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ELLEN AHERN;

THE POOR COUSIN.

CHAPTER XII. - Continued. been thinking of you all day."

been thinking of me.'

'And why?'

Because, sir, it is a sign that you love me!' think much oftener of things and people that I hate, than of those I love!' he said bitterly.

soft black eyes to his.

Well, it does make me miserable, because the haunting me day and night, and I can neither choke, shoot, nor grapple with them.'

ma says you are never well, and are always imagining things.?

'No, I am never well, sage one. But how is your grandmother, to-day?

'She has had a bad turn, to-day, and talked strangely. I think her pains make her crazy, don't they, sir?'

'I fear so, child. But what have you been doing all day ?"

Nothing. She sent me away, and locked her door, and, as I am forbidden to go down into the kitchen, I moped from one end of the house until 1 got scared almost out of my wits.'

At what, Therese?'
Sounds. I could see nothing, but sometimes little nimble feet would seem to be running round and round. Oh, how they pattered!'

' Mice in the wall,' he said, with a grim smile. 'Then, suddenly, sir, something would come plunging down, flum-then fell a rattling like hall, followed by a tiny squaling, and such a bodily. What do you think it was, sir?' 'A rat breaking up the mouse porty, I sus-

pect,' he said curtly. 'What else?'
I don't think it was that, sir. I think it was the 'good people,' that I have heard grandmother talk about.

And wheh they had all gone, voices seemed to come down the chimney, and sometimes they said such dreadful words. Oh, my! I had a dreadful time, sir.'

'It was the echo of voices from the streets.' 'No indeed, sir. I really think the house is hung himself from the rafters in the garret? - Did they bring you good tidings my child?

The servants say so.' 'That is said of every old city house that I ever heard of,' said the merchant, smoothing her hair back from her forehead. 'Had you no other visitations than mice, rats and echo?

Ob. sir. if you had only heard how the carts and horses clattered up and down the sides of the house, after all, when I peeped out I couldn't | fications were pronounced all that was necessary, see a thing.

'Echo, child, echo.'

'And at last it got night, and I was afraid to come down to have the lamps lit, because every place was dark, and I was in dread that something would seize me. But when I heard you come in, papa, I shut my eyes tight, and folded other, that she was a Low Church woman, who my arms-so-and ran down three steps at a had a great horror of the idolatries and seductime, and, oh me! I am so glad you are here!' said the girl, again kissing the merchant's sallow cheek.

'Child, you are very foolish. I did not know that you were such a coward. You must not be so much alone. I have been very much in the rapidly over the column of 'wants' in the daily wreng to permit it, and that is what I have been thinking of all day. I have put an advertise- lost no time in responding to. It was about this ment in the paper, for a lady, competent and willing to take charge of a motherless little ther Weston.

gırl.' 'And then, papa, suppose she should be a great, grim, brown woman, like an Ogress, who would tweak my ears if I do not know my French verbe, and rap my knuckles if I played a false note?' asked Therese, in a solemn way.

'I don't know but that I should feel called upon to interpose in such a case. You must have an associate and friend, to take the place of the hobgoblins and fairies that your brain is dell? crammed with, and guide your studies, pursuits, and fashion your manners. I hope your fears are groundless as regards the Ogress, Therese .-I don't think I thould fancy having one in my that name in Baltimore. house. Ring the bell now for Cato, and let us bave lights and tea.'

'I don't like the notion, sir, of having someafter she had pulled the bell cord.

A Company of the second

and companion—who will cultivate and improve your mind, and counsel you wisely, my mexperienced and negfected child. You have no mother, and we must supply the deficiency as best we may, said the merchant with a quick, sharp

CHAPTER XII.—Continue.

'I was just thinking of you, Therese. I have sigh.

'I have a grandmother, sir. You forget,' Have you, papa? I am very glad you have urged the girl, intent on preserving ber free agency intent.

'True, but your grandmother is old and ailing, and does not like the trouble. Sometimes, you No, it, is not a sign of that, little one. I know, that she is altogether—that is—she forgets, and wanders very much in her mind, as if it a pity that religion cannot fully develop so many 'I hope you do not hate any one then, sir, be- you do not see her for days and days together. because of his want of faith,' said Ellen Ahern. cause I should think it would make you very, Let us say no more now, Therese; and rememvery miserable,' she replied, lifting a pair great, ber, I shall expect you to be docile and obedient to whoever comes.

'If I can, sir, I will,' replied the girl, while thoughts of them come like troubled ghosts, tears flashed in her dark eyes. 'I suppose, though, I shall never be allowed to go out on the roof of the house, to watch the beautiful clouds Oh, papa! But I know what it is. Grand- when the sun is setting, and see the vessels going out to the bay, rocking like live swans on the shining waters. Oh my!' she murmured

A day or two after this, a lady, with a thick veil over her face, stood on the door steps of the pastor's house attached to the Catholic Chapel or accomplishments that masters will have to be of St. Stephen on Mulberry street, and rang the required to impart. He was kind enough to say bell. She was simply dressed, in dark, rich colors, but her shawl fell in such graceful folds around her, and there was in her whole air so friend and companion more than she did a gov- and saidmuch dignity, and such a look of high, gentle erness. 'I wish you,' he was good enough to breeding, as more than made amends for the abto the other, looking for something to amuse me, sence of ornamental and more costly attire. A staid, sober looking colored man answered the free, to carry out your own views in my daughbell, and to her inquiry, if Father Weston was at home? informed her that 'he was in the church baptizing an infant, but would be in pre- authority and money, both of which I will give sently, if she would please to walk into the parlor, and wait a little while.'

She went in, and having found an interesting book on the centre table of his little parlor, she was soon lost to everything but the interest that scampering, that I expected to be carried off its finely written and well conceived sentiments idea this thing of giving a governess a secondary elicited, and did not observe the entrance of a place in the household; they have the tormation gentleman-whose garb bespoke his characterwho stood regarding her abstraction with a coun- if not treated with all courtsey and respect as thoughtful gravity pervaded her countenance.tenance whose dignity was tempered by a genial. equals, their pupils - always as imitative as Just then the Angelus Domini tolled from the pleasant, but withal, a grave smile.

am glad to see you, my child. How are you?' he said, lifting his bonnet-carre from his white you need dread nothing, except the trouble you and promise, while Father Weston offered it to head, and laying it on a table.

lady, closing her book, and rising to return his tive and somewhat unmanageable. But, be good rich in its fruition. After a few more pleasant greeting. I am as well as youth, energy, and enough to tell me, if you belong to any religious words with Father Weston, she took leave, and letters from home can make me.

'Letters from home! Full of the scent of baunted. Did you know that a man had once the shamrock and heather, I'll venture to affirm.

> 'My friends are living and well, Father, and there has been no change at Fermanagh, for better or for worse, replied our old acquaintance, Ellen Abern, who, having landed in Baltimore two months previously, had been seeking, and inquiring without success, for a situation as governess. One or two had offered; her qualiin both cases, and a liberal salary was agreed upon, when the fact of her being a Catholicwhich she took pains to inform them of-put an end to any further negotiations, and she was politely dismissed, after being informed by one lady, that she was a Presbyterian, and by the tions of Rome. Her funds were getting low, and the necessity of finding something to do was urged on her strongly; but how, and where to accomplish her wishes, was more than she could discover, until one morning, on glancing her eye paper, she saw an advertisement which she had that she had now come to take counsel with Fa-

'I have heard of a situation, that I wish to speak with you about, Father.'

Ah, I'm truly pleased to hear it, my child. How did it happen?

'I saw an advertisement in the paper yester. day morning, and immediately after breakfast, Mrs. Haverly went with me to see the gentleman, whose name is Wardell.'

· Hold, my dear child! Have you said War-

'Yes, Father, that is his name.'

Where does he live? The reason that I ask is, that there are two or three persons of

He lives in the old fashioned mansion in Exchange Court.'

The same. He is one of the wealthiest body to be forever watching me, said Therese, merchants in Baltimore, and one who-although view, that man sent two vessel loads of grain a finer instrument. When she progresses a lit- to me, that nothing would suit it so well as those he is considered somewhat eccentric—is without to Ireland last year, at his own cost. He is a tle further, she will require a scale of two hymns that I heard last Sunday evening at Nor would 1, simpleton. That would not do, reproach. He is extremely liberal to the chartany more than your present condition. I wish to ties of all denominations, and especially so toprocure for you one who will be to you a friend wards Catholics. Wby, it was only the other ter greet in his lifetime, or may be, done some Abern. Did you know that this confounded Let us try one of them, dear, said Ellen. The second secon

laughing; but if he escapes the thousands of version by the recipients of his charities and alms, I shall be surprised.

'He must be a singular person, indeed. It is were unsettled; and even becomes violent, then noble qualities, and elevate and sanctify them, Would you adrise me to go there, Father ?'

'How many children has he?'

'Only one—a daughter, some fifteen years old. His mother lives with him.'

'Of course, my dear child, I advise you by all means to go. The circumstance of his mother's living there, and his own age and standing, make it very prudent and suitable for you to go there. What are his terms, and what does he expect bright black eyes. you to do?

· He offers me five hundred dollars per anuum, to teach her all the branches of education that I am mistress of and to superintend whatever studies that he wished me to hold the position of an elder sister to his daughter; that she needed a say, ' to hold an honored place in my household, young lady, and feel perfectly independent and ter's education and training. I know but little of books, and can give you no help, beyond my you carte blanche for, if I find you and Therese getting on together. I wish her to be accustomed from the first to look up to you, and be influenced by you; but that cannot be accomplished all at once, perhaps. It is a mistaken grow up without religious culture.' for the child must not grow up a heathen.

'I do belong, sir, to a Body, whose head is Christ,' said I, looking up with as much determination and firmness in my countenance, as if I expected to hear him the next moment order me to be thrown to the Lions, or at least to begone.

And Irish, too, I judge from your name. 1 knew people of that name once-who. Are you from the North or South?' he asked me, with a very strange troubled look, twisting his sharp city and her peculiar tastes. She found a wildfeatures.

'I am a Roman Catholic, sir.'

now it is finished,' but I was silent, and waited with some currosity to hear what he would de- and sunshine, were solemn and beautiful thoughts cide on, and how he would inform me of it. At last be said:

'Miss Abern, I'm glad that you are a Catholic. My wife was a Spanish woman, and of times felt alraid that she would faint by the way. course a Catholic; and I-though next kin to a heathen-don't want my child to be like me .-Your letters please me, and your manners please me; and you can make my child a Catholic but you musta't talk Irish to her, nor put Irish notions in her head; that is the only thing that I must upon, and it my wishes are not regarded on that point, it will prove the rock on which city. our compact will split. I hate the Irish! he said with venom.

'l am ashamed to say, sir, that I do not speak Irish.' I responded, with an old Magnire flash; and I am very sorry that you should feel hatred towards a people about whom you know nothing. That sunjust; and the Irish are a noble and generous race, however much you have been every new and then to muttered expressions of scandalized by individual cases.'

'That's right, Miss Abern,' he exclaimed, quarrel with me about it. I like your spirit. Of course I do not know anything about your country, how should I? The only restriction for hating it, and is very infirm, or to my daugh-

' And yet,' said Father Weston, who appeared strange, inconsistent being."

day, that he sent two hundred fifty dollars to one a grievous wrong, said Ellen Abern; only thing stands exactly over the spot were I sit to each of our orphan asylums; and when we have one or the other could produce such effects on study over my accounts in the Library, and if there a church to build, his name generally heads the so originally noble a nature. Then he wished were a thousand pigs up here having their tails list with a princely sum. And what is stranger to know if I had any friends on this side the wa- pinched all at once by a thousand schoolboys, it than all, he never enters a church of any kind; ter, upon which I referred him to you, Father, in short, Mr. Wardell is a good, moral, liberal- at which he seemed persectly satisfied, and said, day.' minded Pagan gentleman!' said Father Weston, 'You can come in the morning, Miss Ahern; 'I and I should like you to feel that you are comprayers and Masses, that are offered for his con- ing to the house of a kinsman instead of a stranger's, although you'll see precious little of home. I live at my warehouse, where I am engaged from Monday morning until Saturday night-aye, sometimes on Sundays too-in sending commissions to every part of the earth to rear alters to Mammon. Then he rang the beil, and desired the servant who answered it to request Miss Wardell to come to him. 'I wish you to see Therese,' he said, turning to me .-Very soon she came in, a shy, pale girl, awkward and apparently frightened almost to death, as she stood by her father's side, looking earnestly at me, out of a pair of preternaturally large and

'Here is the lady, Therese,' he said, ' who is to be hereafter your friend and companien. She does not look like an Ogress, does she.'

'I held out my hand, when she came very slowly towards me and merely touched with her cold fingers, but I could see through her dress boddice, how her heart fluttered and trembled, and pitying her, I put my arm about her gently

'We shall be good friends, I trust, Therese.'

'I'll try,' she whispered.

'That is all I ask at present,' I replied, as I rose to come away. 'Now, Father, shall I or shall I not go.'

'Go! Of course you must go. I will see Mr. Wardell, who I know very well, and let bim know that I am your friend and counsellor .-There is no telling what good you may do to that neglected child, who was baptized a Catholic in her infancy, but has been sadly left to

'I feel the responsibility of my charge, and beg your prayers, dear Father, that I may be of the minds and characters of our children, and, assisted by Heaven,' said Ellen Ahern, while a monkeys-take their cue, and the influence of church steeple, and they both knelt to recite 'I wondered what had become of you, Ellen. their teacher, if not gone, is sadly impaired.— it, Ellen Ahern feeling that it had come just at These are some of my notions, young lady, and that moment as a sign of Heavenly approbation will have with a crude, neglected mind, and a the Queen of Heaven, with fervent and tender Excuse me, dear Father Weston,' said the will which, without culture or discipline, is res- devotion for her, that her undertaking might be enough to tell me, if you belong to any religious words with Father Weston, she took leave, and body or sect, or whatever else they are called, went into the Church to visit the Blessed Sacrament, and committed herself and all her acts to the Divine protection of Him-the Lord Saviour -who dwells therein; after which she hastened homewards to write letters to Ulster.

And so it turned out that Ellen Abern, led by a train of what seemed to the human eye, simply natural events, became an inmate of the rich and eccentric merchant's house. By degrees she won the confidence of Therese, and organised a systematic routine of study, suitable to her capaerness of tangled growth, intermingled with rich 'From the North, sir,' I replied, thinking and rare flowers in the young girl's mind, amid which, like snared birds, struggling for freedom of God and Heaven, and discovered daily that the task she had assumed was one which required such constant and patient effort, that she some-She had been there two weeks, without having seen any one except her pupil and the servants, one of whom came every morning with punctillious regularity to the school-room door, with Mr. Wardell's compliments, to inquire how she was-if she had any letters to mail, or if there was anything that he could do for her in the

One morning she was giving Therese her music lesson as usual, in the bleak, cheerless drawing room, when he walked suddenly in, bowed to Ellen Ahero, threw open the window-shatters, and let in a flood of winter sunshine, then sat down to read the newspaper he had brought in with bim. He gave vent impatience, as Therese's unskilful fingers pound. ed away on the tuneless old instrument, making anything but harmony. When the lesson was over he crossed the room, and after informing old drawing-room. Therese that ' she deserved hanging for making I impose upon you is, not to talk on the subject such a noise, asked Ellen Ahern 'if she thought to my mother who, like me, has her own reasons it possible that his daughter could learn music on such an old rattletrap as that.

octaves more.

strange, inconsistent being. Octaves more. Vespe 'It occurred to me that he has had some bit-

couldn't be worse. I can't stand it another

I am sorry that our music disturbs you so. sir, but what is to be done? Therese must go on with her lessons.'

'Music, never disturbs me, Miss Abern. Of me after you do come, for I am but little at course, Therese must go on with her lessons .-As to what's to be done, that is easily answered. Go up to North Eutaw street, and walk into the Piano Manufactory of my excellent old friend. William Knabe, and order hence the handsomest and finest-toned instrument in his ware-rooms .--I don't care what you pay for it. Therese give that one to your washerwoman.'

'Are you in earnest, Mr. Wardell?' Dreadfully in earnest, Miss Abern. Let that thing be got out of this house before tomorrow morning; and, by the way, now that I think of it,' said the eccentric old man, looking around him, 'this is a faded, musty looking room - the furniture is threadbare, and it seems to me that the carpet is worn out. Miss Ahern, you will oblige me extremely if you will select some new things for this place.'

That is quite out of my line, air, and I beg that you will excuse me. It seems to me that it does very well.

' And it seems to me that it don't, young lady. Young folks ought to be surrounded by pleasant associations, bright colors, pictures, flowers, and all that. But I don't know how to act about getting them. What shall I do, Miss Ahern?

Buy them, sir, if you are determined. I suppose there are people who attend to such matters.'

'And see here; I haven't time to potter about after beggars. I have them driven from my warehouse, because I belong to the City Council, and don't like to set a bad example by encouraging paupers: but I want the child there to get into the way of being kind to the poor .-Maybap she may heal some heart that I have wounded; so here, Therese, here is a purse full change which Miss Ahern will teach you how to spend.

'All this for me, papa ?' exclaimed Therese. opening the purse and looking in.

'Not one dime of it. You are to give it

'Oh!' said Therese with a disconsolate air. 'I will take great pleasure in directing Therese

how to invest her funds, sir,' 'Very good. Lose no time in going up to

William Knabes, mind you, I'll have no other, and get the piano. I shall send one of my porters up there to let him know you are coming. By the way are you comfortable here, Miss Ahern? 'Quite so, sir, and am happy to say that my

pupil is docile and obedient.

'That's brave. Good-bye: I shall not see vou again perhaps for a month, but if anything should be wanting, write it on a piece of paper and drop it into the box at my library door .-Therese, your graudmother is so much better you may take Miss Ahern up to see her this afterpoon.

'Yes, papa, but let me tell you before you go away, for you don't know how much delighted I am, and obliged to you,' said Therese, with flushed cheeks. 'I have no time to be kissed. Three of my

vessels sail to day,' he replied, going out.

'That is just the way with pape,' broke out Therese, while tears flushed in her great black eyes, 'sometimes he is like a cross old bear.'

'You should not say so, my dear, when all of the thoughts that he can spare from his business are devoted to your comfort and improvement,2 said Ellen, gravely: winding her arm gently about Therese as they went up stairs together to put on their hats and shawls to go out.

CHAPTER XIII .- HOW THEY LIVED AT MR. WARDELL'S.

