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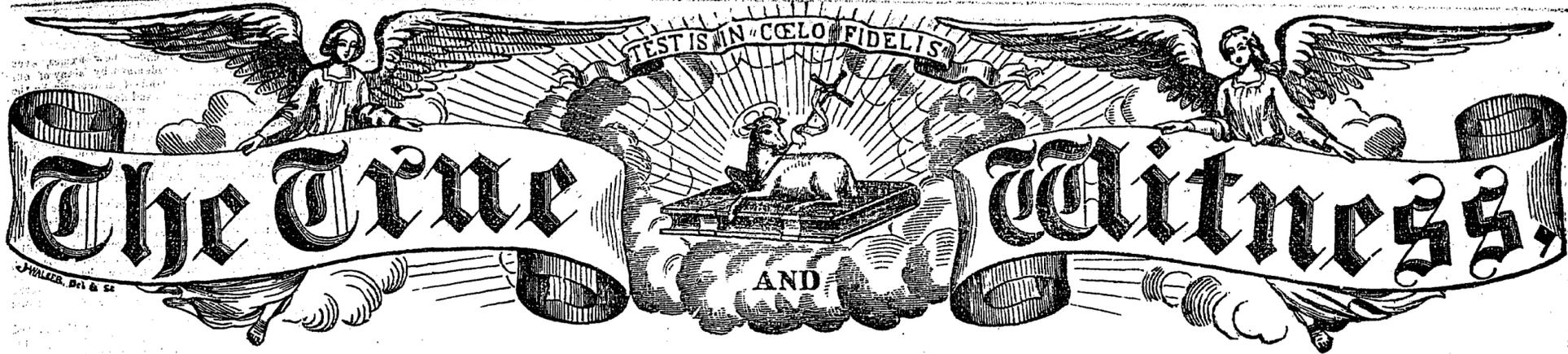
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE CATHOLIC COUSINS: A TALE.

CHAPTER V.

On the following morning, as Emma, according to her usual custom, was superintending the education of her younger sisters, her cousin Isabella unexpectedly and unannounced entered the room.

'I am afraid I am interrupting you, dear,' said Isabella, as she advanced towards Emma, and affectionately embraced her, 'I don't know how it is,' she added, laughing, 'but I seem to be most unfortunate in all my visits, for if I pay a visit in the morning, I am too early; if in the afternoon, there is no one at home to receive me;—and if in the evening, it is sure to be some evening on which my friend had pre-arranged to go to the theatre, or attend some concert or lecture; I sometimes think I am just like 'Paul Pry,' always intruding, and yet at the same time continually hoping that I do not; I often fancy, indeed, that my friends must think me a great bore.'

'You do yourself great injustice, then,' said Emma, smiling with almost sisterly affection on her cousin, 'for were I to tell you all the complimentary remarks your friends made about you, I'm inclined to think it would cause you to become so vain, that none but a lord or a prince would be permitted even to have a chance of suing for your fair hand.'

'You naughty girl,' replied Isabella, playfully, stamping her little foot, 'you make me so cross, I've half a mind to lead you to my father, and accuse you to him as being the author of all my sentimentality and 'foolish nonsense,' as he is pleased to call it.'

'Is uncle here?' joyfully exclaimed Mary and Kate, who had, on Isabella entering the room, silently arisen to embrace her, and then quietly resumed their studies, with as much diligence and application as if no one but their sister were present.

'Yes; I left him in the parlor with Frank. Mary and Kate, who were both passionately fond of their uncle, immediately solicited permission to put their books by; and no sooner was their request complied with, than they lightly skipped out of the room, like two little fairies, and in a few minutes were locked in the fond embrace of their uncle.'

'Oh, Emma,' said Isabella, now that she and her cousin were alone, 'I have such a piece of news to tell you,' and she clapped her hands, and shook back her rich luxuriant tresses which gracefully hung over her shoulders, and beautifully contrasted with her alabaster neck, which was simply adorned with a coral necklace, 'you remember the last evening you spent with me, don't you?'

'Yes.'

'And the note which you discovered under the ivy-leaf?'

'Yes, I recollect it well; I opened the note; I see you seem shocked, but I dare say you'll be much more so when I tell you I read it; and, what is more, I answered it.'

Emma looked amazed, indeed, but made no reply, and her cousin continued in the same strain. 'The note to which I allude contained no writing, but it expressed the sentiments of the heart much more eloquently than words could express, for it contained a red tulip.'

'The poor flower must have been most unmercifully dealt with to be squeezed into so small a compass,' observed Emma, smiling; 'and I am sadly afraid the rough handling I gave it must have somewhat damaged its delicate calyx.'

'I always thought that tulips had no calyx,' said Isabella, inquiringly; 'is not the calyx an outer cup, or wheel of leaves, surrounding the corolla?'

'It is,' replied Emma, 'and therefore the calyx, in most instances, is at once discernible, even though reduced to the dimensions of a membranous ring; but there are cases where the calyx is united with the corolla, and sometimes so completely of the same form, and even color, that unless one has a practical knowledge of botany, it is almost impossible to distinguish the one from the other. Now, with regard to the tulip, the three outer floral leaves constitute its calyx, while the three inner ones form its corolla. I think it is Professor Lindley who says that when there is only one series of floral integuments, that series is the calyx, and, of course, such being the case, a calyx, it would seem, may exist without a corolla, but not a corolla without a calyx.'

'Well,' said Isabella, impatiently, 'I wish I knew as much as you do, but I never could apply myself to study, although I was always very fond of reading; I think I once had a taste for botany, but the long string of Latin names almost frightened me out of my senses, and I told my governess that if she ever insisted on my learning them by heart, I'd lock her up in the coal-cellar, and never let her see the daylight again; and I imagine the threat had the desired effect, for she never after that pressed me to learn botany. But about the tulip. Do you understand the language of flowers,' continued Isabella, almost in the same breath, 'oh, it expresses so beautifully one's thoughts.'

'I must admit I am not conversant with the language of flowers,' replied Emma, 'that is to say, I should never be able to communicate my ideas to another through the medium of flowers; but what about your young knight's red tulip?—Suppose it was emblematic of something very, very sentimental?'

'Yes; don't you know?'

'No.'

'Guess, then.'

'A declaration of love?'

'Yes; and Isabella clapped her hands in high glee. 'How did you guess, Emma?'

'What, have I guessed right?' asked her cousin, half doubting.

'Certainly; and I really begin to think that you know more of the language of flowers than you wish to own?'

'Well, I assure you,' rejoined Emma, smiling, 'that it was all guess-work, for never until this moment did I know that the red tulip indicated a declaration of love.'

'It is all very fine to say so now, Emma,' said Isabella, playfully looking into her cousin's face, with an arched smile, 'but, *entre nous, vous savez*,' and she shook her head as much as to say you know what I mean.

'Well, replied Emma, 'if you are determined not to believe me, I suppose it is of no use my trying to convince you against my inclination; but talking of the language of flowers, it puts me in mind of a very beautiful anecdote I was reading the other day. There was a society, consisting of a hundred members, and it was called the 'Emblematic Language Club,' for the members, when they met together, transacted all their business by means of emblems. The rules of the society preventing any from conversing with one another, except in the emblematic language of signs. It happened one evening, that as all the members were assembled together, a stranger entered, and bowing politely, advanced silently towards the president, and signified by signs that he was desirous of being elected a member of their society. The president immediately filled a glass full to the brim of water, indicating thereby that they could not admit another, as there would not be room or accommodation for an additional member. The silent applicant took up a leaf, and lightly placed it on the surface of the water, without causing it to overflow, implying by this act, that as the leaf neither disturbed, nor caused the water to run over, so in like manner he would neither disorganize, nor be the means of expelling any of the existing members by his being admitted into the society. The president, who could not but admire the adroitness with which the young stranger had so beautifully expressed himself in the emblematic language, was obliged, nevertheless, to reject his application, in consequence of the rules of the society limiting the number of the members to a hundred and the president reluctantly wrote on a tablet, *one and two noughts*, and showed it to the stranger, who immediately taking the pencil out of the president's hand, set a nought before the *one*, signifying thereby that as a nought placed before a hundred did not augment its number, so in like manner his insignificant presence amongst them might be considered as nothing. The whole assembly were in raptures, and unanimously expressed by emblems, that they unhesitatingly elected him a member of their society; while the president, anticipating their wishes, transferred the nought which the stranger had placed before the hundred, by setting it after the second nought, implying by this, that in electing him a member of their club, they increased their number from one hundred to a thousand.'

'Oh, what a beautiful anecdote,' exclaimed Isabella, 'do you know, it quite takes my fancy.'

'I thought it would,' rejoined Emma, 'and that is the reason why I told it to you.'

'Oh, it is so beautiful,' repeated Isabella, musingly.

'Yes, I think it is,' responded her cousin;—

'but by-the-by, dear, I am afraid I interrupted you in what you were going to tell me about yourself and the red tulip.'

'Oh, not in the least,' said Isabella, gaily, while a slight tinge of crimson mantled on her cheeks, as she added, 'I think I told you all, except, indeed, it is that I didn't tell you the name of the flower which I sent the handsome young cavalier.'

'Well, perhaps, that had better remain a secret, for unless you sent him a flower emblematic of a downright refusal, I am afraid I should severely censure your imprudence.'

'Why so?'

'Oh, for several reasons. In the first place, to carry on a correspondence with a stranger, whether by means of an emblematic language, or

in a straightforward way, is, to say the least of it, highly injudicious; and in the second place, to do so without the knowledge of your father, is, in my opinion, unquestionably wrong; and I do not think I could express myself too forcibly against such an act. I could tell you a story about a young lady of fortune, who, without the knowledge of her parents, acted much in the same way as you are doing, and after a romantic adventure for some months, was inveigled into a marriage with a *crossing sweeper*, which caused her such mortification, that in three days after she had discovered the position in which she had unwittingly placed herself, she died of a broken heart.'

'Oh, what a goose,' exclaimed Isabella; 'but, Emma, is it really true?'

'Quite true.'

'Oh, I should so much like to hear the story; will you tell it to me?'

'Well, I will, if you wish, but not at present, for you must come up stairs and take off your bonnet, before adjourning to the drawing-room, and Emma placed her arm round her cousin's waist, and led her up stairs.'

CHAPTER VI.

The moment Isabella entered the drawing-room, she exclaimed, 'Oh, you industrious little sempstress, what have you not been doing?—Why, there are as many dresses here, of all shapes and sizes, as would stock a London warehouse, and she advanced towards towards the sofa, which was almost covered with every kind of needlework, but particularly children's clothing. 'Emma, do you mean to say,' she added, 'that you made all these dresses yourself?'

'Yes, with the assistance of my sisters.'

'Well, their little bits of fingers were not capable of rendering much aid, I am afraid; but will you be kind enough to satisfy my curiosity respecting the final disposal of these goods.—What bazaar are they destined to grace?'

'They are not intended for any bazaar,' replied her cousin, carelessly.

'Then, what on earth are they intended for?' said Isabella, 'for I perceive that most of them are too small for your sisters, and, consequently, it is very evident they were not made for them.'

'No, they are clothes we are making up for some poor children.'

'You don't mean to say you employ your time that way?' asked Isabella, with unfeigned surprise.

'Some of our time,' said her cousin thoughtfully.

'Well, that's more than ever I could do,' rejoined Isabella; 'any kind of needle-work is bad enough, even if it's for oneself; but the idea of sitting down to make clothes for a parcel of poor people, whom one can take no interest in, is a thing I never could, nor I suppose ever shall, understand.'

'We should all take an interest in the poor,' observed her cousin, 'for was not our blessed Lord poor when He became man for the salvation of the world?'

'Oh, that's quite a different thing,' said Isabella, in a tone which seemed to imply that her cousin was digressing from the subject at issue.

'Why is it so different?' asked Emma, with a smile; 'surely, if our blessed Lord preferred the humble garb of poverty to the gorgeous robe of wealth, did he not by this act dignify the lowly state of the poor; besides, independently of this argument, there are several passages in the Sacred Volume which command us to succour and comfort the distressed?'

'I yield to your superior judgment,' replied Isabella, half provoked and half in fun, for she was always reluctant to admit that she could be in error; but the word argument sounded like the report of a cannon in her ears, for it always seemed to her like the prelude of a long, tedious discussion.

'Do you know, Emma,' she continued, 'I've just learnt a new song; and she lightly sprang towards the piano, and before her cousin had time to reply, she commenced to sing.

'How do you like that?' said she, jumping up from the piano, and almost forcibly seating her cousin on the music-stool she had just occupied; 'Now you must play and sing something.'

'What shall I play?' asked Emma, as she lightly ran her fingers over the keys of the instrument.

'Oh! anything you please,' replied her cousin; 'anything that comes into your head.'

'Very well,' said Emma; and she immediately sang with much feeling a couple of verses.

'Thank you, dear,' said Isabella, as her cousin rose from her seat; and then she added, naively the last verse, and particularly the two first lines—

'Its lustre descends on the high and the low, Regardless of titles, regardless of birth,—'

sound very like a gentle hint, indirectly given to remind me that religion showers its blessings on the poor as well as the rich.'

Emma smiled.

And her cousin continued. 'I admit that in theory it is all very well that we should sympathize with the poor, but I cannot agree respecting the practice of such notions; religion commands us to love our neighbors as ourselves.—Now, pray, how are we to do this?'

'The parable of the good Samaritan sufficiently explains to us in what manner we are to love our neighbor as ourselves,' quietly remarked Emma.

'Then with regard to the teaching of Jesus Christ,' said Isabella, 'did He not say, "that he who hath two coats let him give to him who hath none?" Now, you surely don't mean to say, that He intended us to carry that out to the letter.'

'Unquestionably.'

'Oh, Emma, surely not; for according to that nobody would have any change of clothes, seeing that there are such numbers of half-starved, half-clothed, wretched looking beings in the world.'

'Isabella,' said Emma, gravely, 'the sacred words which have been uttered by the lips of our blessed Lord cannot be refuted, nor yet can they be explained away for the convenience of those who wish to enjoy the good things of this world. Rest assured that he who giveth to the poor shall never want for aught: for are we not told that whatsoever is given to the poor is lent to God, and that he will repay it a hundred fold? and we must remember, too, that this is not the mere invention of man, but the words of God himself. And who is God? The supreme Author of all things. Oh! how little do the proud think of this. How applicable to them are the words of our Blessed Lord, when he said that it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Few rightly contemplate who the poor are; they look upon them as a set of ill-mannered, low-born creatures. Their external appearance, perhaps, may seem uncouth; their emaciated features, perhaps, repulsive to the eye; but they have souls, ay, immortal souls, for which the Son of Man came down from Heaven to redeem with his precious blood upon the cross. Never should we harden our heart or close our ears to the cry of distress, or spurn the importunities of the poor, for who knows but that the soul of the applicant may be a redeemed soul, destined to inherit the courts of Heaven, and reign for ever and ever with God. On the last judgment-day, when we should see all those holy souls radiant with celestial glory, would we not then ardently desire to have had it in our power to administer to our earthly wants: would we not then wish that we had parted with all worldly possessions, and thereby clothed and fed those saints of God? Our blessed Lord, it is true, did not say that we should not enter the kingdom of Heaven if we did not sell what pertained to us, in order to provide for the wants of our suffering brethren, but He said, "If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor." And again he said—"Sell what you possess, and give alms. Make to yourselves bags which grow not old—a treasure in Heaven which faileth not; where no thief approaches, nor moth corrupteth; for where your treasure is, there will be your heart also." Now, surely, if we cannot bring ourselves to sell all that we have, we at least should make it a point to do something towards alleviating the miseries of the poor.' Their conversation was interrupted by Captain Melville entering the room, accompanied by his nephew and niece.

