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VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

No. 3.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER IV .- (Continued.)

Let us now direct the attention of the reader to a sofa near the window, and to a young lady -a real young lady-who is sitting upon it.-Beside her is a fine-looking young man-say about twenty-five years of age, and who, it he be at all vulnerable, is in dauger. Miss Tyrrell, the lady alluded to, has a finely-shaped head, and a face like those of which Petrarch dreamed .-If the reader be acquainted with the angels, that is with the angels of Raphael and Domenichino, he would say that Cecily would make a model for pencilman or sculptor-a model for the cheribum class of Heavenly Spirits. The first thing which struck you in the young lady was the soul -the soul that looked forth from her full black eyes, and presided in her noble bearing. To low spirits her air looked like pride, and meaner natures feeling the influence of her character vainly imitated it. She had little or no color-but she was dazzlingly fair, and she bad a smile and a smile that wrought magically-at least so good folk declared -and which 'won all hearts with softness, or with spirit awed.' It was quite remarkable, that Cecily Tyrrell never covered the whole floor with silk and flounces-that she wore her bonnet on her head-and that she could never be induced to hang the lower part of her garments from a hoop of wool or cotton tied below her waist. It must be admitted, however, that many young people who admired these "atters, came to a decided conclusion that Civily Tyrrell was eccentric, and 'self-opinioned'-defects which, of course, the aforesaid young ladies very properly condemned.

Cecity Tyrrell looked rather paler than usual, and the young cavalier smiled knowingly as ha remarked it. We have said he was a fine young man, which we again repeat. In truth he was a manly resemblance of Cecily herself. He was tall, with black bair and black eyes I ke herthe same mouth—the same quiet, self-possessed air-the same engaging look-the same everything, unless an indescribable majesty, which was peculiarly - his sister's. Now we will warrant the reader thought that we were going to create a condition of things proper for a love tale. We hope hat, having found his error, he will be more charitable in future, and give us more of

his confidence.

The Lord of Kinmacarra was of course everywhere about the drawing-room. He stopped more than once near Frank Tyrrell, and the charming Cecily, as his lordstop called her; he even stood near the Hon. Hyacinth for a few moments, but saw he was not absolutely necessary to the happiness of the hon. lady his sister. and he had at the moment which we have been describing settled between the attorney and Mr. Salmer (and Mrs. Salmer, of course). His lordship was a fair specimen of an animal nobleman. He was five feet eleven, portly, and fresh looking, with blue eyes, and a great quantity of auburn bair, kept duly and profusely curled.

The parson was taiking of the progress of evangelical instruction,' in every place where the hearers had never been; the Hon. Hyacinth was training his moustache, and progressing favorably with the fair object of his attention; and the brother and sister looked out upon the western sun, that sent its golden beauty from the ocean's verge, in a flood of mellow glory, upon | men lived in Jericho? This is merely parenthethe ancient mansion of the Felmans.

Frank was very fond of Cecily; indeed, a good judge, the Hon. Miss Felman, said the attachment was absurd. It would have been more resonable, certainly, had he appreciated such attractions as the Hon. Hyacinth had more than once that very evening described, and of course not been five hundred years yet, looking for an discovered in Miss Felman.

But Frank sat quietly by Cecily, and, it may be, that when the light fell full upon her noble figure, haloing her round, and outlining more perfeetly ber beautiful symmetry, Frank Tyrrell

was proud of his sister. 'You look pale, Cecily,' he remarked.

'Do I?' she answered; 'I had never less reason. The mountain air was tresh and even odorous, and the view magnificent in the extreme.

Well, confess, Cecily, that you were frightened when the horse took head at the shout-

ing.' Cecily smiled. 'There, again,' she said, ' for the hundredth time. Why, Frank, I begin to be alarmed for you.'

And she smiled again. Diplomacy!' softly whispered the brother. Now, Cecy, you could not but have admired that young fellow. I never in all my days saw such intrepidity as he displayed as the horse dashed towards the little bridge.

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the areas against the salter of the engineers

'Decidedly,' answered Frank, 'most decided- mansion. ly. Had he not seized the animal we should have been dashed to pieces; and had he suddenly brought her up, we should have been we have admonished the reader was always to be thrown out; the presence of mind to seize the the case) Mrs. Salmer was near him—they sat reins, and run with the frightful rapidity of the at a small round table, not far from Dr. Creamcreature herself, saved us."

'And you think he risked himself much?' asked Cecily.

'Much!' answered her brother; 'why, he has not got off without my try, and I am sure he risked his life.?

'He would do it for any human being,' said Cicily, ardently; 'be is a noble young man!'

'Who?' asked Lord Kunnacarra; his lordship having approached the speakers without having been perceived. Cecily, I give you notice Frank, and formed a portion of Mr. Salmer's that I intend to be quite jealous of all uoble young men;' I envy vanity - vastly, I assure you, that-a-how is he called, ' Snapper ?' continued the nobleman, addressing the land agent, who of Frank, the full globe of curls hung gracefully stood at some distance, apparently anxious to forward. join the group.

' His name is Moore,' answered Miss Tyrrel', in her own quiet way; 'his name is Reginald he so bored by the ignorance of those people-Moore, and I believe his family live near this Salmer says, Frank, we must convert them to

'They hold a considerable share of land under your fordship,' said Snapper, with a low bow to the landlord, and a very low bow to Cecily and her brother.

'What kind of people are they?' demanded the lord.

this an old family, my bad, and an excessively proud one. If they speed half the money which they squadered in making a lady

' Sir, I pray you,' remarked Frank, reddening very slightly; 'I pray you will be good

Dinner, my lord, said a soft voice, coming from something yellow, blue, and white, which

stood at the door. And the lord of the massion gallantly presented his arm to Cecily Tyre-A laughing.

"Pon my life, Cecily, we've just escaped aa something, I do declare. Saapper quite-aquite forgot, or rather he did not know-a-the mee things Frank had been saying of that young woman and her brother. I do think-a-we've -or Snapper has escaped a something,' and his lordship drew his fingers through his curls and

Where is Lady Kinmacarra! The good nohleman is a widower, but beirothed to a cousin of Cecily Tyrrell, whom Cecily has just left in Rome. That was the accurate state of the case at the time of which we have been writing.

No one will desire a description of a dinner, nor do we desire to give it. It is all very well, if a man be going to get a good dinner; he will read of it quite ravenously, of course, because he can eat the wands, and drink the vintages in imagination first, and in delicious reality afterwards. But unless reality be about to follow imagination, the latter is a tormenting knavesomething libe reading the theory of the English constitution, and then listening to a debate on Maynooth.

Can any one explain how it is that we are all subjects of the same crown, when the gatherer comes to look for income-tax -equal, as equal can be-but when we are making laws in Parmament, we wik of 'our policy towards our Catholic fellow-countrymen, as if the said fellow-countrytical, however, and written for the special advantage of any secretary for Ireland, who may wish to profit by truth. When will the man be found for whom it is intended, then ! - Who knows? The art of printing took many thousands of years to be discovered; and we have Irish secretary of the foregoing stamp.

The reader will please suppose that all parties have done justice to the good cheer. Although the soup had been in danger from Mr. Salmer's grace,' and many people were distracted by looking at his helpmate-one of the 'squireens' made a wretched pun upon that word 'helpmate,' we are bound to say that so large a quantity of solids and liquids rarely have disappeared before the same number of people as disappeared on the occasion, when the Lord of Kinma-

carra made his first essay at ' popularization.' The conversation at dinner was not very general—the people were too varied—too numerous, and too much distinguished by difference of made their appearance in very proper time and is beside berself. The attorney-at-law was left districts where they live. in the dining-room, with a number of guests,

Cecily was at the piano, and Dr. Creamer stood at a short distance; Mr. Saliner and (as er, and with them was Frank Tyrrell; while a few feet away from this group sat the Hon. Hyaz cinth and Lady Felman, apparently not tired of one another's company. For the last two hours her ladyship had not spoken of 'ye reverend mother.

What and who is Lady Felman? Both questions require only one answer, viz.,—She is the sister of the Lord of Kumacarra. We should have remarked that the said lord stood opposite party. His lordship's hands were under the skirts of his coat, locked amiacably in one another, and his shoulders being bent in the direction

' Salmer-a-has been saying,' said the noble lord, 'that-a-1 do declare it is very bard to the Establishment.'

' Certainly,' said Mr. Salmer.

'The way of the improus is dark,' addded Mrs. Salmer.

' And they know not where they must fall down,' rejoined the parson.

'But,' said Frank, 'are you so sure that you can convert them? and that conversion will improve them? The process of conversion seems slow, and the fruits which are gathered are hardly presentable. At least, in England there is nothing a man feels a greater horror of encountering than one of your 'converts.' They drink, Mr. Salmer, almost to a man, and of some of

'I beg your pardon, sir,' mildly answered Salmer; 'hundreds upon buodreds of the poor Romanists of Connaught and Kerry have seen the light, and have learned the consolation that comes from the sacred volume. They have suffered a martyrdom for their constancy, and the desert has become a garden by their industry.'

' A watered garden,' said Mrs. Salmer. ' Yes, my dear,' said Mr. Salmer.

ple to right ways-a-a- we must-'

'So-a-a-you perceive, Frank, 'again his lordship remarked, 'we must change those peo-

' Give them the Bible, my lord,' said Mr. Sal-

' More penetrating than a two-edged sword,

said Mrs. Salmer. 'Quite true,' said the doctor, smiling, but it was not a new smile then put on-the doctor always smiled when from home. He had very small, dark, piercing eyes-the doctor had; he was very yellow-had a small, spare figure - his clothes were large for his dimensions-but he always similed when from home, as before remarked. 'Quite true,' said the doctor.

'Ha, then, doctor,' said his lordship, 'you know something of these affairs-a-is it not so?' 'A great deal 'answered Dr. Creamer .-I have just travelled over the whole ground mentioned by Parson Salmer and his lady, and the Bible has been there a two edged sword in-

And the doctor showed all his teeth, he smiled so, when he said this. In fact, the doctor felt he had said something very good.

'The Bible has improved them so much?' in-

quired Frank.

'Why, when you say 'them,' answered the doctor, it supposes a large share of success; but our clergymen have not been able to do such wonders, I regret. In the barony of Dingle, for example, there are about 80,000 of a population, and the converts, men, women, and children, do not amount to 200. The proportion of success in Connaught is not near so great, and in ail places the wretches are flying back to their

'But you saw their houses, their cleanliness, their industry,' said Mr. Salmer.

'Unless the Lord build the house, you know,' said Mrs. Salmer.

'Oh, I assure you,' rejoined Creamer, the are of their hopes, fears, and courage. converts are the off-scourings of the population; they have been completely demoralized. Habits and flurried. 'Two armed men at the door, who of labor have utterly disappeared from among want your lordship. them; they are filthy in their appearance, and have an expression, every one, that marks them, as the countenance marks a Jew. No one trusts grade. So the ladies left soon, and the lord them. In a word, Mr. Salmer, they have cost and the doctor with Hon. Hyacinth and Frank is nearly one thousand pounds a head, and only the mansion. there is hope of their progeny—the Bible has in very proper order. We have not mentioned been more penetrating than a two-edged sword the parson, because it is always to be under- among these wretched creatures indeed,—it has middle age and middle class, walked into the stood that he is where his wife directs-and that | destroyed them, and the social harmony of the

Doctor, said Frank, you confirm views Yes, indeed, and I do admire him, was the who wished to drink something that works more which force themselves upon the prejudices of steady reply. 'I never saw more grace and rapidly than wine; and his lordship considerately any honest man. The characters which we give truer gallantry; we both owe him, perhaps, our left the ground to give them more freedom, de- to the Catholic Church—the best among our left the ground to give them more freedom, de- to the Catholic Church—the best among our 'I have done all I think needful; the police tribute of an offering to breathe around the string the land agent to do the honors of the clergy and our nobility—compared with those are at your command, said the stranger. 'The shrine of the Mater anablus are at your command, said the stranger. The largest of a post of the man, which help

lowest of humanity—has only one explanation to common sense—that we purchase men's passions, and Rome wirs their convictions.'

' Why, Frank!' exclaimed Lord Kininacarra. 'Mr. Tyrrell !' said the minister.

'I have loved Jacob,' said Mrs. Salmer, chid-

ingly, 'but Esau I have hated.' 'fudeed, I regret to say,' added the doctor, that many reason in this way; yet we are not to despair. England was once Romanist, and she has now freedom and prosperity; may we not in Ireland yet hope by the same road to obtain the same blessings?

'Just so, truly,' said Salmer; 'look at the Papistical countries -----'

With desolation is the whole earth made desolate,' interposed Mrs. Saliner.

'I was going to say,' continued Mr. Salmer, but stealing a small, half-fearful look of reproach at Mrs. Salmers, 'I was going to say, look at their slavery-their degradation-their poverty -their ignorance-their-'

'Oh pray, Mr. Salmer,' pleaded Cecily, turning round from the piano. Oh, pray do not speak so deprecatingly of the Catholic countries. You cannot have seen them-or, at least known

them intimately.'
'Why, Miss Tyrrell, every one knows-'

'But, no, Mr. Salmer, every one does not care to know, interposed Frank. 'Liberty! why, is not the Italian free? My servant has liberty according to law, but he dares not use it according to fact; in Italy my servant has no liberty according to law, and no limit to his liberty according to fact.'

'What liberty?' asked the doctor.

'Why,' answered Frank, 'the only liberty worth anything to the mass of mankind. The liberty of feeling themselves equal to those who are richer; of teeling-that poverty places no bar between them, and intercourse with those above them; that enough they may have an humbler class of duties, they are in all things equal to those whom they serve.'

'And do you say,' said the lord, 'do you say -a-a-high people, and-a-low folk are all equal abroad? Why, Frank.'

'I say that no one can leel poverty a humiliation,' answered Frank; 'that there I've seen all the effects of liberty without the theory; and here I find the theory with lew of the effects on the population.

'But they are wretchedly poor?' asked the

' Poor!' said Cecily. 'Oh? they have not

much money; but is it not the same, if they can buy for a little money what will cost us a hand-

' Certainly,' said the doctor. In fact, the poor doctor would say anything to agree with such a pleader.

' Money could not purchase the state of society, the union of high-born and low-born, the love and sympathy between the exalted and the humble, the frank, free intercourse between prince and peasant, all so full of enjoyment of the most exquisite character.

'Well,' said the little doctor, who liked to

Well, and are not these things worth money; is it not money to purchase felicity?" Let us have it with the money, said the doctor.

'Ab!' said Cecily and Frank, in the same breath, 'there is our curse; we cannot teach England to make money its last end, and inspire he was threatened with embarrassment. He the spirit of equality which comes only from the actual or habitual sway of humility-in other Almighty, so he did words, from the presence of God!

At this moment-it was far advanced in the afternoon—the rapid approach of horsemen was heard, and voices, earnest and loud, attracted the attention of the little party up-stairs.

A start, as of many people on their feet, showed something had occurred in the parlor .-There was a moment's frightful pause.

Lord Kinmacarra rang the bell violently, Lady Felman lainted, the Hon. Hyacinth stood behind Frank's chair, and Cecily's eye was fixed upon the drawing room door. The clergyman and his wife were in such a way as people generally

A servant presented himself; he looked pale

'Let them come in, if they be friends,' said the nobleman.

say a man has been murdered at the entrance to

' Pardon!' said a fine, full, sonorous voice, and an able-looking, well-dressed, handsome man, of room. 'Your lordship will pardon this intrusion, but a man has been shot at your gate, and I believe you are a magistrate?

Who is he? where are the police?' said the nobleman.

whom we have received from it—the worst and dead man is Jephson Skerin, Eq., justice of the peace,' added the man. 'Skerin!' cried the doctor.

'My God, do you say Skerin!' cried the par-

'O, merciful God!' cried Mrs. Salmer. In the midst of the confusion, the stranger, who was calm, bowed, particularly to Cecily, and

'Stop him !' roared the land-agent, in the hall. 'Stop tim,' cried ten others, as well as drunk-

en men could. F ank was in the hall by a bound.

Snapper was sitting on a chair; he appeared frightened to death.

What is the matter?-say, I pray you? cried Frank.

'Oh, sir,' murmured Snapper, 'the most feartul man, of these bad days, has been here. I knew not himself, nor his voice, but his whisper, which makes the blood grow cold. He said in my ear, ' Take care you may go next!'

CHAPTER V .- THE VISITORS.

Some two or three hundred yards from the public road,-on a gentle eminence-and snug ged in among a number of healthy elms, is, or was, at the period of which we write, a residence known far and wide in the land of Kinmacarra. Every one liked the house, and many people loved it. The traveller, as he passed by, felt as if he knew the inmates there were happy-and, if ever he had a happy hour it came to his memory then; the neighbors' hearts warmed as they placed their hands upon the nice green wicket, and looked up at the green hall door before them, for they knew that a similing happy welcome waited them at the threshold; and the beggars, though they had a certain path of their own to approach the housekeeper for the govawl of turf, or the aprin of meal-if they could see the master about the place at all, they bolted right in, and presented themselves to the same cappy gentleman who spoiled all the sound lessons of the housekeeper, and had no regard on earth to the 'awkward appearance of beggars' about the aforesaid green hall door. A red brick dwelling it was; of two stories,

rather long than high; it had a great stack of chunneys, all together in the middle of the roof; the windows had Venetian blinds and muslin naugings, very white; the hall-door, we have twice said, was green, with an uncommonly bright brass knocker-more frequently called · rapper'-and there it stood-the house that should be happy. We have said nothing of the orderly appear-

ance of the little walks-the two box trees, like fat porters at the door,—the green mound in the middle of the field, and the great sun dial that puzzled many an honest folk, and frightened some people too, it had so many odd-looking figures upon it. We will only add that this dwelling looked down upon the lands of Kinmacarra, and glowed in the red light of the great sun when he sat behind the Atlantic Ocean.

That was the residence of Father Mick Qualivan - God bless him !

The parish chapel of Kinmacarra is very near -a narrow and very neat pathway leads from the good parish priest's house to the chapel yard. A pretty parlour, too, has Father Mick Quin-

livan, and a room wherein to meet a friend at dinner, or half a dozen of them. Job offered more to charity the more need he had of wealth; and Father Mick always gave abundantly when gave to get ; for Father Mick believed in God

The parlour of the priest's bouse was prettymost certainly -it had a plain but well brushed carpet: a round table with a handsome c ver; a polished mantlepiece-true Kilkenny marble; a book-case-mahogany, from end to end of the wall, and the book-case was filled with books .--There was, moreover, a vase-a copy of an antique on a pedestal, and a bust of Daniel O'Connell; the latter at the top, and the other at the lower extremity of the room.

On the day here spoken of, there was a lady's bonnet on the parlour table, and the lady herself was not far away. There were also five or six volumes of books.

Ailey Moore was the angel of the old man's house; her gentle hand was traced in all its arrangements, and her filial affection in the enjoyment it gave her to make them.

