainder concerns the parishioners.

Advantages to the Parochial Church of Notre Dame.

1. The existing Cure of Notre Dame is declared, by the Apostolic Decree of the 22nd December, 1865, cited above, to be the Mother-Parish-the Mother Church to which all the new Parochial churches, engendered in her bosom will have to pay a tribute of honor. It is the common Father who himself thus consecrates the maternity of Notre Dame, and confers on her this glorious crown of which doubtless she will be exceedingly jealous.

2. In any division that shall be made, there shall be reserved for her a territory and a population befitting her quality of Mother-Church .-Thus the daughters about to be born to her will but serve to increase her joy by contributing to her prosperity.

5. The projected subdivisions will deprive her of none of her property which, put to profit, may enable her to discharge her debts, and to defray them. nobly the expences of divine worship.

4. The Faithful under the existing discipline of the Church being at liberty to hear Mass where they please, it cannot be doubted that many wealthy citizens, though annexed to new Parishes, will lease pews in the Mother-Church, in order to be able to assist at her pious Novenas her solemn processions, and these great assemblies which are held for the celebration of the loyous Festivals which the country seeks for at the hands of religion, to consecrate the patriotism of her children.

5. For the same reasons, many parishioners will be well pleased in procuring to be sung the funeral services, High Masses, and other offices. in her vast church, after baving paid their dues to their particular parish church.

Advantages for the Seminary:

It is recognised by the Sovereign Pontiff himself as Cure Habituel of the Parish of Montreal; and this alone is a magnificent recomnense for the secular services which it has rendered to this Parish.

2. By its Superior, it has the right of presenting to the Bishop those of its members who are to govern the Parish of Notre Dame, and all the other Parishes which may be constructed out of its division. This privilege, well deserved by the sacrifices of all kinds which for the two centuries past that it has cultivated this vineyard, it has never ceased to make, raises it to a great height, and consolidates whilst consecrating its importance in a City whose birth it witnessed. which has grown up under its care, and which totruth and piety, to protect them from the fury of day assumes beneath its astonished eyes such gigantic importance.

3. To it therefore will still belong the ad ministration of the ancient Parish of Ville Marie, no longer indeed by a single parish priest, but by as many parish priests as there shall be erected new parishes. For it, it is then a new era that dawns, and a new career that is opened to its

4. In the division af the Parish, the Bishop will have respect for the churches already built by the Seminary, so as to make of them Parish churches, in preference to all others. This is but a most legitimate acknowledgment of the services rendered to this City, and to the entire Parish, and a solemn act which will assure to those churches, a regular and canonical exist-

5. It will continue to enjoy all the revenues of the Parochial churches it has built, to aid it to defray the expences of the parochial service. of divine worship, and other charges.

Advantages for the parishioners of Mont-

These are the same as the above mentioned. 1. They will still remain the parishioners of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which but multiplies, for their spiritual and temporal good, those succors which in all times they and their forefathers have received from it.

Parish Priests, the Clergy of the Seminary-with this difference; that instead of one, they will have as many as the greatest good of souls shall

3. These Sulpician Parish Priests thus establishing themselves as it were at their very doors. will be able more easily, and far more efficaciously, to layish on them those cares of all kinds which good shepherds lavish on their sheep.

4. It will be far more easy for them to have resource to them for baptisms, marriages, funeral. and other, services which they have the right to expect from their zeal.

5. These Sulpician Parish Priests, thus spread over the large district which now forms the parish priests, who shall be responsible before honorable use of their wealth in building every-

where, churches, school-houses, places of refuge for the poor, orphan asylums, and in fine in carrying on all those great and noble works which we, with so much edification to ourselves, have beheld them working at for two centuries.

The entire City is then interested in a lively manner in these changes; and doubtless all good parishioners and citizens will in their hearts anplaud. Therefore do We entertain the firm tomary parish priest thereof - Cure habituel : hope that all will be done quietly, in peace, in unity of minds and hearts, and that the Lord will be with us all, so that we may dwell and breathe in the bowels of His love.

> Fourth question-By what course of procedure are these changes to be carried out?

In two words We will say what shall suffice. We trust, to satisfy and calm all minds, for they will perceive in the course of procedure that is to be followed, the wisdom of the Church, who to attain her ends-that is the sanctification and the salvation of her children-foresees all difficulties, and in so far as is possible has regard for the interests of all. For all her workings, like those of God Who animates her with His Spirit, are not for pulling down-but for building up. Non ad destructionem, sed ad ædificationem.

1. For this reason the Bishop must set about the erection of parishes with a sovereign discretion, and in the sole design of procuring for the souls confided to his care, those helps, which in his conscience he believes to be necessary for

2. So as to proceed more ripely, he must comply with the laws which the Church under the Holy Spirit has drawn out for him, in so far as these are applicable to the circumstances of time: place, and persons.

3. Above all, he must take the advice of the Canons of his Cathedral, who by the very nature of their institution, are men of the Church, for the wants of the people, and for the help of the

4. This precaution taken, he must take another which consists in instituting upon the spot; a legal inquest to establish the truth of the facts that interested parties may allege, and to assure himself that there are just grounds for proceeding to the erection of a new Parish.

5. The Jure habituel -(1.e. the Seminary of St. Sulpice) - as well as the actual Cure or Priest of the Parish which it is proposed to subdivide, and other parties interested, are cited to appear before the Bishop, or the Commissioner who represents him, to show the reasons which they may have to allege for, or against—the subdivision of the former Parish, and the erection of

6. In his Decree of erection the Bishop determines the limits of the new Parish, and assigns to it its particular district, so that the Faithful may attach themselves to the Church in which they must discharge their religious obligations, and which thenceforward they must cherish as their mother: and in order also that they may know to whom to address themselves in their several spiritual necessities.

7. The Bishop must in his wisdom, establish a fair equilibrium betwixt the Parishes that he establishes, so that they be neither too large nor too small; and so that therein may be found all the elements of prosperity, and of encouragements both for the pastor and for the flock.

S. He must take counsel, so as to assure to the new church the resources that may be required for divine worship-and for a decent maintenance to the Parish Priest.

Such Dearly Beloved Brethren are the chief precautions to be taken in order to proceed regularly to the subdivision of any ancient Parish, and the erection of a new one. The simple sketch of them we here lay before you must make you understand that it is Our intention faithfully to comply with them; for We well understand that We owe to you an example of strict filial obedience to the wise laws of Our Holy Mother the Church. On your side, you will approve yourselves docile as children in all that may be ordered for the greater glory of God, and the greater good of souls. You will not fail to appreciate, as it should be appreciated this paternal disclosure of Our heart, which would have you ignorant of nothing that has to be done for the common good of a tenderly loved family.

Byt one word remains for Us to utter, but one yow to make, but one hope to express. May the peace of God which passeth all understanding 2. They will therefore still have for their keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus.

-Phil. iv. 17.

May the Immaculate Virgin our august Patroness Whom we this day honor under the title of Our Lady of Bon-Conseil deign to direct all our operations for the greater good of a City which is Her's by so many and so just titles .-May She make Herself known, by the powerful help which She is about to grant to Us, as the Most Prudent Virgin, and as the Seat of Di-

The present Letter shall be read at the Office of the Parochial Church of Notre Dame de Ville-Marie, Sunday next the 29th of the present month, and in the churches of the Parish in the Fifth Sunday after Easter, the Sixth Day of May next.

Given at Montreal in Our Episcopal Palace May next.

Share Control

the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixtysix under our hand and seal, and the countersign of our Secretary.

+ IG. Bishop of Montreal. By command of His Lordship. J. O. PARE, Canon Sec.

In our next we will give a translation of ano. ther Pastoral from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal showing how necessary is the new Hospice which he purposes to establish, explaining its object, and principles upon which it will be its object, and principles upon which it will be | Woman is the Word Incarnate, and the Woman, conducted; and earnestly invoking the charitable | whose seed, or Son He is, is His Mother Mary. This co-operation of all the Faithful of the Diocess.