A fine-toned rosewood plano was selected by Elien Ahern and her pupil, which in the course of the afternoon was sent home. Ellen was not there when it came, and Therese, with a natural genius for music, without much proficiency in it as a science, lingered beside it, touching the ivory keys, and running her fingers over them, enchanted with the rare, sweet tones she evoked, until twilight stole in, and darkened the quaint

'Therese, are you there ?' said Ellen Anera -who had just come in -as she stood on the

threshold of the drawidg-room door.
Yes. I cannot bear to go away. Come It will answer very well, sir, while she is here, Miss Abern, and listen bow solemn and learning the rudiments of music; but I doubt if sweet it sounds !' said Therese; touching an ocquite diverted by Ellen's account of the inter- she will take as much pleasure in it, as it she had tave at each extremity of the scale. It, seems Vespers, when I went with you to the Cathe-

Succession members, of man of dome some forms. The property of the property of

"我们的一个人,我们就是不是一个人,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们

Ahern, as she sat down and began to play the are decaying trade and commerce, are at a stand, accompaniment to Oh Holy Mother, to which her voice inexpressibly sweet and strong, added ats soul touching tones. The child stood breathless, and, unconscious to herself, folded her hands together, while tears filled her eyes and flowed silently over ther cheeks. She had never telt thus before, nor could she understand the mingled rapture and pathos of her emotions, which were at the same time glad and solemu. She was only thankful that it was dark in the room, that Miss Ahern could not see how very childish she was. She did not understand that the natural religion indwelling with her, had been reached through her love for music, and stirred to its very depths, until it throbbed and responded to the aweet, solemn, reverent sounds.

'To-morrow I will play you a waltz, or shall I now, Therese ?' said Ellen when she had finished. Not now, if you please, Miss Abern,' replied. Therese, stealthily wiping her eyes. Will you come with me to see grandmamma, she has sent

Yes. I am sorry to have kept her waiting. I have been to see an old friend of mine who is staying at Mrs. Haverly's, and is very discontented at being separated from me.'

Is he your father, Miss Ahern?

for us ??

'No? replied Ellen, with a light hearted laugh, which was quickly followed by a sigh. 'The old friend I allude to is a dog, whom you shall go with me one of these days to visit. He has known me, and attached himself to me ever since I was born.

That is a strange sort of friendship; but come this way, Miss Ahern. Grandmamma's room is in the back building. She could not bear the front of the house, the noises from the street disturbed her so much, and she had her things all moved over here one day, said Therese | thing in that way in spinning, knitting, and weaving; turning into a passage that led to the back of the house. She stopped at a closed door, and tapped gently on it.

'Who's there?' responded a shrill voice srom within

'It is me, grandmamma, and Miss Ahern.'

'Come in then, and shut the door after you,' and Therese, followed by Ellen Abern, walked in. Almost surrounded by a Chinese screen, an and obliged in Jesus Christ, old woman nearly eighty years of age, reclined in a large easy chair, covered with white dimity. Her hair was as white as a snow drift, and was rolled back over a cushion, which was surmounted by a high crowned lace cap, tied with black ribbon. Her eyes, large and sunken, were of a dusky gray, with a ghostly stare about them that made Ellen Ahern shrink back. She was wrapped in a dark chintz dressing gown, and grasped on which she seemed to lean to steady herself, most imperceptible quivering of every member of her body. A bright fire was burning in the grate, and a small astral lamp suspended from the ceiling, hung near her. Altogether, this room with its quaint, time-blackened furniture, its white dimity draperies, and soft, pleasant light, was decidedly the most cheerful, home-looking spot that Ellen Aliern had seen since she left home. The aged dame looked keenly and steadily at them as they approached her, as if she desired to forestall by her scrutiny, any after impression! that the voice and words of the stranger might produce on her.

'This is Miss Abern, grandmamma,' said Therese, kissing her withered cheek, which caress she suffered but did not return.

Sit here where I can see you, Miss Ahern. I hope you are well,' she said, extending the tip: of her thin, claw like fingers to Ellen Ahern.

'I am glad to find you better, Mrs. Wardell,' observed Ellen, in her soft, gentle tones, after she had arranged her chair as directed.

Well, I am better, he's what is that to you?'

she asked with sudden qu. aess. 'I am always glad, Muc when those who have been suffering are relieved, and I cannot help hoping that if it is God's will, they may

continue comfortable, especially if they are old Yes, yes, I am very old. But you see, I never torget anything. If I could forget things, I should get well, you understand. Are you the

governess? I am endeavoring to fulfill that important office, and I hope, with God's help, I shall do it

faithfully. God's help! What makes you talk so much about God? Who are you? she cried out in a startled manner.

Grandmamma, dear grandmamma!' said Therese, as she ran forward, placed her arm around her, and drew the trembling head to her five minutes, when she became suddenly calm. (To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

We learn from the Dublin Evening Post that his Eminence Cardinal Cullen will leave Ireland for Rome, it is expected, on or about the 15th of June, to be present at the celebration in the Eternal City of the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom SS. Peter and Paul on the 29th of June; and on the following week will take place the Beatification of the Japanese Martyrs. CARDINAL CULLEN ON FEMILIEM. - Cardinal Culien.

in a pasteral on the devotions peculiar to the month of May, read in the churches and chapels of the diocese of Dublin alluding to Fenianism says: - 'Rev. brethern, I beg of you to use your influence to banish every remnant of Ferianism from your respective parishes. Those who took part in that unhappy system must now see that, whilst they rejected all friendly advice, they put their lives at the mercy of spies and informers, the most wicked and degraded class of human beings. Exhort all who have been led astray, and who have incurred the consures of the church by joining a secret organisation, to retrace their steps, to seek for absolution for their strangressions, and to determine to shun for the future fits people have emigrated : our towns and villages ness and liberality. Of course it would be most desi-

ruin and desolation are spreading on every side. Can such a state of things be amended by human wisdom, or are our rulers able to encounter such difficulties? The Scripture, says, 'Do not put your trust in princes, in the children of men, in whom there is no salvation.' But dearly beloved, let us put great confidence in God and humbly invoke His protection. Let us recommend our country and ourselves to the powerful intercession of the Blessed Mother of God, and our hopes will not be frustrated

THE POOR IN CONNEMARA.

(To the Editor of the Weekly Register.) Sir,-I earnestly beg leave to solicit of your charity that you will kindly take up the cause of our poor suffering people, and lay it before your many charitable readers. Their generosity has often before allayed the pangs of hunger in many poor children of want: they will not now be indifferent to the misery and distress which exists around us in such fearful reality.

To many, I am sure, the recital of these scenes of distress must seem rather as an exaggeration than a simple statement of the reality, so hard is it to realise misery so intense unless present. But one day's daily life amongst the poor as ours is spent would show but too truly in its sad reality that our poor people are actually in a starving state. There are to-day whole families around us who have not one morsel of food, and the look of misery and wretchedness which everywhere prevails is depressing and heartrending in the extreme. We commonly hear the poor say, 'Oh, it is a fine thing to have even one meal a day,' and that poor wretched meel is no more than an insufficient portion of Indian meal food .-One poor woman told us with great simplicity that 'She knew she should die of want this year.' And I have heard that one case of death from starvation has actually occurred; the wonder is that life does not sooner give way under the pressure of so much want. Provisions have almost doubled in price during the year, and the poor families who contrived to live on the precarious labor of the hand are now reduced to the common lot of misery, for the earning of an occasional shilling or tenpence cannot save a family from destitution. We are anxious to give employment to the female poor, and are doing somebut here, too, our want of funds prevents the good we might do, when encouragement brings on our weaving work to be a means of useful employment to our poor orphans and extern poor.

I earnestly pray you, deer sir, to advocate the cause of our poor people. Oh! would that it were known far and near, then, I know, aid would come; for who could refuse an alms when destitution presses so heavily on the poor of this remote friendless district,—I remain, dear sir, yours very faithfully

AMELIA WHITE Superioress. Convent of Mercy, Olifden, Connemara, Ireland, May 7, 1867.

> THE POOR IN GALWAY. To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,-Permit me, through the medium of your

columns, to warn the Executive, and especially the administrators of the laws for the relief of the poor, that in portions of this locality distress is at this very moment existing in some of its most lain one hand a gold headed cane, or rather a staff mentable phases. I trust neither you nor the powers that be' will consider me presumptuous or officious if I respectfully place before you and them a few for, from her head to her feet, there was an al- facts which should be known to those in authority, and which goes to prove that our poor people are likely again to be sorely tried if the laws designed for the relief of the necessitous be not humanely and liberally administered by those on whom the duties -the serious and responsible duties - of 'guardians of the poor' have been imposed. Let me, then inform you that those who reside in Kilanan (which is situated between the towns of Oughterard and Moycullen, on the south shore of Lough Corrib) are in a most deplorable condition. Of the families in my spiritual charge, there are at least 150 in want, many of whom must die of starvation unless they get relief by being permitted to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows or be supported otherwise. I would prefer work to almsgiving, the people would prefer earning to receiving even State charity. The cabias in which these people live are such as I would be ashamed otshow any stranger. An American would think it an inhuman act to shelter even his hogs in such. On the opposite shore, the Head- disendow the State Church, and (having due regard forth district, the poor are suffering, and will suffer to existing vested interests) to appropriate the reveterrible before the end of the summer, from want; but they are better housed. On neither side is there employment of any sort for the people, who would most willingly work if they could get it. Provisions are sold at present at famine prices -8d. per stone for potatoes, and over £13 per ton for Indian meal. Yesterday I visited a poor man, named Mathias Murray; he lives near the Ferry of Knock. He has a wife and four children. Himself and two children looked badly-the other two were not like human beings. They had the same faces, the same emaciated appearance with which I was unfortunately too familiar in the years '47, '48 and ' 49, when State political economists conspired to destroy the innocent and helpless children of Ireland, to pander to, and enrich a few English meal mongers. One of those children was in his mother's arms, clasping and clinging to her breast and haping 'mother, bread.' The mother, strange to say, looked well, but those familiar with famine times will remember this characteristic, and the picture of an Irishwoman, such as a Pagan or even an official, if he witnessed the scene, would not but be moved at and cry shame upon the system whose laws permit such a state of society. The father told me, He was four days and four nights living on one hen, which he had killed on Sanday night, and two shillings' worth of food which he got from a chariable person, but he was at that moment without food, or any hope of such. He had three acres of land; he put down a little seed potatoes. bosom, 'be quiet now, that's a dear.' And and a little seed onts now; he could do no more, there she leaned against the fragile child, her white head shaking and jerking about for full Monday, to call on the relieving officer (who why or wherfore I cannot say-does not live in the town of Headford) and told him his pitiable condition. The relieving officer took down his name--a 'relief' usually conceded - and told him to go home - an advice generally vouchsafed-and that he would bring his case before the board of guardians-a duty sometimes performed. Murra; obeyed, and returning home - home is a misnomer - he crept six miles back, and thus obtained the 'relief' of an advice and a premise. This man had to travel 12 miles with hunger—and that, too, sharp and pinching—gnawing his very vitals. Where are our humane Poor-laws - laws for the 'relief' of the Poor? Where are our relieving officers?-where our Poor-law guar-

dians? Is the whole system 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare ?' P. CONWAY, P.P. DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND - Once more a cry of distress comes from the West. On this occasion it is neither indistinct nor equivocal. It has already reached the House of Commons, and the Obief Secretary has promised consideration. But the letter which we publish from the Rev. Peter Conway shows that the matter is outside the domain of consideration., and that immediate and liberal relief is now wanted - wanted in various districts of the West. It is wanted, pressingly wanted, in Kellanan, in Headford, and Olifden, in Boffia. In fact all Connemeravis once more threatened with sad falling state of our country. The people are It it is to prevent those inevitable consequences of

reable if some means of employment freed from the demoralisation of the public works of the famine years were devised, by which honest industry would let nothing prevent them receiving efficient and prompt relief. - Freeman's Journal.

DISTRESS IN PARTS OF THIS COUSTRY .- The question put by our County Member, Mr. Gregory, on Tuesday, in the House, to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Nass, confirms the statement received by us from a correspondent in Oughterard of the great distress which either exists, or threatens to exist, in that town. The writer assures us that there is a great scarcity of provisions both for man and beast. He apprehends death by starvation before the end of many weeks, and says that, already some cattle have died for want of food. In a short time, he says, there will not be a young person-male or female, in the district. Nor does no blame them for emigrating, as at home there is no hope for their future, owing to the oppressive conduct of the landlords. The shopkeepers will be without customers. and must become insolvent. The same is the sad s ory in all parts of this county. Our own town and rural districts are much in the same deplorable condition And as for Mayo, it is one scene of wretchedness and distress. The few officials and a few of the gentry are the only safe persons. - Connaught

DISENDOWMENT OF THE STATE CHURCH NATIONAL Association .- It is with great pleasure we place before our readers the following admirable form of petition against the ecclesiastical grievance, which the National Association adopted at their meeting on the 23rd April. The document not only gives terse and clear expression to the salient features of that gigantic wrong, but it also prays for the only feasible mode of redress; namely, the disendowment of the State Church and the secularisation of her revenues, advocated at a former period by the great Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and urged in our own day by the venerated Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Cloyne and Ross, Mr. Daunt, Sir J. Gray. and in fact we might add by the whole Catholic body of Ireland and the body of Liberal Protestants; for the exceptions, although individually most worthy of respect are numerically insignificant. We earnestly urge all our friends to promote the extensive signing of this excellent petition as soon as copies reach the parishes :-

The Very Rev. B. Verdon proposed the following form of petition for the Stale Church Disendowment. Mr. E. Macready having seconded it, it was adopted : To the Commons of Great Britain and Iraland in

Parliament Assembled. The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of—, in the county of— Sheweth-That Ireland is the only country in the world in which the whole ecclesiastical State revenues of the nation are monopolised by the religious teachers of a small minority. That such an appropriation is in itself so absurd and unjust that the bare statement of the fact is, we submit, sufficient for its condemnation in the opinion of all men who have not a personal or party interest in its continuance. The injustice is, in our case, aggravated by the circumstance that the ecclesiastical revenues now applied to the support of the Protestant Church were originally founded by our Catholic predecessors for the endowment of their own Church.

That the present endowment of Protestant clergy in Ireland is not only an injustice but a gross insult to the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, and as such is calculated to create and perpetuate mutual animosities between the party who profit by the insulting injustice and the party who suffer from it. The Scotch, or French, or English people, or the people of any country sufficiently strong to assert their rights, would not suffer the infliction of a State Church epposed to the religious convictions of the national majority. We know not why Ireland should be in this respect an unhappy exception to all other countries, and compelled to submit to a gross and glaring wrong, which no other nation would en-

We seek not any restoration of the ecclesiastical revenues to the Oatholic Church. We have hitherto supported, and will cheerfully continue to support our own church by our voluntary contributions .--But acutely feeling the mault, and the monstrous pecuniary fraud which the present malversation of the Irish ecclesiastical state property inflicts upon our country, we earnestly pray your honorable house to nues thereof to such secular purposes of public utility to the frish people as to your wisdom shall

seem advisable. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE IREH PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT. - Why should it be allowed to exist? It is doubtless incumbent on those who alvocate a change to have their plan ready. Many plans have been proposed and fully discussed in these columns, but no plan can be satisfactory that does not apply the funds to religious uses and make them in some manner beneficial to those for whose benefit they were orginally destined, namely, the Irish Catsolic people. The clergy, it is said have refused to accept a State endowment. They have done so. It has been offered them and they bave refused it, but they have not refused that which has never been offered them a proportional share of the Church temporalities. This would be not a State endowment, but rather a restitution .-It would benefit the peasantry by relieving them of the support of their clergy. It would place the latter in a postion of independence without diminishing their legitimate influence over their flocks.

It is doubtless a discouraging circumstance that apathy on this subject can even be alleged. If there be one thing more than another calculated to cool the ardour of a champion or to damp the energies of an advocate, it is to find the clent himself indifferent to his access, and unthankful for your exertions. But we are sure that this is not the case with Ireland. We cannot and will not believe that Ireland loves the Protestant Establishment, although we are quite ready to credit the statement that the Protestant clergy are, in very numerous instances, most estimable members of society—charitable, kind, and benevolent to their poor Catholic neighbours. We can well believe in the private worth of these gentlemen as individuals when we see some of their number, without any theological bias, actually siding with the Uatholics on disputed points of Church his. tory, denouncing proselytism, exposing the machinations of the soupers, and deprecating the attacks which in social life are continually levelled against point. It is undeniable that the appearance of indifference does weaken the hands of those who advocate her cause. The Ex-Chancellor of the Scotch member :olerate the endowment of Episcopacy in Scotland in the way that it is endowed in Ireland?' The answer, of course, is that, as a matter of fact, Irishmen do tolerate it, and that there is no disputing about tastes. But did Scotland gain the redress of her grievances by constitutional agitation, by Parliamentary action, by appeals to the justice and kindness of England? We think not. Scotland obtained redress by the way of armed resistance, by the dethroning of two kings, and the beheading of one of them. In a word. "Scotland got justice because she was able—not exactly to take it at the sword's

Why, the , did not Ireland do as Scotland did,

because unlike Scotland, she has been unable to ally berself with a revolutionary party in England. was by such an alliance that Scotland wrung tardy be upheld and saved from humilation of public cha-rity. Let work be got for the people if possible—but at its material point, for where is the revolutionory party in the England of to day? What allies have the Fenians amongst Englishmen? We, therefore, think the allusion to Scotland inopportune and illomened at a time when, as Sir John Gray said, 'two revolu ionary movements have just exploded in Ireland, and when at this very momen: all the paraphernalia of State prosecutious are displayed; when the hangman's rope and the headsman's are are being called into requisition, and the bodies of two unfortanate men are to be divided into quarters to be disposed of according to her Majesty's pleasure.' How often, alse, were such sights seen in Scotland during the struggle against Episcopacy? It is sorely unadvisable to suggest the connection, in the way of properity and contentment' which, as Mr. Lamont remarked, Scotland now happily enjoys. - Weekly Register.

THE IREH CHURCH QUESTION .- The Pall Mall Gazette has the following precis of opinions from the papers of Wednesday respecting the Irish Church question. The Times deems it unnecessary to waste argument on the unresisting feebleness of such pleadings as those of the Irish Attorney General on behalf of the Iriah Church. Mr. Gladstone's speech is a proof that the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed. If, as seems now likely, the question of Parliamentary Reform be finally settled in this present year, any Government that may be in power will do well to institute inquiries as to the best means of reconciling the rights of proparty with the demands of instice and common sense in the matter of the Irish Church. What may be the ultimate disposition of the funds is a question that does not concern us now. Such difficulties always appear insurmountable at first and vanish when they are boldly approached. When the time comes they can and will be overcome.