Two places, however, never missed Ailev .-'They will not enter,' said the servant. 'They | an altar in the parish chapel, just to the left of the great one-and an altar in the quietest, remotest, and most charming room in Father Quinlivan's house; this room the old man called his Eden.

The altar in the chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and the oratory in the

house was 'Mary's Altar' also.

The summer flowers were never allowed to droop, in the church or in the dwelling-and even from chill winter himself was wrung the

mystery. It is the least attractive to error, and most absorbing for faith. Strange, is it not?-You will meet many of those whom grace has renewed and what forbade their approach to time, becomes the most passionate impulse of their devotion afterwards- dear Mary.

Ailed Moore loved the B. Virgin as her mother, and spoke to her in the faith and confidence of a child. Ailey had not known, for many a long year, a mother's affectionate solicitude, and therefore, perhaps, her heart more ardently turned towards the altar, where Mary looked down with eyes so loving, and hands outstretched to guard her. She looked and looked, until her heart would fill and her eyes overflow-and she felt in the depth of her being, that she was in the presence of God's Mother, and surrounded by a holiness all sublime.

Very much to be pitied are young ladies, who are more troubled, infinitely, about the colour of their tie than about the altar of the Virgin Mary, and who talk of 'spirituality' as a thing only just not 'absurd.' Poor little things .-They lengthen life's road only to find it short and narrow; they seek its pleasure where disappointment palely sits by the ashes of hope, and they forget the sweet smile of Mary! Poor things!

Father Mick has just come from the chapel in the height of good humor. His white hair is thrown back from his broad brow, and his light blue eye is beaming with benevolence. One hand is in his capacious waistcoat pocket, and the other holds his silver spectacles by the ' handle,'- a huge breviary, with ever so many ribbands, is tucked under his arm.

Having entered the pleasant little parlor, he was about to call out, when he heard from the oratory, sweetly and softly sung, by a voice which touched his old heart like a melody of the sky:—

" Via dulcissima, Sperenza mia, Salve purissima! Vergin Maria!" " Hail, purest Virgin, Hope of my heart, Our life and our sweetness

Oh Mary, thou art." The good man paused.

Over his mantel-piece there was a fine print of the Immaculate Conception. He felt the truth of the simple words—a long life and hard labors were a development of the declaration-

" Hope of my heart!"

The old priest, as he looked towars the Madonna repeated:-

> " Our life and our sweetness, On Mary, thou art!"

and the memory of youth, and fresh manhood, and college times, and gone companions, and the zeal and hope of the young missionary, and death beds, and opening graves rushed upon him-ior Mary was present to him in all his life, and her name gave animation to the dead past. Years upon years were before him. Let us not feel surprised if the old man's eyes filled with tearsthe tears were a luxury.

Thou art? he said, and laid the great bre-

viary upon the table. 'Signorina,' he called out.

Well, sir,' answered the voice which had already so deeply affected him.

Signorina ! again cried Father Mick. 'Ten minutes, sir,-five!' answered the same

sweet tone. At this moment a girl, about fourteen, came ing up the walk in front of the priest's dwelling; it was early, -not more than eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The youngster's hair fell over her face, almost blinding her, but by the active exertion of her hands, flinging it back at every step, she was able to see her way. She had, nevertheless, the handsomest pair of feet in

the world. The priest saw her. 'Why, then, Bid,' said he, coming to the door, who is running after you Colleen; where are you going, eh? Where are you running?

And he caught 'Bid' by the two ears and shook her, while she reddened and laughed, showing the circle of fair teeth, whiter than pearls inside her handsome lins.

'O ahar,' she said, 'the quality is coming down, and I run afore 'em to tell you.'

What quality? you Banneen beg,-what quality, eh?

'Och, sorrow a one o' me knows; they come up from the lord's; but, faith, she's very handsome, so she is.'

"Who, Bid-who, eh?"

'The young lady.'

'Ho, ho! And where are they going? where

They come to see A1-Miss Ailey, and they heard she was down here; and they said they'd come, and Master Reginald come with 'em, and I i in down.

Good Colleen Bid; go in to Mrs. Maher, and you will get a O, here they come, true enough.

At this moment Cecily Tyrrell and her brother Frank entered the priest's little green gate, and Reginald Moore followed.

Cecily wore a riding-habit, the train of which she held in her hand; she also wore a bat and a veil; a dangerous companion for poor Reginald Moore was Cecily Tyrrell. Cecily's brother, with his free, yet steady tread, approached; he was in the ordinary morning dress of a gentleman. 15 Reginald Moore's hand was in a sling; he had his usual calm, self-possessed manner, but looked to a close observer ever so little excited. The eye was somewhat brighter. and there was a little more colour in the cheek than was usual.

We lorgot to say Frank Tyrrell bad made a seizure a short distance outside the gate. It was a fine fine little girl, about six years old. She was neatly, scrupulously neatly, dressed her fair bair, as most of the children of Kinmacarra have. She had blue eyes, too, fresh rosv cheeks, and ever so small a mouth, into which truth compels us to say she had thrust the fore-finger of her right hand. Frank held her by the

Tyrrell. Mr. Frank Tyrrell, Father Quinlivan, Mr. Tyrrell.

'Sir,' said Cecily, with her usual earnest look, the Church like a threatening spectre at one and her most charming smile, 'you may have heard that we-my brother and myself-owe, perhaps, our lives to Mr. Moore, who risked his own to seize and govern a horse which the day before yesterday had run away with us. We preserver; and as Miss Moore was said to be here at your house, we calculated upon your good nature in resolving to visit you so early.'

Pray, walk in, my dear young lady, said good Father Quinlivan, 'walk in, pray; you'll find Miss Moore here, sure enough, rest certain of that. The morning somewhere about the altar, and business at home done, then the poor little girls. Eh, Kathleen, he said, turning towards the child whom Frank still held, 'what are you about.

'Come, now, say again,' said Frank, 'what you said outside the gate.'

'What did you say, Kathleen?' said Father Quinlivan.

'Come, now,' said Frank Tyrrell, 'a silver crown for it all, every word. We met you, what friends they were, man and boy. And and you were peeping in at the gate, and you then he spoke of Bill's mother, and how the said—'

'I was waiting for Ailey,' said the child, turning away her head.

'Then I said 'What Ailey?' and you said-' 'Our own Ailey,' answered the child, ha!!

'And I asked you was she like this lady, and you said—?

'I said,' replied the little one, raising up her head boldly, 'that she was never like our Ailey, | and no one in the country was like her, and no one in the world was like our own Ailey Moore, only the blessed angels,' said the child, and by a desperate struggle she freed herself from Frank, and flit like an arrow along the walk, and through the little gate. All inside, of course, joined in loud laughter; but there was a tear upon Cecily's cheek when the merriment subsided.

By this time Ailey Moore had been apprized of the distinction which awaited her; and it must be owned that she would have been as well pleased to have been spared. Not that she was indifferent, nor that she had any apprehension about her costume-for Asley was always ready to be seen-but she felt she knew not why, and she scarcely knew what. Pernaps the prevailto her sphere, and the visit was too much of an long. honor; or might be conceived by some, and she | you! would not hurt any one, as too great a condescension.

But she came, radiant as the morning of young summer; as the child said, beautiful as an angel and like one. The reflection of the altar was upon her finely moulded features; and as she passed the door, Cecily felt a new feeling-such a feeling as if one beheld a creature of the other world in this. Ailey wore a white dress at the altar of Mary. She wore a plain blue ribbon round her neck, and a small cameo, the dear Mary, still in her collar.

Cecily and Ailey were immediately acquainted. Cecily admired the transparent comeliness of her fair and gentle companion—the softness which yielded to every impression, but was consistent to the end; and Ailey saw the character of a bold and noble, though perhaps untrained, spirit in Miss Tyrrell, which, by the force of contrast, interested and engaged her.

I am delighted,' said Miss Tyrrell, ' to know you, Miss Moore, or will you allow me to call you Ailey, like the children? 'our own Ailey Moore, she continued, in a subdued voice.— Well, continued Miss Tyrrell, again addressing Ailey, 'I would not exchange the inheritance of love which you seem to have gathered, were it mine, for a ducal coronet.'

Ailey smiled. ' You do not think me serious?'

' Quite so, I assure you.'

'lam. I see the poor shrink from us, and I often know them to hate us. They envy us and malign us; we do not know the good in their souls, and whatever humanity we have is hidden from them, and not believed by them.'

' Cecily is right,' said Frank; 'every tie between the rich and poor is broken in England.'

A dangerous state of things,' remarked Reginald Moore, 'It has been the parent of many

'You never met anything of that kind, father,' said Ailey, turning to the clergyman. 'Never,' said Father Mick. 'It can exist

has ceased to be felt. And now is that this equalizing spirit is not

felt among us?' asked Frank. There was a dead silence. Courtesy closed

the lips of the parties addressed. The soul of Cecily broke through the bondage.

She saw with wonderful power. 'The curse of pride is upon us, and the greed of gold,' she sain. Religion has lips to teach,

but she has no sceptre to command. We listen to her lessons, but we follow our own caprice.-Every individual is a church.' 'And think you,' asked Ailey, gently, 'that Providence is the author of a system which so

separates you, and which is no check to individual vagary or hardness of heart.' 'I confess, carissima,' said Miss Tyrrell. that I sometimes am sceptical; I cannot find the-I see you have got Dante on the table-

'Dolce color d'oriential Zafiro,'
'The sweet colour of Eastern Saphire' cast over any system. I suppose Ailey could find you that, Miss

Tyrrell, answered Reginald, "Un' aura dolce senza muta mento,'

'The changeless sweetness of an odorous air.' At all events, she seems to enjoy it, remarked Frank.

Alley smiled very sweetly.

'Yes,' she said, 'and when you, Miss Tyrrell, Yes, she said, and when you, Miss Tyrrell,
The chairman proceeds to inquire into the causes tions for loans under the land improvement acts
compared the love of the poor to a coronet, I of the retrogradation which he believes occurred have falled off from 643, amounting to 379,8367 in Miss Tyrrell, said Moore, bowing to Father smiled, as I though: how insignificant any such and says :-

The love for the Mother of God is a great | Quinlivan, and looking towards that lady, to distinction is compared with their affection. To whom he also bowed. The parish priest, Miss | see the light in the eyes of the innocent when you come near them, and to know that the heart of poverty grows warm when the poor see your face—to love them—and to see them happy.— Ah! 'lis a great enjoyment. Yet sometimes one meets hard cases enough. Is it not so, fa-

'Yes, child, but the worst are never bad to a woman-their superior; who cares about them? came to-day to return our grateful thanks to our I am sure not poor people. They are very good and very patient, and the poor heart is very fresh in them, eh? isn't it, Ailey. A kind murmur, and a good word, 'I dolci modi e le parole oneste,' are a cheap offering, surely, ar'nt they, to make old people contented and young people good. Isn't that so, Ailey, eh! sign-

Miss Tyrrell looked affectionately at the old

'Oh,' said Moore, 'no one resists the good Father Qualivan. We had Bill Power not long ago, who swore he would give Father Quinlivan his answer, if he came to him. So he, the priest here, did go to see him. He told him relief has been continued and extended in England, that he knew his grandfather-a fine old man of the old times—and a good father, and told him neighbors loved her for her goodness, and how well she had reared her little flock. When he spoke of Bill kneeling before his mother to pray, and he himself there present, and Bill's little hands raised up and joined together, Bill had singular feelings, he says; 'and then,' as Bill tells | Sears ending in 1811 to that of 46 3-4 :0 10. the story, 'I was killed entirely, that he never scoulded me at all, but he cried down tears, so he did, and they fell on my hands, and, oh gor ! my heart broke, and I fell on my knees .-Arrah! man, he'd convert a field of drunken tinkers.

Tyrrell, after a pause. 'You may be obliged and the means of accumulating wealth, to Great to go to this unhappy inquest; and you, Mr. Moore.'

'Inquest!' said Ailey, who had heard nothing of the murder.

'Alas, have you not heard?" and Miss Tyrrell briefly related the story of the night

'The Lord have mercy on him!' exclaimed Ailey.

Reginald Moore looked agitated for a moment.

' Well, then, we must part, sweet Ailey,' said Cecily, and she flung her arms around the ing feeling was that the visitors did not belong young girl's neck, as if she had known her I shall never forget you-I shall love

(To be Continued.)

THE REPORTS OF THE IRISH TAXATION COMMITTEE.

We are enabled to lay before our readers what hey may accept as a full, faithful, and convenient abstract of the various reports which the members of the taxation committee have resolved to submit to parliament, with a request for leave to resume their labors next session. Those reports have been prepared respectively by the able Chairman of the Committee, by Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Frederick W. Heygate, The O'Conor Don, and Mr. Longfield.

The order of reference prescribed two subjects for consideration, the first relating more particularly to the interval between the passing of the Act of Union, and the consolidation of the Exchequer of the two countries; the second to the subsequent interval, that is from 1817 to the present time.

The Chairman's report Bays :-Great Britain had, for her own purposes, encouraged agriculture in Ireland, and, from the advantage given to her over countries by the war and afterwards by the corn laws, she prepared the chief supply of food for the British markets, and, notwithstanding occasional reverses, increased in wealth and population up to the year 1846. It may be considered that, at the period immediately preceding the year 1847, Ireland had reached the highest point of prosperity since the Union; at that period her gross revenue is stated to have been £4,454,437, and her population had reached £8,475,139. Her agricultural produce and stock found a ready market in Liverpool, and a large portion of wealth was difused among the middle and lower classes of farmers. The Census Commissioners state that one fourth of the value of the live stock in Ireland, amounting to a sum of 4,771,4941., was owned by those holding farms of less than five acres, and it has been calculated that the exports of grain could not be less in value than from 4,000,0001. to 5,000,0001 annually But in 1847 it pleased Providence to inflict on Ireland one of the severest judgments that has befallen a nation, by the destruction of the staple food of the people; the loss sustained by the potato crop in that year was valued not less than 20,000,0001 nor was the disease for some years greatly mitigated, and her capital continued to decrease, and, instead of exporting food, Ireland has since been obliged to draw her supplies from abroad. In 1856 the corn laws were repealed, and since then the value of corn which Ireland has yearly produced has, from the competition of foreign countries, become unrenumeronly where the equalizing spirit of Christianity of 4,000,0001, she has imported them to the amount of 5,000,000l, the payment for which must be chiefly raised from capital, making a loss to the country of 9,000,000l. annually. The effect of the depressed state of agriculture, consequent on low prices, induced the proprietors to turn their attention to stock farming, which can only be successfully carried on in farms of considerable extent; but the class of small farmers were unable to hold their land under these altered circumstances. Emigration was the consequence; it has continued ever since; so that, together with the numbers who perished by famine or disease in the year 1847 and years following, the population of Ireland has been reduced from 8,475. 434 to 5,795,967 at the date of the last census in 1861, and the emigration still continues. It was asserted that when the culture of human food became unprofitable, the Irish farmer would turn his labor and capital with equal profit to the rearing of stock . the result has not fully justified this opinion, while the ill effects of this change on the labouring classes, are obvious, as has been proved by the evidence of all the witnesses examined before your committee. has become poorer and her capital reduced, whilst The bad barrests of the last few years have added to her taxation has increased "both absolutely and rethe depression of the prosperity in Ireland, which latively, this report continues as follows:—seems to extend to all classes and all industry except. The low price of cereal produce, caused by that of the linen manufacture. The evidence of the Registrar-General has shown the diminution of live stock between the years 1858 and 1862 to have amounted to £4,163,934; and the estimated value of not received compensation from increased trade and the crops, which in 1841 was £50,000,000, has fallen; manufactures. Your committee do not recommend in 1851 to 43,000,000%, and to 35,000,000% in 1861. The agricultural returns will further show the diminution in every other kind of agricultural property

manufactures, except linen, have diminished.

The public expenditure of Ireland is not commensurate with the amount of revenue raised in that country. An annual drain of about 4,000,000l. is drawn from her resources, and the inclinations of some, not to speak of the obligation of other proprietors to live, wholly or partially, out of the country, and spend abroad incomes derived from Ireland, adds to that exhaustive process which diminishes the capital of Ireland, which, if expended in the country, would be productive of further wealth. Absentee ism has been for ages recognised as one of the causes of poverty, and the loss to the country in the annual rents spent abroad has been variously estimated at two and even as high as four millions. Local taxation has also increased in Ireland. The poor Law was introduced in 1846, and the rates have amounted, in years when Ireland was little able to bear it, to the sum of above 2,000,0001., though now fallen to 685,6471., including the medical charities. Frequent additions, though comparatively small in themselves, have since been added to local rates; while it appears by a return of Mr. Stevens, obtained in 1849, that in England annual payments which reached in 1848 the sum of 562.868l, had been transferred from the county rates to the Consolidated Fund, thus giving to the ratepayers a relief of more than three millions and a half in the period between the years 1835 and 1848; while since 1809 there had been an increase of many millions in the local rates of Ireland. This and since 1853 even extended partially to Ireland It seems, therefore, that the taxation of Ireland is heavier with respect to its resources than it was in 1846-7; it has since increased by at least two millions yearly. A return given in the appendix shows that, while in England the rate of taxation is 4s. 04d., in Ireland it is 6s. 3 1.4c. paid on the similar valuation. It has been already shown that while the taxation of England increased between the years 1801 and 1811 by 21 1-2 to 10, that of Ireland had increased in the same period as 23 to 10, and in 24 Finally, the chairman says: -

It has been argued that as Ireland has been for many years an integral part of the United Kingdom, her wants should be considered and treated in like manner as those of the counties of England. Mr. Senior, however, has in his evidence fully disapproved the soundness of this view, and shown the absurdity of so treating a country divided from the other part But, good father, we detain you, said Miss of kingdom by the sea. Ireland is inferior in wealth, Britain; and the same ratio of taxation applied to both countries must fall with far greater pressure on the poorer than the wealthier community. Indiscriminate taxation, therefore, for the two countries, while perhaps, theoretically fair and just, in reality imposes a burden ruinous, as has been the case in Ire and, to the wealth and progress of the weaker, while it is borne with comparative ease by the wealthier country. And, as the strength of the whole is only equal to the strength of the weaker party of the body politic, the taxation imposed upon Ireland, by diminishing her resources, and preventing the accumulation of capital in that country, has rendered her less able to contribute to the strength of Great Britain, and thus weakens the power of the United Kingdom.