A LETTER TO THE REV. E. B. PUSEY, D.D. On His Recent Eirenicon, By John Henry Newman, D.D., of the Oratory. Dawson Bros., Montreal:-

much talked of Eirenicon is this letter, which happily it has provoked from Dr. Newman, in reply to the Anglican's strictures on the cultus which Catholics pay to Our Blessed Lady, the Mother of God. It is to this point that Dr. which Dr. Newman happily describes as having been discharged as if from a catipult -Dr. Pusey seems to have had as his chief object, an attack Virgin Mary.

what were the opinions of the earliest Fathers respecting her, since to the Fathers, and to Christian antiquity his opponent appeals. Not, however, as if the former were prepared to admit that the Fathers, or Christian antiquity, as interpreed: by private judgment were, any more than the Bible in like manner interpreted, the " rule of faith" for Christians of the nineteenth century: for the ever present voice, of the ever hving and present Church is the sole rule which he, or we know of as by Christ Himself appointed: nevertheless since Anglicans of the Pusey school appeal to the Fathers and to Christian antiquity, it is perfectly logical for Dr. Newman to show that

nesses, St. Justin Martyr .- A.D. 120 -- 165; St. Irenæus-120-200; and Tertulhan-160 -240. Of these, the last represents Rome and Africa; St. Irenæus Asia Minor, and Gaul; St. Justin, Palestine, and of more importance still, St. John the Evangelist-since he had learnt Christianity from St. Polycarp, who in his turn chain is perfect: not a link is missing.

From the writings of these Saints, and apologists of the early Church Dr. Newman gathers person, office, and dignity of the Mother of Our her as the second Eve; as the woman who re. paired the evils wrought to the human race by the first Eve. Thus St. Justin :-

" For Eve, being a virgin and undefiled, conceiving the word that was from the serpent brought forth disobedience and death; but the Virgin Mary, taking faith and joy, when the Angel told her the good tidings answered, Be it to me according to thy Word."-Tryph, 100.

St. Irenaus in like manner institutes the same

" For what Eve, a virgin, bound by incredulity, that Mary, a virgin, unloosed by faith."—Adv Hær,

iii. 22. 34. "And, as by a virgin the human race had been bound to death, by a virgin it is saved, the balance being preserved, a virgin's disobedience by a virgin's obedience."—Ib. V. 19.

So also Tertullian :-

"Eye had believed the Serpent: Mary believed his solurn at St. Mary's College. Gabriel: the foult which the one committed by believing, the other by believing has blotted out."— Tert. de Cam. Christ. 17.

The one Virgin is the antithesis of the other The part that Eve played in the Fall, was, according to the above writers, played also by Our Blessed Lady in the Redemption, of the human race. Not, and on this point Dr. Newman forcibly insists-not as a mere passive or physical instrumentin that Redemption, but as an active, moral, and responsible agent therein. For it is in this sense that, without exception, all the early Fathers speak of her: and except in this sense it would be adle to speak of her as the antithesis of Eve, who was far more than a physical instrument in man's Fall, but an intelligent and responsible agent therein. What Eve was in the one case, that according to the universal faith of the Christian Church of the second century, was Mary in the other case. Now what was the part played by the first Eve in the Fall of Man? Dr. Newman | the acknowledged organ of the O'Mahony wing, states it:-

" She-Mary-is the second Eve. Now let us consider what this implies. Eve had a definite, essential position in the First Covenant. The fate of the human race lay with Adam: he it was who represented us. It was in Adam that we fell : though Eve had fallen. still if Adam had stood, we should not have lost those supernatural privileges which were bestowed upon him as our first father. Yet, though Eve was not the head of the race, still, even as regards the race, she had a place of her own; for Adam, to whom was divinely committed the naming of all things, entitled her the Mother of all living, a name surely able de expressive, not of a fact only, but of a dignity; but while i further, as she thus had her own general relation to press." the human race, so again had she her own special place, as regards its trial and its fell in Adam. In those primeval events, Eve had an integral share. The woman, being seduced, was in the transgression. though it must be confessed that this is of the better on Sunday than he did on Saturday night.

this twenty-sixth day of the month of April, in She listened to the Hvil Angel; She offered the fruit to her husband, and he ate of it. She co-operated, not as an irresponsible instrument, but intimately and personally in the sin: She brought it about. the history stands, she was a Sine-quz-non, a positive, active, cause of it. And she had her share in its punishment; in the sentence pronounced on her she was recognized as a real agent in the temptation and its issue, and she suffered accordingly. In that awful transaction, there were three parties concerned—the Serpent, the Woman, and the Man: and at the time of their sentence, an event was announced for the future, in which the three same parties were to meet sgain-the Serpent, the Woman, and the Men; but it was to be a second Adam, and a second Eve, and the new Eve was to be the Mother of the new Adam 'I will put enmity between thee and the Woman, and between thy seed, and her seed.' The seed of the interpretation, and the parallelism it involves seem to me undeniable: but at all events (and this is my point) the parallelism is the docurine of the Fathers from the earliest times."-/p. 34, 35.

In other words of St. Jerome, Death by Eve, life by Mary; or as the same idea is expressed by St. Augustine—" By a woman death, by a The most important result of Dr. Pusey's woman life;" and this faith, neither more nor less, is what the Church enjoins to-day upon her children, and propounds to them in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. Hereon is based the entire cultus of the Blessed Virgin, which to Protestants seems misplaced for two reasons: Newman almost exclusively addresses himself in First, they do not, at best, conceive of Our his reply; since in his strange peace-message, Blessed Lady as anything more than a mere passive, and physical instrument in the great work of man's Redemption. Secondly, they, except in a few rare and exceptional cases, do upon the devotion of Catholics to the Blessed not believe her to have been verily and truly the Mother of God; that is to say, they do not be-To this attack Dr. Newman replies by showing | here in the Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, or, in other words, in the hypostatic union of God and man in the truit of her womb-Our Lord Jesus Christ. Did Protestants believe that He Whom the Virgin Mary bare in her bosom, carried in her arms, and nourished with her milk, was verily indeed a Divine Person, perfect God as well as man, they would cease to marvel at the high esteem in which Catholics hold her; and, far from taunting us with Mariolatry, would strive rather to surpass us in their veneration far one who though only a creature, and therefore infinitely below Creator, has nevertheiess been raised to such an inconcervable beight of dignity. It is because they think meanly of the Son, that they these authorities are on his side, and against his think but meanly of the Mother; and as it is impossible to elevate a pedestal without at the Dr. Newman calls into Court, as his first wit- same time, and by the same process, elevating the superstructure, so also it is morally impossible to depress the one, without also depressing or lowering the other.

We would that we had space for further extracts from the beautiful reply to Dr. Pusey with which Dr. Newman has favored us. But we would advise the Catholic reader who would wish to see the cultus of Our Blessed Lady exwas a disciple of the Beloved Disciple. The plained, vindicated, and established on its proper footing, to procure for themselves a copy of he phamphlet. It is for sale at the store of Messrs. Dawson of this City, and will obtain we would fain hope, an extensive circulation amongst, the opinions of the first Christians concerning the and careful perusal by, not Catholics only, but by Protestants who desire to inquire into the truth Lord. He shows that they invariably speak of of the matters in controversy betwixt Christians of different denominations.