'When I commenced this narrative, I had intended gradually to develop the character of each of those whom I have had occasion to introduce into the preceding pages, and to have shown my readers how good example, timely advice, and gentle persuasion, can more effectually attain its object than severe looks, harsh words, or untimely censure. If we endeavor forcibly and suddenly to bend a bough, in all probability it will snap asunder; but, on the other hand, if we gently, gradually, and perseveringly even try to cause it to assume the form of a circle, we may satisfactorily do so without the slightest fear of its breaking. Circumstances oblige me to curtail this narrative, else I should have endeavored, in a few additional chapters, to show, in a more pointed manner than I fear I shall be able to do in the space I have now limited myself to, how Emma not only was the means of rescuing her cousin from that world of fiction and deceitfulness into which her own wild fancy had led her, and which most likely would have plunged her into an abyss of misery from which she could never have hoped to extricate herself, but how also, by her unostentatious Christian example and wholesome seasonal advice, she had had the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing Isabella reject the world, and all its pomps and vanities, and fly into the bosom of the Catholic Church with a purified soul, reflecting on others the glory and the mercy, and the marvellous power of God, whose goodness knoweth no bounds.—Emma was also instrumental in bringing James Cranstown into the true fold of Christ. We

are all aware how through life often circumstances, perhaps trifling in themselves, are productive and great and important things; so in like manner was it with regard to the strange way in which Sir Thomas accidentally formed the acquaintance of the Misses Wilson, whose travelling-carriage was capsized, as my readers will recollect, on the Kensington-road; for they were the means of introducing Sir Thomas to their friend Captain Melville, who, on his death-bed, resigned his daughter Isabella to his guardianship. The constant intercourse between Sir Thomas' ward and her cousin Emma, who was frequently on a visit with her, paved, as it were, the way for James Cranstown, who had been ordained a clergyman of the Church of England, to become a Catholic; nay, more than this, to sacrifice every worldly advantage, in order to enrol himself in the sacred ranks of the priesthood.

It is not now my intention to trespass further on my readers' patience, by entering into details as to how he was first struck with Emma's pious demeanor, her love to succour the distressed, to pour the balm of consolation into the souls of those who were afflicted, and even to deny herself many things in order to alleviate the wants of the poor. Suffice it to say, that first the amiability of her disposition, and, secondly, her timely, well judged observations on the grand truths of religion, removed from his mind his prejudice against Catholics, and then made him thirst after a further knowledge of the ancient faith, and at length caused him to examine more minutely the pretensions of Protestantism, entering the Mother Church, with a soul overflowing with the grace of God, and an untrifling zeal for His honor and glory.

Such, my readers, is the moral of this narrative, and I hope it may be productive of some good, even if only to one soul: then I will be satisfied that I have not written in vain.

THE END.

JESU DULCIS AMOR MEUS—JESUS CHRIST THE OBJECT OF OUR LOVE.

The reason for selecting the subject 'Jesus Christ the Object of our Love' in his Sermon at the opening of the Cathedral of Northampton, is thus explained by H. E. the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster:—

'There has appeared a book entitled 'The Life of Jesus,' which, having done much mischief abroad, where it was first published, has been introduced into our country, translated, that, if possible, it may make equal havoc among its people. It is chiefly in the industrial classes that it may dangerous; neither the poor who do not read, nor the more highly educated, who have leisure and means at hand to study it, are so likely to be affected by its poison.

'And this is the more perilous, because it is the more artfully concealed. It is not a tissue of blasphemies, nor a scurrilous declaration, as so many preceding attacks on our Lord's character have been. It does not repel by its coarseness, but rather strives to allure by elegance of style, by respectfulness of feeling, and by showy and affected learning. Many have been deceived and led astray, by these false attractions.

'Do not suppose that I am going to undertake the refutation of this work. But I think it may be possible to suggest, even in a single discourse, a thought, which may serve as an antidote, or rather a preservative, against this wicked work, and, what is more useful, against its false principles, should they be urged upon you.

'And the thought is this: Of all human beings, Jesus Christ is the only one, who has been able to propagate and perpetuate, without limit of place or time, a personal love and affection towards Himself.'

'This is, then, the one thought throughout the Sermon, and the development of the above idea is somewhat as follows:

'There are three solemn utterances in Holy Scripture which express the manifestation of God to man, namely, God is Love; the Word was God; the Word was made Flesh: Jesus Christ, coming on earth, brought with Him, inseparably united to Him, the divine attribute of love, in a form, and with a fulness of grace and truth, incommunicable to any merely human being. And the possession, manifest and undeniable, of this singular quality can only be attributed to His divine prerogative.'

Human love has a very narrow sphere. It is mostly limited to one's own house, kin, or small circle of friends, and even then it can only extend a few years into the past.

Few men ever thought of really loving an intellectual master, or even a human religious guide. The Eutychians did not love Eutyches,

* A sermon preached at the opening of the Cathedral of Northampton, on Thursday the 23. of April, 1861, by H. E. Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster.

nor the Nestorians Nestorius, nor the Donatists Donatus, nor the Arians Arius.

Again, Mahomed may be revered by his followers as the prophet of God, or obeyed as His messenger; but he is not the beloved of men's souls. Even in regard to Moses, no expression of love can be found in the Holy Scriptures, or in the later writings of the Jews.

Every examination brings us to the same conclusion. One, only one, human being has ever possessed the power of over-stepping all limits to the power of love—those of kindred, those of time, and those of space. Jesus Christ was able to claim and to keep the love of all who believe in Him (p. 13).

His enemies also have felt obliged to allow Him a certain power of captivating the affections of all who approached Him. The love of the disciple for his Master was stronger than death. Love, too, when directed to Him, is to be taken in its strictest, highest and purest sense. 1. It was a filial love for Him which transported S. Stephen with joy in his last agony. It is the same love for Him which sweetens the sufferings of the martyr of to-day in the distant East.

2. Higher than this filial love, which is deferential, dutiful and respectful, which has ever been made the subject of a commendation, there rises another, so purely natural, instinctive, and necessary, that no precept could add to its certainty or to its exactness, the love of parent for child. Or, I will particularise it still further, the mother's unapproachable love.

Jesus, and He alone, has secured to Himself this most exquisite of affections in the manly soul, even if in other respects rugged and seemingly hard' (p. 16).

This species of love is exemplified most of all in the saints of the Seraphic Order, so celebrated for its devotion to the Divine Infancy, and especially in S. Francis and S. Bonaventure.

There is a third form of love, exclusively felt for Him, by souls so far separated from Him, and never for any one else. It is the love which only one can feel for one symbolised and expressed in the mysterious Canticle of Canticles. This is that love of chaste spouses, which has so essentially pervaded the Church from its beginning, as to have produced in her a permanent institution, the Religious state' (p. 22).

The types of this love in the early ages are S. Agnes, S. Lucia, S. Cecilia, and S. Agatha; and in more modern times, S. Catherine of Siena, S. Teresa, S. John of the Cross, and S. Peter of Alcantara.

Mary is associated to Jesus in whatever we love Him for. This connexion has given to her a communication of that love which belongs to Him, as far as filial love can go.

Lastly, Jesus both prophesied and inculcated this love for Himself: 'And, I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all things to Myself.' And the wise and practical S. Paul declares in solemn words: 'If any man LOVE not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema.'

The Cardinal very aptly ends his beautiful sermon with a prayer for the conversion of those unbelievers, against whose doctrines he has directed his discourse as an antidote or preservative:—

'Then, dear and blessed Lord Jesus, what shall we say to Thee of those who are endeavoring to quench the flame of Thy love, on earth, in these our times; of those who would fain strip Thee of Thy claims to our attachment;—who think they are laboring in the cause of human virtue and advancement, by reducing Thee to the mere condition of a man like themselves and us, with more wisdom perhaps, but with no divinity?'

'Oh! teach us to look on them with sincere compassion. For they are as children, who think they can empty the ocean, or pluck up all the flowers of earth.'

'We pray not that Thy judgments overtake them, as they did the unhappy men who rebelled against Thee in the wilderness. (Numb. xvi.) Nor can we wish in this to be like Thy Boanerges (Mar. iii. 17) to call down vengeance on those who refuse to hear Thee, and love Thee. For we know of what spirit we are, or should be, that of our meek and forgiving Jesus.'

'No; rather let them be plunged into the very depths of Thy sweetness; buried in the honey of Thy holy love; be their wings clogged, and their feet entangled in its clinging deliciousness; that fixed in Thee, they may not leave Thee, but feel, and exclaim: 'Mibi autem adhaerere Deo bonum est.' 'For me it is good to cleave to God.' [Ps. lxxix. 28.] May the voices that have blasphemed Thee, be the loudest in praising Thee; the hearts that have been the coldest, be the most inflamed with Thy love. And let Thy love reign triumphant over all the earth, until the end of time.'

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT ST. HILAIRE, ON WEDNESDAY, 29th JUNE.
GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FULL PARTICULARS.
(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The 'Necker' sailed from Hamburg on the 18th May, with 588 souls, the greater part of whom came from Bohemia, and the remainder from Poland, Saxony, the Hanseatic towns, and Sweden and Norway. Sixteen only came from the latter kingdom. As a class these poor emigrants were distinguished for their eminently respectable appearance, broad solid countenances, and light flaxen hair. They were all grouped into families, few single men being among them, and with some exceptions were all provided with means. Some intended to settle in Upper Canada, but the majority were on their way to the Western States, a few going to New York. I may here explain that about 80 of the passengers remained in Quebec, not being able to pay their way up, and on the recommendation of Mr. Jorgenson, German Interpreter and Assistant Emigrant Agent at Quebec, decided to wait at Point Levi until means had been provided by the Government for their passage to Upper Canada.—This providentially saved the lives of many among them and diminished the sum total of the loss experienced by their less fortunate fellow

passengers. The train on leaving Point Levi, therefore, contained 458 passengers, who occupied eleven freight and second class cars, the luggage occupying two cars in the forward part of the train. The lighter portion of the baggage was distributed through the cars, many of the passengers having bundles containing clothing, bread, household utensils and other effects. At 1.15 a.m., the train arrived at St. Hilaire station, a mile or so from the bridge over the river Richelieu, and was then in charge of Birney, the engine-driver, Finn, a conductor, and one of the most careful men on the road, and Finn, the brakeman. It left the station immediately after and proceeded up the road to the bridge. The night was fine and clear, so much so that the station-master at St. Hilaire saw the train proceeding over the bridge. The draw was then open, five barges passing through on their way to Lake Champlain in tow of the steamer Whitehall, laden with oats and sawn lumber. The usual red danger light was burning, and could be seen at a distance of 1620 feet, or more than a thousand feet from the end of the bridge, which is constructed of iron, and rests on seven stone piers, at an altitude of about forty feet from the summer level of the river. The bridge master saw the train coming, and in addition to the danger signal already hoisted on the semaphore, ran on the track and waved another red light for the train to stop. It still came on, however, and just as the mast of the third vessel in tow of the Whitehall had cleared the bridge, the train fell into the gap caused by the opening of the draw-bridge, car after car thundering into the river and on to the deck of the barge forty feet below. The locomotive struck the barge just aft of the mast, bounded off and plunged into the river, tearing out a large piece of the side of the vessel which careened over and sank two or three feet into the bed of the river. The tender came next and appears to have capsized upon the locomotive. It was followed by the baggage cars which fell flat into the draw and are comparatively uninjured, while above them in fearful mextricable confusion came the cars containing the unfortunate passengers. Only one of the lot was fitted with seats and by some strange chance was thrown half across the deck of the barge, one of its ends being partly submerged in the river.—Its inmates were fearfully shaken by the shock, the seats having been torn out, but do not appear to have sustained much serious injury, as although its roof was broken through, its sides and floor are comparatively free from the blood which bespattered the greater part of the others in every direction. The other cars were literally piled one upon the other, and so mixed up and jumbled, that it seemed as if they had been placed under a press of enormous power and crushed into an unrecognizable mass of splinters and iron, mixed here and there with car wheels in every position, shreds of clothing, loaves of bread, bundles and human bodies bruised, battered and covered with blood. The woodwork in some of the broken cars was open here and there, and one could see through them into further sickening vistas of hands, heads and feet, covered with shattered, splintered wood work and torn clothing. Some of the members thus held up by the wreck in which they were immoreably encased were blue to blackness, betokening the nature of the death of which the poor sufferers had died. Here and there a little child could be distinguished, its little flaxen head dabbled with blood, and its body lying in the wreck on the water. So much for the fearful scene. I hope never to witness such another.—It is satisfactory to know, however, no long-prolonged suffering tortured the last moments of these poor foreigners. Death in every case appears to have been instantaneous. A few may have lived for an hour or so, but the shock experienced in falling from such a height and the consequent shocks from the accumulation of the cars, in the gap, was so great that insensibility must have immediately ensued. This is fully established by the appearance of the dead. Every body that I saw was more or less disfigured, wet or bruised, but through the blood on the face or brow, the calm, placid aspect assumed by the suddenly killed could be easily distinguished.—They were, as a whole, very black about the eyes, the concussion on the brain having injected the blood vessels of the eye and strained the cheeks and eye lids all round about. As soon as the train fell in, the alarm was given in the vicinity, and assistance was telegraphed for. The conductor and brakeman were missing; Birney the engine driver, was slightly injured and rescued from the wreck. Many of the passengers made their way out of the broken cars to the deck of the partly sunken vessel, and thus came to land. It is astounding that so many should have escaped so slightly injured. But when we look into the way the cars are placed this easily explains itself. The leading cars of the train fell into the gap and on to the barge, blocking up the limited water space which the vessel left unoccupied, so that when the last four or five cars of the eleven rolled in turn into the draw, the water was filled up with the ruins of the previous cars, and they slowly tumbled over one another down on either side. The confused pile thus had a broad foundation, and from it escape was comparatively easy. Mr. Brydges, the Managing Director, was immediately informed of the disaster, and proceeded with a gang of workmen, and Drs. Scott, R. P. Howard and Hingston to its site. When the train arrived on the ground, the wounded had nearly all been removed from the wreck: and the people residing in the vicinity were doing all they could to alleviate their sufferings. A great many had been carried into houses in the vicinity. Some lay in a shed on the wharf below the bridge, and many more in the outhouses of the hotel close by the track. Several medical gentlemen from the neighboring villages were on the ground and had already commenced to tend the wounded. Dr. Brousseau and Dr. Allard of Belœil were thus occupied, and during the morning were joined by Drs. Prefontaine, Fregean, Benoit and Chagnon, gentlemen who all reside along the bank of the Richelieu river. The gang of men were, on arriving set to work at the debris and a closer examination was made of the seriously wounded,