The Telegraph remarks that one of the most powerful aids to Torgism in a free State is the fact when a political evil is old, complicated, and great, it has also the tendency to degenerate into what languid politicians call a bore. In ordinary life, no man with any precensions to honest feeling would have the face to say, 'My debts are so great and of such old standing, that I must refuse to pay them.' Yet in politics the plea is often unblushingly put forth. This is in fact the only plea for the monstrous iniquity of the Irish Establishment. So long as that grievance exists, we must expect Roman Catholic disaffection.

The Daily News declares that the real confiscation consists in the diversion of revenues which belong to the Irish reople, and ough: to be employed for their benefit, to the purposes of a small and half-foreign Church. Lord Naas contended that the Irish Establishment has nothing to do with Irish discontent, inasmuch as the Fenians avowedly care little or no. thing about it. Are we to legislate under Fenian tutorehip; to abolish all that they disapprove, and to retain only what they will tolerate? The state of Irish sentiment is the result of the action and reaction of an infinite number of causes, some of them separately untraceable. To decline to deal with any of them because its removal will only tend gradually to abate what is wrong, and not wholly and suddenly to extinguish it, is to mistake the causes of social disease and conditions of social progress

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION .- We were quite aware

that the Government measure for facilitating the

improvement of land in Ireland was not likely to set-

tle the vexed question with which it deals in so

timid and hesitating a manner. But we must confess

that we were not prepared for the statement of Mr.

Chatterton, that it is not even intended to settle it.

Although we give the hon, and learned gentleman

every credit for the candour of his declaration, we can conceive nothing more damaging to the Administration which he represents. It is a confession of incompetency on the part of the Government; and it is something much worse. It convicts them of exciting hopes which they do not intend to realize, and of disturbing the existing relations between landlord and tenant without being prepared to re settle them on a new basis. !t affords . complete justification for the assertion that their bill is a mere party or political manœuvre; a measure introduced without faith in its efficacy, and without any expectation that it will do more than tile over a temporary and assist them in prolonging their lease difficulty, of power. We do not concur in the arguments of those who like Mr. Lowe and Mr. Sandford, contend that the best thing to do is to leave Ireland alone, and to allow things, as it is said, 'to settle themselves' But we can quite conceive that such visws may be held by men of capacity, who have brought themselves to believe that the relations which subsist in England between the proprietors and the cultivators of the soil are the perfection of wisdom and that it is desirable to maintain their form, if not their substance, in the sister country without regard to the different circumstances of the two islands, and without reference to the cost or the consequences of working out the theories on which they are based. But what we cannot understand is, how any men who are charged with the responsibilities of government can bring themselves to think that it is a statesmanlike course to touch a grave social question, like that of the Irish land tenure without at least believing that the measure they propose is likely to set agitation at rest. It is clear that anything which raises but which does not settle such a question, must add to the difficulties which surround it, and tend to keep alive that irritation which it is on every account desirable to remove. Even if the intrinsic merits of the bill we are not referring to were far more considerable than they are, it would in this way operate mischievously rather than beneficially, and would be fairly liable to condemnation, as a measure, by the confession of its authors, inadequate to the exigencies of the case. The Attorney-General for Ireland is indeed of opinion that if it be passed into a law, the promoters of the existing agitation on the subject will find their occupation gone, because their demands must then recoive themselves into the plain and naked proposition that the property in the land should be transferred from the landlord to the tenant. But no one can indulge in any expectation of the king without entirely ignoring the real source of the discontent which prevails in Ireland. The notion that the cultivator of the soil has a right to some security for his holding may or may not have a communistic taint; but it is deeply rooted in the Irish Oatholics. We could wish indeed that Ireland would mind, and it will certainly not be eradicated by make her real sentiments heard unmistakeably on the enabling tenants to borrow from the imperial treasury money which in most cases they do not want, for the improvement of farms out of which they may be turned next day. Indeed, the present hill offers tho Exchequer probably meant to courtey between Mr. agitation. Imperfect, niggardly, and ittueous as the referred to the parallel case af Scotland. Mr. agitation. Imperfect, niggardly, and ittueous as the Gladstone said:—"If there be any Scotch member its provisions, they are pulpably at variance with the same of the same to him a question, would any the amendment hoved by Lord Nass to Mr. Obtobes-Exchequer probably mean: to convey a side hint when most direct encouragement to the continuance of ter Fortescue's measure of last year; for while they grant to tenants in certain cases compensation for improvements made without the couseut of the laud. lord the noble lord then asked the House to affirm the principle ' that compensation should be secured in respect of those improvements only which are made with the consent of the landlord.' A much slower witted people than the Irish might draw the conclusion that if the transition from the Opposition to the Treasury Bench has in one twelvementh salithose secretive which are so, which are It is at the root of the chronic disaffections of Ireland exorbitant or revolutionary demand. They do not

channel. Sooner or later we shall have to make a deliberate choice between the tranquility and the unity of the empire and the maintenance of the extreme rights of Irish landlords. A Celtic race will never submit contentedly to be mere tenants-at-will on their native soil; nor do we believe that if they have complete security for any monty or labour expended in improvements, Irish tenants will ever be satisfied as long as they know that they are at any moment liable to eviction. Their ferms are to them more than the mere means of livelihood. Their feelings, associations, and habits centre in their holdings, and whether reasonably or unreasonably, they feel that a wrong is done to them when they are ejected at the caprice of their proprietor. That is a feeling in which an Irish Parliament would at once defor if Ireland were an independent country; and it is one which we shall have to take into our most serious aousideration, unless we are prepared to cause and effect, between those struggles and the renounce the hope of ever rendering the Union a reality. We do not propose now to enter into this large subject. It is unquestionably full of difficulty, and and that difficulty is not likely to be diminished so long as the landlords persist in refusing leases to their tenants in order to retain political influenceover them. If the proprietors were wise they would gradually introduce a system of leases; if they do not, they may force Parliament to adopt some measures which, under the name of 'encouragement,' will amount to something very like compulsion. It is certain that a reformed Parliament will not permanetly subordinate the interests of the empire to the maintenance of the frish landlords' right to do what they will with their own. If, however, we had previously entertained any expectation that those gentlemen might be led to adopt a reosonable view of their position, we should have been compelled to abandon the idea by the debate of the other evening Limited as is the scope of the Government Bill, it was vehemently opposed by one Conservative member after another, as an invasion of the sacred rights of property; and in deference to their denunciations the Attorney General announced that he should not insist on the provision which entitles the tenant to compensation for improvements in the land, although made without the consent of the landlord. If that beomitted, the measure will not contain even the semblance of a concession to the demands of the Irish people; it can only be regarded on the other side of the Channel as a proof that the proprietorial class will yield nothing to argument or to considerations of public expediency; and it must therefore operate in the most direct manner as an incentive to renewed agitation. The discussion which took place on Monday even-

ing only tended to confirm our previous opinion that for all practical purposes the bill will, in any case, be little better than a dead letter. It is just possible that if the Irish tenants held large forms, and were men accustomed to complicated transactions, they might think it worth their while, and might be able, to fulfil all the formalities requisite to enable them to make their improvements a charge on the land. But it is difficult to believe that a mere peasant farmer, cultivating fifteen or twenty acres of land will be able to take advantage of a system which involvesappeals Commissioners, notices to landlords, and elaborate inquiries into the value of every improvement before it is made, or, at any rate, before it is allowed to be charged upon the land. The measure of the late Government was self-acting, and so far as it went it would undoubtledly have done good. Under that bill, the tenant might make what improvements he pleased, and on leaving or being turned out of his farm he would be entitled to receive as compensation the increased value which he had given. to is holding. Whatever he did, he did, in one sense, at his own risk -that is, if he expended his money or his labour wastefully, he would not be entitled to any return for it. But, on the other hand, it was not proposed to place him in a position of antagonism to his landlord, or to bring them into direct collision as must be the case in Lord Naas's. hill. Can it be doubted that if the tenant states his intention to make any improvement of which the landlord or his agent does no: approve, a notice to quit will immediately follow; and it is not clear that the fear of this will, in a vast number of cases, prevent the tenant from improving at all? Nor is that ail. So long as the tenant tolds merely at will, he can have no real security hat he will reap the advantage of his outlay, since the landlord may increase his rent to an extent at least equal to the sum charged upon the farm by way of compensation for improvements. The position of the tenant class will continue, as it is now, one of absolute dependence upon the proprietors; and the only result of this bill, so far as we can see, will be to increase the feeling of distrust which now exists between them, and to afford additional causes of irritating controversy. In the case of leaseholders it will, no doubt, to some extent operate beneficially, because they will neither be afraid to give their landlord notice that they are about to improve, nor will they be under any apprebension lest their rents should be raised. Eut, unfortunately, this is a very small class; and it is moreover, exactly that for which it is not necessary to legislate at all. For the mass of the tenant-far-mers of Ireland it will do nothing whatever; and, so far as they go, it is only valuable inasmuch as it amounts to a concession on the part of a Tory Government that the rights of the landlords must give way to the interests of the nation. It will be for statesman of a more liberal type to turn that concession to practical account; nor can we doubt that will be done when the condition of Ireland vecomes the prominent question of the day, as it must do so soon as we have settled that of Parliamentary Reform - London Review.

THE TENANT RIGHT BILL -If its departure from the principles formerly maintained by its authors were all that could be brought forward against the Bill, the opposition to it would not be formidable.-Inconsistency is but a venial sin among politicians; while the increased means of information, and the increased sense of responsibility, which naturally accompany accession to office, are sufficient to account for a modification of Conservative opinion on the wants of Ireland. In the matter of the land question, Lord Derby and his col'eagues have gone far enough to alienate the sympathies of some among their friends, but they have stopped short of those concessions which are needed to win the support of their opponents. In the debate of last Monday the provisions of the Bill were not discussed in detail; out the Irish Liberal members who supported Mr. Gregory's amendment gave their united testimony to the uselessness of any enactment which does not confer on the tenant a reasonable security of tenure. It is a mistake to suppose that poverty constitutes the main grievance in the position of the Irish farmer at this moment. The Celtic peasant is everywhere accustomed to live hardly, and to hoard diligently; and the £17,000,000 which the Irish tenants-at-will are said to keep in various banks need only be spent on their several holdings to effect a radical change in the aspect of Irish agriculture. As the law now stands, however, the money that lies useless at the bank is the tenant's own; the money that he lays out on the soil may, at any moment, become his landlord's. It is not surprising that he prefers a mode of investment which secures the principal at the sacrifice of the interest to a mode which gives him the interest at the risk of the principal. Government, however, have assumed that the first requisite in the settlement of the Land question must be to provide improving tenants with the money with which to improve. In so doing they have elevated a subsidiary, though by no means an unimportant element of the subject to a position of undue promis nence. And they have done this at the expense of tre element which is really of greatest moment in the matter. Politicians who hak for some legislative encouragement of leages in Ireland are making no still flying from the land, and nearly three millions distress that the Government should act with prompt. and gain justice in the same way? Ireland has at | and it will continue to trouble us so long as there are | so far seek to interfere with freedom of contract, or tempted it, but she has failed again and again, any Irishmen left on the other side of St. George's to prevent landlords and tenants from making as

But in the event of their omitting to make any terms at all, the law is forced to step in with an interpretation of their eilence; and whether it declares that a tenancy about which no stipulations have been entered into shall be determined at a moment's notice, or that it shall run on for a specified number of years the principle is essentially the same. The community leaves to its members the right of settling their own affairs at their own pleasure. It is no hardship that when its members choose to throw upon the community the responsibility of settling their affairs for them, it should do so in whatever manner it thinks most conducive to the public welfore - The Chronicle.

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THE HOME FOR INFORMERS .- Last week we discussed the 'Fruits of Fenianism;' but there is one fruit of that tree so peculiar and of such a distinct and special character as to claim a separate treatment. The misery that the late outbreak has brought upon ireland no one can yet know, for seeds of misery and unhappiness have been sown that have not yet borne fruit; but we know pretty well how much of shame and dishonor it has brought upon our country. The madness and hopelessness of this enterprise involved no dishonor upon those who entered into it; many of them half saw its hopelessness and yet, devoted to their country, rushed forward to the fight, willing and ready to die for the slightest shadow of hope for new liberation. Nay more than this, many entered into the movement with almost the certainty of a fate far different from death on the field of battle before their eyes. They say but little chance of success, but for that one chance, for that one hope of liberty for Ireland, they were will ng to sacrifice their own liberty and to brave the felon's fate. There were among them high-minded, noble souls mistaken and misguided though they were; but there were amongst them, too, villains of the deepest dye, who have brought shame and dishonor upon the land of their birth. There is in the City of Dublin an establishment designated as the Denot for Crown Witnesses;' and in this 'home' are sheltered the informers who are to swear away the lives and liberties of their fellow-countrymen. ' fruit' of Fenianism is the bitterest fruit of all, and no Irishman can think of it or bear of it without feeling that such men bring dishonor and shame upon the country. Many of them were leaders in the conspir cy, and had induced those against whom they have now turned to join in it. By their false and specious promises, by their assurances of help from America, they deceived and led on their unfortunate victims, and now, in the day of danger, they have turned upon their dupes, and betrayed others to secure their own safety. The Commissioners will have enough to do in receiving so many false and true oaths, and the police will have to perform the glorious and noble duty of defending the informers as they pass from their 'home' to the Court of what is termed 'justice' They will form a 'guard of honor' around the illustrious general, and lieutenants, and drapers, who came to Ireland pretending to fight, and are now ready to give up others unto death, in order to get away from the country safe back to their homes in America. We took the measure of these men from the very beginning; and we have all along maintained that their object was not the liberation of Ireland, but their own personal aggrandizement. The hero of Richmond Bridewell did not even appear during the recent struggle, and there are various reports as to his habitation and occupation during that time. Some maintain that he was living a life of pleasure, with companions of very doubtful character, at New York, whilst other reports stated that he was luxuriating in Paris. Wherever he may have been we care not so long as he was not in ·Ireland; for if we may judge of him by his late conduct, we should come to the conclusion that he, too would have joined the army of informers. For he has shown that he cares only for himself, and an informer is the incarnation of selfishness. He cares not for his country or his friends ;- he cares only for himself, and to screen himself he is ready to sacrifice to save or free Catholic children from the clutches home and country, religion and friends. His honor he cannot sacrifice, for he has none to offer up. Such are the men who have first striven to ruin Ireland, and who now dishonor it. They are the last and worst fruit of Fenianism .-- London Universe.

Mcllvaine and other Fenians have been sentenced to be hanged. A Fenian riot occurred in Killarney. Thirteen

policemen were mobbed, and several seriously hurt by stones The police reinforcements and the military subsided the demonstration.

FRHIANISM IN IRREAND. - The Doi of the London Times says that the prisoners still remaining to be tried before the special Commission there, consist only of the miserable dapes who went out in obedience to their foolish vows, and were picked up frost bi ten on the mountains. They will be tried under the White Boy Act; any prosecution for treason against such miserable wretches being

London, 27th May -The question whether the death sentences of the Fenian convicts shall be carried out or not engrosses public attention. The press of England and Ireland generally urge that the seateness be commuted to imprisonment for life.

A despatch from Dublin states that the jury have brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner O Brien, but coupled with a recommendation to mercy.

It is said that the American minister, Mr. Adams. will enterpose his good offices to save the prisoner McClure from the scaffold. Dublin has been visited with a new disease. The

first case occurred in March last year three others followed in the course of the next month, and during the present year twenty more have been recorded .-In each case the attack was fatal. The symptoms include sudden prostration, and discoloration of the skin almost to black or purple. The duration of the disease, from seizure to death, has varied from seven to ninety hours. It is thought the disease may be related to carebro-spinal meningitis, which was epidemic in Ireland in 1846. A young nobleman, two medical students, and three soldiers, are numbered among its victims. They were all living under healthy conditions. No second case occurred on the site of the first.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In a letter to a friend from Father Belaney, he eays: - Hostility to the Faith, to the Pope, to the Church, and to 'Popery,' are one and all the same thing 'Hostility to Rome,' usually includes them thing 'Hostility to Rome,' usually included all. Protestantism - all Protestantism which is hostile genuine, makes it a duty and a virtue to be hostile to Rome. A Protestant bishop of my acquaintance once said to me 'I consider any man who ceases to hate Rome to be in a dangerous state. It is the only security against Rome to keep the mind pre occupied with hatred towards her. When once that hatred is gone, there is no longer a moral certainty that the individual will not become a Catholic.'-There is, experience of late has shown, much truth in this. Nothing so effectually stops the way into the Catholic Church in England as the accounts which are constantly put forth through the Press, of the wickedness, ignorance or in clerance of Rome, which are the real fuel of hatred. It might be thought that, in these times when so many strangers visit Rome, the demand for such food would diminish, and lead to a diminution in the supply. But this does not appear to be the case. No doubt many of those who come to Rome now cease to be exporters, as fermerly all were wont to be, of the slanuers and calumnies manufactured in Rome by bad people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications, and full extent beyond her years. She has none of a child's rival people for the English Protestant mind * * * This does not look like exhaustion. A very large of the Conspirator of the Protestant bishop what took place at the trials of the Fedian prisoners, little woman, as might be expected, is grave and sad doll extent market. Still, regarding this objects, ramifications of the flow of the flow of the fed of the rope of the Protestant mind * * * This does not look like exhaustion. A very large of the Protestant bishop what took place at the trials of the Fedian prisoners, little woman, as might be expected, is grave and sad their fields in the regarding the protestant market. Still, regarding the regarding the regarding the regarding the regarding the regarding the ders and calumnies manufactured in Rome by bad

Felween themselves, whatever terms they think fit, that the sight of Rome or their audience with the which he thought information was needed. It was which she was born. She has never so much as in those pleasant and serene abodes, under that still, Pope had damaged their own faith, or impared that salutary hatred of Rome which is essential to the life of Protestantism. But so much has been said on this subject by Dr. Newman, in his lectures on 'The Protestant Tradition against Cathelicism,' and said in a way so eminently conclusive, that anything an individual like me can say has, to all who have read or heard those incomparable treatises, been wholly anticipated. Euclids elements are not more the foundation of mathematical science, or Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations' the basis of modern political economy, than Dr. Newman's lectures on 'The Protestant Tradition against Catholicism' are the foundation of all that can ever be said theoretically on that subject. Others may add facts and illustrations, and fill up the outline; but while that course of lec-tures remain in print, the causes and reasons of Englishmen's hostility to the Catholic Church, in itself so extraordinary, are, as a great moral phenomenon, completely accounted for. The great problem, or rather the series of problems which they constituted, has received its colution at the hands of a master. who has many imitators and followers, but no equals in the Catholic communion he has joined, as he had none in the communion he left, in the country which produced him.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON CRIME AND EDUCA-TION .-- The Right Reverend Dr. Goss Bishop of the diocese, attended, in the course of his visitation, last Sunday at St. James' Church, March lane. At the request of his lordship Low Mass only was colebrated, in order that the congregation might not be detained beyond the usual hour. His lordship spoke at considerable length upon matters relative to the parish his discourse being also appropriate as an instruction upon the gospel of the day. During his sermon the bishop touched incidentally upon the question of crime and education, repudiating the prevalent fallacy that there was any necessary connection between crime and ignorance. Alluding to the recent remarks at the Kirkdale Sessions, of the deputy chairman, Mr. Richard Assheton Cross, wherein he stigmatised ignorance as the father of vice, his lordship expressed a hope that the day would soon come when men would cease to be guided by such mere platitudes. Scholarship bad nothing to do with our knowledge of God. Lord Macaulay had shown something like a proper estimate of the subject, when he declared that a Blackfoot Indian knew as much about the Almighty as the profoundest philosopher that ever lived. Our knowledge of the Supreme Being was measured, not by the limits of our own miserable attainments, but was bounded by what God had thought proper to reveal concerning Himself. Upon the founding of Christianity the divine precept was that the Apostles were to teach-not the disciples to read-and so had men derived their instruction, not by the force of their own study, but orally from the Church. Many of the men of olden time, who led laborious lives in the obscurity of the cloister, were poor in worldly knowledge, but were still useful to their kind and acceptable to God: while those who throughout all time had scourged their species by their crimes, and darkened the pages of history with the chronicle of their iniquities, were doubtless skilled in human ecience, but ignorant of their duties to their Greator. His lordship also enlarged upon the vital importance of sending children to purely Catholic schools and avoiding State instruction; not that he impugned the capacity (when in a proper sphere) of Protestant teachers from whom much of his own instruction had been derived, but latterly State teaching had been tinctured with Protestantism, or at best leavened with indifferentism. Catholics should choose schools where their children would be taught their duties to God and their neighbor, and become useful to society and loyal to the State. - Northern Press.