> THE REV. PERE MICHEL .-- On Wednesday evening last this well known, and universally beloved Priest, left this City for Quebec, where it seems that his presence is required by his Superors. This will be a great loss to Mont-

> The Rev. Father was attended to the steam boat by nearly all the members of l'Union Ca. tholique, a Society of which he was the Director and in whose welfare he took the most lively interest. A farewell Addresss was presented to him as he embarked, and he carries with him the sincere regards not only of the Society, but of all who had the pleasure of knowing him during

> The health of the City is good. We hear no more of the spread of Cholera at New York; and though it is probable that the disease may make its appearance in our large towns with the arrival of the emigrant ships, it is to be hoped that the precautions already taken, or about to be taken, may have the effect of preventing it from spreading over the rural districts. We understand that the Grand Trunk is making all the needful arrangements for the health and comfort of the expected immigrants, by securing to them the advantages of roomy, well-ventilated cars, and making the necessary arrangements as the different halting places, or depots, for enabling them to procure at easy rates a supply of whole-

has, in its issue of the 12th inst., an editorial ject. We hope that the explanations will prove satisfactory to the subscribers to the fund, who are now impertinently asking what has become of Street. the money? On this point the Irish People ster was caught in a beer vault in Bleury Street, helping himseif. The consequence was a sound and the second

"The papers, as well as the people, want to know what has been done with the money. This is a laudable desire on the part of the people who subscribed, while it is a piece of impertinence on the part of the

of the Fenian Brotherhood deigns not to give; up, it would relieve our police from a deal of embar-

imagined. "For obvious reasons," it continues. " we are not at liberty to state the amount of money subscribed, but we assure our readers that it is ridiculously small to revolutionise Ireland, and enable her people to cope with such a power as England. Let no newspaper statements, or interested orators influence the judgments of Fenians on this head. We know what we say when we assert that there is not a grumbler inside or out of the organization who would not blush to learn the smallness of the amount subscribed to free Ireland." — I ish

Therefore, the conclusion is evident; more money, a good deal more money is wanted. As to what is done with the money-the press has no business to inquire; though the desire for information on this point is on the part of the people who subscribed, "very laudable"-so laudable in fact, that it would be a pity to gratify it. since a gratified desire exists no longer as a desire. This much in the way of an explanation does the Irish People vouchsafe and no more.-"That's the way the money goes," and more money is wanted immediately. For the rest the same journal not indirectly points out that the Sweeney and Roberts faction 12 composed of very wicked men-men with itching palms, who long for a fingering of the funds, and who, this their desire-which is not laudable-having been refused, have created schism:-

"Greedy and ambitious men crept into the ranks at the eleventh hour, and advertised their patriotism with such a flood of eloquence, and elbowed their ways to high places with such brazen effrontery, that the old workers gave way, and the timid stood in perfect awe of the new Apostles of Irish freedom. Men who but a few months ago were the enemies of the cause, when they saw a chance for fame or easy fortune, forgot their enmity and hugged Fenianism to their truent hearts. Like all converts whether religious or moral, they could not be be expected to leave a competency without receiving a title more than an equivalent. Some became the guiding stars that all wise men from the four cardinal points of the compass were expected to follow, while others, like Cerberus of old, without his fidelity, watched at the door of the Treasury,"-Irish People.

Such is the character given of themselves by the Fenian organ. It will no doubt prove as sa. tisfactory, as the full and lucid explanation of the way the money goes.

Mr. George Brown and the Rev. Dr. RYERSON.—These two worthies are at loggerheads, and are saying very hard things—none the less true, perhaps, because hard—of one another. Quoth the Globe:-

"The man"-(dreadful to relate the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is the man here irreverently alluded to)the man who pocketed public money upon the authority of a smile from a First Minister, cannot injure any any one by what he says. It must always be a subject of regret that we have at the head of the Educational Department of the Upper Province a man who, however useful he may be in some respects, is not entitled to the confidence or respect of his fellow-citizens, -a man who does not speak the truth to his friends, and who s ystematically vilifies bis opponents. * * In almost every matter with which Dr. Ryerson has to do, there is some petty job involved.—Globe.

After this we should like to hear the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's opinion of Mr. George Brown: of "the man who; we leave it to our impossible to trust or respect Head of the Educational Department, to continue the sentence.

The Catholic Young Men's Society beg leave to acknowledge, with many thanks, the very hand-some donation to their library of a complete set of Gerald Griffin'sworks, and five mumbers of the 'Dublin Review,' from Donald McDonald, Esq, late pro-prietor of the Montreal Transcript. This is the third donation they have received from that gentle-

THE MATE OF THE " MONTREAL."-We mentioned in Saturday's issue the sad accident that had befallen the mate of the Montreal on his passage to Quebec on that steamer. We have now before us the particulars. It appears that the steamer was nearing Point Platon about three c'clock on Friday morning when she came in collision with the Hero, one of the St. Lawrence Company's tow boats, the bow of the Hero striking the port side of the Montreal immediately under the most forward of the outside range of port state rooms, and ripping open that splendid vessel to the extent of about 50 feet up to the paddle box, where the strong timbers of the wheels broke the force of the collision. The various cabins of the officers, the kitchen, and other apartments occupying that space of the main deck, were of course completely stove in, and among the berths and partitions was discovered the dead body of the Chief Mate, Noel Ladebauche, who at the moment of the collision lay sleeping in his berth, just inside of the point where the Hero's bowsprit commenced its destructive work. The shock broke two of the flanges of the Hero's machinery, disabling her for further progress. Capt. Chabot of the Hero was asleep in his cabin when the accident occurred, and after examining his vessel, proceeded to Quebec, on board the Monireal, to send np another tug steamer to relieve her, which was done early in the morning. Noel, for so he was generally called, was a valued officer of the Company, having been on the mail route for the last twenty-two years. He was a man of stalwart frame, whose figure and face must have been familiar to the greater part of those travelling between Quebec and Montreal. The deceased was a native of Sorel, and leaves a family of nine to deplore the untimely loss of their piotector. He was 44 years of age .- Transcript.

Mr. Henry Judah of this city is erecting houses and barns on his wild loss in the township of Hereford, and in order to encourage eligible settlers, has very generously offered to pay the first three years' taxes upon these farms, to repair the roads, and to THE FENIAN FUNDS. - The Irish People, give \$400 and a lot of land towards building a Catholic church.

Dion's Alanu.-We notice that that this ingenious affair is to be introduced into the Jesuits College, wherein, of course, allusion is made to this sub- and was at a recent experiment highly eulogised by the Prefet of the Institution as an article of utmost ntility. Mr. Dion's Agents, Messrs. Le Blanc & Co, will hereafter be found at No. 51 Great St. James

Served Him Rigur. -On Saturday night a youngtrashing administered by the proprietor to the culprit on the spot, who preferred this method of deal. ing with him to handing him over to the contamination of a police court and over-crowded jail. Some weak minded people who heard the squeals of the victim were induced to sympathize with him, but if Other information than this, the avowed Organ this charitable practice were more generally followrassment, and we have no doubt the youth felt much

most meagre kind of information that can be well DUNDAS HIBERNIAN CATHOLIC LITERARY

At the adjourned Annual Meeting oi the above Society held in the Society's rooms on Thursday evening the 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were elected office Bearers for the ensuing year :-

President-James B Looney. Vice do-James Hourigan. Secretary—Patrick Cosgriff.
Assistant do—Peter Brady. Treasurer-John Cosgriff. Grand Marshall Thomas Stapelton. Banner Bearer - John O'Conners. Flag do-Patrick Dunn.

Committe of Management-H nery Cowles, John M. Commins. John Lahey, Owen Coleman, Michael McGinn, Patrick Commins, Thomas Stapelton, Patrick Dunn and John O'Connors.

PATRICK COSSGRIFF, Secretary. Dundas, May 11th 1866.

