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No. 4.

THE POOR SCHOLAR.

HIS LEGENDS AND TALES.

BY WILLIAM DERNARD MAC CABE.

NO. 1-THE SLAVE AND THE HOSTAGE. OMAPTER I.

At a coarse, rough hewn, small and ill-formed table, and upon chairs, or rather stools, of the worst make, were seated two men with goblets of gold before them filled with wine. The fair face, the delicate skin, the peachy cheek, and the beardless mouth of one of them showed that he was in the earliest dawn of manhood; whilst the dark locks, commingled with flakes of a spow while hue, proved that the other had passed the middle period of life, although his stal wart form, his huge muscular limbs, and the vigorous action perceptible in every movement be made, demonstrated that seither the chill nor the weakness of old age had come upon him .-The garments of both were apparently of the same material a species of coarse, woollen cloth, which left she arms, and the legs from the knees downward, perfectly bare, with the exception that on the wrists there were rich circles of gold, and on their feet strong sandles fashioned after the manner of the Romans. Both wore short swords, and at the back of each there was a quiver of arrows, whilst bows rested by the side of their respective owners.

These two men looked upon a lovely landscane. They sat is the centre of a wide valley which was shut in on both sides by high hills .-The fields before them, wherever they had been cultivated, produced abundant crops; and the vines, wherever they had been attended to, already promised a rich vintage, whilst far away; in the distance, as if confining this splended and extended plain of wild, rich, helf-cared for nature, there ran in a thin single waving, bright cline of silver, the glittering waters of the ever

enchanting Moselle. Upon the shaggy brows of the elder of these two men there was a dark frown, and his red cheek seemed to be flushed alike with anger and excessive draughts of wine. He appeared to have heard with surprise an observation made by this youthful companion, and then baving reflected in silence upon it for a few moments, to have become more incensed by his own reflections. and, at last, no longer able to restrain his rage, the struck the table with his open band and ex-

·claimed-'It is well !- it is well! - it is fortunate for you, young man-most fortunate for you, Attadus -that I am responsible to the king for your safety in life and limb, or you had not stirred a diving man from this spot for having dared to speak to me as you have done. " What !' added the strong mun starting to his feet, and as he did so cleaching the gold drinking vessel that stood by his side, and dashing it with fury upon the earth What, am I the owner the lord of this wide and rich plain of Treves-is all that I look upon mice, hill, stream and ifield, cattle, vines, birds and slaves, and yet have I degraded myself by offering in marriage my daughter-my eldest daughter too! to this puny youth - this almost landless peoblew of a weak bishop in a distant province; and yet - Heaven and earth! have found my tender of her hand declined. On! Attabus! Attalus! that you were not my guest, 10 order that I might be revenged for having so insulted me."

'A candid answer to a plain question is the homage which an honest man pays to truth, and never should be regarded as an insult? said Attalus, who despite the vehemence of his elder companion stillnemained seated, and sipped the win in his golden goblet, as he looked un with a smile to the angry man, who now paced up and to him. He is the nephew of a bishop, and, if down before him, and cast a glance of fury upon you part with him, you should receive a good Attalus each time that he passed.

'Wherefore,' oried the impassioned man, stop ping suddenly opposite to Attalus, and, as if he felt some difficulty in refraining from laying viodent hands upon him, "Wherefore have you dared to refuse the hand of my daughter.

For many reasons Nantin, answered Attalus. It is not, be assured, because you are of Pleberan and I of noble origin. You are far and if I sought your daughter as my wife, I

because I do not love her?

Not love her, cried the passionate Nantin.

She lie fair, and very beautiful—the clear The song of the birds is not more filled with derespect. She can not but be loved by others but my me she is not, and she can not, and she beaten, according to the varying bumors and ca- ravive. never could be loved. Let these praises of her prices of its master and owner.

beauty prove that I meant not to insult you nor her, and let this answer content you, Nanta.

ATHOLIC

'You speak in riddies, Attalus. You praise my daughter's beauty, and yet you can not love ber! Wherefore ! again I say, wherefore, said the angry Nantic, grasping the hilt of his sword in his right hand, and stamping with his foot.

"Typray you do not press the question, for the subject is one on which I do not wish to sweak, replied Attalus.

"What!" cried the now wholly infamated Nantin, drawing his sword and directing the point to the breast of Attalus. 'Does your objection affect the honor of my child. Speak, youth-speak at once, or I may slay you."

'Nantin, I will speak,' said the young man, resting his elbow upon the table, leaning it is head upon his hand, and then looking up with perfect calmness in the face of his enraged interrogator, 'I will speak, oct because you violate the rights of hospitality, by threatening me with your sword; but because the words & have used have been tortured by you into an unjust imputation upon your daughter. When I declared I could not love her, il intended but to say, that when ene so young and fair, so gentle and so good, could not win my affections, that no other evoman could. Nanto, I never will marry. It is my desire to imitate the example of my good uncle, Gregory, the bishop, and to devote myself to the priestbood. Mad not accident made me a hostage in your hands, I should ere now have accepted the tonsure. It is that which ambitious men and unfortunate kings regard as -a degradation, but that I have ever thought of, from my childhood, as the only mark of heavr in this world worthy of possessing.'

'Indeed! exclaimed Nantin, his anger controlled, but not pacified, by this answer. This may be a good excuse, or it may be but a pretext.

'I have never spoken,' said Attalus, 'anything but the truth all my life, and I would not

Nantin paid no further beet to his observa tions; for there was seen galloping towards them e troop of armed men, at the head of whom was one whose helinet was adorned with feathers.

"Ha!? erred Nantin, as he clooked at the solder with feathers in his helmet, 'this is a messeager from the king. What tidings, I marvel,

brings be to Greves. "Do I speak to Nantin of Treves?" said the

coldier, riding up to his side. 'You do,' answered Nantia.

.6 And where is the hostage confided to you? "There,"-said Nantin, pointing to Attalus, who now had covered his face with both his open hands, and who in this attitude appeared to be completely absorbed in his own thoughts.

The soldier pointed to Attalus, and the men who care with him rushed upon the youth, bound his hands behind his back, tore the golden bracelets from his arms, and removed the sword from his oide.

'What means this outrage !' exclaimed Attalus, struggling in vain with the men who had treated him thus rudely.

'It is the king's orders, young man,' said the soldier. The alliance which was so lately made between the royal brothers. Thierry and Childebert, and he which they bound themselves to abstain from mutual hostilities, and for which hostages on both sides had been exchanged, bas keen suddenly broken. You, as the son of a senator, were one of the hostages; but now, as directions bave been given that those hostages should be reduced to slavery, you must undergo the same fate to which your companions have been doomed. But a moment ago you were a freemannow you are a slave-the slave of Nantin, to whose care you had been confided. Nantin, look price for his treedom, that is, if his friends will ransom him. I must on, in pursuit of other hostages who have already effected an escape upon kearing the sentence that had been passed unon them. Come, men-the golden bracelets you base taken are but a fitting reward for your trouble. Farewell, Nantin! Farewell, slave.