DRUNKSNNESS .- That excellent pastor, his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, has two works in hand for the good of souls, towards which his entire being seems to be devoted. He is laboring either of proselytisers, and to ward off from our religion the dishonor that falls upon it through the drunkenness of multitudes of its flowers. We can hardly conceive the existence of a human being whose sympathies would not be won for such poble endeavors. Even those who are not Catholics must wish them every success and as for the children of the Church, truly astounding conclusion that the Articles are it matters not of what nation they may be, they after all, essentially Catholic, though rather clumsily cannot but regard the issue as so intimately a family expressed. The Catholic Church and the bulk of concern, that they will forward it with all their the Anglican communion say that the Thirty-nine powers of heart and soul. To us in Bombay the Articles and the Decrees of Trent are at variance. our exertions have been aimed? It was to save poor children from proselytism, to put an end to that more gallactry than discretion, for a position as wholesale system of perversion that had been too long the free trade of certain people, who deem fer. themselves the more deserving of God's favours the more active agents they are in stripping Catholic children of their faith. There is indeed a similarity between the labors of Catholics in London and in Bombay. In both places we find the Society of St. Vincent of Paul a most useful co-operator in the crusade against perversion. During the past year, an increase of 800 children bas taken place in the schools maintained by the Brothers of the society in London, and this success has induced his Grace to draw up a systematic work for enabling the Brothers to increase the harvest manifold. Let us do as much here in Bombay; we have our schools ready to receive the children, and nothing remains but to let those on whom the children are dependent know what their religion requires of them to do that they may be dealing justly both by themselves and by those

committed to their charge. Also for eradicating from his flock the vice of drunkenness, Archbishop Manning is using the aid of the Brothers, of St. Vincent, and has told them that, after the clergy they have the best means at hand for carrying on this apostolic work. Great facts too he has just put before them to stimulate them under their labors. From evidence given before the House of Commons he has learnt that the children in reformatories are generally the offspring of drunken parents. Out of twenty-seven persons convicted of murder, only one admitted to have had a good mother and in almost all cases the parents drank. Let the following fact be duly remembered; It comes from statistics given by the Times. Last year England consumed (in round numbers) eleven million gallons of spirits, Scotland five millions, and Ireland five millions. But as the population of Scotland is only three millions, while that of Ireland is at least five millions, it is pratty clear that the Scotch drink nearly twice as much as the Irish; and in comparing the drunken habits of the three nations both England and Scotland bear a worse character than Ireland. The two former exhibit the vice under the deformity of a cold-blooded earnestness, whilst the Irishman sins rather through a love of geniality and generosity. But without comparing the Irishman and his vices with his neighbors, there is no denying that the vice of drunkenness is his greatest enemy, and that he is a true benefactor of the Irish nation who tries to drive it away from them,-Bombay Catholic Examiner.

THE FENIANS. - Lord Derby refuses to lay before Parliament documents showing the support received by Fenians in Foreig Countries :-

In the House of Lords on the day of the 10th inst. the Marquis of Clanricarde rose to ask, pursuant to ner. She told me she was four years old. Her monotice, whether the government had taken any steps to obtain correct reports of the evidence given upon the trials for treason and participation in the Penian makes several hundred, boxes every day of her ife, the education of youth, in the care of the sick, in aboutd, nevertheless, to suppose Andrews Johnson. conspiracy, in order that they might be at the proper time communicated to Parliament, together with such information as the government might possess,

Fenian conspiracy, and what steps had been taken or left untaken by the government until the con-spiracy broke out into rebellion. In the next place, it was proper that Parliament should be informed how far the conspired had been disseminated among her Majesty's subjects, or encouraged by any society either in this country or in Ireland; and what encouragement it had received from subjects of this country being in the United States of America. A third point, not less essential to be known, though it involved a matter of great delicacy, was what encouragement or assistance these conspirators received either from foreign powers or foreign individuals. It was said that the conspirators had been in commanication with persons on the continent of Europe, but though some of the prominent rebels had been on the continent, he believed that in Europe very little encouragement had been given to them.

Earl Derby replied :- In reply to the first question whether Government have taken steps to obtain correct reports of the evidence given upon the trials for treason and participation in the Fenian conspiracy, I have to state that the Attorney General for Ireland, has taken steps to secure a report of the evidence at all those trials from competent short-hand writers. I venture to doubt, however, whether it would be in accordance with the ordinary practice of Parliament that we should be called upon to lay upon the table of the House all the evidence which may happen to be adduced in cases which come for trial before the legal tribunals of the country. It is quite clear that Parliament cannot act as a court of appeal from those tribunals, and it is not only unusual, but I think it would be unexpedient, to produce evidence given before them, unless some special ground should arise for calling in question any portion of their proceedings. (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis further wishes to know whether we have any objection to lay upon the table such information as the government may possess regarding the objects, ramifications, and full extent of the conspiracy .-Now, I cannot conceive that it would be of any advantage to Ireland at the present moment-nor do I look forward to any period when it would be likely to be-that the government should lay before Parliament any information they may have obtained with regard to the formation and objects of this Fenian conspiracy, and still less that they should make public documents showing the countenance and support which such conspiracies may have received from fo eign States. (Hear.) Any course more likely to embroil this country with foreign powers, and to raise embarrassing discussions, I cannot imagine than that of laying before Parliament all the information which we have collected or may collect on those important topics. (Hear.)

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ARTICLES. - There is a well-

known story of the commander of a fort who was to account for not having fired a salute on some occasion. For this apparent neglect he was prepared to give ten good reasons; the first being that he had no cannon. It was suggested that, if true, this sione was sufficent, and the others superfluous .-Not altogether dissimilar is the conduct of the socalled 'Oatholic party' of the Church of England with regard to the Articles The question is often asked in what sense they understand and subscribe them. 'In the first place,' says Bateman, in 'Loss and Gain,' it is doubtful whether the Articles are to be taken in any sense at all.' This might be thought an unfair exaggeration but I remember a few years ago a zealous clergyman of the Ritualist school saying to me, 'I really think after one has been some years in orders, one may very well put the Articles in one's pocket, and not take them out again.' And a Ritualist organ, a few months back, gave its opinion that the Articles were actually intended as 'a solemn hoar,' having no meaning whatever. This might be all very well, if true, or if any honest man could really believe it. But since it is a somewhat incredible solution of the diffidulty, Anglo-Catholics, like the commander in the story. back up their first plea with a number of others -Though it is patent that they dislike the Articles, and would fain ignore them if they could, yet in their present position they cannot. Therefore, after various proposed views, they have come at last to the themselves to imagine that they are contending, with chimerical as can well be conceived .- Weekly Regis-

THE REFOMERS OF FINSBURY -On Sunday morning. a camp meeting of the Reformers of Finsbury was held on Cierkenweli-green. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Reformers assembled on the Green, and about an hour afterwards formed in processional order, headed by the officers of the Bulborn branch of the Reform League, and, accompanied by a military band and bearing banners proceeded to the church of St. Alban the Martyr, where a special service 'for the people,' as announced in the programme, was held. The procession was augmented on its way by the Holborn Branch No. 2, and the Mailborough branch, which mustered at half past 3 o'clock in Lincoln's inn-fields. At the service toe church was densely crowded, and a remarkable feature in the appearance of the congregation was the wearing of Reform tricolor scarves by those who marched from Clerkenwell. The Reform banners were borne into the church, and the entire scene-the service being conducted in strictly ritualistic fashion - was novel and impressive. The service was throughout intoned, and conducted by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. The rev. gen:leman took for his text the 1st chapter of St John, part of the fourh verse - The Word was made flesh.' The preacher proceeded to show that as Christ was a man his sympathies were with men, and he exhorted those Reformers who had passed resolutions that day in support of the principles to which to which they adhered to add yet another and a greater resolution that of fealty to the doctrine preached by the Saviour of the world. He concluded by intreating them to remember him in their prayers, and by expressing a hope that any word he had delivered to them God would not allow to be profitless. At the conclusion of the service the Reformers returned to Clerken wellgreen, where another meeting was held. While proceeding to and returning from the church, the Reform League hymn, 'We'll rally round the League, was sung, and the band played the Marsetilaise bymn.—Pall Mail Gazette.

TOUCHING PICTURE. - In a pamphlet printed by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, incumbent of St. Matthias, Bethual-green, with a view of showing the extent of the destitution which prevails in his district he alludes to the 'children's trades,' which, he says, un happily flourish in Bethnal-green, and says, 'Among these trades the foremost perhaps is the manufacture of lucifer boxes. For this work the payment is twopence farthing per gross, or thirty-two boxes for one half-penny, out of which sum the little laborers have to find their own paste. The other day I took upon my knees a little girl who is employed in this manther said the child had earned her own living ever since she was three years of age. This infant now and her carnings suffice to pay the rent of the miserable room which the family inhabits. The poor little woman, as might be expected, is grave and sad

extremely desirable, in the first place, to know what seen a tree or a daisy, or a blade of grass. A poor had been the origin and what the progress of this sickly little thing, and ye: a sweet obedient child, the deadly pallor of her face proclaiming unmistakeably that she will soon be mercifully taken away to a better world, where, at last, the little weary fingers shall be at rest. And this is only one case but of acores and hundreds.

> The Medical Times says there is no doubt that the cattle plague has reappeared in London.

Sir J. Gray's motion, asking the House of Commons to consider the temporalities of the Irish Established Church, was only lost by a majority of 12 on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the fact that many members who ought to have voted with Sir John did exactly the contrary. But a defeat by so small a number will, e'e very long, bacome a vic tory. The Established Church in Ireland can no more remain as it is than flogging in the army, the sale of commissions, or any other iniquitous relic of the bad old days can be retained. When Lord Nuss took up his parable the other night, and talked of the proposed 'confiscation,' spoliation,' and 'raina-tion' of the Irish Church, he must have forgotten what Church it was that Irish Protestantism plundered some three hundred years. If a policeman takes stolen goods from a thief can it be said that the latter has his property ' confiscated,' or that the forced restitution of the things taken is a 'spoliation.' The Irish Establishment is like a thief who has long escaped justice, but who is now 'wanted' at the police-office. Sooner or later she will be obliged to disgorge the plunder she now has possession of .- Weekly Register. RITUALISM. - We have heard of a clergyman not a

hundred miles from London, who, when he officiates at the communion service in one church of which he is curate, uses the simple surplice with the oldfashioned black scarf, and whenever he helps a brother minister in a neighboring parish puts on the regular vests as used at Holy Mass in the Catholic Church But we fear that there are no bishops on the bench 'Catholic' minded enough even for this compromise. From Dr. Longley down to the junior prelate amongst them, there is yet 'a savor of death unto death ' in every thing that boars the slightest tendency to 'Romish' practices, and it will be a very long time ere we shall be able to hear an Anglican Mass' sung in Westminster Abbey by a Protestant minister clad in Catholic garments. But apart from all other considerations, there is really comething inexpressibly sad in sensible men taking up sound doc trines in so unsound a manner. Does the Ritualistic party-or do even those who, although not so very high, have not gone to such extreme lengths as some of the leading men amongst them - really hope to leaven the Church of England as by law established with the doctrines of the Oatholic Oburch?-As a correspondent in our last week's issue asked, have the High Church party forgot the origin of their own Church? Is the English Establishment the Catholic Church-sgainst these very doctrines the teaching of the people? That they do goodday, great good-in pieneering the way for the Catholic Church in England we are ready to admit, and evidence of this could be forthcoming at any one of the Catholic churches in London, where hardly a week passes but what converte from the High Ch rch party are received by conditional baptiem and recentation of Protestant errors into the one only true fold of Christ .-- 1b.

A story, which forms a commentary upon Protestant Ritualism from a point not generally thought of, has been told us during the last week. We give it without veaching for its truth, but simply for what it is worth. An Irish laborer, who had only re-cently found his way to London, wanted to go to his Easter duties, and happened to stumble upon a gentleman stepped forward, and announced himself as one of that profession. Are you a Catholic priest? asked the Irishman. 'I am,' was the reply Then I want to go to confession, said the man — By all means, said the clergyman, and Patrick was shown into the vestry, where he made his confession, and obtained absolution. Uoming away from the had been to confession had no confessional, but heard work is of peculiar interest. For these past eight But the Ritualists know better. Everybody else his penitent in the vestry, and moreover gave him years or so, what has been the object at which all stands aghast at their temerity, yet it never occurs to absolution in English. The other Irishman was not absolution in English The other Irishman was not when he pours out elequence in behalf of the public a little surprised at all this, and made the new arrival show him the church to which he had been .-This was done, and Pat, to his horror, discovered that he had been to confession to a Protestant. His rage was unbounded; but having a holy fear of the potice before his eyes, he did not proceed as he at first intended, to assault the soi disant ' priest,' but went to consult an astorney whether he could not 'have the law' of the parson for obtaining his contession under false pretences.' What the legal opin on on this important subject may be we have not vet heard. -- Ib.

Among the leaders of the Hyde Park demonstration, the O'Donoghue figured We do not question or mean to question his conduct in taking a promi nent part in promoting radical Parliamentary Reform in England: but we cannot comprehend how an trish Catholic and the near relative of O Connell, can reconcile it with a sense of propriety to be associated with a body who have formally invited the miscreant Garibaldi to do them the honor of patronising them. That vile buccancer is the declared enemy of the Pope, the declared enemy of the Holy See, the declared enemy of the Catholic Church, whose whole hierarchy, Pontiffs, bishops, and priests, he has reneatedly denounced as emissaries of the devil, and he is the idel and chosen patron of Mr. Edmond Baules and the Reform League Sarely The O'Donoghue has not reflected upon the monstrou, incongruity of his being the associate of such mec. No man, no matter what his name or his family associations, can be a fit representative of Catholic Ireland who fraternises with Garibaldi, or with those who sympathise in any way with that impious filtibuster - Ib.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIGITY IN ST. LOUIS -An able writer in the June number of the Atlantic Monthly, (who appears to be a strong rationalist of the Westminster Review School') in an article on the 'City of St. Louis, the speaks of his visits to the Visitation Convent and to the pastor of the Annunciation Church in this city :-If there is any one who regards the Roman Ca-

tholic Church as an institution that has nearly played its part in this world, a short residence at St. Louis will dispel the delucion. The Catholics. French, German, Irish, are nearly one half the population, and the property of the Church, in buildings and lands, is estimated at lifteen millions of dollars. From the single tent in which tie Mass was first celebrated on the site of the city one hundred years ago, succeeded soon by a small church of logs, the number of places of worship has increased, until now there are twenty-nine Catholic churches and chapels, while no other sect has more than nine -Nor have the Catholics there wasted their resources in the erection of churches prematurely splendid.— The force of the church in St. Louis is expended in rectalming the fallen, in providing refuge for the an | had any thing to do with it but what is, that, fatal. fortunate. The following catalogue of the Roman Catholic institutions of the city tells a story that has given Stanton and Holt as complete a power may excite reflection in the Protestant mind * * * over Audrew Johnson as if they had a slin-not round.

but effective discipline, and in the total absence of the repellant Sabbatarian spirit, which often ends in their 'conversion.' We shall not soon forget a delightful hour spent in one of the great convent schools of St. Louis. How clean, how bright, how tranquil the place! We, Protestants, who only see nuns passing along the streets with their ugly bonnets, their black dresses, and their downcast eyes, are apt to conclude that a nun must be a forlorn and melancholy being. They do not appear such in their convent homes. We found the Sisters of the Visitation' witty, high-bred, well-informed ladies, full of pleasant bandinage and innocent fun. How could they, indeed, be other than very happy women, with their future secure, with an arduous, noble employ-ment, and with that tide of young and joyous life streaming in every morning at the doors of their abode? The Catholic priests, too-they really do not appear to be the terrible creatures that some of us think them to be. But come, reader, let us visit them: together. It will do us good who never before spoke with a Catholic priest, or entered a Catholic parsonage. The house is not as large nor as elegantly fur-as the residences of the Protestant preachers; but it is sufficiently comfortable. A robust and middle-aged house-keeper shows us into a library arranged for work rather than enjoyment. We notice all the familiar books, and there is nothing in the room pe culiar, except a crucifix before the writing desk, and a few engravings of a Catholic cast. And what is this yellow-covered pamphlet on the table? Can it be? It is the last number of the Westminster Review! Enter, a stout, handsome, healthy-looking gentleman, in the house attire of a priest, evidently a gentleman and man of the world. The yellow-covered Review is a convenient subject of conversation, and we soon discover that the 'Church' reciprocates the friendly feeling of the 'Rationalists,' and is duly sensible of the fairness and candor of the Westminster when it treats of the Catholic Church. Extremes meet. The intelligent and thinking portion of the Catholic clergy appear to be of opinion that there are but two consistent persons in the world: namely, the Roman Catholic who surrunders his reason, and the Rationalist who uses it. · This excellent priest remarked upon the demoralizing influence of ascetic Protestant-

ism and of the 'moral straight-jacket' of the Evangelical school, just as Theodore Parker did in Boston, and as Robert Collyer does at Chicago.