PEAT FUEL.-Canada possesses no coal, her woods are fast disappearing under the axe of the settler, and the public must regard with interest the atten tion which is being paid to the great peat beds which exist in various parts of the country. A large sum of money is reported to have been paid for a tract of laud in the neighbourhood of the Welland Canal, which opniains the article in great quantities, and it is said that arrangements will speedily be made to bring the new article of fuel into the market. Much attention is being paid to the peat bods of England, Ireland and Scotland, and numerous companies are now at work, drying, powdering and pressing the peat into cakes, and forwarding it to the cities and manufacturing towns, to be used for all the purposes to which coal is applied. It has been used in driving locomotives from Belfast to Portrush. It gives an ample supply of steam with no smoke, and saves one-quarter of the weight of carriage. It contains no sulphur, and therefore does not injure machinery, and it can be formed foto charcoal with all the baneficial effects in the manufacture of iron of the same article formed from wood. We see it stated that it has been laid down in Dublin at \$2 50 a ton, at which price, for the same purposes, it is more economical than coal, although, ton for ton, it produces only 66 per cent. of heat, as compared with the more plentiful material. If the price in Dublin is any in dication of the cost of the article in Canada, there is no reason to doubt that here neat will be more econo mical than coal. Allowing \$3 50 a ton, it would still be cheaper than coal at present prices, and it is

There are great difficulties in the way of the introduction of a new article of fuel, and some expenditure of money and labour will be needed ere the peat beds of Canuda will be extensively worked, but there does appear to be a prospect of the lack of coal being to a large extent compensated by the introduction of this article into our dwellings and workshops. On the Island of Anticosti there is said to be a great bed of eighty miles in length by two in breadth, with an average depth of from two to ten feet. But it is not necessary to go so far as Anticosti. Every county in Canada probably contains peat beds of greater or less extent. - Globe.

more cleanly and easily handled.

Mail steamers may be boarded at Father Point and inspected while caroute to Quebec without stopping. If free from infection they will receive a clean bill of nealth, if not they are to be stopped at Grosse Isle or the mouth of the St. Charles, as provided for all other vessels.

All vessels arriving at New Carlisle in the Dis-trict of Gaspe are to be inspected, and, in case of any infectious disease, ordered to Grosse Ile for

The prospects, says a Napanee paper, for a lively business by our merchants and manufacturers during the present spring and coming sammer are, we think, very good. The farmers have had splendid weather for putting in their spring crops, and as there has been but little rain this season yet, it is very likely that we shall have more during the sum. mer months than we have enjoyed in the same period for the last four years. The prospects of an abundant harves: being good, the farmers (who are really the class in an agricultural country like this who make the business) will feel able to purchase many articles that under other circumstances they would do without.

Successing .- The Rochester Union says : The quantity of spirits emuggled into the country from Canada is enormous, probably one-third of all that is consumed. One-half the whicky sold in this city, Buffalo and other points along the frontier is the THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing beproduct of Canadian sprits.

FORGERY .- Mr. Faulkner, ex. M.P.P. for Hochaiaga, charged with the above orime, has been admitted

PARLIAMENT .- The Ottawa correspondent of the Leader writes that it is reported in well informed circles that Parliament has been called chiefly with a view to pushing certain important measures rendered necessary by the abrogation of the reciprocity reaty. The session will probably last for some four or five weeks, and then will be adjourned until some time in the fall, perhaps November, when it is expec-ted that all obstacles to Confederation will have been

The Kingston Whig says, on Saturday night 5th instant, some parties broke into the Roman Catholic place of worship at Brewers Mills, and stole a valuaole piece of silver plate, a communion cloth and a quantity of fringe. An axe was found beside the ltar, having been used to break open the door by the robbers, in order to effect an entrance to the church. A strict search has been instituted for the stolen articles.

A convict in the Kingston Penitentiary named McDonald, comitted suicide by hanging himself with a strap in his cell on Sunday night. Deceased had only a few months to serve, and had just came out of the hospital, was slightly deranged in mind. He worked in the shoemaker's shop.

EXPORT OF CANADIAN CATTLE.-The Kingston News says :- The steamer Bay of Quinte continues to bring down, and the ferry to take over, large numbers of cuttle for the American market. As high a price as fifty dollars in gold, per head, is being paid by American dealers,

Birth.

In this City, on the 9th instant, Mrs. J. J. Curran,

Died.

At Glennevis, Glengarry, on the 9th instant, at half-past six p m., of disease of the heart, at the advanced age of 73 years. Christina, the beloved wife of Captain Neil Ban McDonald. Her spiritual adviser. Rev. Father Mastersons, was with her nearly at her last moments. She bore her short illness with Oristian fortitude; she was a kind friend, and a true benefactor, and will be much mourned by all who knew or heard tof her. She was over 53 years married. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

At Bridge End, North Laucaster, Glengarry, on the 11th May, after a long illness, Angus McGillis, aged 83 years. He bore his illness with Ohristian for titude. May his soul, through the mercy of God, lest in peace. Amen.

We regret to learn that His Grace the Right Rev. Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland, died on Sunday the 29th

H. M. S. Pylades is expected to remain at Quebec until the middle of July. The Barracouta. Cherub and Minstrel gunboats have left Portsmouth in company for service in the St. Lawrence and Lakes.

Gen. Doyle, in a despatch to Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, states that the Fenians left Eastport without liquidating debt contracted with their sympathisers to the amount of \$6,000. Served them right.

In a drunken melee which took place among a party of Indians the other day, near London, C. W., one of the men drawing a knife, stabbed two others. One of the wounded men is not expected to recover. The guilty party was secured by his companions and lodged in jail.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Gregoire, Rev. J Harper, \$2; Malbaic, P Jones S1; Ottawa, L. Whelan, S2; Leeds, T. Scallon, \$1; Martintown, D. McDouell 31,8, Charlottenbourg, \$5; Lochiel, DP McDonald \$1; Portsmouth, A. Grant, \$1; Smith Falls, J Hourigan, \$2: Umfraville, D Kavanagh, \$2; St. Anicet, P Quiun, \$2.

Per Rev Mr. Lalor, Picton,-Alex Shannon \$3. Per L Coughlin, St Catherines,-P Maher, \$2. Per Rev H. Brettargh, Trenton,-M Sullivan, \$2;

Per W Chisholm, Cornwall,-R Donovan, \$3.50.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nay 15, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$4,50 to \$5,00; Middlings, \$5,25 \$5,50; Fine, \$6,60 to \$6,25; Super. No. 2 \$6,50 to Supertine \$6.85 to \$7,00; Fancy \$7,50 to Extra, \$8,50 to \$8,75 ; Superior Extra \$9,00 to

\$9,50; Bag Flour, \$3,90 to \$4,00 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Butter, per lb. - New worth 22c to 27c., accordng to quality.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$24,50 to \$25,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$19,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,85:

Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.37. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,871 to \$0,00 Seconds, \$5,55 to \$6,50; First Pearls, \$7,25 to \$7,50 7,00 to \$11,00 7,00 to 9,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. Boef, live, per 100 lbs ..\$8,00 to\$14,00 Sheep, each, 3,00 to 4,00 Calves, each, \$6,00 to \$8,00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. May 15, 1866 Flour, country, per quintal, 0 to 17 Oatmeal, 11 0 to 11 Indian Meal. 8 6 to 9 Wheat, per min., Ð 0 to 0 Barley, do., per 50 lbs 4 to 0 to do. Pess, Oats, do. 1 10 to 2 1 6 to

Butter, fresh, per 1b. Do, salt do Beans, small white, per min 1 to 1 Potatoes, per bag 3 to 0 to 0 Onions, per minot, Beef, per 1b Pork, do Mutton do 7 to 6 to 6 0 to 7 6 Lamb, per quarter Lard, per lb 0 10 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10 \$2,00 to \$4,00 Apples, per bri Har, per 100 bundles, \$5,00 to \$6,50 \$2,00 to \$3,35

NOTICE.

....

.... 10 0 to 12 9

.... 8 9 to 15 0

tween Charles Catelli, Aurelio Gionnoti, and Davino Alouisi as manufacturers of Statuary, under the name and Style of CATELLI, CO. was dissolved on the

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

Montreal 17 May 1866.

Timothy Seed,

Turkeys, per couple

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rz

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now

completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully inorms his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian , Comic Month; ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unia Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illuhtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorests Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Sole and Le Defricheur.—The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions secouved for Newspapers and Magazines

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. हे निश्चित्र की परार्थ में महिल्ला है

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 27 - The Constitutionnel of this 2.0 . 7.2 morning publishes the following:-

We are in a position to state that Italy has neither made armaments nor effected concentrations of troops. The declarations of the Italian Government are precise in this respect, and are confirmed by all private or official information.
The Government of the Emperor Napoleon has

not two policies, and does not encourage warlike inclinations on one side or the other. It desires the maintenance of peace in every-quarter, and does all in its power, within the measure of its rights and diguity, te preserve the blessings of peace to Europe."