who were nearly all removed into the shed below the bridge. A middle-aged married woman from Bohemia, I believe, proved to be the case most needing care. She was suffering from a compound fracture of the knee joint and it immediately became evident that the limb would have to be amputated. This was accordingly done and was borne with heroic fortitude, the poor woman in the course of the amputation quietly reproving her husband for giving way to his grief! The clearing of the debris proceeded in the meantime with great difficulty and slowness owing to the great confusion in which the wheels, trucks and other parts of the cars were involved. A strong cable was attached to the upper part of the pile and by this means two cars, the last of the ill-fated train were dragged on to the wharf below the bridge. Their removal revealed a horrible sight. A shapeless blue mass of heads and hands and feet protruded among the splinters and frame work and gradually resolved itself into a closely packed mass of human beings, all ragged and bloody and dented and dinged from crown to foot with blue bruises and wheals and cuts inflicted by the ponderous iron work, the splinters and the enormous weight of the train. The bodies were cleared from the wreck and carried into the upper story of the shed on the wharf below the bridge, the lower part of which had been littered with straw for the wounded.—The debris around them was covered with shreds of their clothing, pieces of bread, trinkets and coins, gun stocks, implements of every description, torn books and papers, tin cups, boots and shoes and an innumerable number of other articles. A great many of the dead were evidently asleep or unbent, as the majority of them had taken off their boots and coats in the endeavor to make themselves as comfortable as possible. They lay heaped upon one another like sacks and dressed in the traditional blue clothing of the German people, and as we have already stated were almost indistinguishable from the blood and bruises with which they were covered. While matters were thus proceeding another special train arrived from Montreal. It contained Judge Coursol, Mayor Beaudry, Mr. J. H. Daly, Government Emigrant Agent, the representatives of the national societies, Drs. Bibaud, and Moore of Montreal, Drs. Larocque and Rollin of Longueuil, Councillor Devlin, and many others, including Chief Constable McLaughlin, Sergeant Wilson, and a detail of the Water Police. The police were placed in charge of the dead, and the property recovered, and after a while preparations were made for the removal of the wounded to the city, the special train having brought down beds by Mr. Brydges directions. The representatives of the national societies, the Germans especially, proved eminently useful, as the poor emigrants could not explain themselves in French or English, and sadly needed the kind offices of fellow-countrymen and interpreters.—they seemed to hail the well known accents of the fatherland with deep relief and pleasure, and speedily made their wants known to the worthy President of the German Society, Mr. Gerhard Lomer, and his assistants, Messrs Reinhardt, Storer, Jorgensen, Vaganner, and other gentlemen. The language of humanity, however, is sufficiently easy of comprehension to all men, as was proved by the noble scene to-day, in which French, British and Norwegians vied with each other and with Germans in assisting the unfortunate Germans who were on the train. Some hard fatiguing labor, under a terrible hot sun, had to be done in removing the wounded to the cars, and it was done with a will and with a spirit which were eminently creditable to all concerned in the ghastly work. Planks were provided, and covered with straw and wrappers.—The wounded were placed on these, beginning with those in the Dead House, and carried on men's shoulders up the long dusty hill to the cars, where they were received by Dr. Hingston, and placed on the beds provided. House after house was thus cleared of its unfortunate inmates, and the work did not cease until all were provided for.—Among those who thus distinguished themselves in this true labor of love I must in justice mention Messrs. Coursol and Beaudry, J. H. Isaacson, Pomerville, and Lomer, Messrs. Arnton, Daley, J. L. Mathewson, Dr. Lawrence of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and many others whose names, in the confusion, do not readily occur to me. These gentlemen assisted by the French Canadian farmers of the vicinity, who worked with great readiness and will under the superintendence of Drs. Scott, Howard, Brousseau, Bibaud, Moore and the other medical gentlemen on the ground, completed their task by half past three o'clock, and soon after proceeded into town with their sick and sorrowing freight. About 60 of the passengers were seriously injured, and from 100 to 110 injured in all. Up to this moment forty-five bodies had been recovered from the debris, 18 of whom were adults, some men of tall, powerful frame and fine proportions. The wreck of two cars still barred the way, and though feet and hands could be seen in plenty, it was impossible to get at the bodies, still in the water. A cable was consequently attached to the frame work of the upper one, and were passed over the bridge to a locomotive on the track above, steam was then put on, and the frame work of the car was slowly dragged asunder and hauled up on to the wharf. Six more bodies were then recovered, all lying in the water more or less disfigured with wounds and bruises. It was surmised that the wreck of the next car would reveal many more, and so to say the prediction came true, as a dense mass of bodies, closely wedged together, was disclosed and carried into the Dead House. Two thirds, or about ten of the number were children, neatly dressed like their parents in blue cloth or calico, but fearfully bruised and disfigured. Still another tier of bodies was uncovered as the day wore on and by this time the number of dead recovered from the river amounted to sixty-nine, or thirteen men, nineteen women, sixteen boys and twenty-one girls. This last discovery was effected by the removal of the second car mentioned above. As it swung round on its chain a mass of eight bodies as closely packed as they could well be become apparent. The lower tier consisted of children and a young man, while above them were two girls and a boy, and on the top of the pile a well built man, of powerful frame, who lay on his back, with a car wheel resting on his throat, completely concealing his face from view. The probabilities are, that it was so shattered by the wheel as to be unrecognizable. One of his hands lay by his side and was quite black with blood. It is supposed that from 20 to 30 bodies are still in the river. Flynn, the brakeman was found this afternoon. After arresting Birney, the engine driver, and committing him on a warrant, Mr. Coroner Jones proceeded to order coffins for the dead.

When ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.—Zimmarman.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY IN XVI. CENTURY.—MAGUIRE'S LIFE.—The extracts which we give from these papers have been quoted by almost every Irish Catholic paper abroad. We regret to say that in the present number of *Duffy's Hibernian Magazine* this excellent series of historical studies has reached its conclusion. Enquiries have been made concerning the author, who we feel pleasure in being able to satisfy. In Dublin literary circles they have long been unanimously regarded as emanating from the pen of the Rev. C. P. Meehan, O. C. (SS. Michael and John's); the period they treat, their accuracy, novelty, and research at once betraying the scholar versed in historical ecclesiastical lore, such as there is but one in Ireland. Father Meehan can look back on a life, fruitful in labors for Ireland and the Church. We find that it was to him our late Most Archbishop confided the revision of the New Testament, which obtained Cardinal Wiseman's approbation. His original and translated works extend to fully twenty volumes, and are important acquisitions in the elucidation of the history of our Church and Country. He has given us 'The Consecration of Kilkenny,' 'The Geraldines,' from O'Daly's Latin, learnedly annotated, 'Life of Kirwan, Bishop of Killala,' from Gratianus Lucius (the celebrated Lynch); noted likewise; Lanzzi's Devotional Works, and 'Sculptors and Painters of the Order of St. Dominic,' from the Italian of Marchese. Side by side with these, we observe that he has bethought him of the wants of youth, and done much to counteract evil influences by those so popular works of instructive amusement: 'Flowers from Foreign Fields,' 'Tales by Father Charles,' and the 'Young Christian's Library,' which form thirteen handsome volumes. His contributions to periodical literature have been very extensive. In these columns we frequently drew attention to his 'Notes Lovanienses,' which, while illustrating the history of Franciscan Irish monasteries, throw so much pleasant light upon the lives of gallant Irish chieftains, notably the noble, pious, stainless Hugh O'Donnell.—The value of the series touching the Irish Hierarchy is enhanced by the novelty of the facts made known in the various episcopal biographies; lineages are established, birth-places revealed, and the places of sepulture of the Irish prelates in Ireland and in exile are pointed out, with the epitaphs composed for their monuments. Incidental notices of the O'Neills, and other Irish chieftains, are also given. What light these researches have thrown on Irish and Church history is evident to all; that we enjoy it, is due to Father Meehan's care in the collection and collation of hitherto obscure and unheard of, but important MSS. May he long continue to mingle with his curacy's arduous toil, the elucidation of our history's records, and the publication of labors so valuable. Our literary labors are not numerous; they are not too well requited, but in a good cause there is always solace and reward in letters; nothing so pleasant, they make not pleasanter; nothing so grievous that they do not relieve.

The following extract is full of interest, were it but on account of Maguire's life:—

In the year 1592, Edward McGauran was consecrated at Rome archbishop of Armagh, and in the same year he visited the court of Phillip II. of Spain, to solicit aids for the Irish chieftains of the north, who were then preparing to rise in arms against the government of Queen Elizabeth. The Spanish monarch gave the Irish primate cordial welcome, and dismissed him with satisfactory assurances of his readiness to stand by O'Neill, O'Donnell, McGuire, and the other magnates who were the confederating for the overthrow of English rule in Ireland. Elated at his success, McGauran took a passage in the ship of Captain James Fleming, a merchant of Drogheda, and landed in that harbour some ten days after he weighed anchor at Carthage. Meanwhile, the Irish executive had been warned to keep a strict watch on the ports, and to take measures for McGauran's arrest, the moment he set foot on shore. Sir Richard Bingham received special instructions to examine all persons landing at Drogheda. Clever as he was in his capacity of chief detective, McGauran contrived to elude him, stepped ashore from James Fleming's ship, and found shelter in the house of a Catholic who had made preparation for his entertainment. After a few days' repose, the archbishop set out for Enniskillen; and on his arrival there, was welcomed by McGuire, to whom he delivered the letters which he had brought from the King of Spain. [Lord Burghley took the Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam to task; he blamed Bingham, who retorted on him for remissness.] Chafed by this inuendo, Fitzwilliam resolved to lose no time in laying hands on McGauran; and he accordingly wrote to Dublin, and bring along with him the person of the 'Popish Archbishop,' and the letters, of which the latter was bearer, from Clement VIII. and the King of Spain. McGuire replied that he was not at all anxious to visit Dublin Castle, and that no threat or compulsion would or could persuade him to forget the sacred obligations of hospitality, or deliver into the hands of his enemies the man whom he recognized as the chief of the Catholic religion in Ireland. If Fitzwilliam thought well of it, so ran McGuire's answer, he might come to Enniskillen, and seize McGauran; he could; but to expect that he [McGuire] would obey the deputy's mandate, and lower himself to the level of Bingham, or adventurers of his sort, nothing could be more foolish or extravagantly absurd. Smartering under this rebuke, Fitzwilliam commissioned one Willis to enter Fernagh with a posse, whom a contemporary Protestant writer describes as 'three hundred of the very rascals and scum of the Kingdom,' and harry the district: till it was made shire ground—or, in other words, to make way for the new settlers with their flocks and herds. McGuire, however, instead of countenancing this projected civilisation, which, as a matter of course, would bring along with it the new religion and the Queen's supremacy, fell upon the civilisers, who had fortified themselves in a church, and would have put them; one and all, to the sword were it not for the interposition of Hugh O'Neill, who stipulated, on their behalf, that they would at once betake themselves to the Pale, and never again enter Fernagh. Willis and his rascals disappeared instantly.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SECRET SOCIETIES.—Letter from the Pope, addressed to Rev. Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, directing the latter to deprive Father Lavelle, a Catholic priest in Ireland, of his functions on account of his connection with inhibited secret societies:

Venerable Brother.—Health and Apostolic Benediction. Disagreeable and indeed painful, it is for us to learn that the priest Patrick Lavelle, after his departure from our city, and his arrival in your country, did not return to the right path as he had promised, but, by his condemnable mode of acting, has since fallen into a worse way. For after he had departed hence, he did not hesitate to commit to print his retraction so mutilated and curtailed, that in many places it widely differs from that which he had with his own hand written in Rome; nor even did he deign to connect with his retraction, a petition (supplicem libellum) as if it had been presented to us, while we have never received any such petition, which petition he published with a wicked purpose of sustaining by singular boldness his own action and inflicting upon our venerable brethren, the Irish prelates—particularly upon the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin—the greatest injuries and wounding and damaging their reputations; nor was he, at all alarmed in publishing the retraction and petition referred to in periodicals inimical to the Holy See; by which the occasion was not neglected to inveigh against this See in a bitter and contumelious manner; and of that the same Lavelle could not have been ignorant. It is to be added that he did not shrink from en-

couraging some societies under new names, even those which have been condemned by many of our venerable brethren in Ireland (particularly by the Archbishop)—as pernicious and adverse to the Catholic faith.—And what is most to be regretted, Venerable Brother, is that this same priest Lavelle boasted that he has committed such acts, relying on your authority and patronage, you, who should in the discharge of your sacred office, have most severely reprovved and punished him, and have prevented by all means so great a scandal.

Since, therefore, we cannot permit that this unfortunate priest should continue to discharge the functions of the sacred ministry, by these letters we command and order you, Venerable Brother, to interdict without delay the aforesaid priest, Patrick Lavelle, from parochial administration; from the celebration of mass, and from every other exercise of the sacred ministry, until otherwise ordained by the Apostolic See.

We are sustained, indeed by the hope that moved by these our letters, and having before your eyes the evils resulting from the acts of this priest, you will endeavor, Venerable Brother, as your office requires, in every manner, to repress his audacity, to recall him to his own duties, and to succeed in inducing him to repair the scandal he has given to the faithful and seriously to consult his conscience. And for the future, we trust that in your Episcopal solicitude, you will diligently study to exactly perform all that may pertain to the doctrine and cause of the Catholic Church to the observation of its laws, the protection of the interests of your flock, to the detection of the snares of enemies, and to the refutation of errors. Relying on this hope, we impart to you, Venerable Brother, and to all the clergy and faithful committed to your care, the Apostolic Benediction.

Done at St. Peter's, Rome, the 18th day of April, 1864.

The Right Rev. Doctor Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, died at his Palace on Monday, in the 80th year of his age and the 39th of his Episcopacy. For several years past, the deceased Prelate had lived in retirement owing to the delicate state of his health; and the duties of the Diocese devolved on his pious and accomplished Coadjutor, Dr. Butler, who succeeds to the See. 'During his Episcopacy,' the *Traveller Chronicle* says 'Doctor Ryan effected wonders for the Church in the diocese of Limerick. Every parish had a new church built. He introduced the Orders of Redemptorists, Jesuits, Christian Brothers, the Sisters of Mercy, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd, and the Faithful Companions of Jesus. His last work is the grand Cathedral where his honored remains are laid.' Doctor Ryan was a Whig, and on all the great questions which have divided Irish Churchmen during the last thirty years, he took the same side as Dr. Murray.—*Tablet*, 11th ultimo.

We understand the mission of the Oblate fathers at Tramore is effecting a vast deal of good in the locality. The beautiful new Gothic church is crowded from morning till night with the people of the town and neighborhood, numbers of whom have taken the temperance pledge.—*Waterford Citizen*.