This conversation, and the deed by which it had been accompanied, did not occupy many greater by your wealth than I am by my rank, more moments than that we have taken in narrating it. The irritation which Nuntin felt at could cender to you no marriage-gift worthy of the refusal of his daughter by the youth whom vour accentance. I can not take her as my wile, he regarded as the superior in rank and birth to himself, had not yet subsided, when he found that by the exercise of the despotic will of the sovereign, that youth was deprived of all the advantages he had hitherto possessed, and was placed sky we look upon is not of a deeper azure than in the position not merely of a menal - that is the calm sweet eyes of your charming daughter. of one bound to serve him but of his slave: that from a man he bad been metautorphosodhicious murmurs than her musical voice, be Her liato, a, property and that the noble son of a lacelle that of an angel—as innocent, as attract senator was to be benceforth, to the eyes of him live, as well suited to win for her admiration and self and of his bousehold, no more than raut aniself and of bie bousehold, no more than raut ani-

that might be found even me the rude and barbarous times that we are now describing, a feeling of compassion would have touched his heart for the sudden downfall and undeserved degradation of the youth by whose side he had so lately sat, and regarded him not merely as his equal no position but even his superior in rank. In Nan tin's beart there was no generosity. Intensely selfish, he only considered what had occurred, as it affected himself, and it was with indignation, that racreased the already existing feeling of an ger against Attalus, that he thought over the conversation that had just passed between them.

" am,' he said, "cloubly dishoused. My daughter's hand has been rejected-rejected! and rejected by whom-a slave! Curses on bim, I am degraded by his degradation. Shall I stab nun where he-stanus, in order that I may wash out the remembrance of his infamy in his blood? But, no. That would be a poor revenge-it would be no punishment for kemself; and then his relatives, even though the king had made him a slave, raight demand a heavy blood fine from me, under the pretence be was the son of a senator. No no-much better employ him in a menul office, whilst he is my slave, and ex tert a heavy ransom for him before I grant him bis treedom. 'Harkee, sirrab,' be said, address ing Attalus, and, as he did so, drawing his sword and cutting the cords that bossed the dands of Attalus together. Those fetters which the king has placed upon your limbs as a slave, I, ayour master unloose, in order that you may the more fittingly do my bidding. I know that you are well skilled in the care of horses. Those that are on this farm I confide to your grooming. Sec that they be fair and sleek, and in good con dition whenever I come bither, or your tude shall answer for it, and etripes compel you to be at testive in the field and stable. Besselpher, if at any momentarou be found outside the wonds of these lands, you shall be punished as a fugitive slave, with the mutilation of your dainty limbs. In the shaven crown of a slave, you chall then obtain that tonsure which you say you have so long desired as a priest. Farewell, proud, 21008 son of a senator! Farewell, mean, degraded man-my larrier-my groom-my slave!

Attalus answered not one single word to harshelanguage of his new master. The enoment bowever that Nautic bad departed, and that he found himself alone, he cast himself on his knees and said- Thanks be to thee, O God, for all thy mercies; better my limbs be bound with fet ters than my soul stained with foul passions .--Better be the slave of man than the slave of '.מופ

CHAPTER II.

The first gray streaks of approaching day had spread themselves over the darkness of night, and as they momentarily increased in brightness. served to indicate that the black and seemingly mrenetrable obscurity which had lain for so and profound ravine in the neighborhood of the city of Langres must speedily be dispersed. It was at this period of tune, which may still be truly called the night, although so soon to be succeeded by morning, that there crept, with cautious steps down the rocky sides of the ratine, a young man, whose skin was dark as that of a Carthaginian, but whose features Roman blood, and in whose noble form and agile) motions were displayed all the graces of youth and all the vigor of manhood. His black hair was shaven close to his head-his arms and the upper part of his person down to the waist, were completely bare, and he wore nothing but a pair of loose dark trowsers which only reached to the knee, and were fastened around his middle by a girdle of undressed leather. He carried with him no weapon, and yet there was mainfested in every gesture the courage of a warrior, and, when he stopped, as he did from time to time, in his descent, there was about him the proud bear in it? ing and the upright attitude of an accomplished soldier.

With cautious steps, for the descent was difficult, this young man proceeded towards the buttom of the ravice, and when at last the gurgling murmur of the stream that forced its way through the rocks along its sides, reached his ears, be paused, and placing his hand upon his breast, as if to pacify its beatings, he exclaimed, as if in voluntarily- My wife! my child! perchance to merciful to us!

These were the only words to which he gave so spoken, be seemed to ching for support to the rugged point of a cliff by which he stood. The whilst his eyes glistened with tears, his rosy lips were wreathed with a smile of confidence and

At last he stopped, and as he did so he gazed. Veronica, to see an old man overwhelmed with touched him gently on the shoulder and enquired

Had Nantin been one of the very few men, upwards as if he would examine the path by grief; and I own, it was not the thought of you, which be had descended and detect the trace of his baving been followed and watched by any strauger. His keen eye in an instant glauced up that tedious way, which it had taken him an hour or more to travel over and reach, and whilst he congratulated himself on perceiving that he had got thus far nadetected, he also noticed that the topmost point of the ravine was beginning to glow with the red rays of the coming day. Observing this, he pushed saide a few thick-set brambles and crept into the narrow entrance of a cave which nature itself had hollowed out in the rocks.

HRONICLE.

In the wide cave into which this young man was treading his way, there were two persons buried at the moment in profound repose, and closely clasped in each others arms. They were a young mother and her infant daughter. The mother was apparently about eighteen or nineteen years of age, the daughter not more than seven months. The mother fair as the snowwhite lily, the daughter as dark skinned as if she were of a different race from her, on whose fair bosom her glowing and carnation-tinged cheek rested.

Mother and child thus elept, the deep, calm, being and refreshing sleep which hearen seems to reserve as an especial blessing that can alone be enjoyed by the young and innoceut, when it was on the instant broken, as the first step of the young man stirred the leaves with which the cave had been thickly strewn. The timid tenderness of the mother for her child seemed to be wakeful while the herself slept, for that light custling which mone but a mother's ears could detect alarmed her; and clutching rather than grasping ber baby within ber arms, the started up, and gazed in terror around her. The look of fear vanished as speedily as it had appeared, for hold ing the caild to begrt with one arm, she held forth the other to him who had thus unexpectedly disturbed ber in her sleep, and exclaimed:

Leo, my husband! my beloved! welcome! thrice welcome!"

'My wife! my child!' cried Leo, as he clasp ed both those loved objects to his heart, and gave expression to his feelings in his kisses.

'Thrice welcome, Leo,' said his wife to him, he alumed with lave and admiration and her daughter; but wherefore have you ven- a recluse in a cell attached to the Cathedral of tured to come again so soon to see us? Con- Langres, to receive you and your child. In that sider how ful of danger is every visit, and what peril besets us all il you were discovered.

'I do, I do,' answered Leo, in bitter agony .--I know that in obeying the laws of God we have violated the cruel laws of map. I know, too well I know that I am a slave, a born slave, and get that heaven has been pleased to make me stronger in body, and more potent in intellect than thousands of those who call themselves free. I know, too, my beloved, my wife, my Veronica, that in giving to me your priceless affections, and in becoming my wife, you are liable to be degraded to the condition of a slave, because you are the wife of a slave-and, good heavens! I also know that this young and innocent being, your child, the child of a free woman, would be also a slave if we were discovered; she too. would be a slave! Such is the accursed law of man, because she is my daughter, the daughter of Leo the slave. These things do I know, and were as nobly defined as if he were of the purest therefore am I bere, in order that I may put an end to them.'