'Does the Cutholic Church expect again to rule Christendom, and absorb at length all the sects, and the Westminster Review as well?' The Catholic Church will never cease to claim

that she is the sole divinely appointed and infailible teacher of God's will to men. But these Western men will never surrender their

understandings.' 'Nor will I mine. The Church says, use your reason so far as to examine her credentials. Nor then does she require blind submission. The Church not a standing protest against the so called errors of gives a reason for all that she demands, and leaves nothing unexplained, except the unexplainable. In which this party are now striving to introduce into the teachings of the Catholic Church I find nothing contrary to my reason, though I find much that is above and beyond my reason; nor can I see any halt. ing place between the Oatholic faith and utter unbe-

> A long and most instructive conversation with this gifted and genial clergyman confirmed us in the impression that certain Protestant practices and beliefs are giving the Catholics considerable advantage in the Western country. -St. Louis Guardian.

lief.

Mark Twain is opposed to giving the franchise to the women. He closes his arguments thus:

'In that day a man shall say to his servant,' what is the matter with the baby?' and the servant shall reply, 'It has been sick for hours' 'And where is its mother?' 'She is out electioneering for Sallie Robbins,' And such conversations as these shall church of the Ritualistic persuasion He entered transpire between ladies, and servants applying for it, and asked to see a priest A benevolent looking situations: 'Can you cook?' 'Yes.' 'Do general housework?' Yes.' All right! Who is your choice for state milliner?' 'Judy McGinnes.' 'Well you can tramp; and women shall talk politics instead of the fashions; and they shall neglect the duties of the household to go out and take a drink with candi dates; and men shall nurse the baby while their wives travel to the polls to vote. - And also in that church he met a fellow countryman, and entered day the man who hath beautiful whiskers shall beat into conversation with him, stating his wonder that the homely man of wisdom for Governor, and the the pricets in England were not the same as those in youth who waitzes with exquisite grace shall be the county of Clare, and that the one to whom he chief of police, in preference to the man of pratical sagacity and determined energy

Every man, I take it, has a selfish end in view good in newspapers, and such is the case with me. I do not want the privileges of women extended, because my wite already holds office in nineteen different female associations and I have to do her clerk. ing. If you give the women full sweep with the men in political affairs she will proceed to run for every confounded office under the new dispensation. That will finish me. It is bound to finish me. She would not have much time to do any thing at all then, and the ohe solttary thing I have shirked up to the present time would fall upon me and my family would go to destruction; for I am not qualified for a wet nurse. MARK TWAIN.

'BOOTH's DIARY'-So CALLED. - We give, in ano. ther column, what professes to be a 'certified copy of Boot 's Diary,' as found on his person. Some, who profess to have seen parts of the original, have published that the 'copy' is a made up thing, and mutilated at that. One man declares that a letter to a physician, which is given as part of the Diary, was a detached memorandum, and that it was addressed to a Dr. St. wart, and signed 'a stranger,' and contained a passage purporting, in 'the certified copy' to have been torn out.' In the certified copy ' the letter is made to read as if addressed to Dr. Mudd. But certified copies won't do, while the original is within reach. Nor can any faith be put in the acts of the willing confederates of the convicted perjuror Conover. Stanton and Holt may swear till taes are as black in the face as they are at heart - We can not trust any thing they say.

The more probable opinion is that Wilkes Bootn was the man that shot Lincoln in the low theatre on Good Friday night, and that he was himself shot and killed, afterwards, as alleged. But the fact re. mains that there is no judical proof of this, nor is the evidence conclusive. A play-actress of unenviable note-Laura Keene-was the only one, on the night Lincoln was shot, that professed to recognize Booth. She was known as his vindictive enemy. An accusation, at such a moment, was almost a death-warrant against the man she hated. Some weeks later a dead body was carried into Washington. An immense reward had been offered for the capture, dead or alive, of the assassin. The forms of law were nowhere observed. No coroner's jury was called. The body was not exposed for identification. It was disposed of, the public did not know how. We declare, were we on oath as a juryman in any case where a grave issue of law, affecting property or person, depended on ascertaining either that Booth killed Lincoln, or that Booth is not living, from all that has been given to the public we would be a perjured juror were we to find either of those two facts as proved.

And, in regard to all those prosecutions, for Lincoln's murder, there is a horrible mystery banging over the matter. We believe it absurd to implicate. President Johnson in the murder. But not so absurd as it was to charge Mr. Jefferson Davis with any knowledge or approval of it. We believe it altogether myetery connected with that series of tragedies that.

The True Clitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

के विकासिक देशका नहीं तहीं है । वहां नहीं

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Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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carriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and Monot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellaca. THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondent sthat no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid

up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE - 1867. Friday, 7-St. Norbert, B. C. Saturday, 8-Fast. Vigil of Pentecost.

Sunday, 9-Pentecost. Monday, 10-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 11-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 12—Ember Day. Fast. Thursday, 13—Of the Octave.

THE BAZAAR OF THE GESU .- This bazaar, having for its object to raise funds to pay off the debt incurred in raising this glorious senctuary of the Living God, opened on Monday evening. Needless almost to say, that the arrangements are perfect, and such as to elicit surprise even from a community like ours, so long accustomed to witness the wonder working power of divine charity, wedded to the most exquisite taste.

On entering, you find yourself in a roomy hall, clear in the centre, but decorated on the right hand, and on the left, with tables, covered with the most enticing objects, with the choicest works of art, and presided over by young ladies whose beauties and graces we must leave it to some pen more eloquent than is ours, and one more adequate to such a delicate theme, to describe. Nor are the wants of our grosser appetites neglected, as well furnished tables, laden with choicest refreshments, testify; whilst, that nothing may be wanting, a band from some one, or other, of the regiments in garrison is in attendance every evening by the kind permission of the commanding officer, and discourses most eloquent music.

To such attractions, so great and varied, we are sure that the citizens of Montreal will not be insensible: but rather are we sure that by their presence and their liberality they will show that they can both appreciate the efforts made by the promoters of this Bazaar, and by the Ladies who have taken so active a part in its management and, in some manner, requite the services to the cause of morality, education and religion, that the Reverend Father Jesuits daily render, and please God will long render. In a word, we say to every one :- Would you do a good work, and at the s me time pass a pleasant evening, visit the Bazaar of the Gesu, Salle Academique, Bleury Street.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Reform Bill is dragging its slow length along through the House of Commons whose members will rejoice when what all regard as a bore shall have been happily disposed of. An amendment to the effect, that in the redistribution of seats, no borough shall return a member to Parliament whose population is less than 10,000, had been carried against the Ministry. The latter however seem used to defeats of this kind. and bear them patiently.

The Executive have finally determined to extend mercy to all the Irish prisoners sentenced to death at the Special Commission. We are glad of it, and we believe that this leniency will do more towards restoring peace, than would a policy of severity. Several fresh trials have taken place, resulting sometimes in verdicts of Guilty. but Condon, tried at Cork, has been acquifted. The Continental news is of little interest.

Loud complaints of the too barsh treatment of the Fenian convicts, undergoing sentence at Portland, having much excited the public mind In England, which is certainly not in favor of over severity, the Government has deemed it its duty to appoint a Commission, of which one member is a distinguished medical man, to examine into, and report upon, the truth of the charges brought against the authorities of the Portland Convict Establishment. The report will in due time be made public; and till then it ada, would justify the most savage acts of the would be foolish to assume either the truth or the | English Star Chamber, or of the Scotch Council falsity of the very painful statements that have at which a Landerdale presided. appeared in some of the Irish papers. There are two sides to every story; and it is always the more prudent course to hear both sides, be- another dangerous fallacy of which. by implicafore pronouncing judgment.

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government is also carried on with some warmth in the journals. It is to be hoped that a considerable reduction in the numbers of office-holders may be made; for we have far more of these gentry than the country needs, far more than it. can afford to pay. In short we have too much government, and our chief political complaint is a plethora of salaried office holders. In a multitude of Councillors there may be safety; but such a large staff of Ministers as we have hitherto done. Two, or three at the most, from each section of the Dominion would amply suffice for all our political wants : and by reducing the Cabinet to moderate proportions suited to our population, and our means, a great benefit, pecuniary and moral, would be conferred upon the entire community.

From the Montreal Herald's language upon the designs with respect to school matters, of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, we have reasons to fear that an agitation upon this subject is about to be revived. We had fondly hoped that this was set at rest, and that nothing in this section of the country at all events, would occur to disturb the good understanding that happily obtains, and has long obtained, amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, Catholic and Protestant. Speaking of the article in the new Constitution relative to Education, the Herald of the 29th ult. says :-

"It enacts that the Lower Canadian minorities shall be entitled to as great facilities for establishing separate schools, as the minority of Upper Canada enjoy. But that is not what we suppose the Protest-ants of Lower Canada want; and if that will content them, they owe nothing to Mr. Gult, because they have long had as great and probably greater, facilities for establishing separate schools than are enjoyed by the minorities in Upper Canada.' The Italics are our own

What then is it that the Protestant minority in Lower Canada want?-since they have, and long have had, thanks to the true liberality of the Catholic majority, greater facilities to manage their own school affairs, than Protestant Liberalism has accorded to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada. Equality with the latter is not what they want, so the Herald tells us; and in the latter part of the article from which we have already quoted, he a little more than insinuates what it is that they do want, and with less than which they will not be satisfied:-

What they really require is not the possession of facilities for separating from the public schools; but the equal right which belongs to every one in Canada West, to use the public schools without molestation from religious practices uncongenial to their creed Those of them who understand their true position think that a national system of education should, like a high road or the water supply of a city, be tree from positive practices which make it impossible to be used by all; and they have no more idea that they receive justice when they have permission to get up schools of their own, if they do not like the public ones, than they would have, if the highways or the public reservoirs were made distasteful to them, and they were offered the right to get up special roads and fountains; it being notorious that in a great many cases that would be utterly impossible.

We may be wrong; but, as we interpret the above exposition of the wants of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, it seems to us that their design is, to substitute for the "denominational school system" now existing, a system of uniform State-Schoolism, obnoxious to the maiority, and "uncongenial to their creed." Not liberty from all restraint for themselves, but the power to impose their will upon others, is, according to our interpretation of the Herald's language, the design of the Protestant minority.

The reasoning of the Herald, or rather his sophistry, is in this wise :- Catholic conscientious objections to non-Catholic schools are unfounded. and cannot claim to be respected as a matter of right; the conscientious objections of non-Catholics to Catholic schools are well founded, and therefore as a matter of right may the Protestant minority of Lower Canada demand redress from the Legislature. Here our contemporary begs the question at issue; besides, who constituted him the judge of the validity of conscientious objections? All that he can do, all that the State can do is-baving taken cognisance of the fact that the conscientious objections exist-to respect them :- for neither he nor the State, is competent to sit as a Court of Conscience. In fact, all religious persecution has been, and may be justified by the assumption that the State is a competent judge of the validity of conscientious objections, and is not bound, if it deem them invalid, to respect them. Thus the Tudors and Stuarts deemed the conscientious objections of the Puritans invalid, of the Covenanters invalid, of the Quakers invalid, and enacted against the obnoxious religionists the penalties of Acts of Uniformity, enforced by pillorying, ear-cropping, whipping, and death. The same logic as that which discrimin ates betwixt the validity of the respective claims to separate schools, of the minorities of Protestant Upper Canada, and of Catholic Lower Can-

The Herald must permit us to point out another gratuitous assumption on his part, tion, he is guilty. Because " water supply" and Here in Canada parties are preparing for the "roads" are legitimate subjects of the State's approaching electoral strife; and the discussion jurisdiction, to which, when established by public of the personnel of the Ministry for the Central money every one has a right, it does not follow

that education is also a legitimate function of the the same power. The first lie in the material or physical order in which we admit the civil magistrate to be supreme; the other, Education, lies in the moral order, wherein the State has no legitimate jurisdiction of its own. In other words, road making, and supplying water are legitimate functions of the civil magistrate. Education is not, neither is religion; and we will no more there is neither bonor nor profit in keeping up submit to State interference in the one than in

No man has, or ever can have the right to

claim that his child shall be educated at the pub-

lic expence, or to insist that his neighbor shall

be taxed for that purpose. Every man, having a child, and the moral responsibilities of a father upon his shoulders, is bound, as he shall answer to God at the peril of his soul, to look after the education of his own; neither can be devolve that duty upon others, neither can others deprive him of those rights over his child which are corelative to those duties, or moral obligations .-According to the theories of the Communists, of the Free-Lovists, indeed, and other Protestant sects, the child belongs to the public or State, which therefore has rights over and duties towards it. According to the doctrines of Christionity, and indeed for that matter, according to the precepts of natural religion, the child belongs to the Family, to which, therefore, all rights over, and all duties towards, the former are attached. Here is the point of divergence betwixt us, and our opponents. They assume that a system of " national education" is, not only highly advantageous in many respects-which we admit that under certain circumstances it may be - but that in consideration of its advantages, the State has the right-ignoring or trampling upon the conscientious scruples of its citizens, and the rival claims of the Family-to establish such a national system as to the majority of its citizens shail seem best. Here is what we deny; for we insist that, however important, however advantageous in some respects may be a national system of education, it is of more importance still, and in the long run more conducive to the well-being of society, that the conscientious scruples of the citizen even though in a minority, should be respected, and that the sanctuary of the Family should be inviolably guarded. If we were one homogeneous people, one in race, one in tongue, one in creed, one in opinion as to the chief object of education, and the manner in which it should be imparted, then might it be possible, without injustice to any, and with advantage to all, to lay the basis of one, uniform or homogeneous national system of Education .-But we live in Canada, not in Utopia; we must take men and things, not as we would fain bave them to be, but as they are; and such being the case, and the differences of opinion as to the mode in which education should be given, being so many, so great, and so irreconcilable, it would be the keight of folly and of injustice to subject all the people of Canada to one common system of teaching, to the same procrustean process of schooling. Let us try and realise the fact that we are of very different ways of thinking on the matter of education; that what pleases the one is repugnant to the other: and that therefore the only way to peace and union is to be found in the road of mutual forbearance, and mutual concessions. A uniform system of education that shall be satisfactory to Catholics, will necessarily be offensive to Protestants; and on the other hand, any uniform system that would satisfy the latter, would "be uncongenial to the creed," of Catholics. It is therefore evident that, if we would be just to both, we must adopt either the 'Denominational," or the "Voluntary System" of Education. Of the two, we prefer the former; but rather than submit to the uniform system that the Herald hints at, we would insist upon the other or "Voluntary System," thus casting the burden of feeding, clothing, physicking, and educating the child upon the

PROTESTANTISM AND THE REVOLUTION .-To the Catholic the mental blinduess of Protestants is, and must always be, a marvel. He will acquit his separated brethren of the charge of aiming at a complete overturn of Christianity: be will take their word for it, that the object of their proselytising efforts amongst Papists is the good of souls, and the spread of the kingdom of Christ amongst men: but what he cannot do, is to absolve them of the charge of the grossest imprudence, and the grossest inconsistency, when they themselves see, recount, and deplore the direct, constant, and mevitable consequences of the adoption of Protestant principles by a Catholic community. The following, for instance which treats of the progress and the results of Protesting principles, adopted unfortunately to a great extent in Belgium, and held without exception by all the Liberal, or anti-clerical party, not in that country only, but throughout Europe-is from the pen of the Paris correspondent of the British Evangelical Review; the organ of a party which has done, and is doing its best, unfortunately sometimes with success, to propagate all over Europe, Protesting and Revolutionary should be countenanced, and propagated on the principles:

only translate, into plain and cynical terms the positivist, the materialistic, the pantheistic, the atheistic doctrines of their elders. In the Religious order they pleaded for the negation of God. One student spoke of establishing a worship called atheism; another said, 'The discussion is between God and man; we must burst the vault of heaven like a paper ceiling. In the social order, they claimed the transformation of property, the abolition of hereditary rights; and in a meeting held at Brussels, one of them thus concluded his speech: 'If the guillotine be necessary, we shall not draw back! If property resist the revolution we must annihilate property by a decree from the people. If the burgesses resist, we must kill them Citizens, you know that the burgesses of our day are assassine and robbers! . The revolution is the triumph of man over God ;there-

fore war with God! haired to the burgesses! hatred to the capitalists! Woman must not keep behind in the revolutionary movement. It was Eve who uttered the first cry of rebellion against God! We have spoken of the gaillotine; we only wish to overturn obstacles. If a hundred thousand heads prove an obstacle, let them fall; we only love the human race collectively. The president then rose and said, 'We have been present at a fraternal feast, &c. This Congress at Liege was inaugurated by the first magistrate of the town, a man at one time in the ministry, who in his opening address called these young men the elite of studious youth, the young apostles of liberty and progress, the soldiers of civilization, the worthiest and best authorized representatives of social conservatism. The students of Liege held out their hands to the working classes, and shortly after an international congress of 'working men' met at Geneva. They shanned no subject in their discussions except ' God' who was set aside 'as a metaphysical and useless bypothesis.' This same congress laid down the question of 'La Morale Independente,' and discussed a plan for organizing thro' Europe ' immense invincible strikes ; the intervention of any sort of 'authority' or govern ment in the social question was repulsed. But w are not yet at the bottom of the abyes. The public papers have revealed the existence of a masonic lodge in Paris, which, since 1863, bears upon its statutes that the members engaged themselves to die out of the pale of all religious workhip (Art. 5). They propose to practice their principles openly, and to propagate them by 'all the moral and material means' fitted to attain their end (Art. 3). Revealed religions are the negation of conscience (Art. 4). Their 10th Article bears : 'Considering that the free-thinker might be prevented at the moment of death, by foreign influences, from fulfilling his moral obligations towards the committee, he shall remit, to at least three of his brethren, a mandate, the form of which shall be thus determined; 'I, the undersigned, do expressly declare, that I wish to die and be buried without any religious rite; and I charge the brethren (....) to see that my wishes be executed.' '

Well! Is not this exactly what every intelligent Catholic knows must be, what every Catholic has always foretold would be, the consequence of Protesting against the authority of the Catholic Church? Do we not see going on in Belgium before our eyes, just the same order of events as those which took place beneath the eyes of our horrified grandfathers at the close of the 18th century in France? Are not the sentiments uttered, and are not the social and religious principles avowed by the Liberals, or Protesters of the Congress at Liege, identical with those which, uttered from the tribunes of the Jacobia Club some seventy-five years ago, convulsed the civilised world, and drenched Europe with blood? Is not the Revolution of to-day what it was in 93? The same in Italy as in Belgium? Or if differing at all, differing only in this, that in one country it has advanced to a farther stage of its natural development than in the other, thus differing only as the cub differs from the full grown wolf? Wherein do the principles of Garibaldi, the idol of Exeter Hall, the hero of the Revolution in Italy, the devot of the "Goddess of Reason," and the enthusiastic admirer of Voltaire, differ from those of these students, denounced as infidels by the Paris correspondent of the British and Evangelical Review? Why are the latter stigmatized, anathematized? whilst the latter, who holds the very same principles, is by the most prominent members of the English Protestant religious world lionized, and almos worshipped as a demi-god?

