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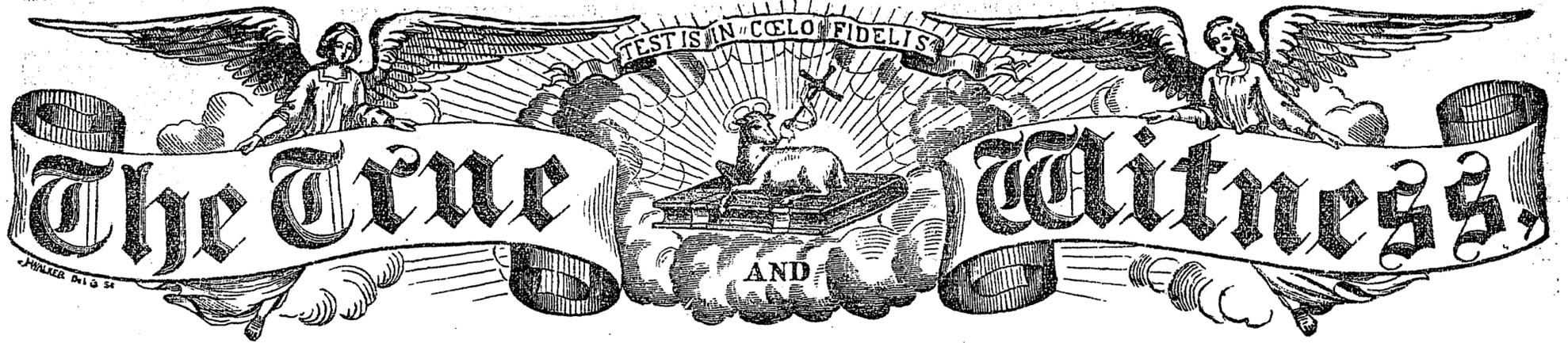
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

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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 danger. 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 penitence or sculptor—a model for the cherubim 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 had 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 matters, came to a decided conclusion that Cecily Tyrrell was eccentric, and a self-opinioned—defects which, of course, the aforesaid young ladies very properly condemned. Cecily Tyrrell looked rather paler than usual, and the young cavalier smiled knowingly as he 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 hair and black eyes like her—the 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 that, having found his error, he will be more charitable in future, and give us more of his confidence. The Lord of Kinnacarra was of course everywhere about the drawing-room. He stopped more than once near Frank Tyrrell, and the charming Cecily, as his lordship 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 hair, kept dully and profusely curled. The parson was talking of the 'progress of evangelical instruction,' in every place where the hearers had never been; the Hon. Hyacinth was tracing 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 the 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 reasonable, certainly, had he appreciated such attractions as the Hon. Hyacinth had more than once that very evening described, and of course 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 perfectly her 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 fresh and even odorous, and the view magnificent in the extreme.' 'Well, confess, Cecily, that you were frightened when the horse took head at the shouting.' 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.' 'Yes, indeed, and I do admire him,' was the steady reply. 'I never saw more grace and truer gallantry; we both owe him, perhaps, our lives.'

'Decidedly,' answered Frank, 'most decidedly. Had he not seized the animal we should have been dashed to pieces; and had he suddenly brought her up, we should have been thrown out; the presence of mind to seize the reins, and run with the frightful rapidity of the creature herself, saved us.' 'And you think he risked himself much?' asked Cecily. 'Much!' answered her brother; 'why, he has not got off without injury, and I am sure he risked his life.' 'He would do it for any human being,' said Cecily, ardently; 'he is a noble young man!' 'Who?' asked Lord Kinnacarra; his lordship having approached the speakers without having been perceived. 'Cecily, I give you notice that I intend to be quite jealous of all noble young men; I envy vastly—vastly, I assure you, that—a—how is he called, Snapper?' continued the nobleman, addressing the land agent, who stood at some distance, apparently anxious to join the group. 'His name is Moore,' answered Miss Tyrrell, in her own quiet way; 'his name is Reginald Moore, and I believe his family live near this place.' 'They hold a considerable share of land under your lordship,' 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. 'It is an old family, my lord, and an excessively proud one. If they saved half the money which they squandered in making a lady of—'