'To render that which is the law nugatory, to act in opposition to, and violate what are the settled customs and institutions of a country are not things for your accomplishment, Leo. You talk wildly and incoherently. I do not understand you.

· Have you, Veronica, full reliance on my courage, on my wit, on my virtue? Do you be tieve that if I, in no spirit of presumption, but with a pure, perfect and holy motive, undertake a great task, I am one likely to succeed

'Yes, all this I believe of you; it is because I have known you, from my earliest childhood, superior to all others in go dness as in wisdom. that I abandoned everything to become your wite.

'Tuen hear what I have now to propose to you,' continued Leo. ' Last evening the messengers who had been sent to Treves, by my good and tender-bearted master, the Bishop of Lingres, have returned to him with deletut tidok upon them for the last time. On God be lings. The brutal Nantin, to whom the Bishop's nephew, Attalus, has been assigned as a slave, declared that he would not accept the presents utterance The emotions of the spirit seemed to the Bishop sent to him, in exchange for his overmaster the strength of the body, for having nephew; that a youth of such high lineage as Attalus, should ay ten pounds in solid gold for his rausom, and that for no less a sum than that struggle between mental softering and physical should Attelus be ever restored to freedom. To courage was severe, but it was brief-for even declare this to a prelate whose boundless charideclare this to a prelate whose boundless charities have reduced him to the condition of a serf, trate on the earth. Leo saw portrayed a personities to announce to him that Attalus, upon whose fication of the most complete despart. His comself and of his bousehold, not more than rad anis were wreathed, with a smile of connecte and is to an mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the bead he boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the bead he boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the bead he boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused, and the beat he boped his own mire ret to be placed, is passionate feelings were at some aroused.

nor of my child, which first excited in my mind the project I have now to disclose to you; it was the groans and the tears of the compassionate bishop; it was the desire to assuage bis grief which induced me to ask myself the questioncould not I do anything to bring consolation to him? I thought over the matter for some hours, and the resolution I came to was to make an effort to rescue Attalus, to relieve him from thraldom, and to restore him to his uncle?

'It is a dream, Leo, it is the dream of a good man, who in his vision bestows boundless treasures upon the needy, and awakes to find that he has not a crust of bread wherewith to stay the cravings of his own hunger.'

'It is no dream, Veronica; it is a plan full of danger, but with heaven's holp, practicable, and so thinks Bishop Gregory himself: for I have his permission, his full and complete sanction to undertake it. If there be failure, as failure there may be, I have the consolation of reflecting that I have done all that becomes me, and that I can be the only sufferer.'

'You the only sufferer,' exclaimed Veronica. Have you no wife? no child?' And as she said this she burst into tears and placed the infant in his arms.

' My darling Mary !' said Leo, as he covered the smiling face of his baby, with his glowing kisses, 'It is for your sake, it is to save you and my angel wife, that I expose my limbs to the worst tortures that cruelty may devise against me, because even then, and with the death agony upon me, I would know that you were both in a place of safety.

'Of safety, Leo,' exclaimed Veronica. 'Oh, where on earth is that to be found, and you fai away from us."

'Alas!' answered Leo, 'though I had the courage of Clovus, I have not the power to secure to you, even a single hour of security. I visit you with fear, and I leave you with apprehension. Such has been our life bitherto. It shall not be so for the future; for the good Bishop, upon being informed by me last night that I was married, and that you were a freeborn woman, has, for the purpose of saving you from the persecution of your relations, obtained permission from the pious dame, who now lives as cell you can, during my absence, live not only in perfect retirement, but in complete security, for it will afford you all the protection of a sauctuary-so that even if discovered in the cell of the recluse, all proceedings can be stayed against you as long as you are within the verge of the altar. Outside of the precincts of the sanctuary Bishop Gregory promises no human force can draw you, until your husband is restored to you. I say, then, I have provided for you and for our child a place of safety. This day you can repair thither. Disguised in the dark robes and beneath the close black veil of a religious, with which you are long since provided, you can travel in safety. And now, Veronica, as the pious bishop has bestowed upon me his benediction in parting, let me bave the benefit of your prayers before I separate from you. Beg the intercession of the Virgin, and of St. Martin of Tours. Their supplications even for prayers will be heard, when the prayers of kings and queens are unheeded.

CHAPTER III.

Leo had seen his wife and child received within the walls of the Church of Langres and then had journeyed with such speed that he found umself in some days afterwards within a few miles of that city, Treves, whose inhabitants still modestly boast that it is the most accient city in the world, having been built (as they affirm), no less than 1250 years before Rome itself.

Leo advanced by one of the old Roman roads leading to the city, he saw prostrate upon the earth, the body of an aged man, whose withered hands were grasping his white bairs, and who. with his face close to the ground on which he lay, seemed in his grief a desire to shut out from his sight all the objects around him. The spot on which this old man lay was a green mound, which gently elevating itself on the side of the road, formed the basement, it might be said, to a round pedestal, on which rested the marble and exquisitely formed feet of a broken statue of Venus. The feet and legs to the knees were the only leagments to show that on the spot Paganism bad formerly celebrated its diabolical rites, and that the zeal that had abolished those rites, and shattered its emblems, had not yet urged those it influenced to replace what had been destroyed by any image calculated to excite the piety, or elicit the prayers of travelers.

in the power of a stranger to afford | ceive is thy name, answered Adrian, when, at

thous shouldst be compassionate to thy as

Minyear of my age I have at last seen the round, and in a harsh tone of voice said:

Behold,

Come in the sun which is now high in the thou wouldst be unable to discharge the

mben i sets, Lebalisbe a slave. Yes speak wildly, remarked Leo, can it be Wherefore should an aged man like you appre-

Bend that the bonds of slavery shall be placed rappon beis limbs?

Recause,' said the old man, 'I have had mency dealings with a merciless usurer. A few mens ago, I lived in Langres, a humble but contented colonist, occupying a small patch of land Messed with the love of an only daughter, named Meronica.

in H. Weronica!! exclaimed Leo, starting and the mere sound of that loved name. *Excese me, but I have lately been in Langres, had there often heard that the fairest with the eplace was named eVeronica, and that she was the daughter of the colonist Adrian, who me leaving Langres had confided her to the care of his brother.

... (Day name is Adrian, replied the old man. -Files God, my dear child shall never know. that she is degraded by my misfortune—that she - Ban ever felt one particle of affection for-Oh! in the merciful? deavens, I tremble to pronounce the word a slave.

And I said Leo to himself. I thank heaven that is has blessed me with this unhoped for measure. I cannot but regard it as a lucky nonhaned, addressing Adrian, von have not told ne her your liberty is placed in peril. Rest

*A slave to be of assistance to a freeman! emplaced Adrian smiling bitterly, and even meanwally as the suggestion. Poor youth, thou servest to bave aspirations that are utterly incompatible with thy condition in life. I thank merce of expressing my gratitude, but my words. tion still remains of full effect. Manage suffice thee to know that the offers of the man wealthy man of Treves-Nantin, induced see to come bither; that instead of improving my fortune by so doing, I have lost all that I posmessed, that I borrowed money from him at a daily interest; that the time appointed for the discharge of the debt is this very day; that the money, was to be paid at this place—upon the potental of the statue of Venus; that here I re-Masha with his witnesses to demand repayment Must in presence of those witnesses I must ac-Besonderige, my inability to satisfy his demand, and Observer I must, as an insolvent debtor, yield myself as his slave; for such, you well know, is the micient law, and the established custom of

Blo Rody" * And what may be the amount of the debt

channel from you by Nantin?' said Leo. The entire, including principal and inte in len benants, answered Adrian.