And why too, may we ask, is it made a matter of reproach to the Catholic Church, that she ever presents a bold and uncompromising front to the Revolution, wheresoever, or under what soever guise, it may present itself? Whether in Italy or in Belgium? or in Liege or in Rome? By the mouth of the student, or by the pen of a Mazzini or a Gavazzi! Still is it one and the self same spirit that speaks, the spirit of anti-Christ, for, as described in its own words:-"The Revolution is the triumph of man over God."

In these words, true as Holy Writ, we have the entire secret of the sect, and of all its allies. But who is its best and most effectual ally?-British and Yankee Protestantism we reply: and we appeal in proof of this our statement, to the reception given to the Revolution, and its champions by the two great Protestant nations of the world-England and the United States. Who again we ask is the most constant antagonist to the Revolution; the most dreaded, and therefore most hated by its partizans? Again we reply: The Pope; and again we appeal in proof to the fact that it is against him and his throne, that all the artillery of the Revolution is directed, as against the one great obstacle to its progress; which removed, however, kings and their thrones, nobles and their palaces, burgesses, and their accumulated capital, shall soon be overwhelmed in one common ruin. This is why Garibaldi in all his harangues concludes with the advice to crush the "clerical party." No matter what the subject, this is always the burden :- " And further I opine that the Church must be wiped out-delenda est Ecclesia," because "The Revolution is the triumph of man over God."

And that such a man, and that such principles Continent by Protestant England, wone of the The Congress of Students held last year at Liege greatest wenders of the age; incredible, did we that its representative deserved so well of them.

not know that whom God would destroy. He first denrives of reason. At home, England is of all European Powers, the most Conservative; abroad she is everywhere the fautor of Revolution; and even whilst stamping it out in Ireland, she is encouraging and fostering it in Rome. The old familiar proverb about the danger there is for the inhabitants of glass houses to throw stones has lost its significancy to the English mind: and never does it occur to it, that the evil that it teaches and applauds, may some day, and perhaps at no very remote day, be applied to those institutions of which it is rightly prouds but which are almost as odious to the Revolution, as is the temporal power of the Pope.

The truth is, that England, owing to her insular situation, and to her admirable medieval Constitution, has been so long exempt from the scourge of Revolution, that she dreams that it can never come nigh her. Political revolutions she has bad, and revolutions dynastic; but these scarce merit the name of Revolutions, and have naught in common with that movement to which the same name is applied in our days, and by the party of modern progress. But a real Revolution, that is to say a Social Revolution, undertaken with the object of erecting a new social system, upon a new basis, and constructed upon new principles, England, thank God, has never yet seen: and therefore her children illogically conclude that she never shall see it. Other great communities have laid the same flattering unction to their souls, and have buoyed themselves he similar arrogant hopes. So Babylon of old boasted herself, that she was a lady; and would be a lady for ever: dwelling carelessly, she said in her heart, 'I am, and there is none besides me. I shall not sit as a widow, neither shall I know the loss of children .- Is. 47. 8. But already the sentence had gone forth, and the doom of the great city had been pronounced :--

"But these two things shall come to thee in a moment, in one day the loss of children, and widowhood: they shall come upon thee in their perfection for the multitude of thy sorcerisms."-1b. 9. v.

PAY TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT -Under the caption Dual Elections, the Montreal Dailu News of the 29th ult. has some very sensible remarks upon the practice we have fallen into here of paying our representatives in the Legislature for their services, and of defraying their travelling expences. Our contemporary well and powerfully argues that this practice will. especially should the plan of the dual election system obtain, operate as a powerful stimulus upon needy political adventurers to present themselves at the polls. "Only let it go abroad throughout Lower Canada," he observes, " that, under the Dominson, the man who can monopolize two seats is safe to pocket \$2,000 a year during the existence of Parliament, and we promise the public a display of patriotism such as it has not been our fate hitherto to chronicle."

The Daily News here touches upon one of the plague spots of our Colonial system of representative government-we mean-the paying of members of Parliament. The result of this system is, that, instead of our Legislature being composed as is the House of Commons in England, of sturdy, independent gentlemen, with a stake in the country, and by their social position raised far above the suspicion, even, of being amenable to corrupt influences; in the Colonies we too often put together as our law makers, and the comptrollers of our revenues, a set of needy, greedy adventurers, intent only upon enriching themselves, and to whom the salary of an M.P.P. is an attraction. And we wonder that the results of representative government in a Colony, are so essentially different from what they are in the Mother Country! We profess to be astonished. and horrified forsooth at the charges of venality, corruption and rascality, which our Colonial representatives so freely, and perhaps so truly. bandy with one another. Why! if we would only look attentively at the class of men which the Colonial system of paying members of the Legislature attracts into public life, we should wonder if the results were other than they are! As well might we pretend to wonder at the attractive power of carrion over blow-flies and other obscene things, as to marvel at the very low class of men which the salaries, and contingent advantages of representatives, bring together, to the great discredit of the Parliamentary system in general, and to the great disadvantage of the Colonies in particular.

There is but one remedy for this disgraceful state of things: a sure and safe one-though we fear, so little prudence is there, so little patriotism and high sense of honor amongst those by whom the remedy would have to be applied, that there is small chance of its being resorted to for many a long day yet. That remedy of course, consists in the adoption of the English system of gratuitous representation, which secures to England this blessing; that her members of Parliament are not by courtesy only, but in very deed, gentlemen, independent gentlemen, who would spurn the offer of a salary for their attendance in the House of Commons with indignation, inferior to that only with which they would spurn a bribe. But if any Colonial constituency should deem

The man who is too poor to give his services in Parliament gratuitously, is not fit to be a Member of Parliament. Not that it is any disgrace to be poor: but it is-or at all events it would be considered in a high-spirited community, and by any one with a keen or delicate sense of honor-a very disgraceful thing for a man not independent in money matters, to seek after the position of a legislator. Thus in England nothing is more common than to hear it said of such a one -a man perhaps of talent and learning-that he is too poor to think even of public life, or of contesting a seat in the House of Commons. In the Colonies, on the contrary, where the British system of representative government is parodied rather than repeated, nothing is more common than for a fellow without a penny in his pocket to pay for his figuor at the bar, or to settle his washerwoman's bills, to come forward as a candidate for Parliamentary honors, attracted by the immediate prospect of mileage, stationery unlimited, and wages for his attendance fixed by himself. together with that of jobs, and contracts for himself and friends in the more remote prospective.

These wages-it benceforward the system of paying wages at all is to be continued-should be left to be determined by mutual agreement betwixt the candidates, and their respective constituencies. Or in his Address to the "Free and Independent"-the candidate might state the very lowest figure at which he was willing to give his services to his country; and thus the electors might as it were hold a kind of Dutch auction over the candidates, and select as their representative him who offered himself at the lowest price. But there should be no more taking money out of the public purse to salary members of Parliament.

We alluded in our last to the discourse pronounced by the Rev P. Bertrand, S. J. upon the occasion of laying the corner stone of the new Asylum in Mignonne Street. This discourse was remarkable not only for its eloquence, and the spirit of fervent charity with which it was inspired, but for the interesting details which it gave of the great works which our holy religion has accomplished of late years in this City; and as these will necessarily prove interesting to the Catholic, we translate some of the most striking passages :-

"As to what concerns the building of this vast establishment rising before your eyes, it is the work of an honorable citizen who seems to have received from heaven the noble mission of founding all great and useful works. This generous citizen devotes four or five thousand pounds to the erection of this Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, giving at the same time a lot of land worth near Six thousand pounds. In all about £11,000.

"In spite of the reserve that his modesty imposes on me, can I suppress the name of this citi. zen, who in a simple mode of living has found the secret of how to second, during thirty years, the large benevolence of a prince? Were I to keep silent the very stones would cry out the names of the honorable Messrs Oliver Bertholet, been so well seconded.

"Or can I withold the name of another who has so largely contributed to this work, by adding to the domain of the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, a piece of land worth two thousand pounds? | NESS. Can you not recognise at once this illustrious · name, united to the ancient families of Viger and of Quesnel-this name, dear to Montreal, blessed by all our religious and benevolent institutionsthe name of the honorable M. Come Seraphin Cherrier."

The oretor then gracefully alluded to the services conferred on Montreal by others of its greatest and most illustrious benefactors-notably the present Bishop, and the Clergy of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, who, in one sense may be called the founders of the City itself :-

"The worthy successor of Mgr. Lartigue understood in his turn, that our ever growing wants called for new institutions. The Bishopric of Montreal is not in the position of the first founders; it possesses nothing, but God has reconfidence in the divine Providence, Mgr. Bourget called from France the Rev. Oblats Fathers, for the apostolical ministry in Montreal, and for missions; Le invited the Rev. Jesuit Fathers to their suppression had for a moment interrupted; he invoked the Religious of the Sacred Heart to bring to Canada their experience, and their talents for the training of the young; and at the upwards will be received. Montreal Herald. sight of the moral and physical ills which the first foundations were unable altogether to grapple and to pick up from the gutters of the streets with water .- Quebes Ganette.

those unbappy creatures who own no home. . The Ladies of the Good Shepherd came also on his invitation to open an asylum for the inspiration started into being, with the object of promised by the world.

"And whilst the Bishopric was building a temporary Cathedral, whilst the Religious of different Orders were being established at St. -the worthy clergy of St. Sulpice with those resources that Providence seems to multiply for these works, and seconded by the Fabric and the parishioners—built in the course of a few years the large and splendid churches of St. Patrick, St. Anne, St. James, St. Joseph, and

"As far back as 1837, the Seminary of St. Sulpice had called over from France the Brothers of Christian Doctrine, to found their schools in the different quarters of the City, and it built for them a splendid establishment which is the central house of the Community. All the world knows the wondrous skill of these masters in imparting a popular education; but this city can best appreciate the benefits which they have conferred, and the services which, through them, the Seminary of St. Sulpice has rendered to the children of our numerous population."

The above extracts glance at a few of the chief works of charity accomplished within a few years, by our Ecclesiastical Societies, aided generously by such citizens as Viger. Quesnel. Bertholet, Larocque, C. S. Cherrier, and many others whose names will long be held in honor, and cherished by all who delight to see ample means generously devoted to the service of God and of His poor.

Montreal may well be proud of such noble citizens; proud of its glorious institutions of Charity and Education: proud of its Seminary, of its Colleges, its Schools, of its Churches, its Convents, its St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and other kindred asylums, and of its Hospital ; proud of its glorious Company of Jesus, in every age and in every clime the undaunted soldiers of the Cross, les enfants perdus of the Catholic host; proud of its illustrious and time honored Sulpicians who presided over its birth, watched over its infancy, protected its youth, and, as it were, nursed it into manhood; proud too, very proud of its venerable and saintly Bishop, whose name is held in honor throughout the Catholic world, and whose marvellous works of charity, imperfeetly sketched above, have earned for Montreal the superb title of "Rome of the New World."

DR. HINGSTON. - We clip the following complimentary resolution from the proceedings of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, at their Annual Meeting beld here last week :--

Resolved, -That Dr. Hingston, M. C. P. & S., of this City, being about to visit Europe, and being a gentleman of high scientific attainments and professi hal standing, be appointed an honorary representa-tive of this College at the International Medical Conference about to be held at Paris; and that the President be empowered to affix the seal of the College to his appointment.

Dr. Hingston left Montreal last week.

The Montreal Gazette, the Lower Canadian Ministerial organ, speaking of coalitions and of what coalition has wrought for Lower Canada in lation. The Nams and its assocates many try to perparticular, by conferring upon her Confederation | suace the public that the total exclusion of Catholics -thus sums up:-

" Argry Tories and rabid Democrat have coalesced in Upper Canada to put down , French ' or ' Lower the zeal of the first Pastor of this Diocess, with Canada domination' by means of an enlargement of the Upper Canadian representation in Parliament. The end of that coalition is attained. Lower Canada. feeling itself protected in its mari ime and commercial interests by the addi ion of the maritime Colonies, of Alfred Larocque, his son in law, and of his has consented to the adoption of the principle of family by whom his generous sentiments have representation by population .- Montreal Guzeette,

Needless to say, this is precisely the view of Confederation, and its effects upon Lower Canada, always held, and expressed by THE TRUE WIT-

Young Catholic Guide. - A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interest of Catholic Children; Chicago, John Graham. The annual cost of subscription is only One Dollar, and the contents are well adapted to that class of the community for whom they are designed.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD .- We have received the June number of this excellent publication, which contains some very interesting articles. Montreal: Sadher & Co.

BRAVE CONDUCT OF A RAILWAY ENGINEER.—We yesterday mentioned the noble conduct by which Mr. Gariepy, Engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway at the risk of his own life saved the life of a child by seizing it from the cow-catcher, at the moment the sources of which the world wots not. Full of train was passing over the spot where the child lay. We are pleased to add that before eleven o'clock over thirty dollars were collected by one gentleman and forwarded to Mr. Hickson, toward the purpose of purchasing some object which would bereafter remind the gallant fellow of the event We have no doubt undertake again in the work of the apostolic that a great many persons who have not contributed ministry, and of education, those missions which to this little fund, will be glad to do so the seeing, this notice. We shall gladly receive any money intended for the purpose, if subscribers find it more convenient to hand it to us than to pass it directly to the authorities at Point St. Charles. Sums from 50c.

POOR STATE OF APPAIRS. -- News from Chateau with, he asked from Europe for the P. P. of the Richer, and fact from all the country parishes, speak Holy Cross, the Brothers of St. Viateur and of it sad terms of the deplorable condition in which they Charity, to form commercial and agricultural schools, to instruct the blind, the deaf and dumb, land, which is said to be covered every where with Beef, per 100 lbs,

THE HIDDEN GEM

This begutiful drama by Cardinal Wiseman was performed last night, in the Academic Hall, melancholy victims of the vices of a great City. of St. Mary's College, Bleury street, to a very The Sisters of Mercy under the same zealous large audience, and went off with great success. The amateurs were, without exception, well up \$10,25; Bag Flour, \$4,55 to \$4,70 per 100 lbs. raising up and regenerating those unhappy per- in their parts, and the absence of the hesitation sons whose honor and happiness have been com- and ill pronounciation so often disastrous to amateur performances, was very remarkable, and displayed the possession of no ordinary histrionic talent on the part of the actors. The costumes were brilliant, in good taste, no time was lost between the parts, and the scenery worked smoothly Peter, at the College of St. Mary, and the Gesu and smartly. The play was well put on the stage in every particular, and the management of the Tableaux and chorus of angels was very effective and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. By permission of the officers, the splendid string band of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers was present and delighted the audience by the performance of selections from the favourite operas and enlivening dance music. The drama is in two acts and the argument as follows:

In the reign of the Emperor Honorius and the Pontificate of Innocent i., there lived on the Aventine a Roman Patrician, of great wealth named Euphemianus. He had an only son, Alexius, whom he educated in principles of solid piety, and in the practice of unbounded charity. When he was grown up, but still young, a divine command ordered the son to quit his father's house, and lead the life of a poor pilgrim. He accordingly repaired to Edessa, where he lived several years, while he was sought for in vain over all the world. At length be was similarly ordered to return bome; and was received as a stranger into his father's house.

He remained there as many years as he had lived abroad, amidst the scorp and ill-treatment of his own domestics, until his death; when first a voice, heard through all the churches in the THE Subscribers of the Saint Patrick's Hall are herecity, proclaimed bim a saint, and then a paper written by himself revealed his history.

Such is the subject of this composition. It is recorded in Rome, on the Aventine Hill, where and is visited on his feast, by crowds of his fellowin Rome. The basilica of Sants Sabina is next

The part of Euphemianus, the Roman Patri. cian, was taken by Mr. Gustave Turcotte, and very creditably sustained. Alexius, his son, known by the name of Ignatus, is a character of very difficult parts, and was taken by Mr Chas Burroughs, who displayed a careful study and thorough conception of his character. This was particularly evident in the latter part of his acting. But the performer of the evening was Master A. C. R. Brown, in the character of Carinus, the young nepnew of the patrician, who completely took the audience by storm, and was frequently interrupted by the almost continuous applanse that was bestowed on hem. His voice was clear, and heard in all parts of the house, his pronunciation and emphasis distinct, and his acting would have been creditable to one of more mature years and experience. The minor characters of Stewards, Slaves and Robbers were well performed. Both as regards a Dramatic performance, and large attendance, the entertainment was highly successful, and in every way worthy of the prestige of the Amateurs of St. Mary's English Acamedy .- Montreal Gazette, May 29.

The St. Johns News says : - 'It is very amuing to find the Freeman and the Globe, who have so strong. ly deprecated the miegling of politics and religion, growling apout the appointments to the Senate of the New Dominion, because religion was not made the

there selection. We con not allow the News so to misrepresent the little we said on this subject. We did not growl or grumble because rel gion was not made the chief element in the selection of the Senators; put because it was made the reason for the exclusion, total and absolute, of more than one third of the whole popu from the list of Senators is accidental, or the result of circumstance which could not be controlled or resisted, and that the Ghvernment who so excluded them, were disposed to be just and impartia; but let them not imagine that any one cau be so deluded or decievd. Oatholics have been excludedbecuse they ase Catholics, and it is just as well to own this honestly are to add insult to injury by pretendind, as the News does, that religion was not made an element in the selection of the twelve. They can not pretend, with any show of reason, that amongst the ninety or one hundred thousand Catho. lies now in the Province, or even amongst the Confederates who a e Catholics, there are not men as able, as intelligent, as honest, as eligible in every way as some of the twelve; nay that there are not men to whom the dominant party and Confederation itself owe more than to the majority of the twelve. This being manifest, it is equally manifest that Catholics were excluded merely to gratify the malignant feelings and rabid bigotry of the members of the Government, and to sarisfy their supporters. - St. John Freeman.

GOLD DISCOVERIES. - It is reported that gold was lately discovered in lot 14, in the 13th concession of Hungerford. Prospecting in this region is now said to be brisk.