'Sir, I pray you,' remarked Frank, reddening very slightly; 'I pray you will be good enough.' 'Dinner, my lord,' said a soft voice, coming from something yellow, blue, and white, which stood at the door. And the lord of the mansion gallantly presented his arm to Cecily Tyrrell laughing. 'Pon my life, Cecily, we've just escaped a—something, I do declare. Snapper quite—a—quite forgot, or rather he did not know—a—the nice 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 whiskers. Where is Lady Kinnacarra! The good nobleman is a widower, but betrothed 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 viands, 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 knave—something like 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 Parliament, we talk of our policy towards our Catholic fellow-countrymen, as if the said fellow-countrymen lived in Jericho? This is merely parenthetical, 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 not been five hundred years yet, looking for an 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 had disappeared before the same number of people as disappeared on the occasion, when the Lord of Kinnacarra made his first essay at 'populanzation.' The conversation at dinner was not very general—the people were too varied—too numerous, and too much distinguished by difference of grade. So the ladies left soon, and the lord and the doctor with Hon. Hyacinth and Frank made their appearance in very proper time and in very proper order. We have not mentioned the parson, because it is always to be understood that he is where his wife directs—and that is beside herself. The attorney-at-law was left in the dining-room, with a number of guests, who wished to drink something that works more rapidly than wine; and his lordship considerably left the ground to give them more freedom, desiring the land agent to do the honors of the mansion. Cecily was at the piano, and Dr. Creamer stood at a short distance; Mr. Salmer and (as we have admonished the reader was always to be the case) Mrs. Salmer was near him—they sat at a small round table, not far from Dr. Creamer, and with them was Frank Tyrrell; while a few feet away from this group sat the Hon. Hyacinth 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 Kinnacarra. We should have remarked that the said lord stood opposite Frank, and formed a portion of Mr. Salmer's party. His lordship's hands were under the skirts of his coat, locked amicably in one another, and his shoulders being bent in the direction of Frank, the full globe of curls hung gracefully forward. 'Salmer—a—has been saying,' said the noble lord, 'that—a—I do declare it is very hard to be so bored by the ignorance of those people—Salmer says, Frank, we must convert them to the Establishment.' 'Certainly,' said Mr. Salmer. 'The way of the impious is dark,' added 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 them—'

'I beg your pardon, sir,' mildly answered Salmer; 'hundreds upon hundreds 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. 'So—a—a—you perceive, Frank, again his lordship remarked, 'we must change those people to right ways—a—a—we must—'

'Give them the Bible, my lord,' said Mr. Salmer. '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 smiled 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 indeed.' 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?' inquired 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 all places the wretches are flying back to their priests.'

'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 converts are the off-scourings of the population; they have been completely demoralized. Habits of labor have utterly disappeared from among 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 them. In a word, Mr. Salmer, they have cost us nearly one thousand pounds a head, and only there is hope of their progeny—the Bible has been more penetrating than a two-edged sword among these wretched creatures indeed—it has destroyed them, and the social harmony of the districts where they live.'

'Doctor,' said Frank, 'you confirm views which force themselves upon the prejudices of any honest man. The characters which we give to the Catholic Church—the best among our clergy, and our nobility—compared with those whom we have received from it—the worst and lowest of humanity—has only one explanation to common sense—that we purchase men's passions, and Rome wins their convictions.'

'Why, Frank!' exclaimed Lord Kinnacarra. 'Mr. Tyrrell!' said the minister. 'I have loved Jacob,' said Mrs. Salmer, childishly, 'but Esau I have hated.'

'Indeed, 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. Salmer. 'I was going to say,' continued Mr. Salmer, 'but stealing a small, half-fearful look of reproach at Mrs. Salmer, '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.'

CHAPTER V.—THE VISITORS.

Some two or three hundred yards from the public road,—on a gentle eminence—and snugged 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 Kinnacarra. 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 smiling 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 *groat* of turf, or the *appra* of meal—if they could see the master about the place at all, they blurted right in, and presented themselves to the same happy 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 chimneys, all together in the middle of the roof; the windows had Venetian blinds and muslin hangings, 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 appearance 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 Kinnacarra, and glowed in the red light of the great sun when he sat behind the Atlantic Ocean. That was the residence of Father Mick Quinlivan—God bless him! The parish chapel of Kinnacarra 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 Quinlivan, 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 he was threatened with embarrassment. He gave to get; for Father Mick believed in God Almighty, so he did. The parlour of the priest's house was pretty—most certainly—it had a plain but well brushed carpet—a round table with a handsome cover; a polished mahogany—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 of her gave her to make them. Two places, however, never missed Ailey,—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 tribute of an offering to breathe around the shrine of the 'Mater amabilis.'

The love for the Mother of God is a great 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 the Church like a threatening spectre at one 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. They 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:—

"Vita dulcissima, Speranza 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 towards the Madonna repeated:—

"Our life and our sweetness, Oh 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—for 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 tears—the tears were a luxury.

"Thou art!" he said, and laid the great breviary 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 running 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 lips.

"O ahav," 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 eh?"

"They come to see A—Miss Ailey, and they heard she was down here; and they said they'd come, and Master Reginald come with 'em, and 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 hat 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. 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 forgot to say Frank Tyrrell had 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 hair, as most of the children of Kinmacarra have. She had blue eyes, too, fresh rosy cheeks, and ever so small a mouth, into which truth compels us to say she had thrust the forefinger of her right hand. Frank held her by the other hand."

"Miss Tyrrell," said Moore, bowing to Father

Quinlan, and looking towards that lady, to whom he also bowed. "The parish priest, Miss Tyrrell. Mr. Frank Tyrrell, Father Quinlan, Mr. Tyrrell."

"Sir," said Cecily, with her usual earnest look, 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 came to-day to return our grateful thanks to our 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 Quinlan, "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 Quinlan.