"Not more than ten besants?' remarked Leo.

more to be disposed of to the highest bidder. what value would you place upon me, admitting my sizength, vigor, and intelligence to be equal . Do any appearance and my youth?' Myould say thou wert well worth, at the

liess, fifteen besants, was the reply of Adrian. and how the value of such stock well; for I have Bought slaves before now, both for farm work and for house use.

Adrian, if that opinion of thine be correct and I believe you place a very low perce wpon me, you have but to do as I suggest, pour debt this day to Nantin shall be

*-I.do not understand thee, youth. What but meney, or money's worth, can free me from the deshour of kneeling before the vile Nantin as Lis slave?

"Mas, said Leo, ' that you should sell me as a Mare to Nantin.' .

*Sell thee as a slave!' cried out Adrian in in a second at this proposition. 'Sell thee as a maye! I do not own thee. Thou art not my property. Thou art the goods of another; and Le not commit a crime; I will not steal that which belongs to my neighbor to save myself house degradation. No, no, youth, the poor Adres may be fallen very low, but he never will the guilty of a dishonest action.

Can'st read ?' asked Leo.

Yes, pertectly well, replied Adrian. Then look at this,' said Leo, unfastening the guille encircling his loins, and taking from out she girdle, which also served as a purse, a small peece of parchment. Adrian received the parchment, and no somer did he read the name of Gregory inscribed upon it, perused the document execulty, and then handing it back to Leo, re-

marked: *I perceive by this that thou art the slave of good bishop of Langres; that he has authomored thee, for the purpose of fulfilling a charitathe intention, to depart from him, and that he made epon all good Christians to aid thee in every deed which tends to the fulfilment of that

good intention. And now I pledge myself to thee as a Christhat it is in pursuance of the same intention desire to become the slave of Nantin,

Leo, And I now adjure thee in the name blessed Martin of Tours to assist me, mg me as a slave to thy merciful cre-

reached the place where Adrian and Leo stood; pel preached to her great apostle. When religious Trench with such exquisite tasts, calls that vast you, said Leo, are not a slave: you without deigning to seeming to perceive either, proceeded to the pedestal of Venus, of Barope, Ireland has stood alone in the greatness of ber faith, and the glory of her adhesion to it.

The robe of her baptism is still unapotted, and the claimed by him was not placed upon it, turned cross still beams in all its infant purity and bright-

when I rose this morning I was free , debt thou hast contracted. I have some prepared for this. Here is a document which I call upon thee to sign?

Permit me to read it, said Adrian. As thou readest, thou canst recite it aloud, so that all bere may testify that thou didst acknowledge the truth of its contents, observed Nantin, as he placed the deed in the hands of

The latter in compliance with this sommand, rather than suggestion, then read aloud what was set down in the parchment placed in his

To his master and brother, Nantin of Treves.

thus avows Adrian of Langres.' Whereas, the fact is not unknown to all men. that I have been afflicted with very great want and a long and severe sickness, so that I was not able to procure for myself a sufficiency of tood and its vitality. The history of the attrocities peror of clothing, and had therefore to entreat of thee that (which thou didst not refuse me) to alleviate my urgent necessities, by the loan of ten besants, good and solid money, which thou didst place in my bands; and whereas I have not now the money to pay back to thee what thou didst lend me, I therefore feel that I am under the obligation of surrendering my freedom to thee, and I do by this deed pray thee to accept it, so ously. Ireland has been ever faithful to the Chair that I may henceforward be to thee as if I had of Peter, and has lived ton and on in the unbroken been nought else than thy born slave, and thou unity of the Church of God, amidst dissensions minim of the success of my enterprise. But, he having, as such, full power over me, of selling me, of bartering me, and of inflicting stripes upon me, so that I may be from this day and of every human appliance and organization to awe mains and no vain curiosity urges me to ask the henceforth as one over whom thou hast complete, and seduce her to apostacy, the Irish Church premay, perhaps, be of assistance to full, and undisturbed power in all things. And sents before the world to day a sublime monument should it ever happen (that which I believe can never occur) that either I myself or any of my heirs, or any other person whatsoever attempt to infringe the obligation which I have now contracted towards thee, then let the penalty upon whomsoever tries to have it impugned be thirty the for thy good will. Alas! I have now no ounces of gold, and this present deed of obliga-

(To be conirrued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dablin, accompanied by Very Rev. Monsignor Ford, V.G. left Dublin on Saturday morning for Rome, where His Eminence's expected sojourn will be about a make me momentary expectation of the arrival of month. On his return, the clergy of the diocess in tend to present the Uardinal Archbishop with a congratulatory address, accompanied by a testimonial.

Dean Kiesan, who is Vicar Capitular of the diocese, has now, for the second time, by a majority of the suffrages of the clergy, been placed in the highly honorable position of being declared 'most worthy' to fill the Primetial See of Armagh, in succession to St. Patrick. Many a pulpit in Dublin and through-out Ireland has rung with his eloquence; his sterling qualities as a patriot are well known and honored; but to fully estimate the character of this gifted and good digretary, you must go to Dundalk, his own parish, and there look upon the fruits of his pastoral labors. The magnificent churches, finished. and founded, the convents and subools established, Adam, Adam, supposing you went into the bat still more, the living, practical piety, the high market and saw me standing on the slave- morality of his flock, and their intense and affectionate attachment to their zealous, self-sacrificing, and devoted spiritual father. Dr. Russell, kaving before declined the mitre, may prefer retaining his present important and onersus position as President of Maynooth, but all speculations as to who may be appointed are worse than idle, at the Hely See is sure to select the ablest and fittest ecclesiastic in the Irish Church for the vacant Paimacy

The annual public meeting of the Catholic Institution for the Education of Deaf Mutes, was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda on Tuesday, under the presidency of Most Rav. Dr. Whelan, Lord Eishop of Bombay, and was numerously attended by clergy and laity. The report of the charity submitted is, in most respects, highly satisfactory. Two hundred and twenty boys, and girls are now under instruction in the two schools in Cabra, the boys under the Christian Brothers, and the girls under the Dominican Nuns. The only unsatisfactory fact in the report is the saddening statement that there are still 3,678 deaf mutes, the offspring of Catholic parents, growing up in a state of worse than heathenish ignorance, owing to the poverty of their parents, or to the penury or the anti-Catholic feeling of boards of guardians, who will not contribute to their Christian education and industrial training in Cabra.