Sir Stafford Northcote declares that it has not, in his opinion, been shown to the committee that there is any tax now in operation in Ireland which materially interferes with "the development of her in-"It is observable," he adds, "that the amount of capital withdrawn by taxation has not been materially larger in the four years of distress than in the four preceding years of comparative prosperity." The main point in Sir Stafford Northcote's report is thus put :- " It appears to your committee that the true lesson to be learnt from the statements which have been made as to the undue

occurs in this document:—

It will be sufficiently obvious from the foregoing remarks that your committee do not look to an increase of public expenditure in Ireland as a desirable measure. On the contrary, while they admit that such expenditure might give a factitious appearance of prosperity to particular districts, they believe that, as it would involve an addition to taxation, it would upon the whole do more harm than good. In saying this they refer to unproductive expenditure incurred for the purpose of distributing a large proportion of the public money in a particular quarter of the empire. As regards what may be vance public money to promote the improvement of particular districts, in order to render those districts ultimately more capable of adding to the national wealth. A good deal has already been done in this way for Ireland. It appears from a table in the appendix to this report, that between 1817 and 1863 advances to the amount of 13.959.1251, had been made for public works in Great Britain, of which sum 7,058,6021. principal, and 3,205,2861. interest had been repaid. In the same period, 20,292,8671 had been advanced for public works in Ireland, of which sum only 12,247,299l.. principal and interest together, had been repaid. These sums are, as your committee understand, distinct from the grants that have at various times been made to Ireland. Your committee do not, however, see reason for objecting to this expenditure. On the contrary, they are of opinion that any measures which can safely be taken for furthering such advances will be desirable. Their attention has been called to the system upon which loans are now made for the purposes of drainage, and to the further facilities, which are said to be desired. Drainage being the improvement of which Ireland chiefly stands in need your committee recommend this question to the favorable consideration of the government.

Mr Longfield concludes thus :-

There was necessarily some evidence given, in the course of our examination of witnesses, as to the best measures which the legislature could adopt for this wise and benevolent purpose. We may, perhaps, advert to some of these suggestions :- Greater expenditure in public works, such as naval dockyards; increased facilities for the improvement of the land by the judicious outlay of money advanced on moderate terms by the legislature through the medium of the Board of Works; and a remission of some taxes unduly pressing on its resources. All of them have had their advocates. Your committee can only leave these suggestions, and the evidence on which they are founded, to be dealt with by the imperial legis ature in a spirit of fairness and consideration to a country whose advance has long been retarded by an unwise spirit of legislation, and whose prosperity is so essential to the greatness and stability of the United Kingdom. The report proposed by Sir F. W. Heygate is brief-

er than the others, and may be given almost entire. No allusion whatever occurs to the first part of the order of reference." After stating that Ireland

The low price of cereal produce, caused by abundant importation from countries more favorably situated, has added to the difficulties of the country, and, being almost wholly agricultural, Ireland has any return to protective duties upon corn, nor do they deprecate the succession and property tax at its present moderate rate, although both are recent imsince 1847, nor have any new manufactures arised positions. They are however, of opinion, that it is in Ireland to compensate these losses. The report of the utmost importance that every advand inducepositions. They are, however, of opinion, that it is of the inspectors of Factories has, shown that the ment should be given to the improvement of the land. Your committee have observed the applica-1849, to 138, amounting to 58,8301. in 1863-4, and

that the whole sum taken up during the last ten years only amounts to 385,4551. or an average of 38,5451, per annum There have also been but 33 loans granted for laborers' dwellings under the act. While so large a part of Ircland remains undrained, this result would seem to indicate that the terms upon which these loans are granted are too onerous, and might with advantage be modified. On the 1st of March, 1834, the amount remaining un-issued under the above acts was only 159,4321. The attention of the committee has also been called to the fact that in Ireland various charges are paid by local taxation, which in England are transferred, either wholly or in part, to the Consolidated Fund. These are, one half the salaries of medical officers of dispensary districts, of workhouse school masters and mistresses, cost of vaccination; also, a part of the cost of criminal prosecutions and maintenance of prisoners in jails

The O'Conor Don enters more largely into the legal question, affirming that the national accounts were not kept on the principle pointed out in the act of union: that no difference was made between the loans required for joint and those required for separate purposes; that in the earlier years after the union Ireland paid more than her required contributions, "though in the later years she paid less;" and that amongst the charges set down as separate expenditure items appeared which ought to belong to joint account. "To what extent Ireland may have suffered by these inaccuracies," the author adds, rour committee do not undertake to determine, as before the adoption of a final report this subject may undergo further examination." Of the second branch of the subject The O'Conor Don states his views with great fulness and care. Toe committee endeavored to discover whether any, and, if so what peculiar circumstances exist in Ireland which justify an exceptional rule of taxation, and the evidence they have received " tended to show a great diminution in the resources of the country, and the existence of great want and privation amongst a large class of the population." In support of this conclusion, the agricultural returns for 1855 and 1863 are cited, the latter year showing a total decrease in value of cattle to the extent of 3 000,0001., as compared with the former, and of 7,896,7081, in value of grain. The accuracy of those returns, however, it should be borne in mind has been frequently called in question; the fact of a large decrease, at the same time, is indisputable. Proceeding to comment upon this fact, The O'Conor Don adds :-

After the years known as the famine years, the state of Ireland for some time slowly advanced in prosperity, but subsequently it again retrograded. Being essentially an agricultural country, its prosperity or otherwise is to a great extent dependent on the seasons, which of late years have been very favorable; and, in addition to this, the low price of home-grown produced tended to impoverish the farming classes. To these causes must, in a great measure, be attributed the depressed condition of the country, and the diminution of its resources; and your committee are far from being of opinion that its excessive taxation is altogether, or even chirff, at-tributable to its present backward state. They cannot however, refrain from remarking, that whereas the resources of Ireland have considerably fallen off, its taxation, on the other hand, has relatively, absolutely, and comparatively with Great Britain, greatly increased; and while they do not attribute the poverty of the country altogether to the taxation, yet they believe that that poverty ought rather to have led to a diminution rather than an increase of

imperial burthens. After suggestive paragraphs upon the pressure of taxation, and especially of direct taxation, upon Irish and English payers respectively, the same report continues in these terms :-

Various schemes for the modification of the taxapressure of taxation upon Ireland is, that it is im- tion of Ireland were proposed to your committee. portant to make every effort for the reduction of The reduction of the spirit duties, the abolition of imperial taxation generally." The following also the prohibitory duty on the growth of tobacco. an exemption from the income tax, the withdrawal of incomes up to a certain amount from its operation, have all been proposed by different witnesses. But your committee, reporting the facts, would rather leave it to the wisdom of parliament to decide what course should be taken regarding them. Any alteration in the direct taxation which would necessitate a differential customs duties in the two countries could hardly be recommended, and, even if it seemed desirable, the difficulties in the way of carrying ont would render it almost an impossibility. This argument would not exist against an alteration in the direct taxation. Up to a late period Ireland wos called reproductive expenditure, somewhat different free from such, and no difficulties arose from the ex-considerations apply. It may be desirable to ad- emption; but, on the other hand, your committee are fully alive to the fact that, in the first instance at least, this description of tax falls upon those best able to bear it. One result, however, attendant on the peculiarity of the mode of levying the income tax in Ireland ought not to pass unnoticed. In that country it is levied under schedule A, directly on the laudlord for a valuation and not on the rent received, and the result of this frequently is, that the tax is paid on income before the income is received, and sometimes even on a nominal income never received at all. This is clearly an injustice, and steps ought to taken to remedy to it, so that, as in Great Britain, the tax should not be levied on any income

until that income had actually been received. The foregoing important argument is succeeded by reference to the expenditure for public purposes in both countries; and while The O'Conor Don is as anxious as Sir Stafford Northcote that money should only be laid out where its expenditure would be for the general benefit of the nation, he opportunely adds :- " But should it appear that Ireland possesses all the capabilities for rendering this public expenditure equally beneficial and equally useful to the empire at large, when laid out within her shores as when expended in Great Britain, she would have a strong claim for participation in it." It is added:

State assistance towards the completion of large arterial drainage works, such as those of the Shannon and of other rivers, has been strongly recommended, and more liberal terms in the granting of loans for thorough drainage have also been suggested. It has been stated that the inducement for seeking these loans might be very advantageously increased, as they do not seem to have been as largely sought after as might have been expected. Various modifications in the terms on which they are granted have been recommended, and amongst them two in an especial manner-freedom from all charge on account of interest and principal during the first three or four years after the completion of the draining works, &c., the extension of the term of repayment, at the option of the borrower, from 21 to 40 years. Your committee have thought it right to report these suggestions, as they believe that no expenditure in Ireland could be more beneficial than that which would promote works of public utility and land improvement.

With reference to the constabulary force, and the argument founded on the fact that its support is. charged on the public funds in Ireland, The O'Conor Don argues that, it not being really a police force, this sort of reasoning does not apply :-

Your committee do not wish to condemn this organisation, or to pass any judgment upon it, as such and would be outside their province; but they would merely remark that not being, as in England, a force appointed by local influence, subject chiefly to local authority, and maintained for local purposes, but being on the other hand in many points an imperial. force, employed in imperial services, a parallel cannot be drawn between the two countries on this head, nor can at least, the greater part of the pay ment for this force be made as a set off against the local charges placed on Ireland from which Great

Britain is relieved.

The general conclusions of this report are stated. The general conclusions of the previous matters, among which the following occur:

· That there are many peculiarities in the circum-

Britain, and which seem to have been regarded in ground, and on the whole the picture is a most valuable imposition of taxation until a late period. That able monument of Irish history, Irish enthusiasm, during recent years the country has suffered much, and Irish genius. But this fine picture has, neverand its wealth has diminished whilst its taxation theless, lain for years, with its face to the wall, in has both relatively and absolutely increased, and the lumber-room of some Dublin lodging house, for that this increase does not seem to be justified by its want of a purchaser even on the most moderate resources. That it is a subject well worthy of the terms!" consideration of parliament whether beneficial alterations might not be made either in the imposition of taxation or in the granting of aid towards usoful works which would promote the prosperity of Ireland - Evening Mail.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE MISSION OF THE PASSIONIST FATHERS IN MAG-HERACLOOMS. - This Mission concluded on Sunday, July 17th. It was another of those events which a person thanks God for having once seen and will remember with religious joy till death. The wisdom of God in the provisions He makes for the salvation of our souls is wonderful in many things, but in Mis sions it seems to give a new outpouring of the Holy Ghost.

A few religious men who have given up the world to follow Our Lord to Calvary and die with Him on us than their virtue would lead them to expect or experience would scarcely warrant us in believing.

The Very Rev. Father Alphonsus, the Rev Fathers Raphael, Sebastian, and Michael, have done a work at Magheracioone, that we can scarcely say will add much to the already high reputation of their holy order; but which must ever be remembered as a most remarkable event in this Catholic district and ought to be published as an evidence of the Divice working in these degenerate times.

Eighteen to twenty-two Priests who were daily in attendance and unremitting in their labors were found totally insufficient to hear the Confessions of the crowds that flocked to the Mission during the three weeks it continued. It brought one back to the Apostolic times to witness thousands in an open field now listening with breathless attention, now prostrate in tears - sobbing with contrition and love at the foot of the Orneifix, to see Priests hearing the Confessions of the multitudes on the sod-banks and graves, with umbrellas extended to keep off the sun for confessionals. It was a glow of fervor from beginning to end. The multitudes that came and the multitudes that went seemed to differ in nothing except the lightness of heart and the joy of the unburthened conscience that made the homeward steps of the latter more elastic. The fruits of the Mission were in proportion to the work. About 25,000 approached the Sacred Table, and at the final close when the Missioners took their leave with the Apostolic Ble sing it is calculated that 40 000 persons were present and renewed their baptismal vows with tears of gratitude and breathing the most thrilling emotion. May the blessings of these Missions be still more extended throughout the land. May many more parishes enjoy the like blessing and every homestead be as happy and contented as these Apostolic men have left the homes of Magheracloone. -Correspondent of Weekly Register.

DEATH OF THE REV P. HICKEY, P.P., DOON .-Another name is removed from the roll of the Priesthood. Advanced in years, high in respect, of exemplary life, and dignified character, the Rev. Fatrick Hickey, Parish Priest of Doon, breathed his last on the 25th ipst, in the eightieth year of his age, following his venerated and coeval friend, the late Bi shop of Limerick, after a shorter interval than those who beheld the still upright carriage and apparent health of the revered pastor could have foreboded. Perhaps, in the archdiocese there were few clergymen for whom severer trials and labors were alotted than the deceased, and none better qualified to endure and fulfil them. In his resistance to their unscrupulous practices, he was ably aided by his zealous curate, the Rev. Mr. Dwyer; and in the repression of the slanders to which, in their periodical gatherings, they boldly resorted, he taught them a lesson too impressive to be forgotten. Land, wages, lies, employed against him and his poor, were used to aggravate the difficulties of his position, and embitter, if it were possible, the hours which, at his age even twenty years ago, might otherwise be left him for repose. But he endured the victous and virulent aggression with firmness and equanimity, and had the gratification, when dying, to know that if the efforts to corrupt his flock tainted a few, the loss was no act of his life upon which a stain could be fixed. -Munster News.

DUBLIN, July 30 .- The proposed monster procession on the 8th of next month is beginning to excite unpleasant feeling among the Conservatives. The Daily Express notices the 'hydraulic pressure' about to be put upon the Lord Mayor, as indicated by the following notice of motion given by Sir John Gray for the meeting of the corporation on Monday next:-

That the corporation having granted a site for the O'Connell Monument, and the monument committee having requested our chief magistrate to lay the first stone of the structure, this Council is of opinion that - the occasion being one on which a grateful nation is about to commemorate the services of Ireland's greatest son-the Lord Mayor should accept the invitation to a ceremonial which will be essentially national, and, by his official presence in state, accompanied by the members of that Council, impart all the eclat possible to the ceremonial.'

The Express protests against the Lord Mayor being constrained to take part in a demonstration in which the law will be openly set at defiace.' The Dublin Evening Mail of this day also refers to the subject, and in connexion with Lord Palmerston's remark in the House of Commons, comments upon the following letter from the Chief Baron of the Ex-

chequer, saying :-We can only hope that this confidence may be justified by the event; but we must confess that a circumstance made known this morning is likely to shake the public reliance in the whole fabric of authority in Ireland. It appears by a statement in the Freeman's Journal that one of Her Majesty's principal judges, selected yesterday, when the formal programme of the proceeding in which it is designed to set the 'Processions Act' at defiance had been nearly a week under public discussion, to hand in a subscription of £25 toward the funds of the O'Connell Monument Committee. Here are the precise words in which the Chief Baron thought it becoming to signify in official form his approval of a course of action alike disrespectful to the memory of Mr. O'Connell, opposed to the letter of the law, and provoca-

tion of civil discord :—
"My dear Sir John,—I find that, by some mistake my subscription to the O'Connell Monument remains still unpaid. I enclose a check for the amount-

Believe me to be very truly yours, Sir John Gray.' D. R. Pigor, C.B.

The Freeman's Journal contains a notice of the late Mr. J. P. Haverty, an Irish artist of celebrity as a portrait, and historic painter. He was a native of offered to buy it for her pigs at sevenpence per stone profession. The Freeman notices particularly his ing to let any of it be seen outside the walls of the great work, "The Monster Meeting," as the most re-workhouse, and it was accordingly thrown into a markable instance of misapplied talent, and the cess-pool. The sufferings endured by the paugers shameful absence of p tronage in Mr Haverty's case. many bowed down by age and infirmity almost sur-He devoted all his powers and time to this, picture

White and or understood by the Gro. River, Tolky flattered at having that, to the ma

stances of Ireland which distinguish it from Great | beautiful features of Irish scenery composed the back

The Dublin Corporation at its meeting yesterday resolved, with only two dissentient voices, that the Lord Mayor should attend the procession on Monday rext, and lay the foundation stone of the O'Connell monument. The two gentlemen who dissented complained of the alleged political and sectarian character of the proceedings, and of the business of the city being stopped, to the serious loss of the shopkeepers. Other Conservatives, however, took a different view of the subject, including Mr Jameson and Alderman Atkinson, who regarded O'Connell as a good man, who meant well for his country. The resolution which the council adopted declares him to be the greatest of Irishmen. - Dublin Cor. of

The trial in Derryveagh murder case has again proved abortive, and the accused Francia Bradley, is to be arraigned for the third time at the next assizes. It was expected that in the event which has taken place he would be immediately retried by anthe Cross have done more and do more daily amongst other jury, but the Crown prosecutors decided on postponing the trial. The jury, who had been co.fined all Wednesday night, were called into court at half-past ten yesterday morning, and stated that there was no chance of their agreeing to a verdict. They were then discharged. An application to li-berate the prisoner on bail was refused, and he was again consigned to prison,-Ib.

A case of murder, attended with unusually atrocious circumstances, was on trial in Galway during the last two days. A man named James Guddy was charged with baving burnt an 'unfortunate' woman alive. It appeared that he built a hut in the neighborhood of Ballinasloe, which was occupied chiefly by onteast girls, and among others by the deceased, Winifred O'Bries. On the 21st of March last he was in this but with the deceased, and told her that some person was about to pull it down, and that he would burn it himself. He (as was alleged) carried out his threat shortly afterwards, while she was asleep, but, before doing so, he placed a very large atone at the door, so that the deceased could not get out, and she was dreadfully and finally burnt. The poor creature escaped through the roof and was brought to the hospital, where before her death she made a declaration as to the prisoners expressed intention. A witness deposed that he had seen him standing on a wall beside the hut, throwing down blazing straw and sticks into the interior. The jury, however, appear to have entertained a doubt as to whether he knew that the deceased was in the but at the time. and to have thought that it accidentally caught fire within, for they acquitted him not only of the capital charge, but also of arson.-1b.

The Lord Chief Baron opened the commission for the county of Kilkenny yesterday, and congratula-ted the grand jury upon the highly satisfactory state of the county, the calendar showing a very small amount of crime. In the City Court Judge O'Brien was presented with a pair of white gloves, the calendar being a blank. -Ib

At the recent Monaghan ass z i, after a lengthened trial, the jury acquitted Rev. Jan McLoughlin of illegally marrying at Empiskanen, in January last, Daniel Peterson to Miss Quinto : an alleged Protestant and Ward of Chancery. On the rendition of the verdict the greatest enthusion was manifested for the good Priest, and cheers were repeatedly given for the jurymen. The case was fairly tried by Baron Firzgerald.

Thomas Mahony, convicted of sacrilege at the late Waterford assizes, or rather of having had in his possession the holy vestments, &c., stolen from the church of Old Parish, presided over by Rav. John Mullins, J.P., was sent to gaol. He was formerly Catholic, but became a Souper, and now calls himself Protestant.