"Come, now," said Frank Tyrrell, "a silver crown for it all, every word. We met you, and you were peeping in at the gate, and you 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, haltingly.

"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 Ailey was always ready to be seen—but she felt she knew not why, and she scarcely knew what. Perhaps the prevailing feeling was that the visitors did not belong to her sphere, and the visit was too much of an honor; or might be conceived by some, and she would not hurt any one, as too great a condescension.

But she came, radiant as the morning of young summer; and 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 complexion—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."

"I am. 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 troubles."

"You never met anything of that kind, father," said Ailey, turning to the clergyman.

"Never," said Father Mick. "It can exist only where the equalizing spirit of Christianity 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 said. "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'oriental Zaffro,"

"The sweet colour of Eastern Sapphire" 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.

Ailey smiled very sweetly.

"Yes," she said, "and when you, Miss Tyrrell, compared the love of the poor to a coronet, I smiled, as I thought how insignificant any such

distinction is compared with their affection. To 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! 'tis a great enjoyment. Yet sometimes one meets hard cases enough. Is it not so, father?"

"Yes, child, but the worst are never bad to a woman—their superior; who cares about them? 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 modie le parole oneste,' are a cheap offering, surely, aren't they, to make old people contented and young people good. Isn't that so, Ailey, eh! signorina?"

Miss Tyrrell looked affectionately at the old priest.

"Oh," said Moore, "no one resists the good Father Quinlan. We had Bill Power not long ago, who swore he would give Father Quinlan his answer, if he came to him. So he, the priest here, did go to see him. He told him that he knew his grandfather—a fine old man of the old times—and a good father, and told him what friends they were, man and boy. And then he spoke of Bill's mother, and how the 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 the story, 'I was killed entirely, that he never scolded me at all, but he cried down tears, so he did, and they fell on my hands, and, oh go! my heart broke, and I fell on my knees.—Arrah! man, he'd convert a field of drunken tinkers."

"But, good father, we detain you," said Miss Tyrrell, after a pause. "You may be obliged 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 before.

"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 young girl's neck, as if she had known her long. "I shall never forget you—I shall love you!"

(To be Continued.)

THE REPORTS OF THE IRISH TAXATION COMMITTEE.

We are enabled to lay before our readers what they 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. E. Eggar, 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 says:—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 diffused 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 £4,771,484, 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 4,000,000, to 5,000,000 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 20,000,000 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 unremunerative, and instead of exporting cereals to the value of 4,000,000, she has imported them to the amount of 5,000,000, the payment for which must be chiefly raised from capital, making a loss to the country of 9,000,000 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 1851, 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. The bad harvests of the last few years have added to the depression of the prosperity in Ireland, which seems to extend to all classes and all industry except that of the linen manufacture. The evidence of the Registrar-General has shown the diminution of the stock between the years 1853 and 1862 to have amounted to £4,163,934, and the estimated value of the crops, which in 1841 was £50,000,000, has fallen in 1851 to £43,000,000, and to £35,000,000 in 1851. The agricultural returns will further show the diminution in every other kind of agricultural property since 1847, nor have any new manufactures arisen in Ireland to compensate these losses. The report of the inspectors of factories has shown that the manufactures, except linen, have diminished.

The chairman proceeds to inquire into the causes of the retrogradation, which he believes occurred, and says:—

The public expenditure of Ireland is not commensurate with the amount of revenue raised in that country. An annual drain of about 4,000,000, 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. Absenteeism 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 2,000,000, though now fallen to 685,647l., 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 relief has been continued and extended in England, 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 to the appendix shows that, while in England the rate of taxation is 4s. 0d., in Ireland it is 6s. 3d. 1-4d. 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 years ending in 1811 to that of 46 3-4 to 10.

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. Seaton, 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 of the kingdom by the sea, Ireland is inferior in wealth, and the means of accumulating wealth; to Great 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 Ireland, 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 industry." "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 pressure of taxation upon Ireland is, that it is important to make every effort for the reduction of imperial taxation generally." The following also 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 called reproductive expenditure, somewhat different considerations apply. It may be desirable to advance 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 13,959,125l. had been made for public works in Great Britain, of which sum 7,058,602l. principal, and 3,205,286l. interest, had been repaid. In the same period, 2d, 292,867l. 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 legislature 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. Eggar is briefer 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 has become poorer and her capital reduced, whilst her taxation has increased "both absolutely and relatively," this report continues as follows:—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 not received compensation from increased trade and manufactures. Your committee do not recommend any return to protective duties upon corn, nor do they depreciate the succession and property tax at its present moderate rate, although both are recent impositions. They are, however, of opinion, that it is of the utmost importance, that every aid and inducement should be given to the improvement of the land. Your committee have observed the applications for loans under the land improvement acts have fallen off from 643, amounting to 379,836l. in 1849, to 138, amounting to 58,830l. in 1863-4, and

that the whole sum taken up during the last ten years only amounts to 385,455l. or an average of 38,545l. per annum. There have also been but 33 loans granted for laborers' dwellings under the Act. While so large a part of Ireland 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, 1864, the amount remaining unissued under the above acts was only 153,432l. 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, "your 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 fullness and care. The 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 3,000,000l., as compared with the former, and of 7,896,708l., 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 produce 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 chiefly, attributable 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 taxation of Ireland were proposed to your committee. The reduction of the spirit duties, the abolition of 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 out would render it almost an impossibility. This argument would not exist against an alteration in the direct taxation. Up to a late period Ireland was free from such, and no difficulties arose from the exemption; 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 landlord 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 be taken to remedy 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 a 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 organization, or to pass any judgment upon it, as such 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 payment 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 in a series of paragraphs summarising the previous matters, among which the following occur:—That there are many peculiarities in the circum-

stances of 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 3,000,000l., as compared with the former, and of 7,896,708l., 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.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