DEATH OF MOTHER TERESA ANNE M'MAHON, OF ROSCREA. - We regret to have to announce the death of this venerable lady, who, after life-long service in the cloister, has gone, full of years and rich in merits, to her reward. More than forty years have passed since Mother Teresa entered the religious state. There were then few convents in Ireland. The great work of regeneration which has since spread through the land was then only beginning, and it was the privilege of this zealous nun to contribute to its development. She founded in Roscren a convent, which was occupied at first by the Sisters of Saint Bridget, and during many years this institution contributed to spread many blessings on the town and neighborhood. Later on as the requirements of the Irish people became more marked, Mother Teresa formed the idea of inviting to Ireland that Order which has done so much for education, and whose schools hold the first rank in the country - the nuns of Sacre Cour. With the permission of the Bishop, the Convent of Roscrea, which is beautifully situated, was given to this distinguished Order, and continues to be the seat of one of their most successful schools. Here Mother Teresa continued to the last her exertions, beloved by the new community, and reverenced by the people, who swed to her piety and zeal so many rare advantages. Her deathbed was surrounded by the nuns and clergymen of the town, and her last moments, though marked with suffering and pain, passed in the holiest, resignation. .. The members of her community mourn in Mother Teresa a fond parent, while the poor have lost in her a kind and generous benefactor. Her funeral was marked by the most unmistakable tokens of public and private sorrow; but the great memorial of, her useful and virtuous life will be the monument she has left behind her in the enduring works which she accomplished.

pess upon her brow. Lutheranism has desolated Germany. Arianism and Nestorianism have reduced the Churches of the East to the linkeness of withered vineyards. Donatism cast its blighting in. fluence over the Church of Africa-that land soaked with the blood of martyrs. Calvinism contred itself in Switzerland. Spain was Arian for centurice. E'en Judaism tainted the land that was one day to give a St. Ignatius to the world. Infidelity has spread over France, and England has fallen from the glory that was hers when her altars had a victim and her minister bells summoned her people to the splendors of a Catholic ritual. But no foul false doctrine has ever rested on the Church of St. lighted by our national apostle near the rath of Tara has never been extinguished. The fears of the Druid priests that raw its first enkindling have been realized, and their prophetic announcement is being fulfilled, that if that fire were not extinguished it would shine as a fixed star in the firmament for ever.' And yet the Catholic Church in Ireland has had the fiercest, the most insiduous, and the most lengthened persecutions to test its forbearance petrated on the Irish Catholics is written on the soil of Ireland, and it lives in the memory of her people. For three long ceneuries the history of Ireland is a monstrous recital of awful tragedies and sickening horrors. The Ten Persecutions of the Early Church alone furnish a parallel to the cruelties practiced on our faithful and forbearing land .-Three hundred years has England labored to extinguish Catholicity in the heart of the Irish nation. and has failed in the attempt, signally and ignominifrom within and confiscations from without -amidst famine, fever, bloodshed and death. Maintaining her ground, in the face of British power, in defiance of Divine power, of supernatura! protection, of the overshadowing of the Spirit of God and the victory of that Faith that evercometh the word." inviolable attachment of Ireland to the Faith of the Universal Church, and her onehaken loyally to the See of Peter, the Supreme Pontiff has appreciated by an act of courteous grace which will fill her people with joy, and give satisfaction and cossolation to the children of Ireland wherever they are scattered over the surface of the earth. The recent elevation of the Archbishop of Dablin to the Cardinalate will be regarded by the whole Church as a graceful compliment paid by the Holy Pather to faithful Catholic Ireland in admitting one of her distinguished and devoted sons to the highest councils of the Church. But it is more. It is an acknowledgement by the Chief of the Catholix world that ireland has earned for herself this benorable position, and that the interests of Christendom require that she should have her representative voice in the Eupreme Sanhedrim of the Church of God. The ele vation of the late Cardinal Wiseman to the purple was the beginning of a great act off reconstruction in England. It was the opening of a new era. and the cawn of a new life to the Churchin England. It was the first link in the new chain that was to bind England once more to the See of Peter and the Unity of the Charch. The elevation of the Arch-binhop of Dublin to the College of Cardinals is a solemn attestation on the part of the Father of the Obristian world of the importance of the Irish victories, and scarred as she is with no many honorable wounds she has received in han fight against the powers of darkness and the giant heresy modern times. It is another protest of the Court of in the choice he has made of the eminent ecclesiastig-the first of our countrymen raised to this exalted dignity. Every act of the glorious and intrepid Pius IX speaks for itself. The zeal of the Arch. bishop of Dublin is well known all over the Catholisworld; and the great impulse he has given to religion throughout Ireland has endeared him to every lover of the faith of Christ. The able expositor and the vigilant guardian of the Faith, he has gensrously and fervently devoted himself with all his every crusade against the spread of error, the zeaand the distinguished champion of sound Catholic education. We sincerely wish the illustrious prelate many years to wear the great honors with which the Holy Father has invested him, and preside over the venerable hierarchy of Ireland .- London Universal News.

THE COMMAUGHT PROTESTANT MISSIONS. - The following letter appears in the Dublin Evening Post :-Sir-My attention has been called to a letter, signed Richard C. Dublin, which appeared in the Times newspaper on the 8th May last, and, subsequently, in several Irish journals, the subject being the so-called Protestant Mission in West Con-

nanght.' His Grace's letter is plausible and, apparently, candid, and on that account is, of course, the more calculated to induce the honest and conficing portion -particularly in England (Doctor Trench's native country) - to give ear once more to those shameless fabrications which, though so often refuted, it is well known, from the stock in trade of the agents, high and low, or that scandalous humbug-that money making imposture-'yclept the 'Irish Church Mission.' And who can have any doubt for a moment as to the principal object those saintly individuals connected with the aforsaid scheme for picking English pockets had in view when they induced the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, a newly imported Englishman, to visit the 'far west,' and give his Archiepiscopal benediction to their apostolic labours? There can be no difficulty, indeed, in seeing the motive of this new dodge. The managers of this proselytising scheme -Right Rev., Rev., and non-Rev. as they are-had literally lost caste, and their reputation was tarnished, and their reckless statements, with scarcely a sinew of truth of them, passed now for what they were worth, with a large section of the more enlighten d class of Englishmen whom the knaves had guiled for years. This happy change was wrought chiefly by the circulation of the invaluable work of Dr. Forbes, and the letters of other equally truthful and high minded Englishmen who, like him, had seen with their eyes and felt with their hands the monstrous forgeries and unchristian calumnies of those pretended misionaries! Hence, the golden tide began to ebb rapidly. People's eyes, at home and abroad, were opened to this hollow, though hitherto successful, swindle. The 'mission,' consequently, threatanad a collapse. Something must therefore be done,