NEW CEMETERY AT KILLYBEG ! COUNTY DONEGAL. -It having been intimated to the much-respected lord of the soil, H. G. Murray Sweart, Esq , that the Catholic tenantry in the parish of Killybegs stood very much in need of a new cemetry, the old one at St. Catherine being overcrowded and entirely too limited in its proportious, Mr. Stewart, in the kindest and most considerate manner possible, gave over the seducers. He went before his God, leaving, no for ever, at a nominal consideration. Acts of this affair. duty of his neglected or unfinished; no charity he kind are well calculated to cament a bond of union Mr. 6 could aid less the contribution he could offer; and and good feeling between the fundlord and his tenantry which it is at all times gratifying for the phi-lanthropist to take note of. Arrangements are being made to enclose this ground with a six-foot wall after which it is intended to lay it off in a succession of terraces, for which it is admirably adapted, and ornament them with evergreens. When it is completed it will form one of the prettiest cemeteries in Ireland, Much credit is due to Geo. V. Wilson, Esq., the obliging agent of the estate, for his kind co-operation and assistance in the matter .- Cor. of Ulster

LECTURE ON THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF FRELAND .-At eight o'clock on Thursday evening a large and respectable andience assembled in the school-room, Holywood, to hear from the lips of one than whom none can be said to be better acquainted with his subject, a lecture on Ireland's national music, by Professor Glover, of Dublin. Few men have devoted more of their time to the study of Erins native melodies, few have reduced it to more general practice, and few have inculcated more strongly on his pupils and patrons perseverance in that study than the gentleman of whom we speak .- Ib.

The Northern Whig states that Mr. William Dunnville, of Belfast, has set aside 10,000l., to be called the Sorella Trust, for the material, intellectual, and moral benefit of the working classes of Belfast, as a memorial to a deceased sister.

AN AGRARIAN OUTRAGE. - A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, writing from Tullamore on the 24th says:-" About one o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst, some person (unknown) fired a shot through the bedroom window of James Richardson, a farmer residing at Emill, in this county, breaking three panes of glass, and lodging several slugs in the wall opposite close to Richardson's bed, but doing no further injury. The only motive that can be assigned for this outrage is that Richardson was residing on a farm from which a former tenant was evicted, and to prevent any one from talking it, it being about to be re-let."

It seems that the poor whom the hardships of the world compel to enter the Portumns workhouse, have sometimes set before them as food a sort of cake made of Indian corn. This at times has been so hard as to defy all attempts at mastication-indeed, the poor people before whom it had been set were well nigh puzzled to say with what hardness it might be compared. Hunger forced some to swallow some of their 'food,' but the stomach almost invariably rejected it. On one occasion two hundred pounds of it was discovered to be in such a state that it was determined to throw it out. A woman, who heard that the Indian cake had been condemned Galway, but he passed most of his life in Dublin, but her offer was refused. A witness testified that spending intervals in Loudon in the exercise of his the reason was, because the guardians were unwillpass description ... One poor man whom the bad food for several years:—

"Most of the heads were first-class portraits; above his parched lips in a manuer too terrible to tell? We had affected with thirst was compelled to moisten all, the figure of O'Connell, the result of several wonder does the law! point out any means; of pun sittings, is regarded as the very best portrait left of ishing the parties responsible for this frightful inhuthe great man. Some of the grandest and most manity? Nation:

As I am on figures, I may state that there is no more common cry in the mouths of the people of this country than the one of 'Oh, you Irish, you fill our workhouses, and we are taxed to keep you here There is a parliamentary return just issued which disposes of this charge against the Irish in England. The return was moved for by Mr. Ewart, the member for Dumfries, and shows that out of the 20,620 paupers in the workhouses of London there are only 2,529 Oatholics. In 356 workhouses throughout England there are no adult Catholics, and in 575 others the number of Catholic inmates is under ten-thus proving that in 931 workhouses in England and Wales there are less than 5,000 Catholic inmates. These facts redound to the character for industrial pursuits which possess our Irish residents. There is no source of employment save, and except one, in which you will not find the Irish engaged. The exception is rather a singular one. There are no irish muckmen, or men whose calling it is to empty out the middens. They avoid this branch of industrial occupation .- Liverpool Cor. of Drogheda Argus.

On Sunday evening a storm raged over this whole island, which in some districts was unsurpassed in destructive violence even by the 'big storm' of 1839. It has been fatal to the orchards, the apples having been nearly all shaken off. Valuable trees have been uprooted, and various casualities have occurred thro' the blowing down of chimneys and slates from the roofs of houses. On the western coast the devastation wrought by the gale was something awful. A Castlebar correspondent states that in that district cabins were blown away like feathers, thach, slates, tiles, and chimney-pots flew about in all directions. Ponderous trees were torn out of the earth, carrying with them tons weight of clay, and the few trees left standing were almost wholly divested of their foliage. In several places potatoes and corn were torn out of the ground. Volumes of water were swept out of the lakes, and carried to an amazing height in clouds which burst in torrents. Haycocks were blown away and lost. The beautiful plantations in Lord Lucau's demesne were destroyed, and also those of other gentlemen in the neighborhood of Castlebar. In the neighborhood of Sligo much damage was done -the potato stalks in many places broken and the flax badly laid. On the whole, the loss of property throughout the country is serious, while it will be rendered still more bare and bleak by the destruction of so many trees. For weeks the weather had been remarkably dry, with a summer heat greater than we have had for years. Since Sunday it has been show ery and windy, but still very warm. Grass is not abundant, but the grain crops are good, and ripening fast. We hear nothing yet of a potato blight .-

Bray, a fashionable watering-place at this season is to be the scene of a series of revival meetings dur ing next week, which will be quite a novelty in this country. There have been revival meeting in other parts of Ireland, particulary in Belfast, conducted by persons of different denominations, and accompanied by practices of doubtful propriety. But the Bray services will be confined altogether to the Anglican Ohurch .- Times Cor

THE GHOST IN THE WITHESS Box. - Louisa Fraser v. Patrick McCabe. - This was an action brought to recover the sum of £10 for islse arrest and oral slander, tried at the Belfast Police Court on Wednesday week.

Mr. Seeds appeared for the plaintiff, and said his client was a widow, and kept a boarding house in Nelson stree. Her husband was dead, and during his lifetime was an artist, who made wax figures and models of the living body. The poor woman in re-membrance of her husband, kept one of these models in the house. The defendant took one of the rooms of the plaintiff's house as a lodger; and, on the first night of his residence, he brought a whole posse of constabulary and gave the poor woman into custody as a murderess - telling the police that she had a dead body in a coffin concealed beneath the bed -he having searched, and there found the lay figure concealed where it was not annoying him.

Louisa Fraser examined-I remember the defendant leaving, saying he was going to a triend's house and when he returned he had a number of police with him; I think there were seven or eight constables there altogether; the constables ordered me up stairs and made me pull out the box, and took hold of the leg (laughter); I told the constables what it was M'Cabe said he would not stay in the house for s million of money; the sergent of the police was in a grant of nearly two acres for this object, to the front and they had their firearms with them; my to gain an equivocal and evanescent advantage to Rev. James Stephens, P.P. Kink begs, and successors rooms have not been let since in consequence of this

> Mr. Seeds directed the ghost to be brought up in evidence.

> The court-keeper brought in the coffia and the corpse of the victim, and placed it in a position by which it could be seen by all in court. The box was coffin shaped, and the figure was encased in a blue shroud. Every joint is on springs, and it was with some trouble the hands or feet could be kept at peace The court was in roars of laughter when it was proposed to place the corpse in the witness box.

> Patrick M'Cabe, the defendant, examined-She never told me there was a coffin under the bed; it was my first and last night in the house; I had seen the box in the morning, and my curiosity being awakened in the evening, I lifted the lid and put in my hand to see what was in it, and I caught hold of a cold foot (laughter); my wife put in her hand afterwards, and she said—' My God, it's a corpse.' and fell at my feet; she was insensible for a few minutes, and I took her out and gave her in charge to a constable (laughter) while I went for the police; she would not remain in the house.

> .His worship said the defendant should have spoken to Mrs. Fraser, when the whole mystery would have been cleared up at once. There was no doubt there was a case of trespass and false imprisonment - Decree for the plaintiff with costs .- North-

ern Whig. ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—It was stated some time ago that the Prince and Princess of Wales would pay a visit this summer to the Earl of Moath, at his beautiful seat in the county of Wicklow, and rumor has extended their tour by including Killarney in it. Kenmare House, the residence of Lord Castlerosse, is said to be undergoing repairs for the reception of their royal highnesses, who are expected to reach it in the course of next month. The unequalled scenery of the lakes is at present seen to great advantage, from the fineness of the weather. The tourists to them from England and abroad are yearly on the incaease. - Morning Post.

WRECK OF A LARGE ENIGRANT SHIP. - Arklow, uly 21. - The Rev. R. E. Eaton reports :- 'The lifeboat of the National Lifeboat Institution went out this morning to a large vessel on the banks, and returned in tow of a steamer having 250 passengers on board. As the vessel remains on the bank with the crew on board, I have sent out the lifeboat again, Captain Balfour, R. N., Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, having gone off in her. The ship proved to be the Constitution, bound from Liverpool to New York.

Recently at the Capel street police office, Dublin, a shoplifter, named Ellen Dunne, alias Stephenson, was arraigned as a veteran plunderer of nearly all the leading shops in Dublin, where she had long been a customer. Goods of various kinds were found in her residence, and identified as having been ' lifted.' Subsequently it was shown by the prison record that in the year 1851, at Trim, she was sentenced to ten years transportation for robbery, commuted to two years imprisonment; that in 1856, at Birr, she was sentenced to penal servitude for a term of ten years' for burglary-escaped from prison, but was subsequently arrested, and gentenced to three years, additional penal servitude for horse-stealing. She again escaped, and was arrested in Edinburgh; and in August, 1861, was discharged from prison on tick-

since we censured the conduct of certain Orange fanatios in Newry, who in an insulting manner entered a place called the 'Orange Hall,' on the evening of the 12th, and when they got their blocd heated with whiskey punch, commenced to insult their Catholic neighbors, by spouting nonsense, and lauding the deeds of a Dutchman, who has been guilty of innu-merable crimes. Great was the indignation of the Newry Telegraph when it saw our remarks. He could not conceive how any one could feel offended at Orange displays, for, in his opinion, Orangeism is the detender of Irish freedom, and the protector of everything valuable and sacred. In our last impression we combated the course taken by the Telegraph, and plainly proved that the Dutchman was an assassin, and we stated that the Orangemen of Ulster might as well pay the incense of their praise to Oain or Judas as to the murderer of Glencue. We showed too, that the vile spirit of Orangeism was the foe of justice; and by pointing attention to the breach of the Treaty of Limerick, and to the bloody deeds of the Orange faction at the 'Battle of the Diamond,' we demonstrated that this evil spirit was the wicked foe and not the friend of justice or freedom. But the Telegraph, finding it impossible to grapple with our arguments, "thinks it a plausible deed to get rid of them by a silly joke. The public, however, will not look at the question in the same light. They will insist that any one volunteering to sustain the Orange cause, should either defend it or say he is unable to do so, and they will not accept silly jokes as solid arguments. The truth is that the Orangemen of Ulster are the most degraded squad in the whole world. A band of red lodians are far more respect ale. Their insolence, too, exceeds anything we have ever heard of. Their Ellises and Wiers talk threats in the midst of a Catholic population, and rant about Orangemen doing this and that in a community in which they live by suffrance. Look at them as we may, they are a despicable gang, and the advocates such a degraded and savage community shoul , hang their heads when they come in the presence of hon est mon. - Dundalk Democrat.

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says that on the 14th ult., the Orange outrages were renewed at Banbridge, near Hillsboro, where a number of navvies were working on the railway, who had brought on them the ire of the lovers of 'glorious William.' But for the prompt arrival and stay of a large body of police there would have been a pitched and bloody battle.

From the tenth annual report of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland we learn that the number of 'convicts' in custody on the 1st of January, 1864, was 1,768, which is a much smaller number than there is accommodation for. The Irish convict pri sons in use are constructed to contain 2,350. An extensive prison is wholly closed. The number of criminals sentenced to penal servitude in 1863 was -males 365, females 146, total 511; or 81 fewer than in 1862. There were discharged 'unconditionally, on completion of their sentences, 105; and on 'orders of license,' 221: total 326.

The constabulary having seized an illicit still and a quantity of whiskey in the county Clare, near Ennis, about 200 of the country people turned out, many of them stripped to their shirts, and attempted to get back the booty. They seemed to have rushed to the rescue out of their beds, as it was within half an hour of midnight They closed in on the police. only six in number. Fearing that they would be disarmed and killed, the head constable, Roger M'Loughlin, after repeated warning, ordered two of his men to fire. One person was mortally wounded. This fatality put an end to the affray, and the police, who declared that they would die rather than surrender their arms, or the whiskey, came off victorious. On Wednesday a coroner's jury decided that the police 'were not justified in firing on the oc-The authorities will probably think othercasion.' wise - Times.

During the week ending July 16 there were registered in the city of Dublin 142 births - 76 boys and 66 girls. The deaths registered during the same period amounted to 75 - 36 males and 39 female - being the smallest number registered during any week since the registration act came into operation, except the first week, which cannot be taken into comparison, as the provisions of the act were then so imperfectly known to the public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TER.—The following is told by the London corres dinal Wiseman was pronounced two or three years ago to be sinking from a trying and usually fatal disease (dubetes), but since then he appears to have recovered his health and now goes through an extraordinary amount of work. I believe that the Cardinal owes his restoration, under Providence, to advice given him by the dissenting minister of a heterodox sect, who has an odd 'kaack' of curing people, and who wrote to the Cardinal urging him to try a particular course of treatment, which he (the minister) had seen to succeed. A correspondence commenced, and the Cardinal tried the remedy, and I understand attributed to it, most gracefully, his restoration to health. I cannot detail to you the exact nature of the means used, but may state that it consists chiefly in taking barm or yeast. The Cardinal and his friend are at opposite poles-one a dignitary in the Infallible Church, the other a Unitarian preacher—but in this act of Christian helpfulness they are one. The Cardinal, I am sure, would have done the same for him.

PEDEBAL CRIMPS ABOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS.

(To the Editor of the London Times.) Sig,-It is a notorious fact that scarcely an emigrant vessel leaves the Mersey bound for New York which has not on board recruiting agents for the Federal army - whether accredited or not by the Federal Government it is not for me to say -and that almost as soon as the vessels leave their moorings these agents commence their work, but as to how that work is carried on few, I think, in England have any idea. Now, the following copy of a letter, received some few days since by the wife of a man who left Liverpool in a sailing vessel in March last, will give some insight into their wily mode of proceeding, and I trust will be a warning to others who purpose trying their luck in America that they may not be caught in the same trap. The letter is as follows :-

Fort O--, July 6, 1864. Dear Wife, -I write to you hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present, thank God for it; but I am sorry to inform you that I am a prisoner, and that is the reason I have not written before this. I hope you will forgive me, for I have nothing but bad news to tell you. I left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and was 34 days on the water. I was nearly starved to death, for I could not eat the ships rations, and there was a man on board who I be leved pitied me and was very kind, and when I was sick gave me brandy. I believed him to be a good man, and when I landed at New York he told me to come and live with him a few days; I was glad to accept his offer, for I had no money and was sick at the time; but alas I the friend I found was an enemy, for, telling me that a little whiskey would do me good, he got me (as I did dot know what I was doing) enlisted in the Northern army; then I went nearly mad, and to make matters worse the bounty money was stolen from me; but I determined not to be a soldier, so I described and was captured, best place, after all. ... If you write, direct to me here as John B (an assumed name), for that is the name in which they have enlisted me.

THE NEWRY PROTESTANT BOYS - A couple of weeks sober man, and one who went out with his eyes open to the traps set to catch the unwary, and on the lookout lest he should be enlisted; yet he was caught.

I am, Sir, yours obediently, A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Lancashire, July 29.

CRIME IN ENGLAND. - Happy Land. - The air smells of murder Do the planets verily rule our mundane affairs, and are the stars now in conjunction to excite the violent to deeds of blood? Murder and suicide seem now to have joined bands Jealousythe green-eyed monster-comes to make their bonds secure. Again and again have we recorded cases in which unhappy couples -linked by no lawful tiehave furiously quarrelled, and a double crime has closed the scene Sometimes the two agree on a joint suicide; at other times direct murder is committed, and the assailant escapes justice by committing self-destruction. In some instances these dismal tragedies take place between man and wife; in other cases the parties are simply 'courting;' while frequently it happens, as already intimated, that unlawful cohabitation precedes the fatal issue. In all cases ill-regulated passions sow the seeds of the sanguinary barvest, and crime appears as the ripe result of brutalising vice, or of morbid and angry feelings long icdulged. Although the avenger of blood s hurrying westward across the Atlantic, murder yet lifts its gory head and flaunts its hateful presence in our midst. The hideous assassination on the North London Railway is followed by a ghastly atrocity at Somers Town, and one scarcely less horrible at Manchester, where a Mrs. Gilbert had been murdered by her husband, by cutting her throat, and afterwards his own Bethnal green, too, puts in its claim for a share of public attention, its tragedy being appropriately blended with horrors of starvation. We might cite other cases - barbatities almost too gross to contemplate-deeds of violence which seem to demand the malice of fiends rather than the ordinary turbulence of human passion. The case of Somers Town is revolting in an extreme degree, and peculiar from the fact that the murderer did not commit suicide until very nearly a week after the slaughter of his paramor .- London Standard.

A shocking case of murder and suicide was discide was discovered at Scmers Town on Monday, and has produced immense excitement in the neighborhood. A man named Brown, about 50 years of age, and a carpenter by trade, was known to live unhappily with a woman who passed as his wife. She had disappeared for some days, and Brown told the neighbours she had left him. Yesterday the body of his wife was found much decomposed, and with her throat cut, in the coal cellar. Further search was made, and Brown was discovered to have nauged himself in a room.

This morning a new Free Church of England, designed mainly for those who, having been members of the Established Church, are unable to continue their adherence to its doctrinal formularies and general discipline, was opened for the large district of Hackney, Clapton, Homerton, and surrounding parishes. The church is situated in the Triangle, Hackney, and is a convenient structure, of a simple character. Amongst those who took part in the service were the Rev. William Lincoln, of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, minister of Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Walworth, who seceded from the Established Church some months since; the Rev. Thomas Dugard, M.A., formerly curate of St. Mary, Haggerstone, Shoredisch; and the Rev. Andrew Jukes, M.A. The regular services will commence next Sunday . - Globe,

THE PRINCE OF WALES A FREEMASON. - The Prince of Wales has made the formal application which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the Masonic body. I am not among the initiated, and cannot pretend to describe the process of initiation; but, whatever it be, His Royal Highness, of his own free will and consent, had undertaken to satisfy the Grand Ludge that there is not on his character or position anything that would disqualify him from being a member of the body. The usual inquiries will be made, and if satisfactory the Prince of Wales becomes a Mason. It is said that in the annals of the craft it is recorded that the last Prince of Wales was anxious to become a Mason, and that he was not accepted.

THE GUARDS. - The two battalions of the Guards in Canada are expected home early in October. All the officers at present on leave in England are or-CARDINAL WISOMAN AND THE DISSENTING MINIS- dered to await the arrival of their battations. It is probable, but not yet settled, that both the 1st batpondent of the Cambridge Independent Press : - Car- talion of the Grenadiers and 2d battalion of the Scots Fusileer Guards will be quartered at the west end of London, the 2d battalion of the Grenadiers going to Shorncliff, the 1st battalion of the Goldstreams to Windsor, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusileers to the Tower .- Army and Navy Gazette.