MORAN—O'MORAN.—Before giving the genealogy of the name we would say a few words by way of preface. There is a common error, that all Macs and O's are Milesians or Ithians by descent. Such is not the case. As *le or du* is in France prefixed or preface to a foreigner who resides in it, so in Ireland Mac or O may be placed before the name of a man of another country if the name is to be rendered into Irish. This may not, however, be practicable in respect to all foreign names. The eight legitimate, but the illegitimate, sons of Milesius or Gollamb (pronounced Gollou), and those of Ith (pronounced Ith) brought with them to Ireland, in their fleet of thirty ships, many chiefs or admirals, sailors, common soldiers, and their officers, besides their wives, also men set apart for literature, moreover, artists of the highest order, mechanics, laborers, &c. Their offspring in process of time multiplied wonderfully, and were not, as some modern theorists would designate them, the attainments of mere plebs or plebeians—but the plebs, populus or people—whose power ought to be supreme in every nation. The Royal lines did, however, keep them in a state of feudal servitude, as was the condition of Englishmen, until Lancton, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the head of the Barons in Runnymede, wrested from the imbecile King John the 'Magna Charta' or the Charter of English liberty. The classes alluded to above, groaning under the yoke of feudal serfdom, aid at length revolt in A.D. 73, and having been successful, they placed one of their wisest men on the throne. The name of this man so selected was Cennul, who reigned four years, when he was succeeded by his son Moran, called the 'just judge,' who it is said, used to apply an instrument called 'Moran's Collar' to the neck of witnesses when giving evidence. If the person prevaricated or spoke falsely, the collar was apt to press so closely round the neck as that he would be choked, unless he spoke the truth. This wonderful collar, we heard, was a few years since in the possession of a family in Clare, but we now forget the name. It is said that it was exhibited in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. King Moran, having beheld the country which he loved torn asunder by continuous civil wars, owing to the revolution and consequent usurpation, and witnessed the frightful results of neglected agriculture, the fatal diminution of the people by famine and pestilence, which are ever sure to follow in the train of domestic strife, abdicated in favor of Eim, of the Milesian dynasty. The new King, to mark his respect for Moran, appointed him Chief Justice. Notwithstanding Moran's magnanimity in having resigned the sovereignty, yet, for twenty years, whilst Eim ruled, the island was convulsed; and it was then resolved to recall from Albin, or Albania [afterwards, in the days of Ferguson, called Scotland], Tuathal [O'Toole], the rightful heir, who had fled for safety to the palace of his grandfather. It must be kept in view, when tracing the Irish pedigrees, that all of the same name are not necessarily of the same stock or origin. For instance, there is O'Moran, a descendant of Colla, of the line of Heremon, son of Milesius, whereas Moran the judge was not a Milesian, though an offspring of one of those who accompanied them to Erin. In Connaught, O'Moran derives its origin from Bran, who was King at the advent of St. Patrick, and of the same line as O'Guffey of Connaught. In Ulster, O'Moran claims descent from one of the 'red branch knights' [who were of the race of Ir—the noblest of the sons of Milesius], who owned the Grand Palace of Emain, which was destroyed by the three Collas in the fourth century. As, however, those who pride themselves on being Anglo-Norman race wish to have their pedigrees, we give it. Nesta, who was the daughter of the Welsh King in the 12th century, was the concubine of Henry I., and from this illicit connection came Robert and Meles Fitz Henry. She, after this intrigue, was married to Gerald [a quo the Fitz Gerald of Ireland]. Her second husband was Stephen of Cardigan, whose offspring was Fitz Stephen. To one of the above chaste woman's daughters was married William de Barry, who had four sons, Robert, Philip, Waller and Gerald. The last, through worldly motives, became a priest, and has ever been designated by all faithful writers 'the lying Gerald Barry,' in answer to whose infamous attacks on Ireland Gratianus Lucianus, alias Archdeacon Lynch, of Tuam, afterwards Bishop of Killala, wrote the great work 'Cambrensis Eboracensis.' Some writers say that Gerald de Barry was the son, not the grandson of Henry I.; by Nesta his concubine. We hope the Norman De Barrys are now satisfied.

Lord Enniskillen, Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland has published an address soliciting the members of that atrocious order to refrain from all out-door processions on the coming Orange anniversary. He does so in view of the recent 'Party Procession Act,' under which they would surely be prosecuted. Yet, at the same time, he condemns the law as 'one-sided and uncalled for.'

The True Witness.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 8.

OFFICIAL.—In the *Toronto Freeman* of the 30th ult., we find under the caption "Lower Canada and the Constitutional Changes," the following remarks upon the Hierarchy and Clergy of the Lower Province:—

"We learn that the Hierarchy and Clergy of the Lower Province, are quite reconciled to the contemplated changes. They are indifferent regarding the introduction of the principle of representation by numbers into the popular branch of the Legislature so long as they have the control of their own local affairs. They are also satisfied that, in arranging the details of the bill to be submitted at the next Session of Parliament, the interests and rights of Lower Canada will be amply protected. On those points, the most satisfactory guarantees have been given."—*Toronto Freeman*, June 30.

We have been instructed to ask the *Toronto Freeman* to indicate the source from whence he has learnt the opinions and feelings of their Lordships the Bishops of Lower Canada, and of the Catholic Clergy of this section of the Province, with respect to the contemplated Constitutional changes? A prompt, full, and straightforward answer to this question is expected, and will oblige.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The *Arabia* brings later papers, but no additional news. All is uncertain as to the settlement of the Danish question: but the problem to be resolved is now only one of boundaries, whether in short Denmark shall have a particular line as its future boundary. The principle is settled that Denmark must give up territory, and the only question still at issue is, how much?

The other European news are void of interest; but our Irish readers will learn with regret that Smith O'Brien died on the 17th ult. In him Ireland has lost an honest man, and a true patriot.

It is still impossible to glean so much as a grain of truth from the telegrams which the Yankees keep incessantly sending us. Grant still menaces Richmond, and every day we are in expectation of hearing tidings of a great and decisive battle before the walls of the capital of the Confederate States. From time to time the enemy throws a few shells into Petersburg thereby of course inflicting much suffering on non-combatants, but by no means advancing the purpose of the campaign. Chase has resigned, and his office has been given to a Mr. Fessenden.

The *Baltimore* reports the sinking of the Confederate man-of-war *Alabama* by the *Kearsage* after a smart action off *Cherbourg*. Captain Semmes is safe, and will we hope soon be in command of another *Alabama*, and the terror of all Yankees who go down to the sea in ships.—The news from Europe is gloomy, indicating war.

It seems that whilst Grant is menacing Richmond, a detachment from Lee's army is threatening Washington. On the whole the prospects of the Confederates are very encouraging, and the past week has been, we are happy to have it in our power to say, fruitful of disaster to the Federals.

PERSONAL.—We greatly dislike personal explanations: they savor of egotism, they cannot be of any general interest, and yet the necessity of making them is sometimes imposed upon us. Our readers will pardon us, therefore, if we enter upon an explanation personal to ourselves.

"Is it not unjust?" it has been asked by one whom we respect, and who would not unintentionally misrepresent us—"is it not unjust for the TRUE WITNESS of the 24th of June to accuse the present Ministry of having sacrificed the interests of religion, morality and the autonomy of Lower Canada?" To this we would reply by moving a previous question—Did the TRUE WITNESS of the 24th June make any such charge against the Ministry? We reply, No—nor can we conceive how such a construction can have been put on its language. Let us refer to our own columns of the date indicated.

We argued that history showed that all coalitions were fatal to those who became parties thereunto, because they shook or destroyed all confidence in public men. We argued that as the physical laws cannot be violated with impunity, so neither can the laws of public morality be violated without retribution on the offenders. And therefore, speaking hypothetically, as of a case that might indeed arrive, we concluded that, if the Ministry were to be guilty of certain dereliction of principles: were they to sacrifice the moral and religious interests of Lower Canada, swift and speedy punishment would inevitably find them out. And immediately after this argument, and by way of showing that we accused the Ministry of nothing, because we were

in total ignorance of their acts and intentions, we added:—

"As we write, the results of the negotiations are unknown." How then, if we admitted that we were perfectly ignorant of the results of the negotiations—negotiations which at the time of writing we hoped and firmly believed would be broken off—could we have been such fools as to have pretended that we were acquainted with those same results? This simple consideration must in the opinion of every impartial person acquit us of injustice towards, or prejudging the conduct of, the Ministry, in an issue referred to. Surely if any one in this business has the right to complain of injustice, or having been misrepresented, it is the editor of the TRUE WITNESS. But he does not complain, because he is confident that he has only been misunderstood, and that they who have so misunderstood him, will be the very first to do him justice, when their involuntary error is pointed out to them. Here are our very words which we reproduce from the TRUE WITNESS of the 24th ultimo:—

"The laws of morality can no more be violated with impunity than can the physical laws. Political vigor and endurance are impossible to any party in the State, which outrages the canons of political morality."

This was our thesis, or general proposition, which we proceeded to apply hypothetically. Therefore, we argued, if the Ministry do so and so,—though we do not pretend to affirm what they will do, and we know nothing of their intentions—if they pursue a particular line of policy, they will be driven from office by an indignant people.

"Thus, though we do not pretend to affirm, that the present Ministry and Mr. George Brown will not concede, will not agree to certain terms and mutual dereliction of principles—the one consenting to sacrifice the independence of the Catholic Church, the interests of religion, of morality and education and the autonomy of Lower Canada; the other suppressing for the nonce his obscene ribaldry against our Clergy &c.—we have no hesitation in expressing our firm assurance that a Cabinet so formed will be of but short duration."

And then we added:—

"As we write the results of the negotiations are unknown;" thus showing that we pretended not to hazard any opinion whatsoever of the actual conduct or intentions of the Ministry, since that conduct and those intentions were altogether unknown to us. All that we affirmed was this: that if they behaved in such and such a manner—of which, however we pretended to affirm nothing—their fate as a Ministry would be quickly sealed.

If we are told that such an hypothesis was an act of injustice to the Ministry, we beg leave to differ in opinion on this point. The doctrine of the "inamissibility of justice" may be held by Lutherans, but it is certainly condemned by the Council of Trent, *Sess. VI. can. xxiii.* The holiest and most mortified of saints, whilst in the flesh, is liable to fall into mortal sin; and were he so to fall, and in that state to die, he would assuredly be damned. This is a truth of the Catholic Church, and no one should deem it an insult to be told that he is liable to fall, and to be warned against the consequences. The best of men must still work out their salvation with fear and trembling: how much more then may we fear for men involved in the distracting conflicts of party politics, and therefore under the greatest temptations to go astray! Of the most rigid of ascetics we would not dare "to affirm" that he would never yield to the lusts of the flesh: of the most perfect of Christians we would not dare to affirm that, his salvation was certain, so long as he was upon earth. "Nemo quaque, quam diu in hac mortalitate vivitur usque adeo præsumere debet, ut certo statuas se omnino esse in numero predestinatorum." *Conc. Trid. Sess. VI. c. 12*: how then can any one dare to affirm of a Minister, whilst still in office, and exposed to all the allurements of ambition, that he will never lapse, never fall into grievous political sin—and sacrifice the interests that he was appointed to guard?

These considerations we respectfully submit to our critics, in full confidence that they will admit the error into which they have been led, perhaps because want of clearness in our language. But our intention in our article of the 24th June is, and must be obvious from the fact that at the time of writing we confessed our utter ignorance of the acts and intentions of the Ministers; and that our words were meant solely as a warning—and a warning considering the circumstances, not uncalled for—will also be obvious from the context with which they should be taken.

It is also been objected to us that we have reproached one member of the Legislative Council, by name for not voting against the Divorce Bill; but have neglected to censure the far more reprehensible conduct of M. Panet, a member of the Legislative Council, and reputed a Catholic, who actually voted for the Bill.

We reply that M. Panet's vote had escaped our notice, but that we cheerfully avail ourselves of the opportunity now presented to us of repairing our neglect by making public, and holding up to reprobation a vote disgraceful to a Catholic.

For the rest, and in justice to ourselves, our consistency and impartiality, we will only observe that in 1859 we failed not to denounce the timid and un-Catholic policy of those of our Ministers and representatives who—the Parliament then

sitting in a Protestant City—allowed the McLean Divorce Bill to pass without an energetic protest. To the best of our recollection only one member of the Cabinet at that time—M. Langevin—spoke out boldly, and in terms becoming a Catholic gentleman, against that Bill which established a dangerous precedent; and by condemning the Ministry of that day—as we did—for their dereliction of duty, we not only acquired the right, but we contracted the obligation to censure a similar dereliction in others. We have but one standard of right and wrong which we apply impartially to all men, whether in or out of office: and indeed considering that the former, or Ministers, have been more trusted, than have others; and that we have therefore the right to expect from them more even than we expect from those to whom we have not so specially committed the care of our interests, it seems to us that dereliction of duty on the part of a Minister should by us be more severely censured than we censure the short comings of non-official members of the Legislature.

It is not our wish however to stir up old grievances. At the present moment all Catholics, all French Canadians especially, should be united: and forgetting all ancient quarrels, should combine to defend their laws, their language, and their religion—in a word their Church and their nationality. These, if we but true to ourselves, may well be secured; but we must be united, vigilant, and disinterested. This is no time for party squabbles.

It is one thing to criticise, and pass unfavorable judgment upon a measure affecting the interests of the community; another, and very different thing to impugn the motives, and to condemn the moral conduct, of its authors. The one is a right which every citizen of a free country, which every British subject is entitled to exercise; the other belongs of right to God alone, Who alone can judge of motives, and read the hearts of man. We make these preliminary remarks in order that, however decidedly we may in the TRUE WITNESS express our opposition to the measure proposed for arranging a new basis for the Canadian Constitution, we be not accused of personal attacks upon the members of the Government by which that measure has been adopted. The question of Federation is a question in which every Canadian is interested: one which it is the right of every Canadian subject of Her Majesty to discuss; one which every Canadian and Catholic journalist is in duty bound to discuss; and which therefore we would desire to discuss, calmly, dispassionately, and in the same spirit as that in which the seaman, anxious to ascertain his longitude at sea, would address himself to the calculation of a lunar distance. Above all would we desire to discard all thoughts of the result of the discussion upon parties, or office-holders; and to keep our attention intent only upon one consideration—how will the solution of this question affect the interests of Lower Canada, and of the Church? for these two are in a great measure inseparable. In this spirit let us approach the question of Federation, the question *par excellence* of the day.

We, of Canada, are a people of about Three millions. Already we enjoy the blessings of two Governments—The Imperial Government, and the Provincial Government. As if this were not enough, it is proposed to endow us with a third, or Federal Government; and the problem to be resolved is this:—

Given an Imperial Government, to which of right belongs the control of our Foreign Affairs in the most extended sense—and a Provincial Government to which belongs control over all our domestic or internal affairs—to interpolate betwixt these two, a third or Federal Government, which shall not interfere with, or curtail the functions of either. This is the problem—neither more nor less.

To assist us in solving it, let us consider, first what are the legitimate functions of a Federal Government. They are these:—

To manage all the external affairs of the Federation, and its relations with foreign countries. To declare war, and to conclude peace: to make Treaties, and alliances; to provide for the material defence of the country, of the lives and properties of all its subjects, against foreign aggression; to maintain an Army and a Navy for this purpose; and to have such financial control as shall enable it efficiently to fulfil these its legitimate functions. A Federal Government is, and should be, simply an Agent for the management of all Foreign Affairs. Anything more than this confided to the Federal Government is *de trop*, and incompatible with the autonomy of the several States of which the Federation is composed.

Let us next consider what are the legitimate functions and attributes of a State Government—if its liberties and its autonomy are to be maintained, and if it is not to be degraded to the level of a mere municipality.

The functions of a State Government comprise the management of, and control over, all its internal or domestic affairs, in the most extended sense of the word. Every thing in short, not expressly given over to the Federal Government,

not absolutely necessary to the latter to enable it to provide for the defence of the Federation against foreign enemies, and to fulfil its sole legitimate functions as Agent of the Federation with Foreign Powers, and its Representative to the outer world—belongs necessarily and essentially to the several States of which the Federation is composed.

And to this we will add one remark. That—as the good and learned Montalembert in his discourse at the Congress of Malines pointed out—the greatest dangers to which liberty is exposed at the present day, that the two cancers of political and social life are "centralisation," and "bureaucracy;" and that therefore the lovers of liberty and of morality should always be on their guard against every tendency towards centralisation, or towards increasing the numbers of salaried officials under the Government.

This premised—and these our premises we are prepared to maintain against the world—we conclude that a Federation of Colonies or Provinces, holding from, and under, the Imperial Government is impossible, without encroaching either upon the legitimate functions of the Imperial Government, or upon those of the State or Provincial Government. Any encroachment upon the functions of the first, we oppose as loyal British subjects, anxious to maintain, and to strengthen the ties which bind us to the British Empire. Any encroachment upon the functions of the latter, we oppose as Catholics, and as Lower Canadians; because we are naturally averse to giving to a people so hostile to us as are the Protestants of Upper Canada any control however slight, direct or indirect, over any of our domestic affairs—that is to say, affairs which are not properly and actually the subject of Imperial Legislation. The functions actually exercised by the United Legislature of the Two Canadas, do not exceed the functions which the Government of every State, member of the proposed Federation, should exercise: the powers of our actual Provincial Government are but the powers which every Government above a mere municipality must necessarily exercise; and to limit in the slightest degree those functions, to curtail in the least those powers in the case of the several local or State Governments which it is proposed to establish under the Federal Government, would be to deprive the former of all the essential attributes of a Government, and to degrade them to mere municipalities.