way, is rather extensive including as it does, in its range, the whole half-barony of Ross, with a population of nearly 1,200 families, or 6,000 individuals. The district attached to Castlekirk, in this parish, has a population of 400 families, or 2,000 sonls. Now, of those 400 families, I hereby solemnly, declare that no more than thirteen are in any way intested with that moral rindernest called jumperism, and that of the 2,000 individuals, less than fifty belong to the souljobbers; that, of the above named thirteen families, four have been imported into this parish from other districts two of them having come here within the becesy has ever grown on Irish soil; no taint of present year; and the heads of four of the abovenamed thirteen fimilies are 'Bible readers.' two of Patrick, of St. Oelsus, of St. Desiderius, of St. Mala: them being paid over £50 a year for spreading the chy, of St. Lawrence O'Tooic. The peschal fire new gospel light and obtruding themselves upon the Oatholic inhabitants of the district. One is retired on a handsome pension, while three of his sons are in the employment of the mission. The fourth Bible reader has been lately discontinued. Now, counting parents and children together, the four Biblereaders make up among them twenty-seven individuals, the greater part of the whole clan. That of the remaining 8 families (having deducted the Biblereaders, 2 heads are unpaid Irish teachers, 4 are workmen for the mission, I was a Bible-reader, and is now a bailiff to the Rarl of Leitrim; he has a brother a Bible-reader in another district, who comes here occasionally to assist his brother missionaries: I is in the employment of of Mr. Guinness (the pro prietor of Oastlekirk), a wood-ranger, and care-taker of a large mansion, formerly the residence of Capt. Blake. On the lawn of said mansion is built the new church (quere, will it enhance the letting value of the mansion and the attached farm now vacant) at whose consecration Dr. Trench came all the way from Dublin to attend. I have now disposed of the heads of all the families infected, save one, who, being a female, I have left for the last. She was a decent woman as long as her bashand lived. After the death of her husband, however, she had illegitimate children, one of whom is at present spreading the

new Gospel light, as a Bible-reader in this county. I must not forget to state that the families of three of the above-mentioned heads of families are all Catholic, being themselves workmen for the mission. I also essert that since the great famine years of '48 and '49, there has not been, as far as I can learn, a single pervert in the district. On the contrary, numbers of those who at that time outwardly joined the system (driven to it by famine) have since returned to the old faith. One or two, it is true who had thus returned, went back again to the vomit, forced by necessity and allured by bribes. By bribery the system was inaugurated here, by bribery it is supported, and by bribery it must be maintained. Another fact is borne in mind that the unfortunate people who thus outwardly conform in opposition to their conscience, invariably send for the priest, if not overtaken by a sudden death. This is

the way the mission is maintained at Castlekirk. Mis Grace of Dublin expressed his surprise in his published letter as to where in that ' year desolation.' with hardly the sign of a human inhabitant, a congregation was to come from, 'even had all the peonle been ours." Now, he might easily have known where the congregation had come from. Eighteen where the congregation and come nome, algueer though the habeas corpus.

vehicles, between care and carriages, came to suspension of the habeas corpus.

Considering teoretical Cong direction alone: and I am 1 Will Stephens, also, be so good as to explain wh Castlekirk from the Coog direction alone; and I am sure a large number must have come from the Clifden. Westport, and Ashlea directions. They evidently wished to make an impression on the poor natives of the district. It is easy, then, to account for the presence of 159 persons at the consecration. But what becomes of the 115 Protestant inhabitants of the district? What of the 84 Dr: Trench Church, covered as she is with the glories of so many states he saw present at the service? Above all, what of the 11 Roman Catholics? I suppose his know at another time, but enough remains to be Grace has been told all this. But, alas! for the said, that every honest man should benish and brand veracity or credibility of the West Connaught mission mou, and woe to the man who states any fact Rome against that tyranny which has so long held on their authority. Now, as to the 15 original the Catholic Church in these countries in condage. Protestants who, the Bishop says, belong to the We need not speak of the wisdom of the Holy Father district - I don't find even one within its limits unless the children of perverts be looked on as such. In my enumeration of the Protestant inhabitants of the district I have not taken into account the school master and school mistress, nor the clergyman and amily; perhaps among them they may make up the 15 original Protestants. But where have the 58 converts who delighted his archiepiscopal vision. on the memorable occasion, vanished to? Echo from the surrounding hills answers - where? And what about the 11 Roman Catholics who, he tells us, energies to the work of the Church, foremost in contributed to swell the congregation at Castlekirla on that occasion? I am sure that after careful in- I would wish you to state, at the same time, that lous advocate of the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, quiry I cannot find that even one member of my did not tender advice to any one whatever on the flock was present at the service. Perhaps the subject. You broached the question, and I replie Bisnop was made believe that the Catholic drivers with the trankness and unreserve which an old friel who conveyed his lordship's party to Castlekirk for was entitled to expect. I would have voted for hire had actually come to put in an appearance at the the Reform Bill, because there was a Government consecration. Does it not look comewhat suspicious, Land Bill on the Parliamentary paper for the ne that according to his lordship's letter there were just 1.1. Roman Catholics also present two days laten at the service at Errismore. Did the 11,1 wonder, belong to the column which, as it is said, the Head Centres who manage the mission, and who, of course, fatten on its spoils, have always prepared and well drilled for great occasions to scamper and scour across the hills, to appear and disappear and reappear again in rapid succession, at different points, whenever the prelate or superintendent comes with them. There was a time when Mr. Napier r to review the spiritual troops I am inclined, indeed, to believe that his Grace, though cruelly deceived, is not a wilful deceiver. From the foregoing simple statement of facts it

will appear abundantly evident that every one of these few stragglers (Dr. Trench calls them converts) that are still following the enemy's camp in my parish is subsidised in one way or another, i.e., literally bought by those disinterested West Mission sonl jobbers, who, no doubt, net a handsome profit out of every poor animal thus bought in for the new gospel. If the above facts are questioned by the managers of the West Connanght Mission, I at once fling down my gauge and challeage them to strict inquiry. And I think that Dr. Trench, if he wishes to clear himself from the suspicion of being a particens criminis in this vile system of lies and scheming, unblushingly carried on by those who have, by their ledgerdemain, so completely deceived him, he owes it nistration, but that the Prime Minister thought portion bimself, to his exaited position and, certainly, to per, on the eve of the division, to volunteer a state. the cause of truth, either to retract the misstatements made by him (unwittingly, I will suppose) or else to insist that those interested persons who have

so cruelly misled him, shall come forward in the face of day and verify his facts.

Hoping you will pardon this trespass on your space. I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

Be persons who have the circumstances occur to the servant. to be somewhat similar, I would have acted now

RICHARD HOSTY, P.P., ROSS, of Clonbur, county Galway.

It would be a breach of our duty towards the pub- Lord Derby's declaration, or rather, let me saylic not to protest against the manner in which his to import the authority of any precedent into Grace (Dr. Trench) has now identified himself with business—that the motives which induced me the so-called West Connaught Church Extension conclude in 1852 that I ought not to put out a and done quickly. Then the bright thought struck Fund, and the proselytizing societies which feed it. mistry who were in charge of an Irish Land those crafty ones to bring down to their aid a high The tales told of the number and zeals of the con- would operate to the same effect in favor of dighttary (an Englishmen, too); the Protestant Archiverts are either true, or false, ill the latter, the successors were I'm Parliament.—Yours, &c., bishop of Dublin, to rgive to their tottering system. Archbishop has become the instrument of an impos-

THE FIRST IRISH CARDINAL. - History presents to the high sanction of his exalted name, and thereby ture to which he has lent too ready an ear, trusting the big sanction of his extragger to afford the same time, and the same time time to the same time, and the same time, and the same time, and the horrible blasphemies which are the staple of the theological utterances of the school which professes task simply for that portion of his misstatements to have converted West Connaught have no affinity which has reference to Castlekirk, that being the with the Gospel, and a Christian scholar and gentle.
only scene of his apostolic inspection of five whole man like Richard Cheneviz Trench ought to have days' duration in West Connaught.' That is situal more sympathy with the religion of Bernard and ated within the limits of my parish which, by the Fenelogic Vincent des Paul and Francis Xavier. Fencion of Vincent de Paul and Francis Xavier, than with a system Antenomian in theory and scurrilous in expression. - Church Times (Protest.