Married,

At Beauharnois, on the 23rd inst. by the Rev. M. Charland, Michael Kirwen, Esq., con of Michael Kirwen, Esq., Merchant of Templemore, County of Tipperary, ireland to Miss Mary M. Culley, eldest daughter of James McCulley, Erq., Merchant Tailor, of Beaubarnois.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Jane 5, 1867 в. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 24 6 to 25 Oatmeal, 18 6 to 20 Indian Meal, 11 6 to 12 • • • • Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 Barley, do, 0 to • • • • Peas, do. 6 to 9 to Butter, fresh, per 1b. 1 .3 to 1 Do, salt do 0 7 to Beans, small white, per min O to Potatoes per bag 6 3 to 0 to Onions, per minot, 0 8 to Lard, per lb Beef, per lb 0 6 to 0 0 5 to 0 Pork. 0 5 to 0 Mutton do Lamb, per quarter 5 0 to Eggs, fresk, per dozen 0 8 to 0 0 8 to 0 9 Har, per 100 bundles. \$4,00 to \$6 00 \$9,00; to \$9,00 \$8,00 to \$9,00 Pork, fresh, do

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 5. 1867. Flour-Pollards, \$4,50 to \$5,00; Middlings, \$7,50 \$7,75; Fine, \$8,00 to \$8,25; Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to \$8,85; Superline \$9.25 to \$9,35; Fancy \$9,40 to Oatmeal per brl. of 200 los. - No round lots re-

ported as changing hands-\$6.65 Wheat per bush, of 60 lb. - No sales reported

on the spot or for delivery. Peas per 60 lbs-85c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbg. - No sales on the spot or

for delivery—Dull at 42c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 60c to 65c.

Rye per 56 lbs .- Latest sales for forward delivery Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0,85

to S0 90. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 65 to \$5 724 Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5,15; Thirds, \$4,35 to 4,40.-First Pearls, \$8.221 to \$0.30.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, \$19,25 to \$20;-Prime Mess, \$15,50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.

BAZAAR FOR THE GESU.

flat of the Church.

THE BAZAAR is NOW OPEN in the the basement

MONTH OF JUNE. DEVOTIONS of the SACRED AEART of JESUS, arranged for each Day of the Month of June. Price 38 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.



by notified that a Seventh Call of ten per cent on the Capital Stock subscribed will becomes due and payable on Monday the 10th June next, at the office of the Corporation, 19 Place d'Armes. The Secre-tary will attend at the Saint Patrick's Society's the beautiful church of St. Alexius yet stands, Room, Bonaventure Building, on Monday Rvening the 10th, from 7 to 9 o'clock, PM., to receive citizens. The view is one of the most charming instalments and also daily at the office of W.O'-Brien, Esq , No. 19 Place d'Armes.

By order of the Board,

JAMES FENNELL. Secretary.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL

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No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra ner quarter.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, { CIRCUIT COURT. No. 4835.

The Twenty-Eighth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven. IN VACATION.

MIOHEL MATHIEU, Esq, Sheriff, of the town of Sorel, Richelieu District. Plaintiff.

CHARLES BIBEAU, Farmer, of the Parish of St.

Defendant. IT IS ORDERED - On the motion of Charles Do. rion, Esq., Advocate and Counsel for the Plaintiff. that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, one of the Bailiffs of the Saperior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the Richelieu District, written on the Writ of Sammons issued in this cause, that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the Richelieu District, that the said defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the city of Montreal called the Trop WITNES and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the town of Borel called La Gazette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demande of the said plaintiff, within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said detendant to appear and answer to such demande within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the trial and judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN, Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal, 6th Jane, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA CIRCUIT COURT. Richelieu District.

No. 4864. The Twenty-eight Day of May, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven. IN VACATION.

JULES CHEVALLIER, Esq, Advocate, of the Town of Sorel, Richelieu District,

JOSEPH AUSSANT dit LANGE, Farmer, of the

IT IS ORDERED-

On the motion of Charles Dorion Esq., Advocate and counsel for Plaintiff that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathien, one of the Bairiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada acting in the Richelieu District, written on the Writ of Sum mons in this cause issued that the defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the Richelieu Dis rice, that the defendant, by an ad. language in a newspaper published in the city of to appear before this Court and answer the demande | French and English languages. of the said Plantiff wi hin two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appe r and answer to such demands wi hin the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the trial and Judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. GOUIN Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal 6th June 1867.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE:

June, 1867.

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On and after MONDAY the 6th of May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows :-The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P. M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean

passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.
The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviero du Loup. Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraio; on the Friday trips

from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning at Repentigny, Laveltrie, S. Solpice, Lanorate and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.

The Steamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M , calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Controcœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Decis, St. Autoine St. Charles, St. Marc, Belosil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays at Twelve noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will

leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunday excepted, at Three P. M., for L Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bont de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle and Lachenaie. Will leave L'Assompton every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 7, and Seturdays

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

Further information may be had at the Freight

Office on the Wharf, or at the Office,29 Comm issioner Street.

J. B. LAMERE.

Office Richelien Company, } 6th May, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. 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 previded for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educaverrisement to be twice inserted in the English tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object Montreal, called the TRUE WITNESS and twice in the of constant attention. The Course of instruction French language in a newspaper published in the wi include a complete Classical and Commercial French language in a newspaper published in the wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Town of Sorel called La Gazette de Sorel be notified Education. Particular attention will be given to the

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

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

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commerces on the 1st Sep. tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July July 21st: 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Parie, May 9 .- There is much satisfaction felt, er, at any rate expressed here, and also perhaps a little disappointment, at the pressue way in which the Hyde Park demonstration has ended. There were, ndeed, misgivings among those who, for a variety of reasons, would not be sorry to hear of a conflict between the populace and the authorities in London. We were told that the exasperation of the people against the police was extreme; of disaffection in the army, that was sure to make common cause - fraternize with the former; of the possibility of a Fenian rising, of the Government having ordered up Armstrong guns to fire upon the rioters, &c.; but those prophets of evil, who alone saw the shadows of coming events, are now mute, and are unable to invent any reason why their sinister predictions have not been realized. The greater number, I must say, however, rejoice in the result, and point to it to show how English liberty is able to defend itself by the examples it sets and the spectacle it exhibits. It is by such things, La Presse remarks, that a people consolidate the liberty they have from the laws The Siecle says :-

'A fresh deception for the enemies of liberty .-This popular demonstration, which, according to certain prophets, was to end in a bloody collision, has taken place with an order and a calm really admirable. In spite of the crowd, estimated at not less than 50,000, the police arrested five pickpockets, who were plying their trade while the Reformers were haranguing the people. Happy England! Her citizens know how to use worthily their political rights, and the Government is wise enough not to deny them the exercise of them.'

The Siecle maintains that the French people are not a whit less moderate and prudent, but what they have not is a political spirit like that of the governing classes in England, who listen to the voice of the Opposition, and do not regard it as a hostile faction . - Times Cor.

Parts, May 15 .- The Moniteur du Sour. in its bulletin says: 'The result of the London Conference has been well received both in France and abroad. It is permitted to hope that nothing will interfere with the Exhibition, the success of which is increasing, and which attracts an extraordinary number of crowned heads to Paris. The fortunate issue of the Co: te euce has strengthened the position of the English ministry. All acknowledge the great ability of Lord Stanley, who presided at the deliberations of the pleaspotentiaries. His enlightened and impartial attitude was in keeping with the dignity and interests of England. A real solidarity unites the subjects of the Emperor with those of Queen Victoria. Since the treaty of commerce in 1860 no nation profits more then England by a guarantee which strengthens the peace of the Continent.'

The Paris letter of the London Globe says; 'It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Emperor of the French has written, or intends writing, a letter to the Marquis de Moustier, congratulating him on the outset. They must thaw; they are like Bordeaux as large as the paper full of names closely printed, success of the Conference at London. The Minister which reconires to be warmed and which is all and in addition to those which appear in the list. is fairly entitled to the compliment. Both he and the better for being so. his august master affect to be highly pleased that the Conference has succeeded in averticg war. As before it they expressed a desire for peace, it is manifest that they cannot say the contrary now; but as that desire was ex officio, perhaps their gratification is ex offici) also. Be that as it may, it is certain that neither the Senate nor the Corps Legislatif is enchanted with the arrangement come to; and yet they are paid to approve all that the Government does or accepts. The greater part of the public display sullen dissatisfaction. In the press there is onty one journal which appears gratified - Le Temps

The Liberte begins an article thus: "It was with a painful sentiment-with dolorous astonishmentthat the public learned yesterday evening on what fic one and a warlike one; but since yesterday there is nothing but a sentiment of sadness, of discouragement, such as would be felt the day after a defeat. It is felt that France has left at London the best part of herself-a portion of her credit and her influence; and they ask what need the Government had to very fairly the general impression.

The Fenians (says the Paris correspondent of the icete Mazzini and a friend o ain the House to go to Ireland in case of a serious revolution.

It is probably with a view to the great Exhibition, and to the number of strangers attracted to it, that the managers of the Librairie Internationale are about to publish what they call a new Paris Guide. The idea was not a bad one, and will doubtless be profitable to the publishers, who will make it as piquant as possible. Among the other attractions is an article headed 'La Colonie Anglaire,' by M. John Lemoine, who takes the trouble of showing English men and Englishwomen what they are -not as they see themselves, but as others see them. In a few lines of preparatory notice, M. Escudier, who quotes dently believes to be a free translation of the word Englishmen at home in all the native expansion of the immense false collar,') to be able to judge of them abroad, and especially in Paris, their place of He passes for visiting the banks of the Rhine, Swit zerland, Naples, Constantinople, &c. 'No such thing,' says M. Escudier, 'the Englishman in his travels stops generally in the Beaujon quarter (Fau-bourg St. Honore), Passey, or Auteuil, where he occupies certain streets that remind him of Brompton

In his paper 'La Colonie Anglaise' M. Lemoine observes that while in Paris there are Englishmen and Englishwomen, there is no English society properly so called. The English never care about making each other's acquaintance, thoug they do make acquaintances with strangers very freely. When they quit England it is not to full in with their countrymen; it is to see new men and new things. Even when a Frenchman understands their language, Englishmen prefer speaking their bad French, because they travel to improve themselves, not others. The foreigner must be utilized; he is good only for that. The Englishman is so impregnated with his nationality, it is so kneaded up in him, that he is actually thresome and offensive. An Englishman is in himself England. He carries it about with him. Religion has a good deal to do with this temperament. He not only carries about his nation with him, but his Church, and be travels over the earth with his Bible. The English find in a social point of view France more free, more liberal, and more open than their own country. In England society is ment o scored like a music book. It has a severe hierarchy years. in which the merest idiot lord passes before a man of genius who has no title."

There is no possible comparison between a Frenchman in London and an Englishman in Paris, or at least the comparison is only an antithesis. If a Frenchman pays a passing visit to England he is received with unlimited hospitality; if he shows a wish to take root, the coil is refused to him. and society shuts itself up and intrenches itself, as if there were an invasion of the territory. True, it is not the cream of French society that is seen in England .thinks of going to England for pleasure; he does not reside in it by choice, and his only wish is to quit it cease.
as soon as possible. The mere pressure of the social THE

of English society, as he would round the outskirte of English society, as he would round the sea-coast of Ohina, and he would see neither a door nor a window open; whereas the English find in France much greater social liberty. French society is open and French manners are cosmopolitan; and people the most diverse find their place in it without losing their distinctive character.

Englishwomen are quite as strange as the men :-When Paris has not yet produced on them the affect of the garden of Acclimatisation, the women seem to belong to another species. They are recognizable by their incredible travesties in dress-bonnets that look like cabbage-gardens, casaques guady in colour, impossible erinolines, French casemeres, so salled because they were worn only by Englishwomen! None but Dnglishwomen are capable of wearing straw bonnets in January and fure in July. Look at them as they stride along the Boulevards, and step out like

the Cent Gardes! Mr. Lemoine thinks that a distinction should be made between the Englishman as a civizen and the Englishman as an individual. When the interests or the passion of his country are concerned he has not the slightest scruple about conspiring and intriguing; when he has no interest in the policy of the country where he happens to be he does not interfere. In Paris, for instance, the English look on as unconcerned spectators at its revolutions; all they want is to have the most convenient place to see them. They go to their Ambassador to ask to be presented at the Tuileries, or to ask for invitations to Court halls. They used to go to the Tuileries when the King was there; they go now to the Emperor. King, Queen Emperor, Empress, Prince Imperial, every august family, no matter what, is all the same to them. In this perfect political atheism there are two distinct sentiments-one the respect for the liberty of others, which makes the Edglish say, 'This state of things svits you; we have no objection to i. It pleases you to be slaves; you are at liberty to be

so. Every man fo himself, and Ged for us all.' The other sentiment is that lofty disdain with which the English look down from the summit of their institutions upon those of other nations, and the sort of commiseration with which they say, 'It is good enough for them; all cannot be as we are,' Not only in official banquets, but at private dieners. Englishmen, after drinking the health of their own Sovereign drink that of the reigning Sovereign of France, whatever his name may be, and they seem to have no idea as no nation ever had before, for these have been so that the French, who have had their dozen of revolutions and changes of dynasties, swallow with difficulty certain toasts. In the indulgences of the table M. Lemoine allows that the English are improved, and that they do not drink to excess as former y, when after soaking for hours they finished by remaining under the sable. Now, when the ladies retire minds one of the great deeds, when in earlier days, after dinner, which suits them as well as the men, men had to fight against iniquity. Not only are the they content themselves with pushing round the claret for 20 minutes or so. The English are really but little towns and villages all over this fair peninsula gay after their manner; their gaity is expansive and are pressing forward to aid, and every two or three noisy, but they are not gay with every one, nor at the | numbers of the Unita Cattorica bring us a supplement wine, which requires to be warmed, and which is all

It is certain that the English race is more robust than others - the women as well as the men. They consume more and absorb more. Look, says M. Lemoine,-

· How well those pretty Englishwomen, white and red, bear sherry and their champagne ! Look at them going to a pastrycook's in the middle of the day to take coues, chocolate, ices, and all sorts of cakes and sandwiches. What an astonishing quantity of little pies they contain! It is pleasant to behold, parbar to sentiment '

It is in Church that English society in Paris is seen collectively:-

'On Sunday if you pass along the Faubourg St. condition France had purchased peace. There had Honore about 2 o'clock, you fall in with a procession previously been two currents in the country - a paci- of Englishmen and Englishwomen issuing from the Rue d'Aguessean, their books in their hands, and with their Sunday air. We say church—we should rather say churches - for the English have in Paris as | in these various churches. More brigands have surmany chapels as they have religious. There is the rendered in pursuance of the much decried edict;— Embassy Chapel for Anglicans of the Established the other day a brigand presented himself to the Go-Church, an Episcopal English Chapel, Rue Bayard, a raise the question of Luxemburg to give it such a Scotch Presbyterian Chapel, two Methodist Chapel, | handkerchief. The reported capture of a Papal vesdenouement." These lines seem to me to represent Rue Roquepine, without counting American chapels sel on its way to Algeria with some of these gentry This does not mean that the English in Paris observe | bas caused some unpleasantness, but as yet it seems the Sunday as strictly as they are obliged to do at a mere canard, as the transportation has been hither-Sunday Guzette) have many friends here, and it is home. Respect for the Sabbath is a custom they very to fully recognised by the French and Italian Go said that the revetatio s made by Godfrey Massey well know how to lay aside when they are abroad. vernments.—Roman Cor. of the Weekly Register e see, indeed, from Commons, who got into trouble a few years ago on person in black never without an umbrella, appear account of his connection with the Italian patriot. - to forget on a bench in a public garden little printed I knew that several Italian officers were here weiting sheets left to be picked up by the first passer by, and which proves to be a disertation on the observance of the Sunday There are perhaps still some hotels pecially set apart for the English, where the Bible Society contrives to leave in every bedroom a copy of the Scriptures. This ardour for propagandism is, however, beginning to cool down, and generally speaking the English are not among the last to enjoy the freedom of Sunday in Paris. Whoever has seen London on the same day knows the difference.'

A Frenchman who has had experience of a Sunday n England during church time will understand the relief of an Englishman on finding that all is open to him in Paris, Versuilles, St. Germain, everywhere. a portion of the book by way of avant-gout in La There are few English families who will not receive France, remarks that it is absolutely necessary to on Saturday night, because pleasure might encroach know the snobs' (which the said M. Escoddier evious Canaday; but that which is a sin in England is not so in France, and Englishwomen make no scruple of remaining past midnight in French sulons. There are many things the English would not do at home, but which they do abroad without feeling the slightest predilection; for M. Escudier observes that it is all shame. Unce they cross the Channel, they fling all nonsente about the Englishman's passion for travel. restraint to the winds. In London they will not go to the opera but in a black dress; in Paris the; go en

neglige He says:
Behold Roglishmen on the Boulevards, looking dislocated, with their paletots from ready made shops, the product of the Belle Jardiniere! Such jackets, such an appearance, such legs, such beards, and such moustaches! One of the peculiarities of the Englishman of our days is the resemblance he seeks to give himself to an ape of large species. He is of the past, the Englishman carefully shaved, correctly may expect in a few days to hear of the quality of dressed, antipathetic to anything that resembled the soldier, and who though the was not washed if he had Roman patricians but one day's beard.'

ITALY

PIEDMONT. - Florence, May 9. - In to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputtes Signor Forrara made his Finincial Statement

He announced that the deficit at the financia! period beginning in January, 1869, would be 580, 000,000 lire. He proposed that the 600,000,000 lire which are to be derived from the eulesiastical property should be obtained in the form of an extraordinary tax imposed thereon.