The Constitutionnel also says: -

· Immediately after the receipt of Prussia's reply the Vienna Cabinet entered into communication with the Prussian Government, in order to settle the manner in which mutual disarmament should be effected. We have grounds to expect that these negotiations will be shortly attended with that result'

The Morgenpost publishes a telegram, according to which the Emperor Napoleon has declared to the Italian Cabinet that he will in no way assist Italy in case she should attack Austria. The Morgenpost adds that the news comes from an authentic source.

PARIS, April 26.- Mr. John Mitchel has addresed a second epistle to the Opininon Nationale on Ireland. His former letter, he says, was commented upon in a leading article of The Times, but no one disputed the facts set forth in it, and The Times deduced from them an argument in favour of the coercive system in Ireland. He hopes that no one in France will ever again declare that Ireland is administered by the same laws, or that she enjoys the same liberties as England. The grievances which Mr. Mitchel now complains of may be summed up thus :- The existence in Ireland of a code to which England, Scotland, and Wales are strangers. Exceptional laws by which the Irish people are prohibited from deliberating among themselves on their own affairs by means of a committee of deligates elected for that object. The right of possessing arms restricted to a few favoured persons. The teaching or learning drill, or any military manœuvre whatever, even without arms, is prohibited under penalty of transportation, with hard labour. The Irish cannot organize themselves as volunteers for the defence of their country. And finally, the she riffs of the large cities, instead of being elected by their fellow-citizens, as in England, are named by the Crown, in order to secure the juries. He

Everybody must admit that such a system is well adapted for crushing in Ireland all free action and all political and civil life. It is true that the rigorous vigilance of the English in preventing the Irish from procuring arms and learning the use of them may be considered as a sort of compliment to us. England does us the honour of believing that if we had arms we should know how to make a proper use of them, and they will have nothing of the kind. It is a compliment badly turned; but in the matter of compliment between England and Ireland we must not be nice. Let us, then, accept it for the moment until we get better. We shall doubtless be told that Ireland has access, through her representatives, to the London Parliament, and has thus legal, certain, cious State, that has waxed strong by preying upon and sufficient means to obtain all reforms and liberties necessary and accessory. But, in that Parliament Ireland has but a derisive semblance of representation, and as it is, is completely controlled by the British Government The Irish people do not believe they are represented in the English Parlisment. They do not desire to be so. They have not the right to be so. They hope for nothing good, nothing just from that Parliament, and they have never reaped anything from its legislation but famines and a system of corruption and coercion without parallel. Those very laws which purported to be never failing ally for succour and defence in the apreforms have done nothing but eril to Ireland. It is by the, law of municipal reform that the British Government has found the means of always picking and choosing its juries. It is by the Catholic Emancipation Act that the Government has been enabled to buy up the richest and most in uential Ca- the Elernal City, the Emperor of the French is the tholics, who, but for it, would never have direct to only Catholic Sovereign likely to be both able and sell themselves. In a word, the London Parliament, willing to come to the receive of the Papal throne ed by the to which we are referred for the redress of all our that we especially rejoice at the entente cordinie begrievances, is itself the greatest and the most fatal af all the grievances of Ireland, and includes all the others. Ireland, then, in the judgment of the majority of its population, has no legal and constitutional means of obtaining justice. Hence we have Ferianism, the deliberate and organized negation of all English laws and of that Constitution which the English call the wonder and envy of the nations of the universe.'

Mr. Mitchel intimates that he purposes, in a future letter, to explain clearly what Fenianism is; and, above all, what it is not.

NAPOLEON III AND THE TRAPPIST FATHERS -The Emperor of the French has granted a sum of 80 0005. from his private purse to aid the Trappist Fathers in the important works they have undertaken for draining the ponds of Les Dombes, in the Ain

About a months ago M de Coninck, of Havre. addressed two petitions to the Senate praying that permission might be granted to the Protestant Synods to assemble in various districts of France. The object for which the synods desired to hold meetings was to consider, the dissensions which have taken place in the French Reformed Church, now divided into an orthodox party and a liberal party. The Senate, approving the report read by the Minister of Public Instruction, passed to the order of the day on the petition. La Presse now states that the Emperor at the late audience he granted to M. Guizot assured him that the Synods shall be permitted to any possibility of devout assistance at what is to them assemble after the close of the Legislative Ses-

The Emperor of the French is reported to have replied to M. Guizot, when the latter asked him to guage of a party of the 'upper ten thousand,' who ratify the dismissal of M. Martin Paschoud, M. Gui- kept up a running fire of abuse of the Pope the whole zot, I must must consult my ministers of state and of public worship. I am a more constitutional sovereign than you think.

The remains of the tomb of Charlemagne have lately been discovered in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle.

PIEDMONT. - Florence, April 22.-Although the idea that much expense is being incurred for military preparations is generally discountenanced in official quarters, it is certain that this year's deficit will be aggravated by a large sum on account of them Besides the acceleration of the conscription, previonsly postponed, other measures are being taken which clearly show this Governments's belief in the approach of a war. The naval preparations are extensive, it is there that most is being done; but the stores of requisites for an army in the field are also being increased. There is great movement on the railways, transport of troops and war materials, and a large number of horses have been purchased for the

Under what financial circumstances are these warlike preparations making and these heavy expenses incurred ? How fares it with the sinews of wer? Here, unha pily, is the weak, point in our armour. Our chariots and horsemen are there, but they must be fed and kept up, and creditiis lamentably low. An Opposition paper, prone to indulge in odious comparisons, lately recalled the fact that at the end of 1858 Sardinian stock was at 99. Since then the Bardinian States have been merged in the Kingdom of Italy, and the Italian Fives are at 54. Even in

May, 1850, when the Austrians were in Piedmont, the funds were at 76. The late enormous fall in Italian securities has caused the greatest uneasiness, and efforts bave been made to explain it as the result of hostile manouvres. In the Chamber on Wednesday the Minister of Finance spoke of alarmists reports malignantly spread with the view of damaging Italian credit-such as recourse to a forced paper currency and other injurious inventions. These had obtained no belief here, except among those interested in propogating them, but they are said to have had their effect on certain foreign Exchanges Signor Scialoja indignantly denounced the authors of those calumnies, and declared the funds required for the payment of the dividend due at the end of June to be already secured. This declaration is hardly an advance, since on a former occasion we were told by the Finance Minister that the payment of dividends was provided for until the end of the year. But it is necessary to impute the fall in the funds to the authors of false news? Italy is preparing for a war of which lookers on cannot but consider the event extremely hazardous, although the Ministerial Nazione declared, two days ago, that' the eventuality of a war includes more advantages than evils for Italy, even if it be considered solely from the figancial point of view.' Besides, we are in the sixth month of the Session, and there is as yet no settlement of the financial difficulty . - Times. Rows: - On the 12th ult. there were great rejoic-

ings and brilliant illuminations in Rome. That day is the anniversary of the return of the Pope from exile in 1820, and of the preservation of his Holiness in the accident at St Anges' Church in 1855. That Church was crowded during the day. At five o'clock the Pope arrived there, attended by Cardinals Bofondi, Patrizi, and Barnabo.

General Montebello has resigned to the Roman Municipality several convents which had been lately occupied as barracks. It was announced that the departure of the second brigade of the Army of Oc-

cupation as fixed for the end of June.