> For the twentieth time we ask, can nothing be done? It must be admitted that reconciliation, supposing it to be possible, is not without some serious ulterior possibilities, formidable, we will hope, in the thought rather than the deed. On the one hand the Federals, supposing them to agree to disunion, have a new account to settle between the interior and the Atlantic States. On the one hand, there is the oft-repeated resolution of both sides in the present contest to turn their attention to us as soon as they have patched up their own differences. Such a resolution we might set down to momentary irritation, or to any of the feelings engendered by a conflict such as that now raging. But we cannot overlook the substantial consideration that at the close of the present war the United States, whether as a Union or as amicable allies, will have a million of men under arms, with everything in the way of men and material necessary for any fresh enterprise .-There will be thousands of officers as well as men. with habits and tastes completely estranged from the pursuits of peace, and driven to war for mere occupation. It requires a certain degree of charity, and no little faith in the eventual triumph of truth and right, to desire the mutual amity of men who profess that they have no other reason for uniting except to set upon ourselves. But England does not prefess to be one of those long-sighted Powers which are always laying a train for the conquests and triumphs of next century. We naturally look to the present rather than to the remote questions which unexpected events may solve very differently from our anticipations. For the present, it is very desirable for themselves and for all the world that Federals and Confederates should shake hands over some conclusion or other. So we will not ask ourselves whether they will at once, either jointly or separately, attempt the threatened invasion of Canada. It is quite possible they may feel they have enough of war, and that they have too much to do at home to cross the St. Lawrence.— Times.

> > attendage of visits beautiful UNITED STATES.

25 1 30 The Richmond Sentinel-the organ of Jeff, Davis -makes a proposition for peace negotiation. Here it is :- Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negociations, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say, and, propose, on the other side. Xou may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union pyons may propose to give slaveholding, and free States equality, of votes in Congress, and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw all New England into one State, or give her; to England or walf England won't have her, let her secede. Now, this would won't have her, let her secede. Now, this would won't have her, let her secede. Now, this would say it would say it would say it would say it would say it.

et of leave. The prisoner was remanded an end; Now Sir, the writer of this letter, was a steady, us; but the subject is worthy of consideration by compared the compared of the whole is parging, and bloody choice, and was thereby resolved during at the whole is parging, and bloody choice, and was thereby resolved during would be comblished.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. AUGUST, 1864.

26, Friday - Ste Jeanne de Chant V. s. (21) d. 27, Saturday - St. Joseph of Calazante, C.D. 28, Sunday - 15th after Pentecost, Sacred Heart of

Mary, d. m. 29, Monday - Decoilation of St. John the Baptist

30. Tuesday-Ste. Rose of Lina, v. d. SEPTEMBER, 1864.

1, Thursday-St. Augustis, E. D. The " Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sa

erament wili commence as follows :-27, Saturday - St. Vincent, Montreal.

29, Moaday - Ste. Jeanne F. F. de Chantal of L'Isle Perrot. 31, Wednesday-St. Louis of Terreboune.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Of Denmark it may be said that she was, or in the words of the great Roman orator when announcing the consummation of the Cataline tragedy "she has lived." Peace is concludedand by it Denmark surrenders Schleswig, and Holstein and Lauenburg. What then is lett of the ancient kingdom? A few worthless islands, and some thousands of acres, more or less, of parren heath, with a population less than a million and a-halt. Under such circumstances it is impossible for Denmark long to maintain the name and state of a European Kingdom, and it will, it is to be supposed, be finally incorporated with either its Germanic or Scandinavian neigh hors. We may be thankful, however, that for the time the prospects of a European war have been averted; though it appears that already the Germans are falling out amongst themselves, and much animosity is displayed by the smaller States towards Prussia. It is also rumored that France has entered a protest against any extension of Prussian territory, withou' the consent of the Great Powers by which its boundaries were originally traced.

The laying of the first stone of the great O'Connell memorial took place in Dublic the 8th inst.. the Lord Mayor officiating. The proceedings were imposing, and were attended by the chief dignitaries and clergy of the Catholic Church. In the evening there was a grand banquet at the Rotundo, at which again the Lord Mayor presided -and at which most of the Prelates of the Church were present. The toast of the Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland was responded to by His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel in a magnificent discourse. Every thing passed off in the most orderly manner in Dublin, but we see that at Belfast, the Orangemen attempted a counter-demonstration-and endeavored to create a riot by burning O'Connell in effigy. The Dublin Celebration however was most successful not only because of the thousands who took part therein but because of their exemplary conduct. So long was the Procession that it took two hours to pass a given point: " but," says the Times' coriespondent, by no means a partial critic "their conduct was marked with good order and good bumor throughout. The police had little else to do beyond sending vehicles in the right direction." On the whole sums up the same writer, "Those who got up the demonstration had every reason able; secondly, that in them, that is to say in the to congratulate themselves with the result. It was undoubtedly a magnificent display, and none and only conceivable remedy for existing evils: of O'Connell's monster meetings was more or- and above all the best possible or conceivable arderly or peaceably disposed. There was no manifestation of sectarian feeling on the part of the most ignorant—no disposition to molest any one on account of his religion or politics."-Times' Correspondent.

This is a flattering testimony from such a quarter to the love of fairplay inherent in the tues, and should not dee a ourselves obliged to Irish Catholic breast. Could as much be said, prove its deleterious qualities before refusing to even by a Protestant witness, of one of those dis- swallow the proffered dose. We would call for plays by which the Orangemen celebrate the an analysis of the pill; and were this witheld. pious, and immortal memory of the butcher of were we told that in good time its component Glescoe?

wind up its affairs, and the Postmaster General has cancelled the contract with the Company, be strongly aroused against it; and these suswhose accounts are now in the hands of appointed liquidators.

With the most diligent gleaning of Yankee telegrams it is almost impossible to obtain a ing the great " Federation Pill," was now, in gram of truth from amongst the heaps of indi- consequence, suffering most severely from severe gestible rubbish daily issued. On the whole it purging, and bloody cholic, and was thereby re- by a quasi dualism would be established.

would appear that the siege of Petersburg is duced to the last extremity of prostration. Unin force in the Shenandoah Valley; that Atlanta quack very impertment, and very illogical were still bravely holds out, that it is defended by he to call upon us to give reasons why we declined 85.000 troops, and is covered by formidable taking his infallible Brown Pills; and we should several desperate but ineffectual efforts; that foist upon us his wares was to be found, not in a Admiral Farragut continues his attack upon tender regard for our Constitution, but in his States are partially in a state of blockade by the to heart, and to endeavor to apply this little Confederate man of war Talluhassee, which apologue. ressel it is expected will soon be joined by several consorts.

Our Canadian papers of all shades of politics, are full of complaints of the outrages and deceptions perpetrated by Yankee kidnappers upon British subjects, with the view of obtaining recruits. Unfortunately our Government, whether from apathy or from meanacity does nothing, and the evil is assuming gigantic and most menacing dimensions. The law it is to be feared is defective, and does not give the Government means to grapple effectually with the evil, and to this perhaps after all the impunity of these Yankee man-thieres is to be attributed. It is a great pity that the law does not authorise the flogging of crimps. This punishment has been applied with most salutary effects to the "garotters" in England, and might beneficially be extended in Canada to the scoundrels from South of the Lines, engaged in tempting British soldiers to desert, and who shrink not, when the oppor tunity offers, from emplying force to effect their rascally designs. It would do an honest man's heart good to see one of these Yankee crimps tied up to the cart's tail, and to hear the rascal bellowing under the infliction of the cat-o'-nine-

The reports of the state of the crops in Upper Canada is favorable. The yield will, it is expected, be about an average as to quantity, and the quality is good.

The Globe of the 15th calls upon us to show cause, to give reasons, for our repugnance to and hostile attitude towards, the " constitutional changes" which, under the pseudonyme of Federation, have been announced as the Ministerial policy, and which the Globe and the Clear Grits of Upper Canada are seeking to impose upon us. As we are always ready to give every man a reason for the faith that is in us, we will cheerfully comply with the request of the Globe; premising, however, that, within the narrow limits of a newspaper article, it is impossible to do more than to briefly indicate some few of the more prominent motives which induce us to oppose the projected constitutional changes.

But first of all, and as a point of great imnortance in the actual controversy and which should never be lost sight of, we would observe that, to justify our attitude towards the policy advocated by the Globe we are not, in logic, bound to prove that it will work evil to Lower Canada, destroy her autonomy, or menace her peculiar national and religious institutions; but that, on the contrary, the authors and advocates of that policy are bound to prove that it will Federal principles. not, and that it cannot, in any manner be injurious to our Province, and these interests for which we humbly plead. The onus probandi rests, not with the opponents, but with the friends, of the proposed constitutional changes, and that because they are changes, or innovations upon the existing order of things. All orgamic changes or revolutions are to be deprecated: resource to them can never be justified except in cases of extreme or absolute necessity; and they are therefore always to be presumed bad, until the contrary shall have been proved, and until it shall have been shown also that they afford the only, or best possible remedy for the evil which necessitates them. We cannot therefore, in sound logic, be called upon to desist from, or even to assign any reason for, our hostility to the proposed organic constitutional changes, until it shall have been proved-first that they are absolutely necessary or unavoid-Globes's scheme, is to be found the best possible rangement for Lower Canadian interests in particular, as it is the interests of Lower Canada alone which at present occupy our attention. If in time of sickness a travelling quack should call upon us. and urge us to take his intallible mostrum, we would naturally, first demand proof of its vir narts should be revealed to us, but that in the The Galway Steamship Line is compelled to interim we must be content to take the vendor's word for its good qualities, our suspicions would picions certainly would not be allayed, had we before our eyes the sad spectacle of a neighbor who, having for years been in the habit of tak-

virtually suspended; that the Confederates are der such circumstances we should consider the works against which General Sherman has made strongly suspect that the secret of his anxiety to Mobile, with no decisive results hitherto; and keen apprehension of his own pecuniary interests. finally that the Atlantic ports of the Morthern We would respectfully entreat the Globe to lay

But waiving this objection, we will condescend to give our contemporary some of our reasons for refusing to purchase his great Constitutional Remedy" at any price; and the first reason that we will assign is, that it is a patent imposition; that it is offered to us under a false name, and is therefore justly obnoxious to for Canadian Unification revived. Yes! the

The Globe calls the remedy 'Federation;' and for the present carefully abstauning from hazarding any opinion on the merits or demerits of Federation"-we oppose the measure announced to us as that which the Ministry intend to give us, because it is not Federation at all, and indeed differs essentially therefrom. It is in short supremely ridiculous to apply the term "Federation" to the new relations which, by the proposed constitutional changes, it is intended to establish betwixt Upper and Lower Canada. Let us at least endeavor to understand what we are talking about; let us for once endeavor to ascertain the meaning of the words which we employ; let us not for ever present to the world the humiliating spectacle of bearded men talking arrant nonsense for which boys at school would deserve to be whipped.

What is Federation? In what does it essentially consist?

(1.) Federation, as every school-boy knows. is derived from the Latin word Fædus, and signifies a league or compact, in which it essentially consists.

(2.) But to every conceivable league or compact there must be TWO distinct or senarate parties. A cannot make a compact with A. nor contract a league or Federation with himselfbecause he is one. A man who should talk even about making a league with bimself, would very properly be set down as a " man beside himself" -Anglice, a fool.

(3.) But Upper and Lower Canada are politically One, one Province; and therefore as a political unit, Canada is morally as well as legally incapable of contracting a league, or Federation with itself-because it is ONE not Two, and because there can be no league, compact, or fædus to which there are not two distinct and independent parties. To apply the term "Federation" to the constitutional changes which it is proposed to make by means of the common legislature of the political unit Canada, is what in Ireland would be called a bull—a bull as monstrous or grotesque as any that ever fell from the lips of Sir Boyle Roche. Our existing united legisla ture is morally and legally incompetent to give us a "Federation," or Government based upon

It may indeed give us, or with the help of Anglo-Saxon votes may impose upon us a new constitutional system, and to that system so imposed it may, if it so pleases, apply the term Federation;" but for all that it will not be a Federation, or anything bearing the most remote resemblance to a Government based upon Federal principles. So in a fit of facetiousness. Mr. George Brown, if he so pleases, may call bis hat, a diadem; but after all, it will still be a hat, and it would be just as well to call it so at once, instead of calling it a diadem:

No Federation in short, betwirt Upper and Lower Canada is possible, or even conceivable, until Upper and Lower Canada shall again have become Two; and until, to each, its separate levislature or distinct organisation as a hody politic shall have been restored. Repeal of the Union, * therefore, pur et simple, is the one es sential, indispensable preliminary to a Federation of the Canadas; and he who talks of " Federation" without this essential preliminary. betrays. either his gross ignorance of the meaning of the words he uses, or his intent to cheat us and to wrest from us our assent to organic constitutional changes upon false pretences. On either hypothesis, the man is a quack, a palpable political quack.

What then do the constitutional changes advocated by the Globe, but opposed by the TRUE WITNESS, imply? seeing that they do not, and cannot imply Federation-that is to say, lengue or compact betwixt Two distinct and independent political entities.

They imply simply Unification and Centralisation-always and everywhere, in Canada as in Italy, the last words of Democracy and the Revolution, which every true Conservative and Catholic should hate as he bates their father the devil. The policy which for the nonce, and at the bidding of the Clear-Grit chief, our Minis-

• Failing in obtaining this Repeal, we should insist upon the "Double Majority" to every measure that may be laid before our Legislature, affecting the relations of Upper and Lower Canada—as there-

ed to adopt, is, in principle, the policy of Cavour, of Mazzini, and of Garibaldi. It is the policy which forcibly annexes Naples to Piedmont, which maintains an army of eighty thousand men to enforce Italian "Unity" upon the unhappy and refractory Neapolitans; and which in the name of the same "Unity," cries out to the Holy Father, to the successor of St. Peter, to come down from his throne, in order that Victor Emmanuel, the tool of the Revolution to-day and its victim to-morrow, may mount thereon. Yes! This is the policy, these the principles which the TRUE WITNESS al vays faithful to Catholic and Conservative principles, opposes when it opposes a scheme which under the plausible name of Federation, is but an old scheme or policy of the Clear-Grits and Rouges policy which we condemn, against which with earnest even though feeble voice we would warn our readers, is the policy that has destroyed the liberties of the United States-the policy of the frantie Abolitionists and No-Popery fanatics of the North-and against which, with heroic courage, and at so many sacrifices the brave South erners have for these three years past gallantly done buttle with the sword. The enemy with whom we have to contend with the pen, when we oppose the policy of the Globe, is in fact the enemy against whom since the devil's out-break of '89, the friends of order, of liberty and of religion, have always had to contend, though the cunning fiend well knows how to change his name and his aspect so as almost to deceive the most astute. He is a clever devil, but by one mark may you always detect him, no matter what his disguise. He is always, he cannot help it-it is the nature of the beast-mumbling about Union and Unification. "Republique une et indivisible," he belches forth from the terrible mountain, and in the Jacobin Clubs; " Italvan Unity" is his shriek in the clubs of the Freemasous of Turin, and in the dens where Roman Liberals - men after Mr. George Brown's own heart-meet to conspire against the Holy Father and the independence of the Church. On this Continent and in the United States you detect the same nasty democratic devil by his incessant clamors for the preservation of the American Union, by his constant depreciation of " States' Rights:" whilst in Canada, when you hear the ommous words " Representation by Population - no dividing lines-one country, one nationality," you may be sure that the architeud, the demon of democracy and Unication is at your elbow. This, we say, is the shibboleth by which the devil and his servants, z.e., the partizans of the Revolution, may invariably be detected. But we shall be asked-have not the Con-

servative party, or a section thereof at least, in Canada adopted the policy of Mr. George Brown? do they not also advocate the scheme repugnant to Conservative principles? To this honor the dashing leader of the storming party question we find it no easy, or pleasant matter to reply; seeing that we eschew personalities, that we would not attribute bad motives to any one, and because, really we do not yet know how far the support given by the Conservative section of the Ministry to the Clear-Grit section, is real, or only apparent. But we will say in the language of Abe Lincoln "that this objection reminds us of a little story."

Some years ago Punch wittily but faithfully characterised the relative position of parties in England, during the Corn Law debates, by a Cartoon, wherein were represented the Peelites as naughty boys, stealing the clothes of the Whize whilst the latter were bathing. This is the story; and does it not strike some of our readers that Punch's Cartoon might happily be reproduced here? Would it not most accurately depict the relative attitudes of the so-called Conservative supporters of the Globe's policy. and of their old political opponents, the Rouges? The cast off clothes of the latter have in faci been picked up by their old adversaries; and then, brushed and polished up a little so as to conceal the long accumulated fith, and the ravages of years, these same discarded garments are now held up to us, as new Conservative measures which are just suited to our form and constitution, though, rag for rag, the same as those which but the other day we rejected with

We would say nothing to offend the most out the least substantial difference betwixt the Brown-Cartier policy of to-day (as defined in the Globe), and the Brown-Dorion policy of 258. The name of the thing is altered indeed, and instead of being spoken of as " checks and guarantees" it is called Federation. But, and we are prepared to prove it, in every essential feature the scheme which the Globe tells us the present Ministry have adopted as their own is identical with that which some years ago justly provoked the severe criticisms of the entire Conservative press of the Province, when adopted by M. Dorion and the Rouges.

"Federation" in short as defined by the Glube, and as understood by Mr. Geo. Brown, highly flattered at finding that, to the most

ters have adopted, or perhaps have only pretend- is simply " Representation by Population" with "checks and guarantees," in the shape of subordinate's local governments," exercising "delegated" functions; " checks and guarantees" in short, worth no more than the parchment upon which they would be engrossed. This also was the Brown-Dorion policy; and as we strenuously opposed the latter, so also in honor and consistency we cannot but oppose as strenuously, the former, even though, to tickle the ears of simpletons withal, it is called "Federation."

> This is one reason why the TRUE WITNESS. ever consistent, incapable of change, indifferent to men and parties, but inflexibly faithful to Conservative and Catholic pringiples, opposes the policy advocated by the Globe. Other reasons we will assign in another number. Enough this for the present.

> YELLOW FEVER AT QUEBEC .- The Quebec Daily News of the 20th inst. announces the appearance of yellow fever at Quebec, and states that already several deaths have occurred from that epidemic, and that other cases are reported.

Our contemporary attributes the introduction of the disease to the ship Montgomery from Nassau. During the voyage to Quebec several deaths from yellow fever occurred on board; but through the neglect of the Health Officers the ship was admitted to pratique immediately on her arrival in port at the beginning of this month. In a few days afterwards the stewardess of a vessel lying at the pier next to the Montgomeru was taken ill, and died in a short time with symptoms very like those of true yellow fever: but it was asserted that drink and ill usage were the causes of her death. Last week, howevera boy named M. Cluskey was taken ill, and died on Friday morning; and in his case there could be no room for doubt. The body was examined by Dr. Wherry and Dr. Roy at the request of the Health Committee, who certified that vellow fever was the cause of death. Since Friday last several other cases have been reported.