AUGUST, 1864.

26, Friday—St. Jeanne de Chantal, V. a. (21) d.

27, Saturday—St. Joseph of Calzante, O. D.

28, Sunday—15th after Pentecost, Sacred Heart of Mary, d. m.

29, Monday—Decollation of St. John the Baptist, d. m.

30, Tuesday—St. Rose of Lima, v. d.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

1, Thursday—St. Augustin, E. D.

The "Forty Hours' Adoration" of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—

27, Saturday—St. Vincent, Montreal.

29, Monday—St. Jeanne F. F. de Chantal of L'Isle Perrot.

31, Wednesday—St. Louis of Terrebonne.

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 concluded—and by it Denmark surrenders Schleswig, and Holstein and Lauenburg. What then is left of the ancient kingdom? A few worthless islands, and some thousands of acres, more or less, of barren heath, with a population less than a million and a-half. 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 neighbors. 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, without 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 Dublin 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'* correspondent, by no means a partial critic "their conduct was marked with good order and good humor 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 to congratulate themselves with the result. It was undoubtedly a magnificent display, and none of O'Connell's monster meetings was more orderly 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 Irish Catholic breast. Could as much be said, even by a Protestant witness, of one of those displays by which the Orangemen celebrate the pious and immortal memory of the butcher of Glencoe?

The Galway Steamship Line is compelled to wind up its affairs, and the Postmaster General has cancelled the contract with the Company, whose accounts are now in the hands of appointed liquidators.

With the most diligent gleaning of Yankee telegrams it is almost impossible to obtain a gram of truth from amongst the heaps of indigestible rubbish daily issued. On the whole it

would appear that the siege of Petersburg is virtually suspended; that the Confederates are in force in the Shenandoah Valley; that Atlanta still bravely holds out, that it is defended by 85,000 troops, and is covered by formidable works against which General Sherman has made several desperate but ineffectual efforts; that Admiral Farragut continues his attack upon Mobile, with no decisive results hitherto; and finally that the Atlantic ports of the Northern States are partially in a state of blockade by the Confederate man-of-war *Tallahassee*, which vessel 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 kidnapers upon British subjects, with the view of obtaining recruits. Unfortunately our Government, whether from apathy or from incapacity 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-thieves 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 "garreters" 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 opportunity offers, from employing 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-tails.

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*; promising, 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 importance 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 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 organic 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 unavoidable; secondly, that in them, that is to say in the *Globe's* scheme, is to be found the best possible and only conceivable remedy for existing evils; and above all the best possible or conceivable arrangement 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 infallible *nostrum*, we would naturally, first demand proof of its virtues, and should not see ourselves obliged to prove its deleterious qualities before refusing to swallow the proffered dose. We would call for an analysis of the pill; and were this withheld, were we told that in good time its component parts should be revealed to us, but that in the interim we must be content to take the vendor's word for its good qualities, our suspicions would be strongly aroused against it; and these suspicions 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 taking the great "*Federation Pill*," was now, in consequence, suffering most severely from severe purging, and bloody cholera, and was thereby re-

duced to the last extremity of prostration. Under such circumstances we should consider the quack very impudent, and very illogical were he to call upon us to give reasons why we declined taking his infallible BROWN PILLS; and we should strongly suspect that the secret of his anxiety to foist upon us his wares was to be found, not in a tender regard for our Constitution, but in his keen apprehension of his own pecuniary interests. We would respectfully entreat the *Globe* to lay to heart, and to endeavor to apply this little apologue.

But waiving this objection, we will concede 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 suspicion.

The *Globe* calls the remedy "Federation"; and for the present carefully abstaining 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 *Fœdus*, 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 separate parties. A cannot make a compact with A, nor contract a league or Federation with himself—because he is one. A man who should talk even about making a league with himself, 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 *fœdus* 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 legislature is morally and legally incompetent to give us a "Federation," or Government based upon Federal principles.