The following article is abridged from a late number of The Cosmopolitan .The Vatican and the Tuileries are once more on couchen in terms that do no less honour to the Holy Father's own kindly nature than to the illustrious object of his gratitude. Our readers are aware that on a recent occasion an address, signed by a large number of French Catholics, was presented to his Holiness by the Duke de Rohan. It was in reply to this address that the Sovereign Pontiff spoke of the services of France to the Papacy. It would be strange indeed, if he could forget the powerful and unequivocal support given to his throne by France since 1848. No individual ruler nor people could afford to ignore such devotion, or abstain from acknowledging it sooner or later in becoming terms of gratitute. And we have also felt sure that Pio Nono, judging from his well-known noble and generous impulses, would one day make the public, emphatic, and unstinted acknowledgment that he has. At the present juncture this declaration is more significant than it could possibly be if made at an earlier day. The Papacy, it is a general b. lief, is in imminent danger. Internal foes, foreign emissaries for the most part chitfi and tools of an anarchical directory, are maturing their revolutionary plots within the walls of the Kternal City itself, while a powerful and rapaand swallowing up its neighbours, and exists only to do the bidding of the revolution, solemnly decrees the overthrow of the Temporal Power. ' United Italy' the heterogeneous population of Piedmentese Sardinians, Neapolitans, S'cilians, Plorentines, &c., &c., fancying themselves the lineal heirs of the Roman Empire, must have Rome for their capital. At such a time it is just and natural the Vatican should recall the last eighteen years, and, generously proclaiming its gratitude to chivalrous and Catholic France, look with unabated trust to the same powerful and parently impending orisis. His past services to the Papacy, no less than his recent emphatic declarations touching the Temporal Power, entitle the Emperor to the Holy Father's upreserved confilence; and it is because, if the storm of revolution does break over tween the Vatican and the Tuileries. The Holy Father assures the world that he looks for succour to a higher Power than Kings and Emperors, and no one can doubt it who regards his sublime fortitude in the face of his threatened overthrow and the extinction of his throne. The mrjestic calm of his bearing in this crisis extorts the admiration of all who come into his presence; and, should he fall, we may be sure that even those who compassed his overturow will say that, many and great as were his virtues, exalting even his exalted position, no act of his long, distinguished, and troubled Pontificate 'became him like the leaving it.' Rome the Eternal City, may dwindle from being the capital of an incohate kingdom of juring and repellent provinces. Whether or no this be its destiny, no one of the long line of Lis predecessors on the Papal throne will be held in more

PROTESTANTS IN FCM2. - A correspondent of the Standard, describing the ceremonies of the Holy Week says that at the chanting of the Tenebræ in the Sixtine Chapel four-fifths of the lookers on were Protestant Americans, whose utter want of reverence was never more conspicuous :- Numbers of them (says the writer) carried novels to read, cakes to ear, and, in some cases, wice and brandy to refresh themselves with; talking, laughing, and pushing, just as they would have done in the crush-room of a theatre, and utterly preventing the Roman Catholics present from one of the most solemn offices of the Church. Une Romanist lady of high distinction was actually driven from the pulco on Palm Sunday by the insulting lantime of Mass, calling him Guy Fawkes and ev ry kind of injurious name in the hearing of the numerous English Romanists present, who remonstrated in vain against this indecent conduct.

universal reversace than Pius the Ninth.'

STRANGERS IN THE ETERNAL CITY .- According to the Osservatore Romano, there were over 40,000 foreign visitors within the wall of the Eternal City during Easter week

GERMANY.

Prudence has prevailed over passion, and ambi tion has yielded to discretion in Prussia. Peace, and disarmament as the guarantee of peace, are now the order of the day. The Emperor of Austria, who, as all the world has all along known, never thought of attacking Prussia unless 10 self defence, having convinced Count Bismark that bullying and vapouring had run to the length of their tether in Berlin, and should not drive the Austrians out of Holstein or annex the Duchies to Prussia, proposed a course which left the King of Prussia no alternative but to make war at once or abandon, the ambitious designs that had forced Austria to take precautionary measures of defence. The proposition was that both Governments should farthwith restore their armies to the pacific statut quo, Austria taking the initiaive, as she had unavoidably taken the first step in arming, and Prussia following after an interval of 25 This proposition, having been accoded to as hours. Berlin, there will be no war .- Weekly R. ister.

RULSIA: The Russian Invalide of the 17th ins. contains the the Emperor's life :-

Yesterday, the 16th while the Emperor was walk. the gate; to see His Majesty enter his carriage. Among those people, who were animated wih feelings of devotion and love towards the Monarch whose name is never mentioned by any one except with expressions of respect and gratitude there was a miscreant meditating an attempt upon the most valuable life in Russia. Thank Heaven, the criminal design was not realized, and the pages of Russian history remain unstained by a sanguinary deed of unpredefented atrocity. The chroniclers of our time have been spared the distressing duty of handing down to posterity the tale of a nefarious act hitherto unknown in the annals of the Russian people. The life of him whose rule at this moment is so indispensable to Russia has been providentially preserved. At the moment when the criminal design, long matured in the miscreant's head, was about to be carried out, Providence, taking pity npon Russia, made a simple peasant, Ossip Ivanovitch Rommissaroff, the instrument of its will. Ossip [Joseph] Kommissaroff, a young man of 25, was born in the village of Molvivino, province Kostroms. The village belongs to Baron Klister, to whom Rommissaroff stands in the relation of a liberated annuity paying serf. Having been lately allowed to go St. Petereburg and work in a hatter's shop, he soon rose in his calling became foreman, and married a peasant girl, by whom he has a little daughter, eight months old. He was still foreman at Mr. Sadoff's, the hatter, when Fate changed his destiny, and in an instant altered his entire career. The 16th being his birthday, he went to say his prayers in the chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side, close to the Marble Palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily interrupted. Retracing his steps, he then made his way to the Summer Garden, at the gate of which a crowd was assembling around an Imperial equipage. Knowing a the carriege to be the Emperor's, and longing for the happiness of beholding His Majesty, he joined the crowd waiting for the Monarch's arrival. Presently there was a stir and animation in the crowd, and he saw His Majesty in an overcoat. His Majesty approached the carriage, and was putting on terms of cordial good-will. The Holy father has, at his cloak, when a young man, who had been length, fully and gracefully acknowledged the many standing behind Kommissaroff, tried to push claims of the present ruler of France to be held, as him aside. This individual had repeatedly attempted were his predecessors on the throne, the eldest son to penetrate through the surrounding crowd and get of the Church. It is a full and gracious recognition | nearer the carriage; but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the Emperor, would not suffer him to squeeze through and plant himself before him. At the moment when the Emperor was putting on his cloak, the individual, pushing Kommissaroff forcibly aside, made his way to the front ranks of the multitude. Kommissaroff followed him closely. Hardly had the assassin got near the Emperor when, drawing a pistol from underneath his oveacoat, he levelled it at the Emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed the movement, instantly caught him by the arm, and, diverting the pistol from its aim, caused it to discharge in the air. In another moment the assassin was arrested, and Kommissaroff, a prey to a thousand anxieties, lost in the surging crowd. Thus was the valueble life of His Majesty the Emperor saved. His Imperial Majesty at once drove to the Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God of Kasan. There he alighted to thank his Maker, who, through the agency of so humble an instrument, had diverted the assassin's hand from his Royal person. The Russian papers are steadily endeavouring to veil the fact that the would be assassin of the Emperor is a gentleman. Some call him a peasant; others an artisan. Some say that, on being asked his motive for the atrocious deed, he replied that he