The Daily News adds that "there is no cause for needless slarm yet," which is strictly true. since there never can be cause for "needless alarm": but precautions, and above all attention to cleanliness are called for. As to the story of the importation of the disease we may be permittee to entertain doubts; for we have often heard medical men in the West Indies scout the idea that yellow fever was really infectious. There can be no doubt, however that dirt, the exhalations arising from decaying animal or regetable matter, as well-as drunkenness, and excess in living, are conditions favorable to the propagation of the disease-and unfortunately Montreal is dirty enough and stinking enough for anything.

Yellow Fever is raging at Bermuda, and to supply the gaps caused in the garrison by this dangerous malady, numbers of medical officers have been sent from the regiments stationed in which he calls Federation? how then can it be Canada to the plague-stricken islands. We or the charge; but the service on which these brave officers have been despatched is one at least as dangerous -and to the full as honorable. Indeed it demands courage of a higher order to face the horrors of the epidemic, than to lead a storming party in the face of a battery vomiting grane and shell. All honor then to these brave men who have rushed to the assistance of their fellow-countrymen and comrades in Bermuda. and whose names we copy from the Montreal

> "Dr. Taylor, Surgeon Major, from the Kingston garrison; Drs. Barrow, Surgeon Major; Muffatt, Surgeon; Milroy, Assistant Surgeon, 30th Regiment; Ferguson, Assistant Surgeon, 30th Regiment; Harrison, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., from Montreal : Dr. Clarke, Surgeon from Quebec; Dr. Mills, Surgeon, from Hamitton; Dr. O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Sandwict; Dr. Hinde, Assistant Surgeon, Niagara; Dr. Killery, Assistant Surgeon, St. Johns; and Dr. Mesdows, Assistant Surgeon, R.C.R. We are sure that good wishes for the safety of these gentlemen from all who know them, and many who they leave behind will remember the heroism with they have undertaken a duty so full of danger."

M. RAMEAU ON CANADIAN POLITICS. -We regret that from want of space in this week's issue, we are connelled to hold over for another week, a translation of an article by M. Rameau on the Coalition, and the projected Confederation of the British North American Provinces. M. Rameau has been long favorably known to the Canadian public as a man of letters, and as one who has made the fortunes, and the future of his race on this Continent, the subject of his sensitive: but we would defy any one to point special studies. Assuredly were we to find ourselves in opposition to one so well qualified by those special studies, and by his complete isolation from all the disturbing influences of party politics. as is M. Rameau to form a correct, unbiassed opinion upon those questions which now agitate the public mind—we should suspect that we were to error in some of our calculations: we would carefully examine our position, and would endeavor, at all events, to find out wherein the differences betweet us and the eminent French writer had their origin, so as to rectify that position.

Fortunately this task is spared us, for we were, we will not say surprised in the least, but minute particulars, the views expressed by the TAUE WITNESS on the subject of the Coalition and of Federation, agreed with those expressed on the same subject by M. Rameau. This coincidence, this perfect harmony of opinion are of course gratifying to us, for they corroborate the soundness of our views, and our sincerity of purpose. They show that our vision has not been warped or distorted by political prejudices or party predilections; and that two men, aliens to one another in race, holding no communication with one another, writing one in Paris, the other in Montreal on the same subject, though separated by thousands of miles of ocean, because having no object in view but truth, no interests at heart but those of Lower Canada, her Church and her autonomy, think and express themselves in terms so alike, that one might almost be suspected of plagiarising from the other. In our next we will give M. Rameau's article as it appears in the Courrier du Canada, the Canadien, and other Lower Capadian Ministerial journals, and with whose lucubrations on the same subject it stands in striking contrast.

RESULT OF PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS. -It is impossible to deny, even Protestants must now admit, the wisdom of the decree of the Catholic Church by which she declares her right to adjudicate on causes matrimonial-

Si quis dixerit causas matrimoniales non spectare ad judices ecclesiasticos, anathema sit.—Conc. Trid. Sess. 24. can. xii.

Confusion worse confounded—the anathema of the Church-has indeed fallen upon those communities which rashly and implously have disregarded her teachings, ignored her rights, and have altempted to be a law unto themselves on the question of marriage. Worse than the confusion, than the discord of Babel, is the social condition of Protestant England and of Protestant Scotland, generated of their Protest against the wise, salutary and certain marriage laws of the Catholic Church. Listen to the London Times upon the subject; and take a lesson from the conupon the subject; and take a lesson from the con-fessions of this great organ of Protestantism, cant are likely to be contested. We have already all ye who profess to be wiser than the Church. -or who would set up against her the civil courts, and the laws of the State! The Times is treating of the Yelverton case, and its varied fortunes; and it thus describes the condition to which lay legislation, and disregard for the authority of the Church-have brought the sister ever side they may incline. Or course there will be kingdoms, England and Scotland :-

"Nothing can be more monstrous than the exhibition made by this case of the marriage laws in the two sister kingdoms. Miss Longworth has been pronounced Major Yelverton's wife oy a jury in freland, and the verdict has been affirmed on appeal by the Irish Judges; in Scotland it was originally decided that she is not his wife, then on a first appeal that she is his wife, and on a second appeal the House of Lords have decided that she is not, and now the whole question is to be opened again. Even supposing that the Scotch question had been settled by the decision of the House of Lords, the contrary decision in Ireland would have remained unreversed, and this lady would have been, we suppose, Mrs. Yelverton in Ireland and Miss Longworth in Scotland. In England we are tempted to think her neither one thing nor the other, and to be certain of nothing but that the whole case is one of mextricable confusion. -London Times.

Mark well the words! "inextricable confusion"-Anathema Sit. Truly the sentence pronounced by the Council of Trent has not been pronounced in vain-for is not " inextricable confusion" the lot of the damned? Is not hell itself an " inextricable confusion." Is it not in short the work of the devil himself, of the enemy of Him Whose work is the Cosmos?

Protestantism by upsetting the laws of the Church on marriage has made social order impossible, has given us only "inextricable confusion"—as in Great Britain, as in the U. States, have obtained ascendarcy. May we not in Canada profit by the example, and by the confessions of the London Times-seeing that here in Canada we have a numerous party of Clear-Grits and Liberals ever earnestly insisting upon the importance and the obligation of assimilating our marriage laws, and consequently our social system to that of England wherein the Times is certain only of one thing-to wit of " inextricable confusion?"

RETURN OF AN ADDRESS OF THE HONOR-ABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY 12th May 1864: For Certain Statements Relative to Employees in Public Departments.

This is a Parliamentary document from which it appears that there are employed in the several Public Departments of the Provincial Government, 289 Employees of English origin with salaries of \$271,810-against 161 French Employees with salaries of \$110,493.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER. -We have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros. a copy of this very handsome periodical. It contains upwards of one hundred and fifty well matter, gay and serious, and is published at the cost of one penny per number.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING .- A young girl, the daughter of a farmer, residing in the parish of Baie du Febvre, was killed by lightning during the storm on Saturday last. A child was seriously njured at the same moment .- Quebec Chronicle.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS TORONTO. These schools so admirably managed by Brother Arnold will open on Monday next the 29th inst-The course of education in these schools comprises English, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Astronomy, and from the manner in which the pupils invariably acquit themselves at their annual examinations, there can be no doubt but what the above are all well and thoroughly

The collections taken up on Sunday last in the St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's Churches, amounted to \$233.

We find the following in the St. John's, N.B., Weekly Freeman, a Catholic paper of the

bighest respectability:-Some of the St John papers have more to say bout the visit of the Canadians to Halifax than the Halifax papers themselves It is very dull work to read what they do say, and it must have been hard work to write it. There is no enthusiasm, no novelty, but a dull unvarying round of excursions, &c, and of speeches which almost signify nothing, and which are but endless repetitions. The dinner in Halitax was a graud failure. The Governor was there, the Admiral was there, and leading politicians were there, but the people did not go. One paper says that the room would have accommodated a thousand persons. All the papers said last week that five hundred were to attend this great banquet. The Chronicle, which contains the longest, and therefore the most stupid account of the affair, says that only 230 persons (including about a hundred guests) were

THE "MONTREAL HERALD" ON THE STATE OF PAR-TIES. - The Herald has the following on an actual party and political complications .-

COMING ELECTIONS .- Nothing is more conclusive as to the anomaly of our present political position than the electoral movements now going on in Up ner Canada - we say in Upper Canada, because in the Lower Canadian constituencies now about to exercise the franchise, there is either no political question at issue between the parties, or the issue is distinctly drawn upon political grounds. It is in Upper Canada alone that we see men professedly agreeing upon the overwhelmingly important issues of the day, and yet fighting as earnestly and fiercely as ever upon ancient grounds of party strife, which now all profess to look upon as ontworn. Considering the reign of peace and fraternity which was to be inaugurated by the late coalition, it is certainly, to say the least of it, something startling to see the virulence with indicated what this seems to us to prove—that at heart the people of Upper Canada feel that there are questions which come home to their bosoms far more intimately than that of confederation or federation, whatever merits either of these schemes may have, considered per se; and that, however little sense or substance may seem to a Stranger to inhere in old political differences, these differences have for the electors a very considerable importance, to whichmany minor quarrels raised in addition to those which grow out of the two great divisions of opinion which in some form or other, separate the people in all free countries - love of freedom or submission to author ty -the desire to hold on to the Excellencies of the past, with all their drawbacks, or to achieve new reforms with all their nutried evils. Chiefly we may expect to see a great branch in the happy family as to the just so'ution of the problem - who began the electoral disputes - whether the opposition offered to Mr. McDougal was a justification or not for keeping up old party distinctions under a new regime of universal good will and all embracing patriousm.

To say that office-seeking is one of the curses of Canada, is to give but a very faint idea of the evil. So inveterate is the habit become that it may be regarded as a portion of our political system. It is s profession-a business-to which no contemptible portion of the population betake themselves as regularly and systematically as other people do to the more ordinary occupations of life. Our readers, in tenced by Court Martial to be shot; the sentence the course of their daily walks, must frequently have met a number of apparently half starved and certainly determined beggars, who demand alms of the charitable with a voice and in a manner that seems to imply 'give them you must.' A glance at these gentry is sufficient to satisfy any one that begging with them is rather a habit than a necessity. We have been informed that some of them are thriving landed proprietors-capitalists who lend out money at interest and who whilst they are mumbling out their thanks to the charitable, are mentally calculating the chances of some proposed investment. Yet they are most inveterace beggars-and think it no more shame to ask for charity than an industrious man does to solicit a days work. They have been so long in the habit of living on the public that they would be miserable were they to be deprived of the as in every country where Protestant principles die were they not permitted to beg. It is very much the same with the professed office-seeker. If there is a new situation to be disposed of, he is in for it. Make him a Prison Inspector and he will ask for the able feature in the prisoner's personal appearance is Secretaryship of some Bureau and insist upon having it, not because the duties are more operous or the responsibility greater, but because of the pay and the perquisites. Once let him get into Parliament and support with rote and roice and pen the Ministry of the day, and so sure as a Clerkship of the Orown becomes vacant, or a Prison Inspector is promoted, he will insist upon being pitchforked into the situation, if for no other reason than a reliance upon the profound philosophical aphorism that nature abhors a vacuum. As the Laisser filire system has increased the race of beggars in the Province, so has the course pursued by the Government in Canada favored the growth of office-seekers. As the old beggars grew lazy and independent-forgetting to say God bless you for the half pence, or absolutely during on their posts-a new and more exigent lot set up for them. So is it too with the office seek-

ers .- Transcript. FIRE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUME NSTITUTION. - About ten minutes past nine o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given from bux 51, at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine Streets by constable Gauthier, who discovered the cupola of the Deaf and Dumb institution, for temales, in St Denis Street nearly opposite the old reservoir above Sherbrooke Street, to be un fire. The flame shot up with great rapidity when discovered by the policeman, and illuminated the vicinity to the distance of a mile. The fire was discovered by the ladies in charge of the institution, it being a branch of the Providence Numery, who at once commenced to remove the children to the parent institution in St. Catherine street. This being vacation, the number in the Institution was only about twenty, all safely removed. executed engravings, much interesting reading The fire in the absence of engines to throw water had spread from the cupota of the bell tower to the roof and the interior of the attic chambers. The furniture had nearly all been removed by police and other persons who collected about at an early stage of the fire. The arrival of two fire engines that soon brought water to bear on the flames somewhat, stayed their notice, on Friday, 26th instant, at half-past seven prograss; but so much of the attic stories (the roof being very high) had become involved in the conflagration that considerable difficulty was experienced in suppressing it. After the fire had destroyed the Catholic Cemstery.

that portion of the building. The remaining stories are badly damaged by smoke and water. Our reporter was unable to ascertain last night whether the building is insured. Fortunately the fire was discovered before the occupants had retired, or the consequences to the little deaf inmates might have been disastrous. - Herald, 20th inst.

We are given to understand and make the statement with pleasure, that great credit is due to Assistant Engineer Paton, and the brigade under his command, for the noble and caring manner in which they acted at the fire at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Friday night. They could not bring water to bear on the flames, owing to the position of the building, and nevertheless succeeded in quelling what promised to prove a very extensive fire. The Roman Oatholic Bishop and Clergy are enthusiastic in their praise. Some of the soldiers in garrison worked most nobly .- Trunscript.

WARNING TO CANADIAMS .-- The Essex Record, in warning our Canadian youth from throwing their ives away by entering the American army and fighting for the subjugation of a people who are exerting themselves so desperately to maintain a principle which lies at the root of the American Constitution the right to govern themselves as they think fit--bus just received news of the death of the last of 9 young men who left Prescott and its vicinity only a few few weeks ago, full of life and hope for the future. The recklessness of the Federal authorities in their insare desire to have a large army in the field, without using due precaution in having the mon trained to a soldier's life and duties, and without officers qualified to direct their movements, has consigned these young men, and hundreds of thousands of others to an untimely and unhonored grave. Their tate ought to be a warning to other Canadians, especially so when they see so many of the Americans themselves fleeing from their country to avoid compulsory eurolment. The tempting bait of bounty has, no duobt, led many Canadians to become hired soldiers, or in other words hired mercensries! Those who join the Federal cause under such motives, deserve no sympathy. If people will barter away their ives for lucre they deserve to lose them .-- Surnia Observe.

At Kingston, on Tuesday, William Wallace, a Federal recruiting agent was sentenced to six months imprisonment, for attempting to induce a soldier of the Rifles to desert.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION .- A case has recently occurred in the Toronto garrison of attempted desertion, which the novelty of the plan adopted and its mexpected failure, invest with unusual interest .-On Monday last, a private in Captain Morrison's troop of the Military Train, obtained leave of ab sence from his quarters until twelve o'clock at night The fellow did not return at the proper time, and was not discovered until he was brought into the new Fort arrayed in all the amplitude of skirt and crinoline. It appears that the prisoner met with some female friend who was good enough to place him in possession of her garments, while he threw his uniform over the embankment, and in the female disguise proceeded to cross the Suspension Bridge into the dominions of Uncle Sam. Our readers are perhaps aware that night and day there is a look out party at the Bridge, and they are pretty knowing fellows. The disguise though good, was not sufficiently so to deceive them, for the moment they set eyes on the would-be deserter they suspected him, and lost no time in taking him into custody, when the whole scheme was disclosed. The prizoner was returned to this city and will shortly be tried for the offence. - Toronto Globe.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS - It is said that the Canadian mail steamships Jura and Peruvian have been engaged by the Imperial Government to convey to England the Military Train now stationed in Montreal and Canada West.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CAUSE SOLDIERS TO DESERT - Last week two American recruiting agents came to Chambly, where a number of Grenadiers are now at ball practice. These agents believed they had succeeded in enticing one of the Guards to desert, and had tied their horses and buggy to a tree, whilst he went, as he gave them to understand, to bring some of his comrades to desert along with him. He, however, informed his officers, and returned with a party of men, along with whom was a sergeaut with side arms. This alarmed the crimps, and they fled, leaving their horse and baggy, which was sent to Montreal.

The deserters from the 63rd Regiment who fired on the party sent in pursuit of them have been senawaits the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN FROM LONDON. -Yesterday orders were reclived in garrison for the immediate removal of the Military Train to Montreal. from thence to take their departure for England, on the 28th inst. They leave by the Muntreal line of steamers, in squadrons, or such numbers as the vensels will accompdate — Hamilton Times. Aug. 15th.

ABRIVAL OF WILLIAM JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, IN Charge of an English Constable. - This individnal who was arrested in England, on a Bench war-rant, issued from the office of the Peace in this city, arrived in Quebec on the North American, in charge of Mr. Langley, a London detective. At Quebec, Phillips was handed over to the custody of Detective O'Leary, who proceeded to Quebec for the purpose of bringing the prisoner to this city. Yesterday he was brought before Judge Coursol, and was com-mitted to gaol to await trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench. The most distinguish the luxuriant growth of his bair, which descends in heavy masses almost to his shoulders. On board the steamer he was remarkably gay, and was not re cognized as a prisoner by any of his fellow passen gers, his custodian having kept very 'shady' about the relation he sustained to the prisoner. Of course, once on board the steamer and clear of the land, there was no necessity for vigilance, and the prisoner had the opportunity of looking upon life with that calm philosophy which characterizes life on a steam. er in mid-ocean, and in the absence of rough werther. - Herald, 19th inst.

A New Canadian Marble Field - The Quebec Daily News says : - We were shown yesterday, by Mr. David Tetu, a large block of marble, taken from a marble quarry on his seigniory on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, about one hundred miles below the Saguency river. It is of brilliant chrystalized white with beautiful veins of red brown and blue running through it, and is susceptible of a most exquisite polish. The quarry out of which this marble was taken extends for hundreds of acres, and we fancy when it comes to be more generally known will supersede much of the American marble now so much in use,'

Married,

In Toronto, on Monday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. F. P. Rooney, P.P., St. Paul's, Mr. Richard M'Carthy, to Miss Eilen Welsh, both of Toronto. Died,

In this city, on the 11th instant, Francis George, youngest son of John Gillies, aged 13 months and

In this city, on the 24th inst., of approplexy, Mrs. Catherine Kerrin, a native of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland Requiescat in pace. To Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral without further

o'clock A.M., from the residence of her grandson, (Mr. John Cox, Unstoms' Department) 10 Bieury street, to St. Patrick's Church, and from thence to the

whole of the roof, together with the two attic stories. On the 18th instant, Miss Mary Ann Murphy, aged the firemen succeeded in limiting its operations to 25 years.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) August 23.