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 his 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, betwixt 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 legislature or distinct organisation as a body politic shall have been restored. Repeal of the Union, therefore, *per et simple*, is the one essential, 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, league 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 hates their father the devil. The policy which for the nonce, and at the bidding of the Clear-Grit chief, our Minis-

trally 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 thereby a quasi dualism would be established.

ters have adopted, or perhaps have only pretended 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 always 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 for Canadian Unification revived. Yes! the 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 frantic Abolitionists and No-Popery fanatics of the North—and against which, with heroic courage, and at so many sacrifices the brave Southerners have for these three years past gallantly done battle 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; "*Italian Unity*" is his shriek in the clubs of the Freemasons 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 ominous words "*Representation by Population—no dividing lines—one country, one nationality*," you may be sure that the archfiend, the demon of democracy and Unification is at your elbow. This, we say, is the shibboleth by which the devil and his servants, *i.e.*, the partizans of the Revolution, may invariably be detected.

But we shall be asked—have not the Conservative party, or a section thereof at least, in Canada adopted the policy of Mr. George Brown? do they not also advocate the scheme which he calls Federation? how then can it be repugnant to Conservative principles? To this 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 Whigs 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 fact been picked up by their old adversaries; and then, brushed and polished up a little so as to conceal the long accumulated filth; 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 nausea.

We would say nothing to offend the most sensitive: but we would defy any one to point out the least substantial difference betwixt the Brown-Cartier policy of to-day (as defined in the *Globe*), and the Brown-Dorion policy of '58. 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 *Globe*, and as understood by Mr. Geo. Brown,

is simply "Representation by Population" with "*checks and guarantees*," in the shape of subordinate "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 without, 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 principles, opposes the policy advocated by the *Globe*. Other reasons we will assign in another number. Enough thus 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 *Montgomery* 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, however—a 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 yellow 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 alarm 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 permitted 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 vegetable 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 Canada to the plague-stricken islands. We honor the dashing leader of the storming party, 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 grape 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 Herald*:—

"Dr. Taylor, Surgeon Major, from the Kingston garrison; Dr. Barrow, Surgeon Major; Moffatt, Surgeon; Miroy, 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 Hamilton; Dr. O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Sandwick; Dr. Hinde, Assistant Surgeon, Niagara; Dr. Killery, Assistant Surgeon, St. John; and Dr. Meadows, Assistant Surgeon, R.O.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 which 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 compelled 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 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 in error in some of our calculations; we would carefully examine our position, and would endeavor, at all events, to find out wherein the differences betwixt 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 highly flattered at finding that, to the most

minute particulars, the views expressed by the True 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 Canadian 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 iudicium ecclesiasticum, 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 impiously have disregarded her teachings, ignored her rights, and have attempted 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 by 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 confessions of this great organ of Protestantism, 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 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 by a jury in Ireland, 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 unoverruled, 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 inextricable 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, as in every country where Protestant principles have obtained ascendancy. 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 HONORABLE 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 executed engravings, much interesting reading 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 Fevre, was killed by lightning during the storm on Saturday last. A child was seriously injured 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 taught.

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 highest respectability:—

Some of the St. John papers have more to say about the visit of the Canadian 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 Halifax was a grand 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 present.

THE "MONTREAL HERALD" ON THE STATE OF PARTISAN.—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 Upper 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 outworn. 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 which a number of Parliamentary seats just now vacant are likely to be contested. We have already 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 which ever side they may incline. Of course there will be many 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 authority—the desire to hold on to the Excellencies of the past, with all their drawbacks, or to achieve new reforms with all their varied evils. Chiefly we may expect to see a great branch in the happy family as to the just solution of the problem—who began the electoral disputes—whether the opposition offered to Mr. McDougall was a justification or not for keeping up old party distinctions under a new regime of universal good will and all embracing patriotism.

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 a 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 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 inveterate beggars—and think it no more shame to ask for charity than an industrious man does to solicit a day's 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 chance of pursuing their old vocation. They would 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 Secretaryship of some Bureau and insist upon having it, not because the duties are more onerous or the responsibility greater, but because of the pay and the perquisites. Once let him get into Parliament and support with vote and voice and pen the Ministry of the day, and so sure as a Clerkship of the Crown becomes vacant, or a Prison Inspector is promoted, he will insist upon being pitchedforked into the situation, if for no other reason than a reliance upon the profound philosophical aphorism that nature abhors a vacuum. As the *Laissez faire* 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 penny, or absolutely dying during their posts—a new and more exigent lot set up for them. So is it too with the office-seekers.—*Transcript*.

FIRE IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—About ten minutes past nine o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was given from box 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 females, in St. Denis Street nearly opposite the old reservoir above Sherbrooke Street, to be on fire. The flames 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 Nunnery, 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. The fire in the absence of engines to throw water had spread from the cupola 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 progress; 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 whole of the roof, together with the two attic stories the firemen succeeded in limiting its operations to

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 Catholic Bishop and Clergy are enthusiastic in their praise. Some of the soldiers in garrison worked most nobly.—*Transcript*.

WARNING TO CANADIANS.—The *Essex Record*, in warning our Canadian youth from throwing their lives 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—has just received news of the death of the last of 9 young men who left Prescott and its vicinity only a few weeks ago, full of life and hope for the future. The recklessness of the Federal authorities in their insane desire to have a large army in the field, without using due precaution in having the men 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 fate 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 enrolment. The tempting bait of bounty has, no doubt, led many Canadians to become hired soldiers, or in other words hired mercenaries! Those who join the Federal cause under such motives, deserve no sympathy. If people will barter away their lives for lucre they deserve to lose them.—*Sarain Observer*.