would avenge the peasantry, who had been cheated of their rightful inheritance by the act of emancipation, and allowed too little land to support themselves and families. Others contend that the Emperor arrested the criminal with his own Royal hand. the man shouting all the while to the multitude protesting he had risked his life for their benefit, and entreating them to come to the rescue. The truth is, that the shot had been hardly fired, when the assassin, a gentleman by birth and education, was seized by the police. At the same moment the the crowd, overcome with fear and horror, dispersed. Kommissaroff the preserver of the Emperor's life, ran away with the rest, and had to be caught and forcibly brought back by the Im perial suite. Poor fellow ! He could scarcely doubt that his action was a commendable one; still, being a poor uneducated Moujik, he had an innate dread of the authorities, and did not seem to be at all certain how his loyal and resolute conduct might be regardaugust personages the p ioners of the district. A Russian peasant always prefers to escape contact with the powers that be if possible. The assassin was searched on the spot, and it is said a revolutionary preclamation was found on his person. A few minutes after the attempt General Todleben arrested another man, who had been seen making signs to the assassin. Kommissaroff was first presented to the Emperor on his return from church, whither he had immediately repaired after his providential escape. The humble child of the people threw himself at the feet of his adored Sovereign. The Emperor raised bim, kissed bim, and ennobled him on the spot. Soon after a subscription in his behalf was opened by the dignitaries of the Court, and a deputation of Counts sent to his lodgings to request his assent to his name being added to the nobility register of the metropolitan province. To day his photograph is in every shop window of the capital. The Moscow nobility intend to present him with a golden sword; the St Petersburg citizens will solicit his acceptance of a saint's image, and the high and mighty adjutants of the Cazar, arrayed in brilliant uniforms, are in close attendance upon his once insignificant person. Never was enchanted cobbler in the Arabian Nights more rapidly

a hatter's shop. ST. PETERSBURG. April 25 .- From inquiries made by the authorities it has been ascertained the Deme. rius Karakasow, the would be assassin of the Czar, s the son of small landed proprietor in the province of Saratow. He war a student at the University of Moscow, where he made himself remarkable by his melancholy disposition and the Socialistic character of his opinions. He once attempted to commit suicide.

advanced in life than this poor illiterate drudge from

UNITED STATES.

A Washing despatch says: - General Meade has authority to call for all the troops he desires in order to preserve the peace on the Canadian frontier. The Government is said to be in full possession now of all the secrets of the Fenians, including the places of deposit of all their arms and mutitions of war, and these will be at once seized. Sir Frederic Bruce has been promised that the Government will break the whole thing up now without any further trifling with it, and with this assurance the British Minister is greatly comforted,

A few days ago a despatch from Salt Lake City stated that Brigham Young had commanded all the gentiles' to leave the place, under penalty of a compulsory hegira, or worse, and now we learn that General E. P. Conner, who lately commanded in Salt Lake City, in an interview with Congressmen in Washington, stated that Brigham had ten thousand men in Utah capable of bearing arms, and was very desirous of driving the United States soldiers

WASHINGTOX, May 10 .- Well informed persons assert that not less than 500 cows have died in this district and vicinity during the last six months, from the disease known as the cattle plague, and several dairy men have been compelled to abandon their business entirely owing to the great mortality among their stock. The disease, it is alleged, was introduced here from Penusylvania. The same authority also states that the prevalence of this disease accounts for the poor beef found in the markets, following particulars respecting the attempt upon the disease being incurable, cattle are killed as soon the Emperor's life:—

YANKER OLBEROY .- We read in a Washington despatch that the Government has granted Mrs. Davis permission to visit her thusband at Fortress Monroe: Although a partisan press has seized upon this simple piece of clemency to denounce it and vilify the motives of the Executive, we cannot believe that there could be found a man in the whole length and breadth of the land, with the slightest feeling of human sympathy in his heart, who does not regard the indulgence exhibited, in this instance, as proper, humane and magnanimons. - Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

A WARNING TO BOARDING SCHOOLS -An accomcomplished swindler is rapidly travelling around among the Catholic Convent Schools, pretending to arrange for the placing of a pupil at school; she is sometimes a ward, at others a daughters. He is very high-toned, generous in his whole style. He concindes the terms. Fills up a check for the whole school session, and then discovers the check will over-pay the amount-as the pupil enters some some months after the commencement of the session. He then takes the change for the check, and with many bows and compliments, leaves, with the promise of bringing the pupil from his hotel immediately. Of course nothing more is heard of him or the pro mised pupil .- Cath. Telegraph.

THE COST OF FREEING THE NEGRO. - Paper is made in Europe at one third the price that it costs to make it here. This is owing to the loss of our cotton crop, to the monstrous tariff and other taxes, all of which are legitimate fruits of the negro-freeing war. How much now, Mr. Republican, do you think you have made by it? You could have had the Union by adopting the Crittenden Compromise, but you would not. You said let us have some blood-letting. and the result is before us. No one can be so bebesotted as to believe now that you carried on the war for the Union, for you refuse to have the Union, though the war has been over with a year! It is evident now to a child that your war was inaugu rated and carried on to secure the ascendancy of Abolition principles-to break down the distinctions of race-to mongrelize the country. To do it, you have sacrificed the interests of thirty millions of white people, made clothing, books, newspapers, &c , dear. You have riveted the chains of ignorance on millions of white children, who will be deprived of education, in order to allow negroes to do nothing and contract diseases and die! You are a pretty party' aint you? -N Y. Day Book.

PORE AND THE BATTLE FIELD .- Roger A. Pryor of the Memphis Argus, has taken a ride over the field of Shiloh, and contributes many interesting and horrible facts to that journal. He says :

The whole face of the country between Corinth and Pittsburg Landing, is scarred, scratched and wounded with almost indelible traces of ruthless war Lines of earth works and entrenchments across all ':housand and one' roads; lone chimneys, burnt and blackened trees and heaps of rubbish, where once stood smiling homesteads; whole forests peeled or 'barked,' and deadened by the encamping soldiery, to make themselves comfortable with bark beds; .dwelling, store and out houses in every stage of dilapidation and decay; fields, fenceless and uulended, are rapidly growing wild again-these are some of the evidences of the fierce struggle.'

Of the horrors of the field be writes: The war during its progress presented many horrible aspects, but none so horrible as this! I saw where hundreds of Confederate dead had been rooted out of their shallow coverings-I cannot call them graves - their flesh eaten by the hoge, and their bones lying scattered, and broken, and trampled upon in every direction. It transcends anything recorded in civilized history; it almost transcends be-lief. I was told by some of the people residing near, that the hogs fed so long, in this way, upon human carrion, that the pork became so offensive it could not be eaten; and to this day, some of the ladies informed me they dare not touch any of the hog s meat killed in that vicinity; they felt or were afraid that they would be guilty of cannibalism to do so.'

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS. - The great pyramid of Egypt was, according to Diodorns Siculus, constructed by these buodred thousand, according to Herodotus, by one bundred thousand men: it required for its execution twenty, or, as some have it, ten years, and the labour expended upon it, has been estimated os equivalent to lifting fifteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three millions of cubic feet of stone. one feet high. 'Now,' says an English calculator, 'in the same measure, the labor expended in constructing the southern division only of the present London and North-western Railway, if reduced to one common denomination, would result in twenty-five thousand millions of cubic feet of similar material lifted to the same height, being nine thousand two bundred and sixty seven millions more than was lifted for the pyramid; and yet the English work was performed by about 20,000 men only, in less than five years.' Again, it has been calculated by Mr. Lecount, that the quantity of earth moved in the single division (112 miles in length), of the railway in question, would be sufficient to make a foot-path one foot high, and a yard broad, round the whole circumference of the earth. And the same patient investigator has found that a copper curbing could be made to this foot path, with the actual cost of said division of the railway, in penny pieces.

Cuar us Facus -It is told, on the best authority that an Englishman was introduced to the celebrated John Hunter, who could and did, at will, throw himself into a state resembling in every particular netual death. After many successful trials, one was at length fatal, for he awoke no more.

In pedestrian agility and power of long endurance many Hindoos are scarcely behind the natives of North America. A set of b arers will carry a palanquin, heavily laden, forty miles between the setting and rising of the sun, returning with the same he following night.

Two centuries ago, not one person in a thousand wore were stockings; now, not one person in a thousand is without them ; yet William Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame, could get no person to patronize his invention, and died of chagrin and mortification in consequence.

It has been calculated that more than three hundred pounds of blood pass through a man's heart during every hour of his life. The average quantity of blood in an adult male is about thirty pounds : so that the same blond, we might say, passes through te heart ten times in an hour.

In the time of William the Corqueror, the English wore short garments reaching to the mid knee. They had their hair cropped; their beards shaven; their arms laden with golden bracelets; and their skins ornamented with ' punctured designs.'