Flour, country, per qtl......14 0 to 15 0 Oatmeal, do12 6 to 13 010 6 to 11 0 Indian Meal Peas per min 3 4 to 0 0 to 0 0 Benus, small white per min, ..., 0 0 to 0 0 Honey, per 1b 2 6 to 3 0 Pointoes, per bag Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.\$10,50 to \$10,75 \$8,00 :0 \$10,10 Hay, per 100 bundles \$2,50 to \$ 4.00 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 8 1 0 to 1 3 Butter, fresh per lb, 0 9 to 0 0 Do sait, do 0 7 to 0 8 Lard, do. Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. 0 0 to 0 0 2 6 to 3 0 Buckwheat 0 0 to 0 Flux C. Timothy do, do. 0 0 to 0 do 2 3 to 2 Turkeys, per couple, (old) 8 0 to 10 0

TORONTO MARKETS-August 20. Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4,45 to 4,55 Fancy, \$4 25 to 4,33; Superfine, \$3,85 to 3,95.... Wheat, Fall per bushel, 85c to 92c; Spring, 75c to 86c...Barley, per bushel. 55c to 60c Peas, do, 50c to uoc. Oats, do, 42e to 46c. Potatoes, do, 75e to 80c. Beef, per 100 lbs. \$4.50 to 50. Eggs, per dozen, 13c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per 1b, 17c to 23c; do, tub, 10e to 13c. Chickens, per pair, 30e to 40 Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3,50 to 4,50c. Unives, do, \$2,00 to 4 50. Lumbs, do, \$2,00 to 2 50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4 50 to 5. Sherpskins, each, 56c to 60c. Calskins, per lo, 11c to 12c. Wool, per

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS

ib, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$8,00 to 10,00. Straw,

do. \$6.00 to 7.

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

The Sisters of the Congregation have the honor to announce that they will open, at the close of the present month, a Select School in M'Oord Street, St. Aun's Suburhs. The system of Education will include the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Music, Drawing, Lectures on Practical Sciences, with Plan and Ornamental Needlework. TERMS:

Music... 2,00 do. 1.00 do. No deduction made for occasional absence. HOURS OF CLASS:

From 9 to 111 A. M. 1 to 4 P. M. The Pupils who desire to take Dinner at the School

will be received at \$2 per Month. For further particulars, the Nuns can be consulted at their residence, near St. Ann's Church. Montreal, August 18, 1864.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of JESUS and MARY, at LONGUEDIL, will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER

August 24, 1864.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY N.NTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges.

The Principal having colarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past.

For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal,

W. DORAN.

August 24, 1864.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will, on MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, OPEN a Commercial Academy, at No. 50, St. Joseph Street.

The Course of instruction will comprise English, French, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Aigebra, Geometry, Writing. General History, and Geography.

For Terms, &c., apply at Class Rooms, from 9 to 12 A.M., or 1 to 4 P.M.

D. J. ANDERSON. August 23, 1864.

D AF & DUMB INSTITUTION OF MILE-END. MONTREAL.

THIS Institution will be RE OPENED on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. The course of Studies is of six ears. It comprises Grammar, History, Geography, Catechism, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, with some notions of Agriculture, Domes ic Economy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Philosophy. CONDITIONS :

Board, bedding, washing and tuition, \$8,00 a bionth, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Books, clothing, and, if called for, medical attendance, are extra charges. August 25, 1864.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CANADIANS OF OLD.

PHILIPPE AUBERT DE GASPE. Translated by GEORGIANA M. PENNEE. THIS is a most interesting Narrative, founded on History, and enriched with historical notes, bitherto

For Sale by DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal,

G. & G. E. DESBARATS,

Price \$1; extra cloth, \$1,25; do. gilt sides, very legant, \$1.60.

Montreal, August 15, 1864.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well known FARM, situated in the PARISH of Sr. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part) with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Subles, Barns, and Out Buildings.
This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq, Tannery West

Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING.

St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of next month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that benceforward the Course of study will be--half French and half English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents

desire them to study one language only. Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic

Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it. August 18, 1864.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE.

SO long known and favored in Montreal for her system of Teaching the ENGLISH and FRENCH languages, will RE OPEN her Classes at her old resi-

No. 15, St. Constant Street,

On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. Private Lessons will be given at hours which may

August 24, 1864. MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE

THE entry of the PUPILS of MASSON COLLEGE, is fixed upon for the SIXTH of SEPTEMBER next. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending their children on the day appointed. August 23, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

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

TERMS. Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE - Over the Toronto Savings' Bank No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864. D. M. DEVOE 12m.

HICKEY & BUCKLEY. Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c. Office - In Thompson's Buildings, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets)

OTTAWA, C. W. P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.E M. J. HICKEY,

August 3, 1864.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, O. W.

Collections made in all parts of Wustern

REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER MOURE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabonts will be thankfully received by R. Drake, Hermine Street, Montreal. August 25, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF CATHERINE BARTLEY, daughter of Patrick and Eilen Bartley, of Ballasodare, County Sligo, Ireland. When last heard from, she was stopping at No. 44, Grey Nun Street, Montreal. Any informa-tion regarding her whereabouts will be thankfully received by CHARLES BARTLEY, Mount Clemens,

Michigan, U.S. August 17, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provin cial Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at

MORISON'S. Wanzer & co's sewing machines

can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street: WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING.

MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanger Combination. JAMES MORISON & GO.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPUT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Ohldren's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stante for sale at DALTUNS News Depot, Corner of Urango and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan.17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

HERMAN HOW THE FRANCE. . STORY

The King of the Belgians has arrived at Vichy. where the Emperor is at present staying. Conjecthree are abroad as to the object of this meetingthough it is declared that the only object of the old King's visit is to take the waters, which have been prescribed for him by Dr. Wimmer. It is admitted, however, as 'probable,' a Paris correspondent says, that he and Napoleon III. who are old friends may talk over the state of Northern Germany, where the sovereigns are again carrying matters with so high a hand and disposing of European questions without designing to consult the opinion of Europe. 'But,' as the Constitutionnel observes in an article, which has attracted much attention, "neither Austria nor Prussia, nor even Christian IX. himself, are sovereign masters of these Danish and German territories, so as to dispose of them just as they please. There are other Powers also who have an interest in the fate of these countries." It is remarked that the other Government organs are beginning to hold the same anguage, and all without exception quote with approval (for once) even the words of Lord Russell, when he says that "nothing contributes so much to the well-being of Europe as a good understanding between France and England." We appear to be in the way of a complete re-establishment of that desirable feeling, and it seems certain that the conference between the Emperor and the King of the Belgians will not be of a nature to weaken the alliance. By the decision of the examining magistrates in Paris, the Deputies Granter-Pages and Carnot, with some ten or twelve advocates of the Paris and Marseilles Bar, have been committed for trial before the Correctional Police on the charge of forming part of a non-authorised association composed of more than twenty persons. The affair is fixed to come on for hearing on the 5th August next, before the Sixth Correctional Chamber. The accused will be defended by M. Dufaure, the batonmer of the Paris Bar, and by MM. Berryer, Jules Favre, and other leaders of the same body. In referring to this trial, the Timss correspondent

quores the following passage from the writings of the Emperor, when he was imprisoned at Ham :-" Ought, we not in fact, to blush for shame-we, a free people, or at least we who think ourselves free, since We have made many revolutions to become so - ought we not blush for shame, we repeat, when we think that even Ireland - unhappy Ireland - eujoys in certain respects a greater amount of liberty than the France of July? In this country of France, for ins tance, 20 persons cannot meet together without the permission of the police, whereas in the country of O'Connell thousands of men assemble, discuss their nterests, and even menace the basis of the British empire, without a Minister daring to violate the law

which in England protects the right of association."
PARIS, July 30.—The Minister of the Interior is anxious that the press should not forget the condiditions of its existence. Now and then comes forth the warning terrible as that which is stated to have resounded in the ears of the monks of La Trappe to remind them of their last hour. In a summary of news published the other day in the Gironde, of Bordeaux, one of the best written of the provincial journals, was a paragraph about the Danish war, the Duchies, and the Congress. On reading it, the Minister doubtless called to mind that the editor of the Gironde was a candidate for Bordeaux at the last election, and that, though a Frefect was sent down specially to 'crush' him, he was within an ace of winning, so he at once resolved to give him a lesson, which might also be useful to others. Unluckily for the Gironde, it had already been weakened by severe wounds received in combat. It had got two warnngs, and so was fit for suspension. On this subject I cannot avoid quoting a short passage from a work I have often read with pleasure - Considerations Politiques et Militaires sur La Suisse:-

Every citizen of a republic should desire to be free but freedom is, indeed, a vain word if he cannot freely express his thoughts and opinions. If publicity meet with obstructions in one canton it removes its rights and its benefits to another; and the canton which happened to exclude it would not be thereby secure from its criticism. The liberty of the press should be general.'

To the Considerations are prefixed the follow-

I recommend to the indulgence of my readers these reflections which I submit to their judgement. If, when speaking of Switzerland, I could not help France, I hope that my digression will thinking of pardoned, for the interest I teel for a free people only

quickens my love for my own country.' The date affixed to the work is July 6, 1833, and the author of it is Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French. (Œuvres du Napoleon III. tome xi, page 352.) - Times Cor.

The Pays adverts to the sympathy shown by France to Germany, and says :-

'This is the reason why we should sincerely regret to see Prussia and Austria abuse their power towards Denmark, and impose upon her conditions of peace contrary to equity and the principle of nationalities. Austria and Prussia, in acting thus, not only compromise themselves in the face of public opinion in Europe, but the bad effect of their ambition will recoil upon the whole of Germany, a result which must surprise and afflict France.

Marshal MacMahon is expected to sail for Algeria in the course of this month, and will take possession of the Government. An expedition is to set out to the interior at the end of September, with the object of crushing out whatever of the insurrection may still be found existing.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF A FRENCH OFFI-CHR. - The Siecle, under the title of ' A Resurrection. gives an account of the adventures of a French officer named Ganien d'Abin, a native of Montmartre. who had resigned his grade to join the Polish na tional army, in which he served as colonel. Last year reports of his death reached France, and were believed to be authentic, as not only was the deceased regularly certified by the surgeon of the column, but several Coseacks were said to dispute among th mselves the honor of having killed with their own hands the "chief of the French band." Later, however, one of his companions in arms, who had escaped from the Russians, arrived in Paris, and announced that the colonel was not dead, but a prisoner in the Fortress of Crinstokoff. This declaration. however, afforded but little consolation to his friends, as the news was accompanied by the statement that he was under condemnation to death and would only leave the prison to be hanged. The National Government had, however, not lost sight of the prisener. During the night preceding the day fixed for his execution he received a secret notice that everything was prepared for his escape if he had the courage to leap from a height of 40 feet. The colonel did not hesitate a moment. 'The manner of dving.' he said, is an indifferent matter : a soldier had far better be killed in attempting to recover his liberty than be hanged." He made the leap, and had an arm broken and a leg put out of joint; but the agents of the National Government were waiting with a carriage, and on the following morning, at the hour at which he was to have been executed, he was in safety, under the care of a skilful surgeon. A month after, the colonel's injuries were cured, and his family was looking forward with impatience to the moment of his return; but the necessities of a partisan war had not been taken into account, and the news reached Paris that he was again on active service against the Russians, under the General Bossak .- At the end of January last being worn out by the fatigues of forced marches, and exposure to cold and hunger, he was obliged to re-

16 J. W. L. & S. L. & S.

able to return to France.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is soundly abused by the Italian press this week for the utter want of heart' displayed in her message to her faithful Commons. There is something highly diverting in the extreme ignorance of Parliamentary usages, implied in such a criticism, as well as in the affecting sentence concluding the article, embodying a pious hope that her Majesty may never repent her abandonment of Denmark. If her Majesty has ever cause (which may Heaven avert!) to repent any act of the present Cabinet, there are many which might be singled out as a far graver desertion of principle. Happily, the Queen, personally, is not responsible for them, and almost alone in the late disgraceful mania which has seized on her subjects. has kept herself aloof from all that may lead to anarchy and revolution at home by sanctioning its living embodiment abroad .- Piedmont correspondent of Tablet.

HERE HITALY

Ere you receive this the telegram will have borne you the important tidings of Garibaldi's return to Caprera. Cincinnatus is once more at his plough,

and the cremitical cabbages are duly cared for! The Committee of Venice have just issued a Proclamation to the Istrian and Dalmatian marine population, requesting them to enlist in the Italian navy, as seamen are very badly needed; considering the certainty of desertion of every Neapolitan crew which gets an effectual chance of getting over to Austria, and the (varibaldian sympathies of the Ligurians and G noese, the navy is not very reliable, and only a week since, forty officers sent in their re signations, 'a deplorable fact' says the Italie on which we do not wish to comment.' The Neapolitan frigate Garibaldi, an ex-liner of the Royal Sicilian navy, has just arrived in Naples under orders for Turin. She is commanded by Admiral Faa di Bruno, and is reported to be a magnificent vessel. One might wish her a better name than that of the man who entered the navy of Charles Albert, on his own confession, for the purpose of seducing his fellowseamen from their sworn allegiance : never let this episode of the Buccaneers existence slip out of the memory of his English adorers. Poor Richard Parker who was very deservedly strung up to the yard-arm in 1799 for the Mutiny of the Nore, was an honest man in comparison of him of the Red Shirt, and if Admiral Munday had any such 'sea-lawyers' on board his ship, we think he would scarcely have been induced to tolerate their continuance in Her Majesty's service. The end, it may be presumed, sanctifies the means, and what would be rank treason in Tom Bowling at Spithead is patriotism in Joseph Garibaldi at Genoa. The 18th Regiment, now in garrison it Naples as well as two more of Bersagliers, are ordered to leave this week for Bologna, as it is considered desirable to reinforce all the Northern garrisons.

The idea is now broached of extending the German Confederation to Hungary, and allowing the Austrian dominions in Italy to enter it, a proposition which is quite enough to enrage the Italian Press to the extreme of exasperation, and whose mere mention has awaked a storm of angry comments in the Italic and Diritto, the respective organs of the Moderates and Mazzinians. 'The inconsiderable projects of the Party of Action are comprising the future of Italy' say the ministers. "We have had our Aspromonte it is true, says the Diritto, but no shame has rested on us like the Commission of Inquiry. We are weary, wounded, hungry-but we are free from the reproach of Pietrarsa, and the burning irons of Cappello.' 'The finance is ruined, say the Conservatives, with useless armaments; and Austria would be on us for the fulfilment of the Treaty of Zurich, the day we reduced our army, says the Muzzinian. 'France will not leave Rome, England after abandoning Poland and Denmark, will not preach a crusade for Italy. Naples is only to be held by the bayoner, and the Brigandage is past Lamarmora's power of word, and as for Venice and the Quadrilateral we are about as likely to have Venice as to have Rome? Such is the situation as summed up by the Deputies, by the press, and by the public, and a pretty summary it is as the result of four years of bloodshed, and treason, sacrilege, rapine, and immorality. Everything is going wrong and so the Church is to pay for all. 'Christianos ad Leonem,' Bishops and Monks and Priests ts prison, their goods to public sale, and the Nuns to starvation.

Rome and Venice, is at present in the condition of tional security, are all impaired together. It must the old woman who wanted to get home to supper, be with feelings almost of despair that the race which but found that the pig would not go over the style, nor the dog bite the pig, nor the stick beat the dog, nor the fire burn the stick, nor the water quench the fire, nor the ox drink the water, nor the butcher kill land. The mortification of recognizing German suthe ox. The Emperor of the French is the butcher at one end of the series, and Garibaldi is the pig at the other. In spite of the old woman's plaints all remains at a deadlock until the time when the Emperor of the French shall give the word .- Cor. of

The Patrie states positively that Garibaldi was at schia with the intention of leading un organised and extensive diversion into Dalmatia, in case England had determined to afford material assistance to Denmark. The General, according to the same authority, only returned to Caprera when it became evident that the opportunity for the projected expedition would not present itself. Immediately before leaving he telegraphed in cipher to that effect to Multa, which island was to have played the same part in the affair as that taken by Genoa in the invasion of Sicily.
We read in the Civitta Cattolica: - 'The convents

which have been taken possession of in consequence of the sacrilegious expulsion of their lawful owners amount already to three hundred and ninety-eight and the number is not yet complete. Such is the restoration of moral order in Italy, thanks to the vanted triumphs of 1859 and the principle of nonintervention.

ROME. - The Roman Loan. - We are glad to learn, from the highest authority, that the Roman Loan has received the sanction of the highest names amongst the Catholic aristocracy and the dignitaries of the Church. This is just what we anticipated. We have no doubt, from what we learn of its success, that those who hang back will be few indeed, and will make no exception.

Some have been most generous, some liberal, and some have given the widow's mite, with an anxiety to promote the good cause of religion, morality, and honesty, as opposed to revolution, spoliation, and

Let every individual in his own circle become an agent for this holy work, and we shall soon see a proper answer given to those Italians who would opset all established authority in Church and State. -Weekly Register.

The Pope left Rome on Monday 18th ultimo for the villegiatura of Castel Gandolfo, starting for the termini station at half-past five in the evening, and arriving at Castello about seven. An immense number of persons, both Romans and foreigners, were assembled to receive him, many having gone from Rome for the express purpose by an early train. The Piazza was crowded, and the Pope, descending from his carriage at the entrance of the town, crossed it on foot, and repairing, according to the beautiful custom observed by the Popes, to God's house before entering his own, entered the principal church, and there assisted at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. His Holiness then traversed the Plazza on foot, and proceeded to the Apostolic Palace, escorted by his household and enthusiastically cheered by the population. The French troops are on duty at Cast the town to Federal troops. In all this it is easy to tel Gandolfo, the Pontifical Zonaves remaining for perceive a deeply rooted jealousy of Prussia, and a the present at Frascati. Cardinal Antonelli will conviction that this Rendsburg affair is only one of tire to Gallicia, but there he was recognised, and, take up his summer residence in the Palace of the although provided with a passport in regular order, Quirinal for change of air, his duties not allowing was thrown into prison. After a fresh captivity of him to leave Rome. The King and Queen of the Prussia itself. Such is the temper of the Germans true:— We are continually in the receipt of comtry—Nor
three months he was at length liberated, and was Two Sicilies, the Queen Dowager, the Counts and now, that a serious difference between the Confedemunications and affidavits relative to the impositions

frow Albano and Frascati the day after the Pope's arrival, to pay their respects to the Holy Father .-His Holiness is in the best health and spirits, notwith. standing the renewal of the reports current a few months since in the Italian journals. Whenever the affairs of Italy look rather more hopeless than usual, extremis, ' Harry, thy wish was father to thy thought,' the occasion.