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 DESEDITION.—A case has recently occurred in the Toronto garrison of attempted desertion, which the novelty of the plan adopted and its unexpected failure, invest with unusual interest.—On Monday last, a private in Captain Morrison's troop of the Military Train, obtained leave of absence 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 prisoner was returned to this city and will shortly be tried for the offence.—*Toronto Globe*.

DEPARTURE OF THE THRODS.—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 sergeant with side arms. This alarmed the crimps, and they fled, leaving their horse and buggy, which was sent to Montreal.

The deserters from the 63rd Regiment who fled on the party sent in pursuit of them have been sentenced by Court Martial to be shot; the sentence awaits the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITARY TRAIN FROM LONDON.—Yesterday orders were received 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 Montreal line of steamers, in squadrons, or such numbers as the vessels will accommodate.—*Hamilton Times, Aug. 15th.*

ARRIVAL OF WILLIAM JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, IN CHARGE OF AN ENGLISH CONSTABLE.—This individual who was arrested in England, on a bench warrant, 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 Cusack, and was committed to goal to await trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench. The most distinguishable feature in the prisoner's personal appearance is the luxuriant growth of his hair, which descends in heavy masses almost to his shoulders. On board the steamer he was remarkably gay, and was not recognized as a prisoner by any of his fellow passengers, his custodian having kept very 'steady' 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 steamer in mid-ocean, and in the absence of rough weather.—*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 seigniorie on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, about one hundred miles below the Saguenay river. It is of brilliant crystallized 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 inst., by the Rev. F. P. Rooney, P. P., St. Paul's, Mr. Richard McCarthy, to Miss Ellen Welsh, both of Toronto.

Died, In this city, on the 11th inst., Francis George, youngest son of John Gillies, aged 13 months and 11 days.

In this city, on the 24th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. Catherine Kerrin, a native of Baniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. Requiescat in pace.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral without further notice, on Friday, 26th inst., at half-past seven o'clock A.M., from the residence of her grandson, (Mr. John Cox, Customs Department) 10 Bleury Street, to St. Patrick's Church, and from thence to the Catholic Cemetery.

On the 18th inst., Miss Mary Ann Murphy, aged 25 years.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) August 23. Flour, country, per qt. 14 0 to 15 0 Oatmeal, do 12 0 to 13 0 Indian meal 10 0 to 11 0 Peas per min 3 4 to 3 9 Beans, small white per min 0 0 to 0 0 Honey, per lb 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 2 6 to 3 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.50 to \$10.75 Hay, per 100 bundles \$8.00 to \$10.00 Straw, \$2.50 to \$4.00 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 8 Butter, fresh per lb, 1 0 to 1 3 Do salt, do 0 9 to 0 0 Lard, do 0 7 to 0 8 Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. 0 0 to 0 0 Buckwheat 2 6 to 3 0 Flax Seed, do 0 0 to 0 0 Timothy do 0 0 to 0 0 Oats, do 2 3 to 2 6 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 60c; Oats, do, 42c to 46c; Potatoes, do, 75c to 80c; Beef, per 100 lbs. \$4.50 to 5.00; Eggs, per dozen, 13c to 15c; Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 23c; Do, tub, 10c to 13c; Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c; Ducks, do, 49c to 45c; Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50; Calves, do, \$2.00 to 4.50; Lambs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50; Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00; Sperm oil, each, 50c to 60c; Castles, per lb, 11c to 12c; Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c; Hay, per ton, \$8.00 to 10.00; Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.00.

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS 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'Gord Street, St. Ann's Suburbs. 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 Plain and Ornamental Needlework. TERMS: Junior Classes, \$0.75 per Month. Senior Classes, from \$1.00 to 1.50 do. Music, 2.00 do. Drawing, 1.00 do. No deduction made for occasional absence. HOURS OF CLASS: From 9 to 11 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. 3t.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT. THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS AND MARY, at LONGUEUIL, will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER next. August 24, 1864. 2w.

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

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH 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 enlarged 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. 2m.

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, Algebra, 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. 3m.

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION OF MILE-END, MONTREAL. THIS Institution will be RE-OPENED on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. The course of Studies is of six years. It comprises Grammar, History, Geography, Catechism, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, with some notions of Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Philosophy. CONDITIONS: Board, bedding, washing and tuition, \$8.00 a month, 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. BY PHILIPPE AUBERT DE GASPE.

Translated by GEORGINA M. PENNER. THIS is a most interesting Narrative, founded on History, and enriched with historical notes, hitherto unedited. For Sale by DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal, and by G. & G. E. DESBARATS, Publishers, Quebec. Price \$1; extra cloth, \$1.25; do. gilt sides, very elegant, \$1.50. Montreal, August 15, 1864. 3t.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ACREMENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years (the whole or a part) with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary buildings, 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 henceforward 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. 6w.