And if there be, as some pretend, affairs and interests common to the several States or Provinces, but upon which none is competent to adjudicate separately, for which the local Legislatures are incompetent to legislate—then in the name of common sense, and in the interests of Lower Canada in particular, let us leave those affairs to be adjudicated upon by our common Imperial Government, and to be legislated for by the Parliament at Westminster. That there are such matters we do not admit. We believe that on every question, on every matter, not already the legitimate subject of Imperial Legislation, the several Provinces should legislate, each for itself, and God for them all; and that every question upon which any particular State or Provincial Government has not the right to legislate for itself, is *ipso facto*, the legitimate subject of Imperial Legislation, so long as we remain British dependencies.

Of the Imperial Government we have no fears, no jealousy; but we have great dread, great jealousy of Upper Canada, and of all interference by Upper Canada with the affairs of the Lower and Catholic Province. Rather would we entrust our liberties, civil and religious, to Westminster than to Toronto; to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, than to the Clear-Grits, to the Protestant Reformers and the Yankees of Upper Canada. If we must sacrifice our autonomy in whole or in part, rather would we make the sacrifice in behalf of Queen Victoria, than in behalf of President George Brown.

For stripped of all verbiage, and in its last analysis, to what does the scheme for legislating upon all matters common to the two Provinces, by a Legislature in which, according to the conditions of its construction, Protestant Upper Canada would have a constant majority, amount? To this: That, henceforward, all such matters shall be settled in a manner repugnant to the feelings, and opposed to the interests, of Catholic Lower Canada. Such in its naked deformity is the proposal to which our assent is coolly asked. And more than this; we are virtually requested to accede to this hostile Legislature the right of determining what matters shall form the subject of its legislation; in other words, we are requested to entrust ourselves, and our dearest interests to the tender mercies of our avowed foes.

Rather than do this, we repeat, would we commit ourselves and those interests to the Imperial Government, to the British Legislature, as to a more impartial judge and a less hostile tribunal. If we must part with any of our rights of self-government—and we see not the necessity if we be but true to ourselves, our country, and our Church—but if we must part with them, it

would be more prudent, and more honorable, to transfer those rights to the custody of our common Sovereign, than to the hands of such men as those who will be all powerful, in case the proposed scheme of Federation be carried out.

We have said enough for to-day. Our objections to a Federation, in so far as we have urged them in this number, are these. That, so long as the Canadas remain British Dependencies it is impossible to interpose betwixt our Imperial Government, and a Provincial Government, a third or Federal Government which shall not interfere with the existing functions of either. That such a third Government must encroach upon the legitimate functions either of the Imperial, or of the Provincial Government; that such encroachment would, in the one case be injurious to the monarchical principle and British connection; in the other case to State autonomy, and to Lower Canada especially, which it would degrade to the level of a mere municipality. That if there be matters common both to Upper and Lower Canada as separate States, but upon which neither is competent to legislate separately, it would be safer for Lower Canadian interests to transfer all such matters to the Imperial Government, than to a Federal Parliament with Representation by Population; as the Catholics of Lower Canada are more likely to obtain justice and fair play from a British Parliament, than from one in which the Clear-Grits, the Protestant Reformers, and the Yankees of Upper Canada would have a constant majority.

We object also to Federation, because it tends to Centralisation; because it necessarily implies or carries with it a great increase in the number of Government officials, and thus tends to promote the growth of the two curses and cancers of modern society "Centralisation and Bureaucracy." We object to it as freemen, as Catholics and as British subjects, because it is a move towards Yankeeifying our institutions; because it is most menacing to the autonomy of Lower Canada; and because Federation is, and can be, but the pedagogue to bring us ultimately unto Washington, even as according to St. Paul the Law was our pedagogue to bring us unto Christ.

By the Parliamentary Report of the *Montreal Gazette* we learn that the third reading of the Divorce Bill before the Lower House has been carried by a majority of sixteen, only nineteen members voting against it. This shows that on this most important occasion many Catholic members had deserted their post, and proved false to the interests committed to them. That our readers may judge for themselves, and give censure and credit, where credit and censure are due, we publish the division list from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. Scoble moved, that the Bill do pass; which was agreed to on the following division:—

YEAS.—Messieurs Auld, Bell (North Lanark), Bowman, Brown, Buchanan, Cameron, Cowan, Dickson, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson (Frontenac), Holton, Jackson, Jones (North Leeds and Grenville), Macdonald, (Cornwall), Macfarlane, MacIntyre, Mackenzie (Lambton), McConkey, McDougall, Morris, Mowat, Norman, O'Halloran, Parker, Rose, Ross (Dundas), Scoble, Shanley, Simpson, Sirton, Thompson, Walbridge (North Hastings), Walsh, and Wilson.—35.

NAYS.—Messieurs Baubien, Bellerose, Blanchet, Attorney General Cartier, Chapais, De Boucherville, Denis, Durion, (Drummond and Arthabaska), Duckett, Gaudet, Geoffroy, Huot, Labreche-Viger, Lejolle, Langevin, Raymond, Ross (Champlain), Rymal, and Tasse.—19.

The Bill was then passed, but has been reserved for Her Majesty's assent.

The Brown-Cartier, or Cartier-Brown—(we know not by what name it should be called)—Ministry is now complete. On Wednesday Mr. George Brown was appointed President of the Council, Mr. Oliver Mowat to be Post-Master, and Mr. William McDougall to be Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada. To make room for the above, the following are reported as "resigned;" Messrs. Isaac Buchanan, Michael Foley, and John Simpson.

We offer no comments upon this arrangement; but we seek not to conceal our regret and our sense of shame at a Coalition which we fear cannot but prove detrimental to the best interests of the country, and which must be injurious to the reputation of the Conservative party to which as loyal British subjects and as Catholics our sympathies were naturally given. We will await however the measures of this strange Coalition Cabinet. If these be good, in spite of our strong and invincible aversion to the men of whom it is in part composed, we shall be agreeably disappointed, and not a word of opposition shall escape our lips. By their acts, not by their promises of amendment will we judge them; but we confess that the political antecedents of Messrs. Brown, Mowat and McDougall are not such as to inspire us with confidence, or to allay our apprehensions for the future of the community over whose destinies they are called upon to preside. All that they are entitled to ask from us, not confidence or respect, but a fair trial, as men against whom there are strong suspicions.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of \$2, amount of a prize won by Mr. James Menogue, at the late Picnic held by the St. Patrick's Society.

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE.—We have received but unfortunately too late for insertion in this week's issue of the TRUE WITNESS, a report of the Annual Examination of the Pupils of Regiopolis College, Kingston, on Thursday 30th ult. The Report shall, however, appear in our next.

THE ORPHANS' PIC-NIC.—We beg to remind our readers, that the Pic-Nic for the benefit of the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum, comes off on Wednesday next, in Victoria Gardens. It is not necessary for us to request a large attendance at the forthcoming Pic-Nic; as upon all occasions such appeals made on behalf of the Orphans have been attended with the greatest success. We hope, therefore, that on Wednesday the Gardens will be crowded.

In another place will be found the particulars, so far as hitherto ascertained, of the fearful Rail Road disaster of the 29th ult. The Coroner's Inquest is investigating the matter, and pending the inquiry, we think it would be highly improper to hazard any conjectures as to the cause of the catastrophe. We are happy to see that the press without distinction of party, unite in giving praise to the officials of the Railway Company, from Mr. Brydges downwards, for their exertions to mitigate by every means in their power, the sufferings of the wounded passengers. The Rail Road officials were on the spot shortly after the accident occurred, and all that men could do, they did. The conduct of the French Canadian habitants of the district is also highly lauded.

An excellent photograph of the scene of the catastrophe was taken by the Messrs. Dion, immediately after the accident, and may be had on application at their studio in St. Bonaventure Street.

We perceive by the Ottawa Tribune that the Annual Examination and Distribution of Premiums at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa City, took place on the 30th ultimo. During the evening the pupils played in a very creditable manner a drama specially prepared for the occasion. The attendance was very large, and every one was thoroughly pleased with the proceedings. We were happy to notice amongst the names of those who distinguished themselves by their proficiency, that of our young friend and fellow-townsmen, Mr. Patrick Curran, who carried off the premiums of excellence, besides six other prizes in the first division of the classical course. The St. Joseph's College is under the direction of the Rev. Oblats of Mary Immaculate, and already ranks amongst the best of our Catholic Colleges.

The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Thursday the 30th ult. His Excellency the Governor General having summoned the Legislative Assembly and having given the Royal sanction to a number of measures, received the following address from the Speaker of the Assembly—

May it please Your Excellency, In presenting to Your Excellency the Bill of Supply for this session, I take the opportunity to refer to some of the principal topics which have engaged the attention of the Legislature during the present session. The happy union of parties, having for its object the settlement of the vexed and difficult questions which have arisen in the working of the Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada, is the most prominent and important event in our political history, that has taken place for a number of years. The spirit of conciliation and good faith in which this great project has been undertaken by our leading statesmen of opposite nationalities and political creeds affords the highest assurance on the final success of their patriotic endeavors. The western section of the Province, will, I doubt not, hail this project with peculiar satisfaction, as an earnest attempt on the part of their representatives to obtain for them their just rights, without compromising the peculiar claims or jeopardizing the institutions of their French Canadian brethren.

The Bills most prominent and deserving of notice are those relating to Mining and Minerals. The attention of the Legislature having been directed to the necessity of protecting this new and important interest, affords a sure indication of the source from which great wealth to this Country may shortly be expected to arise.

Of these Bills, that respecting gold has received special attention and embodies the experience of the Legislatures of Australia, California, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces in British America. No country having a large commercial population could long afford to dispense with a law by which those, unfortunate in trade, could obtain a discharge of their liabilities and become again active and useful Members of Society.

The bill respecting Insolvency contains all provisions necessary for the establishment of courts for the purpose of granting complete and final certificates of discharge to that class of persons, and has received the careful consideration of the most able lawyers and experienced mercantile men of the house. I beg to present to your Excellency the Bill of Supply for the Service of the current year, which I respectfully solicit Your Excellency's assent.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly then presented the following Money Bill:— An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government, and for certain other purposes connected with the Civil Service, from the end of the year 1863, to the thirtieth day of June, 1865.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:— In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to reserve the following Bill for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon. An Act for the relief of James Bennet.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Second Session of the Eighth Provincial Parliament with the following

the labours of this protracted Session, and on the large number of important measures both of a public and private nature which you have been enabled to pass.

I trust the Act respecting insolvency will place the relations of Debtors and Creditors on a satisfactory basis and will give relief to the honest but unsuccessful trader.

I had great pleasure in giving Her Majesty's assent to the Act for the effective Audit of the Public Accounts, and for the more complete prevention of any expenditure of public money without the previous sanction of Parliament.

The discoveries of mines of the precious metals, within our territory, have rendered necessary new regulations in reference to the management of that part of public property, and I confidently expect that the enactments of the Gold Mining Bill of this Session will be found effectual for the protection of the Revenue, and will stimulate the development of this important branch of the Provincial resources.

I rejoice to observe that you have adopted a measure for the improvement of the Jury system of Lower Canada, and I feel assured that the administration of Justice generally through the Province will be simplified in procedure, and reduced in cost by the other measures of Law Reform which you have matured.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The system of taxation which you have adopted will, I am convinced, lead to an equalization between the Revenue and the Expenditure of the Province within the next financial year.

This result of your labours cannot fail to have the happiest effect upon the credit of Canada abroad, and will tend to promote the growth of public confidence at home.

The provision you have made for the Militia and Volunteer Forces will, I trust, raise that important branch of the Public Service to an improved state of efficiency.

I thank you for the supplies you have granted to Her Majesty for the general services of the year, and I will take care that they shall be administered with a due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: The large number of Private Bills which you have passed, and the nature of the subjects with which they are conversant, are satisfactory proofs of the growth of Commercial and Manufacturing enterprise and the energy which characterizes those engaged in industrial occupation.

I am glad to see that you have made provision for completing the survey of the line of Railway by which it is proposed to connect Canada with the adjoining Provinces of British North America, and I trust the results of that survey may afford evidence that this great object is attainable at a cost within the means of these Provinces.

The time has arrived when a constitutional question which has for many years agitated this Province, is ripe for settlement.

It is my intention, during the approaching recess, to endeavour in conjunction with my ministers, to devise a plan for this purpose, which will be laid before Parliament at its next meeting.

In releasing you from further attendance, I would impress upon you the importance of using the influence, which the confidence of your fellow subjects confers upon you, to secure for any scheme which may be proposed with this object, a calm and impartial consideration both in Parliament and through out the country.

CONFESSIONS OF AN APOSTATE.—By Mrs. Sadlier. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal.

Mrs. Sadlier's Irish and Catholic tales have long been favorites with the community, and we think that this her last work will still more increase her popularity. The hero is a wretched Irishman who for worldly motives, renounces his faith, and sets up in business as a swindler. But fortunately for him the hand of God is upon him. Misfortunes gather round him; the mess of pottage for which he bartered away his soul has lost its savor; and at last broken in fortune, and broken in spirit, the contrite sinner seeks for peace where alone true peace is to be found.—The book is valuable at the present moment as illustrating the perils which beset the Irish Catholic in the Northern States.

PRESTON'S SERMONS.—D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

This is a very valuable collection of choice sermons, about thirty in number, by the estimable priest whose name appears on the title page.—They are bound together in one handsome volume of some 460 pages, and will form a valuable addition to the library of the lay Catholic resident in the country.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—June, 1864.—Again we hail the advent of this welcome visitor. The present number, if it have but few articles, is good. The tale Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouvees is continued: after which an article from the pen of the Rev. M. Raymond will fix the attention of the Catholic reader by the importance of the subject, and the admirable manner in which that subject is treated. Rome and her ruins—above all the Catacombs—what memories of the past do they not evoke? what hopes for the future should they not confirm? No! The Catholic need not fear though the enemy threaten never so loudly. Rome is the Eternal City—and woe to him whose sacrilegious hand is raised against her or her Pontiffs.

Besides the above, we have a poetical article from the pen of M. Pamphile Lemay; and lastly a scientific history of Lighthouses, and modern improvements. It will be seen that La Revue Canadienne is a credit not only to its actual contributors, but to the country to whose literature it is furnishing such important contributions.

"ANTOINETTE DE MIRECOURT, OR SECRET MARRIAGE AND SECRET SORROWING."—A Canadian Tale. By Mrs. Leprohon.

The object of the amiable and accomplished writer of this pleasing story is to do her part towards fostering and encouraging a Canadian literature, racy of the soil—and she has done her part well. Antoinette de Mirecourt is an interesting well-told story, and we heartily commend it to the notice of our readers, trusting that Mrs. Leprohon will not desist from her literary labors.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. P. DOWD.

Montreal, June 22, 1864.

To the Rev. P. Dowd, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.

REV. SIR—I am deputed by the Catholic Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, to present you with a Chalice, and beg your acceptance of same as a small but sincere appreciation of the untiring zeal with which you have labored for our spiritual and temporal welfare; and we humbly supplicate you to remember us, your devoted children, in your prayers before the Altar of God; and in return we shall feel ever bound to supplicate heaven for its choicest blessings upon you, our dear Pastor.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of the 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, ROBERT ROSS.

REPLY OF THE REV. P. DOWD.