JAMES STEPHENS - The annexed letter, from one of the leading men of the Fenian organization in Ire. land, was received by a gentleman in New York by the last mail. From its tenor it would seem that "O. O. I. R." Stephens is in greater danger of being repudiated by the men is Ireland, in whose usme he pretends to speak, than he is of failing to achieve his mission in America - the raising of ' money :'

Dublin, June 7, 1866. Dear Sir.-I perceive, from recent accounts from America, that James Stephens, our Head Centre, had reached New York, and had an an audience with John O'Mahony. Also that James Stephens addressed various assemblages from his hotel windows, as well as a mass meeting at Jones' Wood, and another in Brooklyn. I admire the up. right spirit of President Roberts, in not participating in the acts of Stephens, till his character should be better known to our brothers in America. The truth is always unwelcome, more especially when it un. folds anything not agreeable; but this time, unfortunately for our cause General Sweeney spoke cor. rectly when he denounced James Stephens as a Beitien Spy, and the following facts will corroborate the General's statement, besides other fears which for good reasons, cannot now be made pub. lic. relative to the banishment of Stephens from all control of the organization in Ireland.

At Jones' Wood, and 'elsewhere, Stephens endeavored to clear up all about his escape from one prison, but did he explain to the satisfaction of our brothers in America how it was that, were it not for his getting himself out of prison when he did all the other prisoners were to have been liberated likewise, and that they never would have been brought to trial but for his selfish treachery? He endeavored to show that he got himself arrested to prove how he could get out of prison. Again, knowing all this, why did he keep Kickham, Brophy, and Duffy in his house to be arrested with him? And if he sould leave prison at his pleasure, why did he leave them behind him, in the next cell to where he was confined? Does he even once explain why he got these men arrested, confined and convicted (all but one, who got out on bail on the plea of ill health, and who still waits his trial sine die)? Again, does he say one word about the number of our best men who were convicted on his account, or the hundreds of men who are in jail throughout the country under the suspension of the habeas corpus act?

It was looked on as most dishonorable to plead guilty at any of the trials during the Special Com-mission; and not one person pleaded guilty but Stephen's own brother in-law, George Hopper; and, though as guilty as O'Leary, or Luby, or O'Donovan (Rossa), he got only two years confinement while the others got twenty years, and O'Donovan Rosse

Would Stephens be so good as to explain why h father in-law, John Ebpper, and his brother in law (a brother of the aforesaid George Hopper) were not arrested, though it was well known that the were prominent Fenians! They are still at large though men less culpable are in prison under the

brought him, on more than one occasion, to Bubli Castle, where (I have it on most reliable authority he has been.

Our organization, in truth, is dispirited, and broker up here, and I have lost all hopes of its being ever put in working order again in consequence of the facts which have come to light regarding the mal fensance of Stephens, which I will probably, let you Stephens as a traitor to the cause, and I am hap to hear that one man-General Sweeney-can se through the character of our defunct Head Centre for he is the death of the cause here, and is dead its advancement, as far as he himself is concerned. ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED IMPRISONMENT.

THE HON. MB. DUPPE ON POLITICAL PARTIES .- A the last meeting of the National Association of Ir land Mr. Dillon read the following letter from the

Hoa. C. G. Duffy :-Paris, May 4, 1866. My dear Dillon,-I have not the smallest objection that you should state, upon any occasion you thin proper, that I concurred with your vote on the R form question, and would have voted with you has I been in Parliament. But to avoid misconceptio night, and because the three spicuously connected with the Beform question the House of Commons are precisely heat disposed, believe, to do justice to the Irish, tenantry-I mes of course, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Mil Unless they disappoint this hope, I would not wi lingly make a question of theirs (to which I had n objection per se) the occasion of a hostile vote. As on the Reform question my sympathy was entirel presented the most liberal and advanced offici opinion on the land question, and I have nev ceased to regret that an outward accident induct the Irish land reformers to vote against the Gover ernment of which he was an officer before his Lat Bill was fairly developed. This party—the memb associated with the Tenant League are those I ap cifically allude to - had occasion to consider wheth the policy of Independent Opposition justified the in sustaining the Government upon that occasion upon the ground that they had a liberal Land I before Parliament, although it was confessedly identical with Sharman Orawford's measure, to wh we were pledged; and we came to the conclusi that we ought to sustain them till we had failed amend the bill to our satisfaction. A sufficient nu ber of the party would, accordingly, have support the Budget of Mr. Disraeli to have saved the Adr ment in the House of Lords that he would not acc amendments of the pature contemplated Wett believed ourselves bound to vote against his Gover

the members in question were, prepared to act be

not refuse thee, Leo, for such I per- Utier Observer.

At her britapped, and as here on the dead and the many to be the constant of the property of the shoulder of the constant of t

but asy med she not one she man not, and a color according to the soliting between randons and one rangered never and helpfored. Let them praise it has onces if its except and perman-

DUBLIE - No commence in Dublin for many years | Nagle's exit be garejevidence at the trial by court" has produced a feeling of indignation so deep and martial of a non commissioned officer of a line regi wide spread as the burning sive of six human beings in Westmoreland street on Thursday evening a No spectacle; not even the sight of a burning ship freighted with emigrants, near the shore, in calm weather, with well-manned lifeboars at hand; but failingstourender effective assistance or, to prevent the fatal catestrophe, could produce a more painful sensation than the vast multitude of excited spectators experienced on that awful occasion. The Corporation has a steam engine designed to extinguish confligrations with the greatest rapidity. It was exhibited some years ago in the square of the Uxiversity, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a great crowd of citizens, when its working excited general admiration. The Corporation has also a fire brigade consisting of athletic young men, clothed in uniform, protected by fire-proof helmets, and commanded by a captain. This brigade has at its command two immense fire escapes, one of which is placed near the Back of Ireland and Trinity College and the other in Backville street, neither of these stations being more than three minutes' walk from the burning houses, while the Liffey, with its inexhanstible supply of water, is within a few rods .-Such was the provision made by our city authorities at the public expense to prevent the loss of life by ice, and if anything were wan't ig to produce a general feeling of security and unlimited confidence in these appliances for the public safety it would be the fact that fire brigade, and its machinery have been repeatedly paraded through the streets in civic processions.