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 residence, No. 15, St. Constant Street, On THURSDAY, the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. Private Lessons will be given at hours which may be agreed upon. August 24, 1864. 3t.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will 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. T E R M S : Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, 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. D. M. DEFOE August 25, 1864. 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, O. W. M. J. HICKEY. P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B. August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "

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

INFORMATION WANTED, OF CATHERINE BARTLEY, daughter of Patrick and Ellen Bartley, of Ballyasador, County Sligo, Ireland. When last heard from, she was stopping at No. 44, Grey Nun Street, Montreal. Any information regarding her whereabouts will be thankfully received by CHARLES BARTLEY, Mount Clemens, Michigan, U.S. August 17, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED 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 purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO. WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial 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 MORISON & 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 Wanzer's Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Grand and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The King of the Belgians has arrived at Vichy, where the Emperor is at present staying. Conjectures are abroad as to the object of this meeting...

By the decision of the examining magistrates in Paris, the Deputies Granier-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-authorized association composed of more than twenty persons.

In referring to this trial, the Times correspondent quotes 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 to blush for shame, we repeat, when we think that even Ireland—unhappy Ireland—enjoys in certain respects a greater amount of liberty than the France of July?”

PARIS, July 30.—The Minister of the Interior is anxious that the press should not forget the conditions 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.

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.”

MARSHA 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 OFFICER.—The Siecle, under the title of ‘A Resurrection,’ gives an account of the adventures of a French officer named Ganien d’Abio, a native of Montmartre, who had resigned his grade to join the Polish national army, in which he served as colonel.

ITALY.

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.

Are 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 eremitical 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 Garibaldian sympathies of the Ligurians and G. noese, the navy is not very reliable, and only a week since, forty officers sent in their resignations, ‘a deplorable fact,’ says the Italia ‘on which we do not wish to comment.’

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 awakened a storm of angry comments in the Italia and Diritto, the respective organs of the Moderates and Mazzinians.

The Italian Revolution, which wants to get to Rome and Venice, is at present in the condition of the old woman who wanted to get home to supper, but found that the pig would not go over the stile, 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 the ox.

The Patrie states positively that Garibaldi was at Ischia with the intention of leading an organized 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.

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.

The Pope left Rome on Monday 18th ultimo for the villeggiatura of Castel Gandolfo, starting for the terminal 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.

Countesses of Trapani, Trani, and Caserta, and the Infanta of Portugal, proceeded to Castel Gandolfo from 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; notwithstanding 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, the Italia and Diritto declare Pius the Ninth to be in extremis, ‘Harry, thy wish was father to thy thought,’ is the most appropriate quotation one can make on the occasion.

The Consistory will probably be held in the middle of September, on the return of the Pope from the villeggiatura, for the purpose of creating several new Cardinals. Amongst others Monsignor Matteucci and Monsignor Ferrari, are to be, it is stated, raised to the Purple. The former retires from the office of Governor of Rome, and will be succeeded by Monsignor Tagetti. The Canonisations will also be proceeded with, as well as several processes of Beatification. Amongst the latter is that of Venerable John Burchmann, of the Company of Jesus, and two other Venerables of the same religion.

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 fortnight, mostly in Calabria, Molise, and Capitanata. In Terra di Lavoro one of the bands have hanged the Syndic of a village where several cruel fustillations have lately taken place, and more than 5,700 sheep and horses have been made prey of during the last three days by Crocco, Schiavo, Tribiello and others, chiefs of the Jaquerie, for to that has the Reaction now degenerated. The Bourbons never had any such organized 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 Francesco!’ and he will have foot soldiers 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 Vienna, Denmark made a full concession of all that had been demanded of her, and Mr. Von Quade, 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.

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 objects. 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 realized, 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 feeling against Prussia as now that Denmark has surrendered at discretion and every province 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 dancing-house between some Prussian soldiers on the one side and some Saxons and Hanoverians 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 Goblen to occupy the town, and informed General von Hake that this was done by special order from Berlin. ‘General von Goblen,’ 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 post.’ Von Hake protested against this very cavalier proceeding, but declared that he should for the present withdraw the troops from Rendsburg 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 Prince shares the indignation of their subjects; the Frankfurt 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 the town to Federal troops. In all this it is easy to perceive a deeply rooted jealousy of Prussia, and a conviction that this Rendsburg affair is only one of a long series of assumptions; the end and object of which are the incorporation of the Duchies with Prussia itself. Such is the temper of the Germans now; that a serious difference between the Confede-

ration and Prussia is an event not beyond the bounds 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 officials. This, of course, is thought to mean that the Prussians should occupy Schleswig as long as they 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 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 desperate or more hopeless—their lands gone, their race meeting away like snow before the sun, and now their own time come at last; with enemies surrounding 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! for ever! We make bold to say that, in whatever tongue the colonization of the New Zealand Islands by the Anglo-Saxons, be written, this reply of the last of the Waikato 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 boundless commissariat—why is it that we have now for these last four years fought these naked, half-armed 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 Manganahau, 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-fourth 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 pens 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 smaller 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 grim and tawny figures, gaunt with the watching and weariness, the wounds and nakedness of a long campaign in the bush, staring over their ragged palisades on the hosts of the conquerors, from whom escape was impossible, and waiting out their last chant of death and defiance—“Ake, ake, ake—for ever! for ever! for ever!”—Canterbury Press, April 16.