MY DEAR FRIENDS—To say that I thank you for your generous and pious gift, is not enough; and yet I know not what to add, in order to convey to you how grateful I am to the Catholic Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles.

I accept your beautiful Chalice. It shall be ever dear to me beyond the value of its pure silver and elegant form. To me it shall always represent the golden hearts of the Catholic men of the 60th Rifles.

I do very earnestly desire the welfare, both spiritual and temporal, of every soldier under my charge. I am bound to this by duty—I am led to it by inclination. Your docility, and the good spirit I have always remarked in you, made my little labor a pleasure. You now wish to recompense anew the very pleasure I derived from laboring for you.

Be assured, my dear friends, that your request to be remembered before the Altar shall not be forgotten. The good, honest prayers you promise in return, give you a fresh claim to my gratitude, for I feel I have great need of them.

I regret that the removal of your corps to the Island for the summer will prevent me seeing you all as frequently as hitherto. I am sure that, on your part, this want will be supplied, as far as possible, by private devotions; and on my part, if I can do no more, I shall at least pray oftener, and more frequently, that God may bless and protect my good friends of the 60th Rifles. Montreal, June 22, 1864.

PRESENTATION TO REV. MR. GRIFFA.

(From the Ingersoll Chronicle.)

On the evening of Tuesday, 21st inst., a deputation of gentlemen waited upon the Rev. Mr. Griffa, at his residence, and presented him with an address previous to his departure from this place, to take charge of the mission of Irishtown, County of Huron. The Rev. gentleman leaves regretted not only by the members of his own congregation, but by all who have been acquainted with him. His kind, gentlemanly and unassuming manners have won for him the respect and esteem of all classes of our fellow citizens, and we can safely assure him that he leaves here carrying with him the good wishes of every person for his future success. He was ever foremost in advancing any public demonstration having for its object the instruction and entertainment of the citizens, and his willingness and ability in doing so gained for him a popularity attained by very few. In his removal from this town, Ingersoll will lose a citizen whose place will not be easily filled. Mr. Griffa replied in appropriate terms.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. L. GRIFFA, PASTOR OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, INGERSOLL.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—With sentiments of deep regret, we, the Catholic Congregation of Ingersoll, approach you on this occasion of your departure from our midst. Your zeal for our spiritual welfare and patience in overcoming the many difficulties which confronted you since your coming amongst us, have endeared you to us, and gained for you our lasting esteem and gratitude.

You will permit us to say that it was with feelings of extreme sorrow and surprise we first heard of you being removed from our mission; but your gentle and persuasive words on last Sunday showed us the necessity for it; we therefore submit to the commands of the Church, and wish you in the fullness of our hearts, in the field of your future labors the success which awaits the zealous apostle.—There is one good work among many others for which we desire to tender you our hearty thanks, and that—the good will and kindly feeling which you have always endeavored to foster among all denominations in Ingersoll, and we believe we are not stating too much when we say that the generality of our separated brethren join most heartily in our feelings of regret at your departure.

In conclusion, Rev. Father, we beseech you to remember us in your prayers, which daily ascend to the throne of the Giver of all good; and at the same time we assure you that although separated from us, you will ever be present in our minds, particularly when we pour forth our humble supplications at the feet of our heavenly Father. Praying that you may be blessed with all health and happiness, Signed, on behalf of the congregation,

Wm. FETHERSTON, JAS. MURDOCH, J. S. HENDERSON, J. O'NEIL, C. P. HIGGINS, J. BRADY, C. HIGGINS, E. O'DONNELL, F. STEWART.

REPLY. My Dearly Beloved Parishioners,—It is with no less deep regret that I am leaving you and this agreeable town. Your docility, generosity and devotedness, as well as the respect and kindness shown to me by all the citizens of Ingersoll have endeared to me this sojourn beyond all expression; and I am glad that you understand and appreciate the causes of my removal to another parish, just because thus part you will not attribute it to lack of affection on my towards you, or of gratitude towards the inhabitants of this place. Your submission, on this occasion, is to me another proof, among the many you gave me before, of the truly christian spirit which animates you in everything. You are kind enough to mention 'the difficulties which confronted me here.' I assure you, that if as you say, I had overcome any, it was chiefly owing to the nobleness of heart with which you responded to my exertions, and lent me, on all occasions your generous assistance. You express your great satisfaction for my endeavors 'to foster the good will and kindly feeling among all denominations.' I am exceedingly gratified to see that you enter so well into my views in this respect; for, of whatever success I may have had here in regard to this I am, believe me, and shall for ever be, extremely proud. My plan is and shall always be that of the great Apostle, St. Paul—'to make oneself all to all, in order to gain all to Christ.'

My dearly beloved—continue to be good, docile, forbearing, earnestly and sincerely religious, as you have been for the past; love each other and all with unfeigned charity; respect yourselves first, and then all. By thus acting you will render your religion respected, and you will be rewarded, even in this life, with true happiness, and you will secure for yourselves that eternal bliss in heaven for which we are all created, and where we shall all meet together again after our present dispersion through the wilderness of this world. May God bless you all forever. Yours, in Christ, LEWIS GRIFFA, Priest.

THE DISASTER AT THE RICHMOND.—Compensation to the Sufferers.—We understand that a number of the Grand Trunk officials, with several other gentlemen, were out at Point St. Charles yesterday morning with a number of the emigrants who escaped comparatively uninjured from the late accident, and settled all the claims to damages then preferred, apparently to the satisfaction of the persons themselves and of those present representing the German Society. The sums awarded varied in amount from ten dollars and upwards, the highest being twelve hundred.

This was given to a man of about forty-seven years of age, whose case seemed to be a particularly hard one. His whole family were killed with the exception of one girl. One of his sons was a fine young man of eighteen years of age. The man himself appears to be very weak and may have to depend altogether on the compensation thus given him. Several sums of one hundred dollars were awarded and others both larger and smaller, Mr. Brydges settling on the spot all claims brought forward, except those for loss of baggage. These have not yet been entered on. The emigrants are to be forwarded to their destinations, and provided with food on the way.—Montreal Herald.

THE LOSS OF LIFE BY THE LATE ACCIDENT.—We learned yesterday from the Emigration Agent, Mr. Daly, that the number of souls on the special train conveying the emigrants to Montreal, was... 475 Number brought into city first night... 384

Leaving to be accounted for... 91 Dead bodies recovered... 88

Leaving unaccounted for... 3

Of the 384 two since died, and the body of the conductor was recovered yesterday, so that the total loss of life so far, according to this calculation would be 91. The ones unaccounted for may either be dead or still in Quebec where the balance of the passengers by the 'Necker' remained. Our own calculation is that the bodies of 83 emigrants have been recovered, which would leave eight yet missing. We expect to get a complete list of the passengers, &c., very shortly.—Id.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—In the Legislative Council on Saturday last, Hon. Mr. DeLafontaine asked the Premier, whether, under the new constitution about to be introduced, the seat of Government would be at Ottawa. Sir E. P. Tache replied that it was a Cabinet question of which he was not at liberty to speak.—Transcript, 30th ult.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A QUARREL.—The Journal mentions the case of two individuals, named respectively Pelletier and Laplante, who, for some reason best known to themselves, got into a quarrel at the Palais Harbor on Saturday last. Words ran high, and in the scuffle that ensued, Laplante was struck on the head with a stick of cordwood by his opponent, and received so severe an injury that he had to be conveyed to the Marine Hospital, and medical assistance called in. The wound was pronounced of a dangerous nature, and we are informed that the unfortunate man is still lying in a precarious condition. Pelletier is in goal, awaiting his trial.

The 25th Regiment, (The King's Own Borderers), which has just arrived at Quebec from Malta, bears on its colors—Minden, Egmont of Zee, Egypt and Martique. It has blue or royal facings.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 4, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$2.80 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.65; Super., No. 2, \$3.65 to \$3.75; Superior, \$3.80 to \$4.00; Fancy, \$4.20 to \$4.30 to \$4.60; Superior Extra, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Best Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.20. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.70 to \$4.80. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.03 to \$5.65; Inferior Pots, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$3.17 to \$3.22. Butter—There is a good demand for New at 13c to 14c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c. Eggs per doz, 11c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9c. Tallow per lb, 8c to 8c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$18.00 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) July 4. Flour, country, per qt. 12 6 to 13 0 Oatmeal, do 13 0 to 13 6 Indian Meal 11 3 to 11 6 Peas per min 3 9 to 4 0 Beans, small white per min, 5 0 to 5 6 Honey, per lb 7 0 to 8 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 9 to 4 0 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. 10.00 to 10.00 Hay, per 100 bundles 10.00 to 10.00 Straw 3.50 to 3.50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 6 to 0 7 Butter, fresh per lb, 1 3 to 0 0 Do salt, do 0 11 to 0 11 1/2 Lard, do 0 7 to 0 8 Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. 2 6 to 3 0 Buckwheat 2 6 to 3 0 Flax Seed, do 0 0 to 0 0 Timothy do 0 0 to 0 0 Oats, do 2 6 to 2 9 Turkeys, per couple, (old) 8 0 to 10 0

TORONTO MARKETS—July 1.

Fall wheat 83c to 90c for common to extra. Spring Wheat 73c to 80c for common to good; 81c to 83 for good to choice. Barley, dull at 45c to 50c. Oats 46c to 50c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.



GRAND MONSTER PIC-NIC, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM beg respectfully to announce that they will hold their

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC IN THE

VICTORIA GARDENS, (LATE GUILBAULT'S) ON WEDNESDAY, 13TH INST.,

The Committees of Management composed of the various Irish Societies are making such arrangements, this year, for the entertainment of their friends as they trust will give universal satisfaction, having adopted an entirely new programme with the introduction of many amusing novelties. For particulars see hand bills. Gates open at 10 A.M. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; Children, half-price. THOS. B. CONSIDINE, Secy.—Committee.

Died, In this city, on the 1st instant, James King, Esq., aged 70 years.

In this city, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at her father's residence, 130 St. Antoine Street, Theresa Ellen daughter of Mr. F. B. McNamee, aged 1 year and months.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN FLEMING, Blacksmith, who left Montreal, C. B., about seven years ago, and when last heard from was in Hamilton, C. W. Any information of him addressed to T. H., True Witness Office, Montreal, will be most thankfully received. If Hamilton papers would confer a favor by copying.

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

Ref Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

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

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required. Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal. April 23, 1864. 2m.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age, who has had great experience with children, is anxious to obtain a situation as Nursery Governess, or to take the tutelage charge of a Widower's Family. She can Teach MUSIC, ENGLISH in all its branches, and the rudiments of LATIN. Respectable references in the City can be given. Address, Mrs. C., True Witness Office. June 16, 1864. 1m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1864.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, by the School Commissioners for Municipality No. 1, St. Jean Chrysteome, O.E., a MALE TEACHER, of good moral character, provided with a Diploma. Salary—\$45. Apply to the Chairman, Mr. PETER ROONEY; or to the Secy.—Treasurer, Mr. GEORGE HARR. July 7, 1864. 2w.

EDUCATION.

WANTED, by the FIRST OF AUGUST or SEPTEMBER next, an engagement in an Academy or Model School, in Montreal or vicinity, by a young gentleman possessed of a First-class Certificate, who, in addition to five years Collegiate studies in French and Classical Literature, has had upwards of three years' experience in the art of Teaching. The most satisfactory testimonials as to character and ability can be given on application to J. M. ANANDSON, Professor of Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Sciences, No. 50, St. Joseph Street, Montreal. July 7.

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

IN accordance with previous notice, I have this day opened an Office at No. 34 Great St. James Street, and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the lowest rates. Persons removing will do well to give me a call having a number of New Spring and Covered Wagons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to undertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile goods on the most moderate terms, having secured the services of most careful men. Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads. CHS. LARIN. May 6, 1864. 3m.

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

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

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

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

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO. 288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The policy of France in the affairs of the East has lately received the special commendation of the Holy Father, and is so closely identified with Catholic interests as to deserve the largest allowance, even where it may not seem altogether entitled to praise. It is a policy which at all events tends to give independence and confidence to the various Christian Communities which are still subjected to the sway of the Turks, and which does not like the English diplomacy, maintain Mahomedanism as a political necessity of the East, or like the Russian, pursue at the Porte a mere scheme of territorial aggrandizement.

Mr. Kinglake is perhaps right in his assertion that the Emperor aggravated the dispute between the Greeks and Latins about the Key in order to have the opportunity of striking Russia such a decisive blow as should retard its policy for a generation; and this may have been in some measure a purely personal policy. But the appearance of the French flag in Syria was an act in the interest of all Christendom, and we are rather inclined to think that the erection of the Danubian Principalities into an independent State, might tend to become a valuable nucleus for the Christians of the Ottoman Empire, pending the inevitable dissolution of the sick man.

PARIS, June 6.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—A portion of the tribes of Djebel Amour have been compelled to ask quarter of General Jusuf which, thanks to the humanity of our officers, was granted. A fresh defeat has been sustained by the insurgents of the province of Oran. French columns are advancing from all sides against the principal centres of resistance. The enemy will shortly be vigorously attacked. The *Moniteur* of Monday publishes the announcement which treats the removal of M. Renan as an accomplished fact. It states that, at a future period, the necessary steps will be taken to fill the chair of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac languages, vacant by the decease of the 1st of June.

THE ORLEANS MARRIAGE.—The Orleans family are faithful to their origin. From the first they have been a canker in the house of Bourbon and the vices of the founder are ever reflected the progeny. The orgies of the Regent have had their antithesis in the aversion of the Citizen King, and throughout their generations they have always been conspicuous for two vices—treachery to the Throne and hostility to the Church.

We understand that the few remarks which we made last week on the marriage of the Comte de Paris have been censured in one or two quarters as ungenerous and unjust. Imagine the *feu de joie* on the marriage of a descendant of St. Louis, at all events on the female line, no matter what may be the truth or falsehood of the story of Chapini, the heir to a King even though the Crown was won by domestic treachery and public treason, and the heir presumptive to the legitimate Kings of France, fancy the *feu de joie* on such an occasion fired by a bevy of vulgar boobies attired in the costume of a turbulent buccaner, from popgun ordinance drawn by dokeys! It was indeed a humiliating exhibition. If the Orleans family had had a spark of the old Bourbon and French spirit in their composition that display of Garibaldian habits would have set them on fire. But they evidently liked it. The costume typified disorder, upon which the Throne of Louis Philippe was founded, and hostility to the Church which was a characteristic of Louis Philippe's reign, and so the donkey artillery and the red shirts were in high favour at Claremont on the marriage of the Comte de Paris.

Garibaldi denounces France with the fury of a demagogue, Garibaldi waged war upon France at Rome, and slew Frenchmen before the gates of the Eternal City, and therefore his savage costume and his anarchical colors are deemed in place in doing honor to the grandson of the first, and, we sincerely hope, the last, King of the French.

Bad, mean, disgraceful, however though all this was, it sinks into insignificance when compared with the outrage offered by them to the Church by their treatment of the Bishop of Southwark.

But it was more and worse than an insult to the Bishop of Southwark: it was an intolerable affront to the Catholics of these British Isles, it was an insult to the Catholic Church and a flagrant scandal to the Catholics of the Christian world. It was bad enough to neglect inviting the Bishop to join the wedding circle assembled at Claremont, but the incidents described by our Correspondent are absolutely so monstrous, that we refrain from characterizing them, as it could not be adequately done in the language of good society. When a member of our Royal Family is married, is the Protestant Prelate who performs the ceremony treated as low company, and told to go to a public house for his breakfast, with the gracious assurance that the Queen will settle the bill? And in what is any State Church Bishop in the land the superior of the Catholic Bishop of Southwark, save in the rich revenues of his See, which neither adorn an ecclesiastical character, nor invest him with those mental, moral, and personal qualifications which are the true ornaments of the episcopal office? France will remember this outrage upon her pride and upon everything Catholic, which the Orleans family have committed through a miserable desire to flatter, or a cowardly fear of offending, English Protestant prejudices.