The Consistory will probably be held in the middle of September, on the return of the Pope from the villegiatura, for the purpose of creating several new Among others Monsignor Matteucci and Cardinals. the Purple. The former retires from the office of Governor of Rome, and will be succeeded by Mon-signor Tagretti. The Canonisations will also be proceeded with, as well as several processes of Beatification. Among the latter is that of Venerable John Borchmann, of the Company of Jesus, and two other Venerabile of the same religion. The Holy Father will also confer the Hat on Cardinal de Bonnechose, who will come from France to receive it .- Cor. of Tublet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The news from Naples is of the most unsatisfactory character. No less than thirty serious encounters have taken place with the bands for the past formight, mostly in Calabria, Molise, and Capitanata. In Terra di Lavoro one of several cruel fusillations have lately taken place, and more than 5,700 sheep and horses have been made prey of during the last three days by Crocco, Schiavone, Trinbielto and others, chiefs of the Jaquerie, for to that has the Reaction now degenerated. The Bourbons never had any such organised system of theft and rapine to contend with, or if they had, the people were with them and supported their governors. The bands will never be destroyed till they have lost the sympathy of the people, and that is at the command of any one who opposes the rule of Piedmont. Whatever his other short comings, let men cry, . Viva Franceschiello, and he will have foot soliciting for the asking. Let Mr. Gladstone decide if this speaks highly for the popularity of the King of the Plebiscite, he did so much to force on an unwilling and resisting people .- Corr. of Tablet.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

At length the German war against Denmark, which has so long engaged the attention of the world has come to an end. At the third meeting of the Conference at Yienna, Denmark made a full concession of all that had been demanded of her, and M. Von Quaade, having received the necessary instructions, agreed to sign the preliminaries of peace. A three months' armistice has been accepted, and King Christian has promised to cede the Duchies of Schleswig; Holstein, Lauenburg, with the appertaining islands, and will retain a diminished territory with a million and a half of inhabitants, burdened by the expenses of war or exhausted by the ravages of the enemy. Although it has been long apparent that the war could have no other termination, yet now that the final catastrophe has occurred it is impossible to hear of it without sympathy and regret. A people admitted by all intelligent observers to be among the most estimable in Europe have seen their territory invaded, their overmatched armies defeated, their homesteads occupied by the enemy, and their wealth both in money and kind wrung from by pittiless military commanders. The provinces which had been united to their country for four centuries, and the possession of which had been approved by every European State 12 years ago, have been severed from it for ever; the best harbour of the Baltic is no longer theirs; a large number of their countrymen, Danes in race and language, are included within the limits of the conquered Duchies, and must in no long time suffer all that denationalization which was the chief grievance of the Germans in the same provinces before the war. It is of little use in an hour of such evil fortune to deal in the commonplaces of consolation. The calamity which the Danes have undergone is the greatest that can fall on a State. A loss of territory as the consequence of unsuccessful war, which not only lowers the reputation of a country but cripples its finances for years, is a misfortune beyond any that a people can be called upon to bear with resignation. Politi-The Italian Revolution, which wants to get to cal standing, military honor, population, wealth, nahas for so long maintained its country as an independent and respected State can see it limited to two narrow islands and the overrun province of Jutperiority is a less evil than the apprehension which the manifest power of Germany to repeat the invasion must inspire.

If we turn to Germany, we do not find such a tone of rejoicing as so great a victory should produce: The nation, headed by such patriots as the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Baron Beust, have now, seemingly accomplished all their ebjects. They have freed Schleswig and Holstein—that is, they have broken the connexion between them and Denmark. These Duchies are now German soil; Kiel will be a German port, Rendsburg probably a German fortress. The dream of a generation has been realised, and with the happy accompaniment of unwonted military glory. And yet from north to south the Germans are grumbling or storming against those who have done their work. Never has there been so ill a feeiing against Prussia as now that Denmark has surrendered at discretion and every printshop in Germany is full of the glorious victory of Duppel. In Hanover, in Saxony, in Bavaria, the Press is railing against Berlin, and taunting the Austrian Emperor and Count Rechberg with unworthy concessions. The affair at Rendsburg indicates the relations between King William's Government and the minor States. There was nothing in this matter which would have given any political trouble, if it had not been for the soreness which already existed. On the 17th a quarrel began in a daucing-house between some Prussian soldiers on the one side and some Saxons and Hanoversins on the other. The next day there was a fight between the respective parties, and, the ill-feeling increasing, General von Hake, commanding the Federal forces, telegraphed the news to Berlin whereupon, very unexpectedly to this officer, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ordered General von Goben to occupy the town, and informed General von Hake that this was done by special order from Berlin. General von Goben,' said the Prince, ' will present himself before Rendsburg at noon upon the 21st with 6,000 men and two batteries, in readiness to undertake the occupation of the posts.' Von Hake protested against this very cavalier proceeding, but declared that he should for the present withdraw the troops from Rends-

burg to avoid a conflict.' This is the occurrence which has set Germany in a flame. The people of the minor States are furious at hearing that the Federal commander and his garrison were ordered out of the town by a Prussian General, and the decree enforced by 6,000 Prussians. The Princes share the indignation of their subjects; the Frankfort Diet is appalled at the want of respect shown to its deputy; even the Emperor of Austria has been obliged by the reclamations of the minor States and the discontent of his own subjects to ask explanations of M. Von Bismark. It is said that an apology has been offered for this high-handed proceeding, but that the minor States are not satisfied, and will accept nothing less than the restoration of a long series of assumptions, the end and object of which are the incorporation of the Duchies with

Countesses of Trapani, Trani, and Caserta, and the | ration and Prussia is an event not beyond the bounds | practised by bounty brokers, unfaithful steamship Infanta of Portugal, proceeded to Castel Gandolfo of possibility. The policy of M. Von Bismark has filled his allies with suspicion. The desire of the Prussian Government is to reimburse Austria for her outlay in the war, and to keep its own troops in Schleswig until the expenses, estimated at 20,000,000 thalers have been paid out of the surplus revenue of the Duchy, which is to be collected by Prussian ofthe Italie and Diritto declare Pius the Ninth to be in ficials. This, of course, is thought to mean that the Prussians should occupy Schleswig as long as they is the most appropriate quotation one can make on like, or until it is convenient for them to declare its annexation to their own country, for the payment of such a sum by the impoverished Duchy is out of the question. Hence, day after day, the bitterness of the German spoilers increases, and probably they will no sooner be at peace with Denmark than their Mousignor Ferrari, are to be, it is stated, raised to mutual animosities may give rise to new difficulties. - Times.

POLAND.

The number of Poles who fled abroad after the insurrection amounts to 10,000 at least, and there are about 6,000 still under examination in prison. The arrests still continue, though not quite so numerous as before.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Canterbury Press of the 16th of April, thus treats of the war, and the determination of the New Zealand Chiefs never to surrender :-

No human situation can be conceived more despe-

rate or more hopeless - their lands gone, their race meeting away like snow before the sun, and now the bands have hanged the Syndic of a village where | their own time come at last; with enemies surround ing them on all sides, and nothing but certain death staring them in the face, this is the last answer which they give to a proposal of peace and surrender - Friends this is the reply of the Maori. We will go on fighting for ever! for ever! We make hold to say that, in wintever tongue the colonisation of the New Zealand Islands by the Anglo-Saxons, be written, this reply of the last of the Waikatos will be told for memorial of them; and men will ask in after time-Was it good to destroy a race who could so defend their native land? There certainly does seem to be a sort of curse upon our army in this unhappy conflict. Why is it that we who boast of the chivalry of the civilized world - we, with our guns and mortars, our rifles and bayonets, our ships of war, and gunboats and steamers, above all, our houndless commissariat -- why is it that we have now for these last four years fought- these naked, halfarmed tribes, living on bruised corn, putrid sharks, and potatoes, with their old fowling pieces and their threadbare blankets; and that, not in the mountain fastnesses and trackless forests, but in the open country, where our horse artillery can travel, and by the side of rivers which our steamers can traverse, and yet can hardly win an advantage except by large superiority of force? Why is it that as at Maungatautari,it takes us 1500 men to beat 300 natives? and that even then we suffer a loss of nearly seventy men killed and wounded-nearly one-tourth of the whole force of the enemy? Why is it that where one hundred British soldiers go out to attack the enemy, as at Taranaki, they are broken, shot down, dispersed, and driven in utter rout from the field by two or three hundred naked savages? We are not accustomed to read of these things in the history of English warfare. We venture to say that in all the annals of our race no similar passage can be found so little honorable to the British arms as that of the war in New Zealand. We ask, why is it that so strange a blight has come over our arms? We know not. But this we know-there will be men in after times whose peas will narrate the causes and outcomings of the contest, and who will seek, in the objects of the war, the key to its disasters. They will say it was not a war for safety or for law, or for truth or liberty, but it was a war dictated by avarice and prosecuted for spoliation. It was a war to remove a neighbour's landmark-to destroy a race that we might dwell in their tents. No doubt, these critics of the past will be wrong. They must be so; for is not the whole voice of the age against them? An enlightened, Christian, money-making people, we are quite satisfied with the morality of our own conduct; but still the events of the war remain unexplained. Still it will remain to be solved why more money, time, and life should have been sacrificed in this war against a feeble foe, for a smalle: result than in any war in which England has ever yet engaged. For our own parts, we have long ceased to speculate on the causes of these things; we wait and wonder. But if there be anything in the whole miserable story to excite the admiration of a generous mind, it is the sad spectacle of those rim and tawny figures, gaunt with the watching and weariness, the wounds and nakedness of a long campaign in the bush, staring over their ragged pallisades on the hosts of the conquerors, from whom escape was impossible, and wailing out their last chant of death and defiance-"Ake, ake, ake-for ever! for ever! for ever !!" - Canterbury Press, April

SUDDEN EMERGENCIES .-- Most men have their minds pretty well made up as to how they should act in a sudden emergency of almost any kind. But-such is the infallibility of poor human nature and judgment--when the emergency arrives, demanding prompt and efficient action, not one man in ten ever does what he imagined he should have done!

UNITED STATES.

FRONTIER CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. - The Federal Government, as will be seen by the following telegram from Washington, has adopted stringent mea-Bures for the prevention of contraband trade between Canada and the Northern States :-

"Commissioner of Customs, Sargent, will leave Washington next week for the frontier, to carry into effect the laws and regulations to prevent sauggling. This he says in his circular, has been made necessary by the extent to which the revenue laws have been evaded, and the very lax manner in which the officers of customs have enforced the law. Opening traveller's baggage will, under any circumstances, be a very dis-greeable course, but it must be done. In examining trunks, sacks, &c., they will be careful not to disturb their contents, more than is necessary to ascertain whether they contain any goods liable to duty. The examination must however be sufficiently thorough as to see that it does not contain such goods as laces, jewelry, &c.

"The regulations among other things require that n enclosing and sealing trunks, trunks, boxes, barrels, bales or other envelopes or packages of any kind, the proper officers in order to guard against false bottoms, movable binges, and other fraudulent contrivances, will take care that the same are so secure that they will open by cords or wires sealed, and if they have any part of their contents taken out, it must be accounted for. No trunk, valise, carpetbag or other envelope is to be taken away until examined and all articles having concealed among them articles liable to duty, upon which duties have not been paid, must be seized and returned."

A PETITION.—The following petition is said to be in circulation in Ohio and other states. Were it presented to our people, not one in a hundred would hesitate to sign it :-

To the President of the United States :-

The undersigned citizens of the State of Ohios without regard to party, and in sentiment devoted to the Constitution and the Union, respectfully petition and request that the draft for a half-a-million more men, ordered to take place on the 5th day of September next, may be postponed until au attemp has been made by negotiation to secure peace, based on the Constitution and the Union .- Western New York Catholic.

The following is from the New York Herald, and we regret to say that we believe every word is too

companies and mock emigrant agents, upon unwary citizens and emigrants from the Old country. In one case we have a sworn statement in regard to the brutal manner in which a citizen of New York was drugged and by violence forced into the service of a New Jersey regiment by certain bounty brokers living here. It is time that efficient measures were taken to put a stop to these unlawful and cruel ope-

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. - Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good -particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, for any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. August, 1864.

WONDERFUL.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court-house, Montreal, have received the letter from Mrs. M. J. Nolin Heroux, confirmed by her bushand, and E. Roy, merchant of St. Phillips, Laprairie, of a wonderful cure by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:

Sir,-The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin. 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N.P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart. sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable-very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, "Blood is Life." I purchased five bottles at your own store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and free from pains, palpitations, and chills, perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar addictions.

> (Signed) M. J. Nolin Heroux,

EMELIEN ROY, Merchant, MR. HEROUX, Notary Public.

Laprairie, Sept. 20, 1862. 14 Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK! - This vital question, involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debiity, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drugging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, or will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessing of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS will realize your wish. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by pure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 418 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies who are in the habit of using pearl powder, which clogs the pores, and prevents evaporation from the surface, would do well to throw it aside, and substitute this pure floral cosmetic, which not only perfumes the skin with a fragrance as fresh as the breath of opening flowers but removes the blemishes which impair the beauty of the complexion and gives a healthy tone to the superficial vessels. The astringent washes, lotions, &c., of the day wither and blight the skin, but this healthful aromatic water has an opposite tendency. When diluted

with water it is an exquisite tooth wash. 200
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault &

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT-That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but thomselves, and do a vast deal of injury to those whom it is their duty to serve. But while such a state of things exists it is gratifying to know that some people still have the welfare of the people at heart, by givthem such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Liniment. Read the advertisement in another column, and get a bottle of it without delay.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E.

August 20.

THIRTY YEARS AGO. - Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbrous stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then. It was then that "Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir" first appeared before the public, and like the progress of the times, it has been steadily growing in popular favor. Have you never used it? Give it a trial, and satisfy yourself with what rapidity it will remove a cold or cough, cure a hoarseness or sore throat. Physicians recommend it.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. Co. 1 4 2 25 V. A.

HIGH LIVING -This is very apt to produce a disordered stomack, resulting in Dyspepsia. HOOF-LANDS GERMAN BITTERS will entirely relieve any nauses or bad feeling, and prevent more serious consequences. If you have the Dyspepsia, a few bottles will entirely restore the digestive organs to their original vigor. For sale by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

As THE TRULY WONDERFUL MERITS OF THE OXYGEN-ATED BITTERS in curing Dyspepsia in its worst developments, becomes knowing and appreciated, or-ders, for it are pouring in from all parts of the country-North, South, East and West, This tells the of the best programment of **全国的自由的**

ON the FIRST of SEPTEMBER NEXT, the Reli gious of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will RE OPEN their Academics at the SAULT AU RECOLLET, and in LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, No. 347, Montreal.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,

MLLE. LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE, Will resume its Course of Studies on THURSDAY the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Larger Premises having become necessary, the Establishment has been REMOVED to

No. 38, ST. DENIS STREET, Near Viger Square.

August 11, 1864.

lm.

NEWS DEPOT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d.,

At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d.,

At FORD'S News Agency. All New York Dailies, for 21d,

At FORD'S News Agency. TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, and N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,

At FORD'S News Agency. BROWNSON'S REVIEW, BLACKWOOD'S MA-GAZINE, and all American publications, and British Magazines, Reviews, &c., at proportionate rates, At FORD'S News Agency. Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets,

Montreal.

August 11.

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

GUNPOWDER. Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. SIONS,

Country Merchants would do well to give him a 128 Commissioner Street.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

N. SHANNON.

TO SPORTSMEN SYRUP of BUCKTHORN - the great English Physic for SETTERS, POINTERS, RETRIEVERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist.

TO TOURISTS!

DWIGHT'S MIXTURE is the best Remedy for DIARRH EA or Canadian CHOLERA.

B. EDE & CO'S PETROLINE COSMETIC SOAP, to counteract the effects of Sun and Dust, while Travelling.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE of MAGNESIA. Nothing can be more refreshing than this Preparation, which, taken before Breakfast, allays feverishness, and acts as a mild and gentle lazative.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.) 12m

Montreal, May 12.

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET .- Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France :-

150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25

bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decanters.

350 cases Cognac of the firet quality. 20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules

25 Capsuling Machines 25 Capsuing machines Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases. J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c, sold per dozen, or by the piece. Forty per ctnt saved by them, and superior to all other importa-

J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ornamental Glass in the market can compete with it. Used by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and recommended by all the Architects of Montreal, who have samples of the same on view. J. FOURNIER & CO.

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For Sale by-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Oampbell, A. G.Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Bon, and H. R. Gray. and for sale by all the leading Druggists and firstass Perfumers throughout the world.

12m.

3 191 July 1844 1

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

> AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOUFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case o

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

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

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

Breathing

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

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

REMEMBERTHAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

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

From the Rev. Levi G Beck, Pastor of the Baptist | H. J. CLARKE. Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

WARREN RANDOLPH, Germaniown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Tarner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your Ger-

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

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

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

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson--Dear Sir--I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsis, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recom-mended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that J. M. LYONS.

cannot be surpassed. J. M. PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. 33 Seware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

jones & Evans, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co. PROPRIETORS.

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

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

MASTER TAILOR

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

M. O'GORMAN.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER. SIMCO STREET. KINGSTON.

CF An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street:

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN. ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN,

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

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

Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.

CLARI'E & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 129 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

MONTREAL.

L. DEVANY,

AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTES, &.. &e.,

AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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

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

L. DEVANY, March 27 1863. Auctioneer.

ATTENTION.

THE undersigned having learned that some persons have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes this opportunity to contradict the false report; and that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he has the pleasure to announce to the Public that besides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very magnificent and absolutely NEW ones, which are much superior to the first in finish and richness. A fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor, and richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-

gant which has been seen in this City.

The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards. Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$6.

X. CUSSON, 69 St. Joseph Street.

Montreal, June 23, 1864.

3m.

LUMBER.

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

35 St. Denis Street.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

Practical Plumbers, Gassitters, TIN-SMITHS. . .

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

DOLLARD STREET,

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

MONTREAL, Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:

Beer Pumps, | Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, | Tinware [naces

IF Jobbing punctually attended to. A

(Vegetable)

THE GREAT CURE

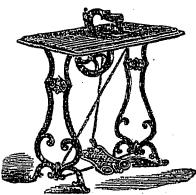
Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

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

> DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY,

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

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



SEWING MACHINES,

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL) Prices ranging upwards from

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and

the Provinces. C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every partioular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. Son.

A. & D. SHANNON. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M GILL STREET. MONTREAL,

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

EJ Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands OUFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABIEN PAINCHOUD,

No. 16, Little St. Autoine Street. August 4, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

LIME.

MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reversed Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Ralace Moutreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few po inds of Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su-per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land

with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, snother portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phos-phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of nuxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend

it too bighly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during

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

A DIET DRINK.

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

OF THE

Tumors, Abscesses, Ulzers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURYY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious

Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitlated or impure state of the

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

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. (411)

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court of House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

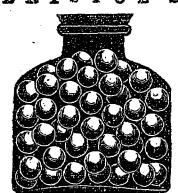
Also, seld at Wholesale by J. F. Renry & Count of Montreal.

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

March 24, 1864.

Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift&Force Pumps Water Goolers, Sinks, all sizes

BRISTOL'S



SUCAR-COATED PILLS.

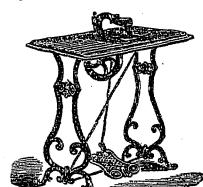
For all the Diseases of the

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

PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY

Twenty-Five Dollars

given if required.

Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with

lar. Address.