UNITED STATES.

FRONTIER CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—The Federal Government, as will be seen by the following telegram from Washington, has adopted stringent measures 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 smuggling. 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 travellers' baggage will, under any circumstances, be a very disagreeable 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 they do not contain such goods as lace, jewelry, &c. The regulations among other things require that in enclosing and sealing trunks, trunks, boxes, barrels, bales or other envelopes or packages of any kind, the proper officers in order to guard against fraud, the bottoms, movable hinges, and other fraudulent contrivances, will take care that the same are so secured 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.”

practised by bounty brokers, unfaithful steamship 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 dragged 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 operations.

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 pangs, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most 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 stage, 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 husband, 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 affections. (Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX, EMBELIN ROY, Merchant, MR. HEROUX, Notary Public. Laprairie, Sept. 20, 1862.

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 debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drug-giving 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. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LAMMAN'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 stringent 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 & Son.

IT IS A MELANCHOLY FACT—That corrupt politicians aim at benefiting nobody but themselves, 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 giving them such good medicines as Henry's Vermont Linctum. 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, O. E. August 20.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Do you remember what the world was like then, with its cumbersome stage coaches, its slow ships, and sluggish intelligence? How everything has changed since then. It was then that ‘Down's 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, O. E. August 20.

HIGH LIVING.—This is very apt to produce a disordered stomach, resulting in Dyspepsia. HOOP-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will entirely relieve any nausea 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, O. E. 2t

AS THE TRULY WONDERFUL MERITS OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS in curing Dyspepsia in its worst developments, becomes known and appreciated, orders for it are pouring in from all parts of the country—North, South, East and West. This tells the story.

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

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,

Mlle. LACOMBE & 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.

NEWS DEPOIT.

The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d., At FORD'S News Agency. IRISH AMERICAN, for 2d., At FORD'S News Agency. All New York Dailies, for 2d., 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 MAGAZINE, 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 SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SEANNON. 12m. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

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 DIARRHÆA or Canadian CHOLERA. R. 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, always feverishness, and acts as a mild and gentle laxative. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.) Montreal, May 12. 12m

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:— 300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy. 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1855, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality. 20,000 Oiler, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules. 25 Capelling Machines. Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKayper'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 Oans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c, sold per dozen, or by the piece. Forty per cent saved by them, and superior to all other imitations. 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. March 24, 1864. 12m

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices. Recommended to the Milliners of the City, and to Ladies who would like to make the Flowers themselves either for the Table or the Toilet. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. Paul Street. 12m

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 288 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. The Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Gibson's, M'Leod's, M'Leane's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benalack's, Doggias', Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest COAL OIL, 2s and 3s 6d per gallon. H. A. HARTE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.

RICHELIEU COMPANY DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:— STEAMER MONTREAL, Capt. P. E. CORTE, Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their passage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. STEAMER THREE RIVERS, Capt. Jos. DUVAL, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. ROBT. NELSON, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three o'clock, P.M. STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. DAVELNY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Monday at half-past FOUR o'clock A.M., and Wednesday at SIX o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOREUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblay every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblay every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M., for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M., and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock Noon. STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M., Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER LETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, at follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office— No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, July 2, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch. 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE worth A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article. I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON. Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head.—I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great relief from it. SMITH. Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. The thousands of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Liniment and a Pain-Killer.—Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c., and may be used internally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHÆA, WIND OBOLIO, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

Henry's Vermont Liniment. This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction. Use it for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, Incipient Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs. Thirty-one Years Ago This Elixir made its appearance; and even then, in its primitive and imperfect state, produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is a FAMILY MEDICINE. For as more than half the diseases to which flesh is heir, originate from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primal cause. ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging Doctors' fees.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, at 8.30 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorbam, (for the White Mountains) and Portland, at 2.00 P.M. Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond and Portland, at 10.15 P.M. Gorbam, and Portland, at 10.15 P.M. This Train connects at Quebec with the Morning Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadoussac, and the Saguenay.

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & intermediate Stations, at 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, & intermediate Stations, at 4.50 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car attached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.20 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Aug 1, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerva:— Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen.—Several months since a little daughter of mine ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above your testimonial. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CORNWALL, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy par excellence for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such.—Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed 'I. BUTTS on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.—With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D. late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo, cloth, 75c. The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it.

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents. THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life.—Elegantly Illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; clasp, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2.50; morocco extra, clasp, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3.50; morocco extra, paneled, 5.00. THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts. The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published.

THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Music by Signor Speranza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts. MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Tale by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35. (SECOND EDITION)

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By J.M.P. Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' Devout Method of Hearing Mass. 'Memorabilia,' accompanied with some remarks; The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c., &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents. To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

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 COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or
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