And this brings us to the other branch of the adverse criticism upon our former remarks on this topic. Of these we retract not a word. On the contrary, anything we have said of the Monarchy if July was gentleness compared with what we might say of it with truth. It was as vicious in its career as it was profligate in its origin. When Louis XVIII. said at Holyrood that in pardoning the Duke of Orleans he was pardoning the greatest hypocrite and traitor in or out of France, he showed his accurate insight into character. The fate of Charles X., of Lafayette, and of Lafayette, who spent an enormous fortune for the evil purpose of producing the revolution of July in order to raise the Duke of Orleans to the throne, proves the truth of Louis XVIII.'s remark. From the Restoration, that collateral Prince never ceased to intrigue until he upset his cousin's throne. Lafayette, he flung aside remorselessly, the moment he found himself sufficiently firm in his usurped Sovereignty to disregard the anger of that wise but honest enthusiast—and the offer to buy Lafayette's estate at a sacrifice, when a friend of the ruined banker represented the embarrassed state of his affairs, expecting an immediate offer of grateful aid, was worthy of *Slylock*. The terrible episode of the death of Comde we pass over in silence. But was not the Church treated continuously with contumely throughout that reign from the day the revolutionary mob pillaged with impunity, and it was said, not without sympathy, the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, and even sought His Grace's life, until the hour of retribution, when the fugitive John Smith left both crown and wig to be kicked through the kennels of the capital? It was in that reign that the press laws, which are now so much condemned, were passed, and that reign alone was signalled by the abominable outrage of leading a journalist with a rope, like a wild beast, through a wide district, until he was lodged in the prison prepared for his reception. Tyranny at home without glory abroad—personal aggrandizement without national prosperity, religion discontemned, the Church fettered with irritating restrictions—the clergy patronized according to their merits, and sedulously disregarded if they manifested devotion to the Holy See—liberty proclaimed in the streets, only to be crushed in the Council—corruption in the Chambers, oppressive exceptional laws, trickery, selfishness, and money seeking—these were the marks of the July Monarchy—these the characteristics of the reign of the Citizen King.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 31.—The popular question which has kept the country in a state of agitation during the last fortnight, is the provincial elections, which took place yesterday week, and of which the result was somewhat doubtful. Every body of whatever opinion, was for some days previous on the tip-toe of expectation, and Catholics and Liberals were equally certain of coming off victorious; in this new but decisive struggle of opposing and contending principles. The greater the distance between this state of expectation, and the result of so many and fondly cherished hopes, the greater naturally is the excitement produced amongst the people, as was the case on this occasion. The Liberals have now one more defeat to add to the numerous discomfitures they have suffered of late, and they have fallen themselves into the very same trap which they set for their adversaries, by introducing political questions into the elections of the 23rd inst. Although contrary to the wish of the Catholic party, the Liberals determined to make an appeal to the country on this election question, and the country's answer to their appeal is a most crushing and fatal blow to the Ministry. Before the elections of last week, the Conservative and Catholic opinion prevailed in two of the nine Belgian Provincial Councils, whereas now the majority is acquired to the Catholic party in no less than five of the nine provinces, viz., Limburg, Namur, Antwerp, and the two Flanders, and what is still more, in the four remaining provinces where Liberalism still prevails, the Ministerialists have acquired no addition to their force, with the exception of Hainaut, where they gain two votes, and after deducting these two votes from the number gained by the Catholics in the five provinces already named, we find a total of 33 votes gained to the side of that party, who after all are the true Liberals, not only in name, but in deed and in truth. All honor to the brave and independent electors of Bruges, Menin, Audenaerde, Minore, Antwerp, Stavelot, Tongres, Asasche, Alost, and many other places, who have so nobly contributed to the signal success of last Monday, and have at the same time taught their unscrupulous adversaries another and more instructive lesson, which they will not forget so soon and so easily as on several preceding occasions. It is to be hoped that this last lesson will be a warning to these would-be governors of a Catholic country, so that when they present themselves before the Chambers to day, they may have the good sense to resign the positions which they continue to occupy with such barefaced tenacity, and that notwithstanding the *vox populi*, which has repeatedly made itself heard, and which demands for rulers of the nation honest straightforward men, to replace the revolutionary gang, with whom they have no sympathy, seeing that they are continually striving to destroy society, that they may build it up again on a new model, in accordance with their dangerous and anti-religious views and principles.

SPAIN.

A communication from Madrid in the *Messenger of Bayonne*, says:—The question of Peru occupies general attention. Public opinion is excited, and urges the Government to adopt energetic measures to avenge the outraged dignity of Spain. It is thought disastrous that the Spanish Government should have so foolishly exhausted itself and sacrificed 10,000 men in the unhealthy land of St. Domingo. But the general feeling does not stop at such considerations. It only sees a State guilty of wrongs against Spain.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Turin, June 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior, in reply to the question of Signor Bazzio, assured the Chamber that he had no information whatever of any enrolments or concentrations of Italian emigrants. The Government was, however, still resolved to prevent every movement in contravention of the laws. With regard to the meeting which it is supposed will shortly be held at Palermo under the presidency of Garibaldi, the Government will set in accordance with the principles it has repeatedly enunciated in Parliament.

The *Unita Cattolica* says that it has received on the day of the National *fete* of Italy a donation towards St. Peter's Pence, consisting of a Government bond (inscription de rente) of the Kingdom of Italy for 1,000 francs, its nominal value being 20,000 francs. The offering was accompanied by these words:—To the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the most humble of the Priests of the Diocese of Albenga.

The Turin correspondence of the *Monde*, dated on the 3rd instant, says that on the previous day the Deputy Cattucci had proposed a bill: 1st. To declare excluded from their Sees all the Bishops who are absent from their dioceses from any cause (exile or leave from the Holy See included); 2nd. To name a committee of three of the most liberal Bishops, to appoint Vicars-General in the aforesaid dioceses; 3rd. To decree that none but liberal Priests are to have the cure of souls; 4th. To prohibit all religious quests and subscriptions. The Turin parliament assented to the introduction of such a bill.

The *Opinione*, of the 2nd inst., has astonished the public by a leading article, deploring the exaggerated estimates formed generally of the value of the ecclesiastical property in Italy, which after having formerly proclaimed as fabulously great, the worthy Jewish editors now declare to be insufficient to pay the deficit of the public treasury. The due to this change consists in the fact that the property of the Religious Orders, estimated by Count Cavour, in 1855, at £12,000,000, is now estimated in the last report of the Cassa Ecclesiastica, at £720,000; but this is done for the benefit of relations and friends who mean to purchase.

One cry of expectancy has been raised and the hopes of the Revolution have taken an outward and visible form, as I mentioned to you, if I remember rightly, in the despatches from the Court of Turin to that of the Tuileries; Victor Emmanuel therein expressing his pious fears that in case of so deplorable an event as the Pope's death, serious disturbances might arise in Rome, which might impede the liberty of the Conclave, and raise grave complications; His Italian Majesty therefore wished to know what course his Imperial Majesty would take in such a case. For once, his Imperial Majesty having been put on his mettle by the invaluable suggestions and never insufficiently to be remunerated services of Lord Shaftesbury, Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, replied for once, with the voice of Catholic France and not of Napoleon, that in case of an event so deplorable as the decease of the Pope, especially in the present crisis, France would in no way alter her policy; which was a Protectorate not to the person of the Pope but to the interests of Christianity; that should the death of Pius the Ninth necessitate a new election it was not to be doubted that the French occupation was strong enough to maintain perfect order and avert the possibility of coercion from the Sacred College, and that the policy of France would be religiously maintained not only to Pius the Ninth, but to his successors. A copy of Victor Emmanuel's amiable inquiries, with the Emperor's answers, was immediately forwarded to the Pope as well as to Turin, and while the consolation it has afforded to the Holy Father and all good Catholics is very great, the irritation caused by its perusal on the other side of the frontier is proportionate and is taking a very bad form. Garibaldian bands are constantly making raids on the confines, near Viterbo, Rieti, and Frosinone, and though they generally retire on the first appearance of a French sentry or Pontifical gendarme. I have little doubt, that mischief is meant and brewing. The misery is, it generally evaporates in what our Yankee cousins call 'tall talk,' and the heroes of Magenta and Solferino know well that as long as the French flag and a corporal's guard is on the walls of Rome, the national honour of France is pledged to its defence, and the 'prod' of the Piedmontese were with the aid of the eagles, the only time they trod conclu-

sions without them, at Novara; they were soundly beaten; and that without an army enlisted in Piedmont itself, fighting on its own ground for a signal and high-minded Sovereign, and officered by the best nobles of Savoy, the time-honored cradle of Catholic warriors. Now, the discordant elements of Naples, Modena, and Tuscany, incorporated in her ranks, Italy knows her weakness and her utter dependence on extraneous aid; and France knows that, save by a cession of Rome, Italy can never be otherwise than her very humble servant, and will no more give up such an advantage, save for a more than adequate recompense than she will cede Algiers or diamonds to Bourbon. That recompense Italy has not to give, for in France, in religion du grapeau, passes all things with the army, and that principle is held to be engaged in the maintenance of the Roman occupation. Did Napoleon wish to abandon the Pope he would not do it now. Thanks as I said before to our best and truest friends, Downing-street and Exeter-hall, 'salvation from our enemies' has been the order of the providence of God ever, since England gave a generous refuge to the French Clergy, protected the Conclave of Venice and restored Pius the Seventh. She has done the same work for the present at least by very different and less noble means, and doubtless much against her will or inclination, but she may rest assured that she has no small share in the work; but for the Garibaldi omissions, France would scarcely have spoken so openly and strongly on the question.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The Piedmontese Government—no matter by whom inspired—have not only announced in the Turin Parliament their determination to treat the arch-filibuster to another Aspromonte reception should he dare to put himself again at the head of his freebooters and to create disturbance in Italy, but have taken measures to show that they are in earnest. Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers appear to be now fully impressed with the conviction that in order to retain what they have unlawfully acquired their only chance is to preserve the public peace. Whether the Revolutionists who helped them so actively and vigorously to seize upon the States of the Church and the Duchies as well as Naples, will be deterred by their threats from acts of violence and remain satisfied with the evil they have accomplished, a little time will show.—*Weekly Register*.

Though the dominant feeling arising from a survey of events in Italy during the last five years must be one of sorrow and humiliation, yet certain amusing recollections occasionally mingle with, and relieve, as it were, the sad retrospect. Amongst others whom the revolutionary mania of 1859 exercised its most potent influence in Rome was the class of young journeyman shoemakers, nearly all of whom with only one end in view, exchanged their *list* for the rifle, and scampered off to Lombardy, attaching themselves in most instances to the band of Garibaldian adventurers. Their departure was not infrequently marked by a heartless disregard of the closest domestic ties, many having left behind their young wives, children, and aged parents altogether unprovided for. So general, moreover, was the exodus of the followers of St. Crispin at that period, that serious misgivings began to be entertained as to the future condition of the soles of the community, and as the Romans seldom miss an occasion of punning when the opportunity presents itself, the 'cable-bourgeois' of the day was that the shoemakers had all gone off to repair the boot of Italy facetiously alluding, as all tyros in geography will know, to the well-known resemblance suggested by the elongated and angular shape of the Italian peninsula. Well, the work of national cobbling, in which some of the great heads of Italy have taken part, aided by the sympathy and active support of England, has been going on ever since—and with what result?

Discarding the simile of the boot, we may state that throughout the coerced amalgamation of States (except the Kingdom of Italy, an universal feeling of discontent prevails, which is only controlled by the arm of a tyrannical and conscript soldiery. Reaction every day becomes more powerful, outrages on life and property multiply, taxes increase beyond all proportion, and are yet insufficient to meet the expenditure, a national debt of fearful amount already contracted and so rapidly accumulating as to threaten to eventuate at no distant period in national bankruptcy, the Minister Minghetti having admitted, that the last financial discussion in the Chamber, that the enormous sum of half-a-million of francs, the exorbitance of the Government are for the moment being met by a loan contracted on terms which at the day of reckoning are sure to prove ruinous to the nation. These evils, however great in the eye of the political economist, are of a social and secular order, but who can portray the moral deterioration which Italy has undergone by the late usurpations? Who will undertake to catalogue the long list of crimes against religion and justice, the sacrileges, the outrages on the rights of the Church, the wholesale spoliation of monastic property, the countless indignities offered to ecclesiastics of every grade, from the Cardinal Archbishop to the village Curate; the encouragement held out to apostasy and tergiversation? Such are the inevitable consequences of a regime with a sceptered libertine at its head, and an 'entourage' of infidel ministers. Travellers will tell you that whatever latent iniquity existed in the cities of Italy at former periods there was an external appearance of decorum observed. At present, however, the mask is thrown off, and vice exhibits itself without disguise. Vile and prurient publications are exhibited in the shops, and obscene prints and photographs invite attention in the windows. Thus an organized system of public corruption is fostered by the Government for its own purposes, and which has already produced the most pernicious results. It is moreover a feature in the lamentable condition of Italy just now that education, which should be the means of elevating a nation, is made the instrument for degrading it.—*Weekly Register*.

ROME.—At an audience afforded some days ago to Dr. Castano, the Chief Physician to the French Army in Rome, the Holy Father took occasion to ask the Doctors opinion as to the present state of his constitution, expressing at the same time, a hope that the doctor would not hesitate to state his impressions should they even be unfavourable. Dr. Castano instantly assented, assuring the Holy Father at the same time that, being an old soldier, he would declare his opinion with perfect frankness. Having then received from the Pope the history of his recent illness, and having carefully examined all the symptoms, the doctor stated his decided opinion to be that His Holiness might yet count on at least a dozen years.

The Roman correspondence of the *Monde*, dated on the 1st instant contrasts the success of the Pontifical loan, and of the St. Peter's Pence, with the financial statement of Victor Emmanuel's Treasury on the 31st of December, 1863, lately made in the Turin Parliament, by Monsignor Minghetti, formerly one of Pius Ninth's Ministers and now Premier of the Turin Cabinet. In two years time, this worthy statesman has created a deficit of £30,478,850, to meet which a new loan is necessary and cannot be raised but at a ruinous rate. The correspondence says: 'Piedmont very much embarrassed by the Brigandage is endeavoring to draw from it the only advantage that it considers possible. It has invented the tale of a complicity therewith on the part of the Holy See, and has even bribed Brigands to act on the border a certain avowal of the Spaniard Sarraquaga, who is shut up in a prison in Rome, that he has received 50,000 francs from the Piedmontese authorities, for his pretended raid on the Neapolitan territory in July last (immediately made the most of by the veracious Neapolitan correspondent of the *Times*). The French are carrying on a most active watch at the borders; but they are continually deceived by the reports of the Piedmontese and their partisans, are uselessly fagged with excu-

sions in a country which they do not very well know, and where they are constantly making mistakes. During the last week, for instance, the French garrisons of Monte Rotondo and Palombara ranged throughout all the woods where the Piedmontese positively stated that there were brigands, and found nothing for all their trouble. Meanwhile the Pontifical Gendarmes, who, in consequence of the trick played off by the Piedmontese on the 24th ultimo, at Ponte Felice, in introducing on the Papal territory 41 convicts pardoned by Victor Emmanuel, have reinforced their posts on the borders, arrested on the 30th in the woods of Occopano, a band of 50 brigands, all of whom are Neapolitans.