The whole Roman language, says Wesley, does not afford so much as a name for humility, (the word from which we borrow this bearing in Latin qui'e a different meaning): no, nor was one found in all the copious language of the Greeks, till it was made by the great Apostle.

INTERESTING TO VOLUNTEERS. - The following pre scription for diarrhos and symptoms of cholera was used by the troops during the Mexican war with great success. It will be found very useful at this

Spirits of Campbor, two ounces. Essence of Peppermint, two ounces. Hoffman's Anodyne, two ounces. Tincture of Osyeane Pepper, two dracms. Tincture of Ginger, one ounce.

Mix all together. Dose a tablespoonful in a little

Landanum, two ounces.

water. Will check diarrhoa in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholers immediately. In cases of cholera it has been used with

BREATH .- It is the essiest and simplest thing in the world to have, at all times, a sweet, inoffensive breath-aye, sweet as the breath of a new-born babe. In the first place, keep a clean mouth, which is easily done by having all decay removed, and the use of a good tooth brush, with a little soap and water, night and morning. Common toilet soap will do, but castile soap is preferable, as it is more strongly alkaline. and contains less impurities. The teeth are decayed and filled with tartar, and discolored by the acids vitiated secretions of the stomach and the month, which may be perfectly counteracted and cleansed away by soap, which is alkaline. If the breath is made offensive only by the teeth; an observance of these directions will thoroughly and surely eradicate

It may be necessary to go elsewhere for the cause where it is very frequently found, to the stomach. If so, it may be readily corrected by proper dieting If the breath is bad from this cause, the tongue will be found coated, the stomach oppressed, with perhaps

'heartburn' and ucid eructations.

Correct it by leaving off all diet of indigestible character-cut off one half the quantity put into the stomach at each meal, and, our word for it, the remedy will succeed most admirably, and you will be blessed with one of Nature's greatest blessings, a natural breath .- Southern Homh Journal.

SIMPLE CURE FOR SORE TEROAT. - The editor of the Farmer and Gardner states that a gargle of salt and water has completely cured him of a sore throat and hacking cough, from which he has been suffering for may years past.

GREEN PEAS. - Green peas are, to most peoples, a great luxury. Few know with what facility they may be preserved so as to be ready for the table all the year round. Now is the time to talk about

I ate green peas in St. Domingo that were said to be four or five years old; and they were as good as if just plucked from the vines of a June morning. They were preserved in France, in tin cans holding a quart each simply in water enough to cook them thoroughly, (instead of being slightly cooked,) but not enough to break the skin, and apparently put into the cans as we would put in gooseberries or blackberries.

Now is just the time to begin the preservation of this summer luxury for winter enjoyment. Do not can the old peas; take them fresh, and put them up when boiling bot; thoroughly boiled, and still boiling as you put them in the tins, with the tins on the hot stove as you seal down the lide, and they will

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT. - The number of these now standing is between forty and fifty. They are all in what is called Middle Egpt, and are divided into five groups. The most remarkable of these groups, as containing the three largest pyramids, is in the vicinity of Ghizeh, not far from Cairo. The leftiest of this group is that of Cheops, so called from the name of the prince by whom it is supposed to have been built. It covers a space of more than thirteen acres of ground. Its prependicular height is 480 feet, thus making it the highest work of man in the known world. Supposing this pyramid to be entirely solid, which, however, it is not, as has of late years been discovered, its cubic contents would afford material suffici at for building the fronts of a row of houses, fifty feet in height, and one yard in thickness whose length would be thirty-four miles! According to Herodotus, 100,000 men were employed for twenty years, in its construction. The remaining pyramius are of smaller dimensions, but they are mostly all, notwithstanding, of immense magnitude. They are not all of stone, some of them being of brick. The purpose for which these remerkable edifices were constructed is involved in mystery; even in remotest antiquity their origin was a matter of debate, and nothing certain was known with respect to them or their founders. Most probably they were at once a species of tombs and temples; and may be considered as monuments of the religion and piety, as well as of the power of the Pharcohs.

Those who jump at conclusions are apt to fall upon uncertainties.

Kepa big beart in your chest, but don't keep it in your money chest.

Who less one sit on his shoulders shall have him presently sit on his head.

An upright minister asks, what recommends a man; a corrupt minister, who. Between points, the straight line is shortest; yet

prudence and love often go by the curve. Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight

for it; die for it; anything but-live for it. Most men like a spi it of self-sacrifice in their friends

great deal better than in themselves. In our attempts to deceive the world, those are the most likely to detect us, who are sailing on the same

The bappiness of every one depends more on his own mind, than upon any or all external circum-

Men who think that everything can be bought with their own wealth, have been bought themselves fast.

The men whom men respect, the women whom women approve, are the uen and women who bless their species. Many people, I ke fairs tales, are simple in perusal,

but contain some nubtle maxim, some cunning truth, on their moral. Men tell a great m ny lies when they are argry,

but more truthe. Then they strike through theories, and tell what they think. None are so seldom found alone, and are so soon

tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves. If a pair of exen stand up against each other in

walking, it is a sign they are not well matched .-When lovers do so, it is a sign they want to be. A man covers himself with costly apparel, and

neglects his mind, is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within in the dark. It is a great blunder in the pursuit of happiness not to know when we have got it; that is, not to be con-

tent with a reasonable and possible measure of it. What port is sought by every living creature?

Why is a b'ade of grass like a note of hard? Because it is mutured by falling dew.

Lady Mary Wortly Montague observed that in the whole course of her long and extensive travels,

she had found but we sorts of people men and we-

The horse 'warranted to stand without tying, which a man bought at auction the other day, is offered for sale by the purchaser, with the additional guarantee that he will not move without whip-

ping. Men's lives should be like the 'day, more beautiful in the evening; or like the summer, aglow with promise; and the autumn, rich with the sheaves where good works and deeds have ripened on the field. ...

ADNICE GRATIS TO YOUNG MEN. - If you shoot a great success to restors reaction by outward applica- duck you may, by jomping into the river after it, get two ducgs.

He who writes against the abuses of the age in which he lives, must depend on the generosity of the few for his bread, and the malice of the many for his

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Budden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected goon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchia Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence or the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box. May, 1866.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Skuur. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it: there is no mistake about it: There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cunts. Sold everywhere. May, 1866.

THE SCOURGE OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES. - Liver complaint, in some form or other, is all but universal in warm climates. In ropical America, prior to the introduction of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, it paralyzed the energies, ruined the constitutions, and shortened the lives of tens of thousands of both sexes. But a great sanitary revolution is now in progress there. Blue pill, iron, and many other ancient nos-trums have been abandoned, and this powerful vegetable alterative, tenic, and demuicent, has taken their place, relieving the sufferings, restoring the vigor, and saving the lives of multitudes of hopeless patients. There is no form of biliousness, acute or chronic, that it will not cure. BRISTOL'S VEGE-TABLE PILL, the great cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, should be used at same

time in moderate doses.

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

A MUCH ABUSED SENSE .- No one of the five senses is so frequently outraged as the sense of smell; for under pretence of ministering to its gratification charlatans abuse it infamously. They pretend, for instance, to imitate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLO-RIDA WATER, the finest perfume of the present century, and disgust society with their unwholesome and disagreeable imitations. The public is requested to beware of these impositions which follow in the wake of this standard perfume, but are as unlike it as the miasma of a swamp is unlike the perfumed

atmosphere of a tropic valley.

EP Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each

bottle. Without this none is genuine. 526 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

rheumatism. No disease is more agon:zing than Rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve: yet a case which, for thirty years, had bailled the Faculty, has, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fiftysix years, had for the greater part of his life, endured torments of the mest terrible description .-His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, until they resembled the claws of a bird of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the Sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and, although his limbs and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they were beyond absolute cure), he is now well cheerful, and able to attend to his business.

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

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Montreal, April 25, 1866.



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Office Richelieu Company, } 30th April, 1866.

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Montreal, 19th April, 1866.

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