A portion of this tax would be levied immediately

by appropriating for the use of the states the Rentes which are deposited with the Government in the Department of Public Worship. A further instal-ment of 430 000,000 lire will become payable in four

The proceeds from certain ecclesistical property aiready in the possession of the Government will be exclusively employed for the payment of religious pensions and expenditure for public worship. The 600,000,000 lire which are to be levied from the ecclesinatical property will not be diminished by the costs of any financial operation, with the exception of a commission of 3 per cent., which will be payable upon 430,000,000 lire. From the total amount there will be paid off 250,000,000 lire for the reimbursement of the liabilities of the State to the National Bank. The reason is very simple: a Frenchman never The result of this reimbursement will be that the more importance. Diplomacy is now engaged in the forced currency of the banknotes will promptly consideration of a plan for its peaceful settlement,

THE ITALIAN PREMIER IN TROUBLE. - Signor Ratazzi | Berlin , Vienna, and London for its final solution. | the ears.

atmosphere in England, would stiffe a Frenchman has a wife, who has written a novel with a curious A Parislan may travel for years round the outskirts name, in this work she has been very personal to other ladies. Their brothers cousins and lovers have consulted each other, and agreed to 'call out' Signor Ratazzi in turn. The Minister's political friends have held a meeting, and declared that he must not accept any challenges: at least, not until the matter has been submitted to a jury-of honor. Feanwhile Signor Ratazzi, has exchanged shots with the Marquis Pepoli, to the slight injury of the latter gentleman; and the fair author of the book and mischief has been induced to publish a cord in the Gazetta di Florenze disclaming any intention to give offence. The number of challenges roon which the jury will have to pass is said to be fifteen. It may be worth nothing that one of the Marquis Pepoli's friends was General Cialdini.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register thus discourses of freedom of speech in Italy, under he rule of Piedmont:-

There is no forgetting that this kind of thing is dangerous in Italy now-a-days; that there are domicilio coatto imprisonment, and fines banging over their heads; that the authorities, local and general, are to a man in favor of the other side; that when a man in a country tavern in Italy speaks out and sars 'There. I don't care who knows it. I am on God's side,' it means that he draws about his ears a nest of hornets which can sting, and sting terribly too. If that man has any influence, life from thut day will be a series of petty torments and afflictions. Public security will demand that, if possible, all voting power should be taken from him; public security will condone any injustice done to him put at a premium any mean and dastardly attempt against the character or person of so rotten a member of the tate All his chances of rising are gone for ever; family i fluence even can no longer turn the scale and on no one else will taxes and local bardens fall with more remorseles vigour. People are fond of going off in dreams about being herces if they had lived in the days of martyrs. For the fast ninsteen years Piedmont, and for the last seven years the rest of Italy, have been producing crops of martyrs. If we want a parallel for the greatness of these Italians, we shall best find it in the state of the early Chistians under the Pagan emperors. Everybody who really knows Italy and its history of late years will bear witness that I am not exaggerating. The cause was similar; the valour has been similar. And yet day after day, orippled and maimed as is every branch of commerce and industry, with a financial difficulty such continued, with a crushing burden of taxes and duties, the Italians by hundreds and by thousands keep sending their contributions to help the Pope to make Rome worthy of its place when the centenary com a. Nor do they send the money stealthily : for the most part they send it with a bold outspokenness that rehundred cities of Italy giving their noble offerings, and in addition to those which appear in the list. -Cor. Weekly Register.

Rome. - Pins IX. completed his 75th year on Monday, the 13th May, having been born May 13 1792. He will have occupied the Pontifical throne 21 years on the 16th of June.

The belief in Garibaldi's advance is presty strong here, and reasonably so. The e is a rumor that we shall have a reinforcement of French troops on the border. The Italian Government especially desires it, and the Emperor would wish nothing better. Our own troops are anxious for Garibaldi to come on icularly when one knows that such an appetite is no that they may show their mettle. The weather is supremely beautiful. Now and then a slight change comes, but does not last. The mornings and e enings are however, unusually cold, but in the morning this freshness is the most exhilarating thing in the world. To-day, the Invention of the Cross, is a school holiday, and a day of much devotion, the schoolboys attending their congregations, and the many noble relics of the Holy C oss being exposed vernor of Sonnino with the head of his chief in a

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- POMPEH .- A of the Athenaum writes from Naples :- But a short time has elapsed since I sent you a report of the discovery of a vessel full of water in Pompeii It has now been analysed by Professor De Lucca, who fills the chair of chemistry in our university, and pronounced to contain the same proportions of oxygen and hydrogen as are found in common fountain water of the present day. There can be no doubt that it was placed there so long ago as the reign of the Emperor Titus. A similar fact has, I find, occurred several times. In 1862 a fountain was discovered in the cortile of a house decorated with figures of wild boars, serpents, dogs, and masques. At the time that the catastrophe occurred, the key of the fountain was turged round, and the water shut in remained there. These figures are now among the bronzes in the museum; but unfortunately in order to attach them more closely, a hole was made in the stomach of one of the animals, and the water escaped. Every one who has visited the Musco Nazionale will have observed a large key once belong-ing to an aqueduct in the palace of Tiberius, in the island of Gapri. In the interior, just under the screw still remains a quantity of water; and one of the surprises practised by the custode on the visitor is to move the ponderous article backwards and forwards, and make the water rattle. If this mild element has been found several times amidst the ruins of Pomp ii, wine never was until last week. Wonders upon wonders! A glass amphora was then turned up with three or four fiagors' depth of wine still remaining. Of course, it is in a state of condensation - not hard, but rather in a gelatinous state. -This, too, has been sent to Professor De Luca and we the wines which were served at the tables of the

PRUSSIA

Little as they really cared for Luxemburg France and Prussia were very nearly going to war for it. - As, h wever, they gave ear to reason in this instance; as they did not, after all, deem the coveted prize worth the terrible cost at which it was to be had, it does not appear likely that they ever after wards would, for Luxenburg and for Luxemburg alone, proceed to the same extremities. The neutrality of Luxemberg, if once agreed upon, rests, before all other considerations, on the very ground of its insignificance. Neither France nor Prussia can seriously apprehend a re opening of the present quarrel on the terms on which it now lies before the Conference. But both, and especially Pruesia, asks for securities against even any abstract possibility of Luxemburg ever becoming a bone of contention; they demand guarantees which may place any violas tion of its territory as completely out of the ques-tion as if diplomacy could either strike it bodily out of the map of Europe, or raise around it a barrier far more insurmountable than any Roman or Chinese wall of old.

RUSSIA

ST PETERSBURG, May 25 .- Since the adjournment of the London Peace Conference and the adjustment of the Franco German quarrel relative to Luxemburg, the long-vexed Eastern question has assumed much

AN UNPORTUNATE WIFE - The Gazeta Naradowa, ot Lemburg relates the Countess Czapska, after the Condemnation of her husband to hard labor, had proceeded to St. Peteraburg to solicit his pardon. But being unsuccessful in her application, she fell into a state of dejection, and returned to Wilna, borne down with grief and in a declining state of health. She dragged on a melancholy existence for some time, but at length resolved to put an end to her life. With that object she scated herse f in an arm-chair, having first surrounded it with a large heap of paper, and then set light to the mass. The smoke attracted the attention of her servants, who found her with a smile on her lips and firmly resolved to die. She was extricated from the funeral pile she had prepared, but was so badly burned that she expired two days after in fearful sufferings, leaving

IRELAND TWO HUNDRED AND TW ENTY YEARS AGO.

(From the Shamrock.) 'Nature says a French writer, 'seems to have bestowed on Ireland her choicest gifts. She has stored her bosom with the most precious metals; has scattered over her rocky base the most fertile soil in the world; has given to her sea cossis the most commodicus harbors, fourteen of which are capable of receiving ships of the largest size; and, as if she intended her a high destiny, has placed her on the outskirts of the Continent, as an advance-guard, the opening to the vessels of Europe the route to the Western world, and presenting to the American mariner the first European port.

What foreigners thought of Ireland and its people in 1665 may be judged from the extract, written by one of Rinucini's Italian suite to Count Thomas Rioucini, brother of the Nuncio dated Limerick,

Nov. 1645:-

'The courtesy of the poor people (of Kerry) among whom my lord the Nuncio took up his quarters, was unexampled. A fat bullock, two sheep, and a porker, were instantly siaugntered, and an immense supply of beer, butter, and milk was brought to him; and even we, who were still on board, experienced the kindness of the poor fishermen, who sent us presents of excellent fish and oysters of prodigious size, in the utmost abundance. While we were creeping along in the frigate, in the track of the Nuncio, I observed a harhour about half a mile in length and a pistol shot in breath, so very beautiful that curiosity led me to take the boat and go on shore for the purpose of examining the wonders of the place. In a short time I was surrounded by a multitude of men, women, and boys, who had come running down from different places in the mountains to see us; and some of them happening to see the crucifix which I wore on my breast, they all made a circle round me and kissed it one after another. After this they made signs of the greatest affection and friendship to me and conducted me, almost per force, to one of the nearest cabins, where I was seated on a cushion stuffed with feathers, and the mistress of the house A venerable old dame, brought me in a wooden vessel a great draught of most delicious milk, expressing the utmost anxiety that I should drink it. As it was of excellent flavour, I drank copiously of it and was quite revived by the draught. - They all endeavoured to stand as close to me as possible, and those who were able to touch me considered themselves happy so that it was with difficulty I could disengage myself from tuem in order to return to the frigate; on the contrary, they wished to escort me to the water edge, and some of the young men wished to accompany me altogether. What is most remarkable is, that in those wild and mountainous places, and among a poor and persecuted people, I found not withstanding. the noble influence of our Holy Catholic Faith, for there was not one man, woman, or child, however small, who could not repeat the Our Father, the Hall Mary, the Creed, and the Commandments of the Holy Church.

'The country through which we have passed, though mountainous, is agreeable; and being entirely pasture land, is most abundantly stocked with cat tle of every kind. Occasionally one meets with a long tract of valley interspersed with woods and groves, which as they are neither high nor densely planted, partake more of the agreeable than the gloomy. For seventy miles the country we met was almost all of the same character, but having once crossed the mountains we entered upon an immense plain, occasionally diversified with hills and vaileys, well cultivated and eariched with an infinite number of cattle, especially of oxen and sheep, from the latter of which is obtained the very finest of what is called English wool.

'The men are fine looking and of considerable strength; they are swift runners, and bear every sort of hardship with indescribab e cheerfulness. They are all devoted to arms, and especially now that they are at war. Those toat apply themselves to the study of literature are more learned, and you meet persons of every profession and science among

'The women are remarkably tall and beautiful, and display a charming union of gracefulness with modesty and devotion Their manners are marked with extreme simplicity, and they freely mix in conversation everywhere without suspicion or jealousy. Their costumes are different from ours and somewhat resemble the French, except that they wear, besides, a long cloak and profuse locks of hair, and go without any headdress, contenting themselves with a kind of hankerchief much after the Greek fashion.

'They give substantial entertainments both of flesh and fish, for they have both in the greatest acundance. They are perpetually pledging healths, the usual drink being Spanish wines, French claret, good beer and excellent milk. Butter is used on all occasions, and there is no species of provisions which is not found in abundance. As yet we have all occommodated ourselves to the usages of the country.

The horses are very plenty-stout handsome swift and cheap; so that for twenty crowns you might and dejected; sympathize with those in trouble; buy a nag which in Italy would be worth a hundred strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine gold piece.

Such was Ireland two hundred and twenty-two loved.

Use of Medicine. - Too much confidence has been placed in the virtue of medicine as such, and too little in the recuperative power of nature. Hence the tendency in the community to use immense quantities of medicine. It is said that there is no other country in the world where the demand is so great for quack medicine as in our own. In a little work just published, styled 'Rational Medicine,' by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, on page 41, may be found the tollowing bold and startling statement : -

'I sincerely believe that the unbiassed opinion of most medical men of sound judgment and long experience is made up, that the amount of death and disasters in the world would be less, if all disease were left to itself, than it now is under the multiform, reckless, and contradictory modes of practice, good and bad, with which practitioners carry on their differences at the expense of their patients.

By the term 'practitioners,' is meant all that make any pretensions to medecine; the remark could not apply justly to well educated physicians, who compose but a small part of the whole. The community are at fault in the matter as well as practitioners.

There is said to be a fellow in this citly who is habitually so sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened. Such is not the case with his wife.

A weman with no friends can't be expected to sit down and enjoy a comfortable smoke, for she hasn't got any to back her.

and efforts will be shortly made in this city, Paris shoes, and hit him with them several times behind not have been injured by having posse sed herself of

MASSACHUSETTS YESTERDAY.

(From the Rochester Union.)

A few years ago slavery was tolerated in Massachusetts, and the newspapers were filled with dis-gusting advertisements relating to negroes. The following specimens, gathered from old Massachusetts papers are furnished by Mr. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, and recently published by him. One of them offers for sale :-Very Good Barbadoes Rum and a young negro that has had the small pox.

Another trader offers : -Likely Negro Men and Women, just arrived.

Another has:--

Negro Men, New, and Negro Boys, who have been in the country for some time; wiso, just arrived, a choice parcel of negro boys and girls. Another:-

A Likely Negro Man, bred in the country, and bred a farmer - fi: for any service. Another :--

A Likely Negro Woman, about 19 years old, and a child six months of age, to be sold together or apart

More marvellous is another of the following tenor : A Negro Child, Soon Expected, of a good breed, may be owned by any person inclined to take it.

The reader may, by this time, exclaim 'Enough! enough!' but here is one sample more, to complete the assortment :--

To be sold, an extraordinary likely negro woman 17 years oid; she can be warranted to be strong, depository of the keys of the ocean, charged with healthy and good natured; has no notion of freedom: has been always used to a farmer's kitchen and dairy, and is not known to have any failing, but being with child, which is the only cause of her being sold.

> The New Haven Register says: 'It seems that in those very pious days of Massachusetts, it was cheaper to buy negroes there, ready grown, than to pay for feeding and clothing their infants while too young to work. Their good men were too stingy for taking care of helpless children, and so sold the mothers into slavery to get rid of them. They were not then up to the modern Massachusetts way of getting rid of children, by which, as statistics show, the present native population, though four times as large as the foreign residents of that State, have any nually, a less number of children born alive, than have the small foreign population.

A CALCULATING YANKEE PRIDEGROOM. - I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Dea con Overreach; now he was so mean he always carried a heu in his gig box, when he travelled, to pick up the oats his horse wested in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. And there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it is not a bad one, and good stories, like potatoes, ain't so plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbour of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married to Gretchen Kulp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

Parson, said he, what's the price of a license? Six dollars, said be.

Six dollars, said Hugo; that's a dreadful sight of noney! Couldn's you take less?

No, said he, that a what they cost me at the secretary's office at Halifax. Well, how much do you ax fer publishing in church,

then ? Nothing, said the parson.

Well, said flugo, that's so cheap I can't expect any change back. I think I'll be published How long does it take.

Three Sundays. Three Sundays, said Hugo, well, that's a long time, too. But three Sundays only make a fortnight after ail; two for the covers and one for the inside like;

six dollars is a great amount of money for a poor man to throw away. So off he went a jogging toward home, feeling about as mean as a new sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back

he went as fast as his horse could carry him. Parson, said he, I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars, Ill tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I canuot until with my teeth.

Why, what in natur is the meaning of all this? Why, said Hugo, I've been a 'cyphering' it out in

my head, and its cheaper than publishings after all. You see, sir, it's potato digging times; if I wait to o, ber father will have nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages big, if I marry her to-night she can begin to dig our own to-morrow, and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And, besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at tirst, but they get saucy and lezy after a while.

We can carry nothing with us to the other world save the good we have done.

Punch illustrates ' unbecoming levity by producing a wood cut of the scene in a church wherein a crowd of spectators are waiting the arrival of a wedding party. To the scene is appended this dialogue by way of a glossary :- Fair Young Lady-' I see some one in the crowd outside waving a handkerchief. I suppose the bride is approaching. Light Yong Man -Handkerchief? White one? By Jove perhaps it's a reprieve!

Bliss has no programme; happiness is not bottled like wine for futu.e use; it is like dew-remove it from the flower and take it out of the morning, and though you put it in the cup of pearls, it is only a drop of water,

Take the hand of the friendless: smile to the sad and joy. If you do this you will be sure to be be-

Profane swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is, disgusting. Loud laughing is impolite .--Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling lies is c ntemptible. Slacdering is devilish -- Ignorance is disgraceful Laziness shameful.

Cheerfully acknowledge merit in others, and, in turn, you will always receive that kind ousideration which you desire. When you cannot consistently praise, by all means keep quiet, unless there be a manifest wrong deserving censure.

Almsgiving never makes any man poor.

GETTING MARRIED. - Every young girl, now a days: expects to get a rich husband. Rich men ought to be shundant. In the country girls are sometimes brought up with an idea of work, and with a suspiction that each may chance to wed a steady industrious youg man, who will be compelled to earn the subsistence of himself and family. Such girls as these leam how to become worthy helpmates. But in town it is different. From the highest to the lowest class in life, the prevailing idea is, that marriage is to lift them, at once, above all necessity for exertion; and even the servant girl dresses and reasons as if she entertained a romantic confidence in her Cinderella-like destiny of marrying a prince, or, at least, of being fallen in love with and married by some nobleman in disguise. This is why so many young men fear to marry. Let us sober down a little. Let every young girl be thought ideas of life and expectations of marriage suitable to her condition, and she will not be so frequently disappointed. Should Hysterics.—If any one goes off into hysterics, she be fortunate and wed above that condition, she knock him down and pump on him: take off his may readily learn the duties becoming to it, and will those fitting a station below.

WANTED .- A thin man who has been used to the buisiness of collecting—to crawl through keyholes, and fling deptors who are never at home. Salary nothing the first year, to be doubled each year afterwards.

In the case of a lady, prepare to throw a mixture of sweet oil and soot over her dress. This will have the desired effect.

A little boy at Sanday School being asked 'What is the chief enc of man?' replied, 'The end what's got the head on.' An application of birch deevenced him that the head might be the chief end, but it wasn't the one that had the most smart.'

FROM A LADY.

New York, Dec. 3, 1:63. Gentlemen, - The object of the present letter is to present to you my heartfelt thanks for the good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me -For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheamstism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs and had to get assistance to enable me to do the smallest household duty

Taking your advice, I began the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. I was so weak that the smallest doses of it seemed to agitate me very much. but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of the doso. My pains all ceased little by little, and after using eight bottles I am entirely cured .-Now I can perform my household duties without as. sistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to all those who suffer with Rheumatism.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours FELICITE CREHEN,

119 Laurena St., New York. Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

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



THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. men, have and women, buy the separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be orderedwhether London. Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M.I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver; good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such ancertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials-the brass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest. the most perfect and delicate my chinery ever brought to the sid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine - that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return meil he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY

by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system .-They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the linest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE EULLY WARRANTED

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washibgton St. Boston, Georgal Agents. Toronto and Montreal. Agents for Canada. They only have lived long who have lived vir-

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are re-

lieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches.'

C. H. GARDNER,

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma,'

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. When somewhat hourse from cold or over-exer. tion in public speaking, I have uniformly found [Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENRY WILES, D.D.,
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. April, 1867.

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gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance, SARATOGA SPRING WATER sold by all D. has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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May 9, 1867.

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12m.

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has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the inst three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

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Drawing 6

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June 22, 1866. 12m.

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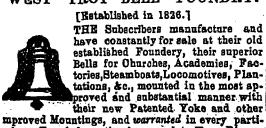
District of Montreal. In the matter of JOSEPH BARBEAU as well indi

VALIN & BARBEAU, ON the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH BARBEAU, By his Attorney ad litem,
SARSFIELD B. NAGLE.

Montreal, 3rd April, 1867.

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