Kingdom of Naples.—Naples, June 4.—The fruits of Piedmontese rule in Naples are every day assuming a more striking resemblance to the apples of the Red Sea, and offering a less tempting prize to those who in the first instance mistook them for the golden-rinded produce of the Hesperides, and who are now ruefully consuming the inevitable mouthful of dust and ashes. In the first place the Brigandage is increasing every where; not as the mendacious correspondent of the *Post* asserts; but by the aid afforded to it by Mgr. de Merode (the inveterate opponent not only of Brigandage but of every approach to Royalist reaction), but by the starvation, misery, and oppression of the people.

At Naples the laws of 'mœum and tuum' are no longer respected, robberies being the rule and not the exception. So much is this the case that few persons latterly visit that city without becoming victims of the systematic dishonesty and knavery existing there. While writing these lines I have in mind at least a dozen cases, related to me by Englishmen from whom articles of value were stolen during recent visits to that city. The last was that of a gentleman just returned to Rome, who tells me that when leaving Naples a couple of days since, he had his portmanteau put into a cab at the Hotel de Russie, and started for the railway. On arriving at the station the portmanteau was missing, nor could it be found. In the case of this audacious robbery the cabman must evidently have been an accomplice.—*Cor. Weekly Register*.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Several Austrian men-of-war have received orders to be in readiness for war, in order to join the squadron of the North if necessary.

BERLIN, June 8.—The semi-official *Nord-Deutsche Zeitung* of to-day says:—The great German Powers have not unconditionally rejected the eventual prolongation of the armistice for a fortnight, and the resumption of hostilities is, therefore, postponed for a short period.

A PRUSSIAN PROJECT.—The *Paris Presse* says that the Prussian Government is urging, as a condition of peace, the construction of a canal connecting the Baltic with the Northern Sea. 'This canal,' says the French journal, 'is the Baltic free; it is a considerable step towards the liberty of the seas. But this canal suppresses the sovereignty of Denmark over the Sound and over the Belts, and it takes from that country the keys of the Baltic to put them into the hand of Europe. Consequently, how can Denmark, remaining master of the Duchies, consent to this great work? It would be something like suicide. If, then, we ask the emancipation of the Duchies, it is because this emancipation alone can give us the canal from the Baltic to the Northern sea. What a victory for civilization.'

UNITED STATES.

THE SHAMELESS AVOWAL OF YANKEE BARBARISM!—The following is clipped from the correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, from Sherman's Army in Georgia. No wonder an army, thus demoralised, cannot fight!

Northern Georgia Depopulated and Barren.

The section of country through which our army has marched is exceedingly bare through 'war's rude desolation.' The wheat and corn fields, which but a few days ago flourished under the eye of the thrifty farmer, who watched the growth of his choice fruit trees as they blossomed in his valuable orchard, over which he had spent so much time, are all swept away in a few hours with ruthless violence. The tramp of legions of armed men, and the galloping of squadrons of cavalry, followed by the dull heavy rumbling of scowling artillery, and of ordinance and supply trains, extending over hill top and valley for miles, further than the eye can reach, are the caravans that have blotted out the fields of promise and subsistence, the Rebels having stripped the country of horses, cattle, and whatever else might be of use to our army.

The country is also thoroughly depopulated, nearly all the inhabitants fleeing in terror at the news of our approach toward Atlanta, which city is crowded with refugees, deluded into the belief that the 'Yankees' were a tribe of lawless savages, respecting neither age nor sex.

An army correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writing from Butler's headquarters, says of part of the black men in that region that they 'take no prisoners,' and illustrates it by the following:—'Well,' said Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff to a tall sergeant, 'you had a pretty tough fight there on the left.' 'Yes, sir; and we lost a good many good officers and men.' 'How many prisoners did you take sergeant?' 'Not any alive, sir,' was the significant response. Gen. Smith says, 'They don't give my Provost Marshal the least trouble, and I don't believe they contribute toward filling any of the hospitals with rebel wounded.'

SHARPS AFTER PÆRY.—Almost every third person of the Abolition party is now an officer holder of some kind, and although Congress is multiplying offices daily, yet the ravenous crew is not satisfied. We now find a proposition before Congress to take another census in 1865. Heretofore it has been taken 10 years. They were out of power when the last was taken, so on the hope of another term for old Abe, they want to have it taken every five years, so as to give employment to several thousand 'loyalists' who are too cowardly to go in the army, but who nevertheless must be paid for sticking to the party.

The Ohio Statesman says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend them—thousands of fields are left waste for the want of hands to cultivate them; this, too, at the very season when every working man in the State is required at home.

The truth is—the truth which we must not dare forget, at our peril—that gold is leaving us rapidly; and that there is but one conceivable cause for its departure; the same cause which always removes commodities from place to place. Whatever is the cheapest article in any and will necessarily leave that land, and go to others. If cotton is cheaper than other things here, we must export cotton. If flour, then we must export flour. But now we export none of these things. We export gold. And the first law of political economy—the law which we must recognize and understand, or know nothing whatever of finance and trade—teaches that the reason is, 'gold is the cheapest article now offered for sale in our markets.' This has long been true, and is now true, and must continue true until our financial system is essentially changed. We must look at these facts without prejudice or illusion, or we are ruined. There are no-joy in circulation, besides the national bank notes, seven hundred and seventy-one millions of U. S. legal-tender currency, and Congress threatens to authorize three hundred millions more. Let this be done; let three months more pass of such financial management as the last three have shown us, and Congress will meet in December next with this alternative: repudiation of the national debt, or abandonment of the war! Can we endure either prospect? Shall we 'drift on until one' becomes inevitable?—*N. Y. World*.

ENORMOUS IMPORTATIONS.—Spite of the continuance of the most gigantic war the world has ever witnessed, of our heavy taxation, the high price of gold and consequent depreciation of our currency, our importations of foreign luxuries surpass all precedent. Silks, satins, laces and rich goods of such a description as to be termed mere luxuries are more generally used now than at any previous date in our history; as may be witnessed at the opera, the theatres, the park and in the street, and we find the ladies trailing through the dust and mud with the richest and most expensive dresses. A spirit of unbounded extravagance is certainly displayed, which gives rise to the largely increased importations we notice. The result of it all will doubtless be apparent by and by. Look out for breakers!

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 35 cents. Sold everywhere.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!—A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his suffering intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved his life. That man will never be without it again, if possible to procure it, to know ready in case of any similar accident. No one knows what a day may bring forth. We may be well today and sick to-morrow. Be provided beforehand. Henry's Vermont Liniment is a great Pain Killer. Price 25 cts. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. June 20.

How very Astonishing.—That so many people annually die with consumption. Do you know that a slight cold is often the foundation of this insidious disease, and that a single bottle of Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir will cure a dozen slight colds. Delay is death! Procrastination is more than a thief; it is a murderer. The worst cases may be cured by the timely use of the Elixir. Keep a bottle on hand for family use. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. June 20.

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.—The greatest wonder of the age is that celebrated remedy for diseases arising from a debility of the digestive organs—HOOP-LAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. The power exercised over diseases of this class by the Bitters is indeed miraculous. They cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Want of Appetite, with the greatest facility. For sale every where by druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E. 2

A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens: Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—Having suffered severely from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours, gratefully, ALFRED TUOK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

May 10, 1863. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray.

'HEALING ON ITS WINGS,' says all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use cured themselves of coughs, colds and consumption. The prudent will always keep this remedy by them.

WEAK STOMACH, OPPRESSION AFTER EATING, &c.—Indigestion takes innumerable shapes. Sometimes the stomach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is so painful that the patient is afraid to indulge the appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Margaret McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for five years, she was unable to digest solid food—taking nothing but jellies, rice, and arrow-root—and even these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaciated, and, to use her own words, 'hardly cared to live.' After having tried more than twenty modes of treatment, she at length commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and she states the result as follows: 'I am thankful to say that I am quite well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovered my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, and I earnestly recommend them to all who suffer from weak stomach. They are sure.' They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 411 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to one's countrywomen. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America,) to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embowered *mouchoir* an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving, and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other. 193 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

THE "LONDON TABLET."

THE SUBSCRIBER will send the London (England) Tablet, to any Address, the day after receipt, clean, and in perfect order, for half-price, say FOUR DOLLARS per Year, in advance.

TO SPORTSMEN!

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN—the great English Physic for SETTERS, POINTERS, RABBITERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist.

TO TOURISTS!

DWIGHT'S MIXTURE is the best Remedy for DIARRHŒA, or Canadian CHOLERA. R. B. EDE & CO'S PETROLINE COSMETIC SOAP, to counteract the effects of Sun and Dust, while Travelling.

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

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

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

- 300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Saunterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy. 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25 bottles each. 20 cases Saligone & Co's Extra Cognac, of the year 1825, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality. 20,000 Oiler, Brandy, and Claret Bottles. 30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules. 25 Capsuling Machines. Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in green cases. J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Stiz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sats, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles, &c., sold per dozen, or by the piece. Forty per cent saved by them, and superior to all other importations. J. FOURNIER & CO.

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

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

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street. CAMPHOR.

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

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbon's, Englab's, Dufresne & M'Carthy's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benalack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.

Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. "GOAL OIL," 2s and 2s 6d do. J. A HARTE, Druggist. Montreal, April 21.

NOTICE. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the Style and Firm of SHANNON & BROTHIE, has been Dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, or by the late Firm will be settled by NEIL SHANNON, 128 Commissioner Street. NEIL SHANNON, ALEXANDER SHANNON.

Referring to the above, the Subscriber will continue the Business of the late Firm, under the name and Style of NEIL SHANNON, as Wholesale and Retail GROCER, WINE and SPIRIT Merchant, at the OLD STAND, 128 Commissioner Street;

and begs to inform his Customers and the public generally that as he has had upwards of Twenty years' experience in the Business, he is prepared to supply those who may favor him with their orders with the best Goods that can be obtained in the markets, and at the lowest prices. Returning his sincere thanks for the long patronage with which he has been favored, the Subscriber hopes that for the future, by strict attention to business to merit a continuance. NEIL SHANNON. 12m

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Fine Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrup, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m



RICHELIEU COMPANY DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers,

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their Wharves as follows:—

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

STEAMER EUROPEA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE, Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

STEAMER THREE RIVERS, Capt. Jos. DUTAL, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. ROBT. NELSON, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three o'clock, P.M.

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

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. Frs. LAMOURBEUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblay every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Urs, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marie, Beloit, St. Barile, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblay every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M. for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M., and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Boucheville, Varennes, Lachenaie, and leaving Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M.; Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, at follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'Assomption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office— No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LANIERE, General Manager.

Richelieu Company's Office, 29 Montreal, July 2, 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

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

- 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

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

February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE worth A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony.

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

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

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

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Mr Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON.

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



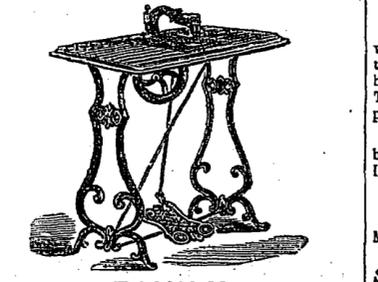
(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.
 THE GREAT CURE
 For all the Diseases of the
Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
 Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
 KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in
 harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-
 TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from
 depraved humors or impure blood. The most hope-
 less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence
 of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that
 have heretofore been considered utterly incurable,
 disappear quickly and permanently. In the follow-
 ing diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest,
 and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be
 at once resorted to.
**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
 LIVER COMPLAINTS,
 CONSTIPATION,
 HEADACHE,
 DROPSY,
 PILES.**

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
 J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
 General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal,
 Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp-
 bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson,
 Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

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



FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
 (MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)
 Prices ranging upwards from
Twenty-Five Dollars

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family
 use have never been made. They are simple, dura-
 ble, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one
 year without charge. First-class city references
 given if required.
 Manufactory on PRINCE STREET, Office
 and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-
 real.
 Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and
 the Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
 Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]
 THE Subscribers manufacture and
 have constantly for sale at their old
 established Foundry, their superior
 Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
 tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
 tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
 proved and substantial manner with
 their new Patented Yoke and other
 improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
 ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
 sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a cir-
 ular. Address
E. A. & G. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
 54 St. Antoine Street.
 Jobbing punctually attended to.
 Oct. 9.

MATT. JANNARD'S
NEW CANADIAN
COFFIN STORE,
 Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,
 MONTREAL.
 M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-
 tablishment where he will constantly have on hand
 COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or
 Metal, at very Moderate Prices.
 March 31, 1864.

TO LET,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE
 OF THE CELEBRATED
VARENNES WATERS.

THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great
 number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are
 recommended by the most skillful Medical practition-
 ers. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant,
 salubrious, and refreshing.
 A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot
 for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities
 of the Province, will be granted on liberal condi-
 tions, and for any time that may be desired, to com-
 mence on the First of May next.
 Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors,
 the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at
 Varennes.
 March 31, 1864.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
LIME.

MR. COE has received the following letter from the
 Reverend Mr. Papienau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mont-
 real:—
 Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last
 Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace
 Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsmen, Mr.
 Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of
 Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing
 effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it
 really deserved the high reputation in which it was
 commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability
 of widely advertised articles.] But now, Sir, I deem
 it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su-
 per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and
 that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation.
 I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land
 with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion
 with stable compost, another portion with common
 kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phos-
 phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot
 manured with this latter substance was far more
 abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten
 days earlier than the crops manured with compost
 and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with
 equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas.
 The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one
 of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known
 for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all
 sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable ma-
 nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth
 and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend
 it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I
 am that they will be well pleased with it.
 Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-
 tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
 Your very humble servant,
 T. V. PAPIENAU, Priest.
 For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lyman, Clark &
 Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
 IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!
 Is particularly recommended for use during
SPRING AND SUMMER,
 when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and
 the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the
 heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months.
 This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every
 portion of the system, and should be used daily as
 A DIET DRINK,
 by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness.
 It is the only genuine and original preparation for
THE PERMANENT CURE
 OF THE
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
 OF
**Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,
 Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,**
 And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.
 It is also a sure and reliable remedy for
**SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD
 HEAD, Scurvy,**
 White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous
 and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-
 petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections
 of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious
 Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb
 Ague and Jaundice.
 It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-
 erful Preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
 and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-
 LIS, even in its worst forms.
 It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-
 eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the
 blood.
 The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the
 least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any
 other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is
 perfectly harmless, and may be administered to per-
 sons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the
 most helpless infants without doing the least injury.
 Full directions how to take this most valuable me-
 dicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard
 against counterfeits, see that the written signature
 of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court
 House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—
 Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co.,
 Montreal.
 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough
 & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co.,
 J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &
 Son.

The Leading Perfume of the Age

FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from
 SMOILING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing
 fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—
 while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing,
 imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed
 Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the
 water of the Bath. For

**FAINTING TURNS,
 NERVOUSNESS,
 HEADACHE,
 DEBILITY,
 AND
 HYSTERIA,**

It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of
 fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy
 over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies,
 Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and
 we confidently recommend it as an article which, for
 its delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and per-
 manency, has no equal. It will also remove from
 the skin

**ROUGHNESS,
 BLOTCHES,
 SUN BURN,
 FRECKLES,
 AND
 PIMPLES.**

It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends
 richness and beautiful transparency to the com-
 plexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best den-
 tifice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it
 also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-
 RAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and orna-
 mented label.
 Prepared only by
LANMAN & KEMP,
 Wholesale Druggists, New York.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)
 Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold
 at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
 For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough
 & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J.
 Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.
 Ad for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-
 class Perfumers throughout the world.
 Feb. 20, 1864.