Now, let us see what happened about zine o'clock on Thursday evening. The coreer house of Westmoreland street, adjoining Aston quay, and just at Carlisle-bridge, has been recently rebuilt, and is occupied by the Esliast Board. The next house, numbered 19 and 220, was occupied by Mr. Delaney, a respectable merchant tailor. There were two front shops, one of which was let to a hatter named Williams, and both having very large plate-glass wirdows. A. solicitor, and a photographer occupied apartments on the drawing-room floor. The only persons in the house at the time of the fire were Mrs. Delacey and har three, daughters, aged respectively 21, 20, and 12 years, a servant maid, and a gentle-man named Strahan, aged 24, son of Mr. Strahan, proprietor of a large furniture ware-house in Henry-street. He was a fine young man, and is said to have been engaged to Miss Belaney. Mr. De anay had gone out to take a walk with his son, who is 16 or 18 years of age, little imagining that he would never again see a single member of the happy family which he had left behind him, probably conversing joyfully and hopefully about their plans for the future. A gentleman who was passing through Westmoreland street about 20 or 25 minutes to 9 o'clock states that he found the shutters of the batter's shop down and the interior a perfect furnace.-The fire seemed then to be confined to the back shop, though rapidly tending frontwards. Just then the plate glass was either broken intentionally by some one anxious se extinguish the fire, or it was shauered by the intensity of the heat. The consequence-was that the current of air gave tremendous force to the flames, which rushed out with fury, seizing upon the windows of Mr. Delaney's shop, mounting up to the drawing room, penetrating in its devouring course to all parts of the building, and with terrific rapidity bursting through floor after floor. Another gentleman states that when passing over Carlisle bridge at 20 minutes to 9 o'clock he saw the smoke issuing from both shops, and presently the plate glass windows fell to pieces with a lord crash, and the flames lighted up the sign-boards and seized the next floor. windows. At this time the attention of those who now crowded the streets were attracted to the top windows at the right hand side, next to the Ballactoffice. There they beheld five agonized and terrorstricken people-a mother, her three young daughters, and a young man. The latter seemed calm and collected, southing his companions, and pointing to the approaching fire escape. The writer says

Fervent prayers went up from all present as the fremen put the machine to the wall, and the poor greatures above became calm, and seemed to think deliverance certair. But ob! how shall I describe the shrick of utter despair which came from that window when that frail and worthless play-toy villow, collapsed; and fell to the ground. That apprehended from an injurious interference with the which innocens citizens call a fire oscape bert like a skriek I shall remember while life lasts. A freman went up a few steps and tried to adjust the 'escape,' but the fire burst out then in all its fury, drove him off the ladder, shot up the side of the house like a lightning flash, and seemed to strike the victims in the very face. I saw them reel backward, utter a stifled shrick, and discopear. Many who had arrived subsequently thought they had escaped by the roof, but no one who saw them at the time I speak of dared to hope so. Sorry should I be to take from the honor due to any torave man who tries to cave the life of a fellow-creature from a horrible death, and if I do so I shall be glad to be set right, but I must say that I often saw far more effort made to save a horse from a similar death than was put forth for these poor human beings The fire engines were not at work till the house was a furnace; the fire escapes were miserable and cruel failures, and all working them seemed to give up the victims to their fate after wory little effort. In a very short time the top floor gave way, and the shricking victims disappeared never to be seen again. When I went to the place at 1 o'clock on Thursday night people hoped that they might have escaped through the roof of one of the adjoining honses. They could easily have done so for the window at which they stood is only a few feet from the top of the parapet. Mr. Strahan might have got out there, and pulled up the ladies, and passed them on to the roof of the Ballast office, where they would have been quite safe; or with the aid of ropes, blankets, or some contrivance of the kind they might have been drawn into that building by the adjoining windows But everybody seemed to rely, and very naturally, upon the fire brigade and their grand machines until it was, alas, too late. Scarcely anything now remains of the building but the outer walls. The fire has been extinguished, and men have been at work ever since clearing out the debris; but up to two o'clock p.m. this day, when I visited the ruin, not a trace had been dis covered of the six human beings who perished except a small bone which I found, and which seemed to belong to the little girl. It is stated that the first engine from Sackville street, broke and became quite unmanageable, but the other, which had ladders yoked, reached, seemingly to the proper height, remained till any attempt at rescue was hopeless, reared against the front of the Imperial office, where the persons were engaged throwing out bedding and furniture while their fellow-beings were despairingly shricking for sid within a few yards distance.' The feeling against the fire brigade is so strong

that they are said to have been hooted by the mob while removing their machines. Nearly all the Dablin papers vehemently denounce the Corporation for allowing their officers to let their fire escapes get out of forder, and rendering it possible for such a calamity to occur because of their utter inefficiency. -Times Cor.

The remains of the sufferers by the late fire have been found; and an inquest will be held to-morrow. Public indignation is unprecedented.

PIRROR NAGLE - the notorious Fenier informer taking warning from the fate of his worthy colleague Warner-snother of those wretches whom conspiracy, always hatches into active life; and whom Governments are obliged to employ in order to detect and put down nascent treason, or, other scrime has fled from Ireland the find security, here from the ven-geance of the accomplices whom he betrayed. now no apprehension of a fatal result. Before log their neutrality. As regards Central and South-

ment for complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. DEATH OF ONE OF THE FERIAR PRISORERS.—On Tuesday morning a friend of Mr. John Lynch, convicted of Fenianism at the late Special Commission, received from the Governor of Woking Convict Prison, an announcement of his death. The letter was brief, and merely stated that convict numbered so and-so, John Lynch, who was always in wretched health, was rather worse than ordinary at the time of his conviction and sentence, and has, we believe, been steadily sinking since. Whatever condemnation may be passed upon the folly of the cause with which Mr. Lynch was identified, he must rewholly and entirely, and regarded it as a means of ultimetely raising his country. While we regret his error we must award to him the praise of sincerity

Cori: Examiner. A good Providence appears to have heard the prayers of the people, and to have averted from us the rinderpest, only seven cases of which occurred, and none since its first appearance some weeks since. Its decline in England and Scotland being so rapid lately, there is every hope that Ireland will es spared from its ravages. Cattle jobbers were active for a few weeks in exciting a panic, with a view to drive the timid farmers into the fairs with their stock, and thus depress prices, but a brief period was sufficient to reassure the people and allay

and carnestness. In the dock, while receiving sen-

tence, his demeaner was dignified, and he confined

himself to quietly but firmly expressing adherence

to the principles for which he was about to suffer. -

The change of weather was sadly wanted for the country. The usually low temperature of the last month, and the sharp easterly winds that prevailed retarded vegetation considerably, but already the genial and copious rain, and the increased temperature, have visibly advanced two spring's growth.

After several years' agitation, the Irish members have succeeded in wresting from Parliament a stred of justice to Ireland. In 1846, Sir Robert Peel, as a sop to the landed interest, when the Corn Laws were aboliohed, removed the salaries of workhouse teachers and half the salaries of poor law union medical officers from the local rates to the Consolidated Fund, the former ranging from: £72,000 to £30,000, and the latter about £90,000 per annum. Several times within the past twelve years, the Irish mem-bers moved for the extension of the same principles to Ireland, but without success. Mr. M'Evoy, M.P. Meath, took the matter in hard a few years ago, and every session brought forward a motion on it, when, on Tuesday last, the Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone, gracefully and generously ceded our claim, and p edged the Government to aztend the principle to Ireland, as against Electoral Division. - Dublin Cor. Weeklys Register .

It is understood that the gifted and patriotic member for the city of Cork, Mr. John Francis Maguire, will proceed to the United States and Canada, at the close of the session, for a protracted term, up to next apring, with a view to publish a work on the condition of these countries, in which project the talented and patriotic arthor of "Rome and its &c.' is generously seconded by an emisent publishing firm inlLondon.

I regest to have to report that another undowbted case of rinderpest has occurred in the county of Down. The place where the disease has broken out is Drumcath, within about half a mile of Drenan, where it first appeared. On Wednesday last it was found by Mr. Morrow, the deputy-inspector appointed by the Covernment, that five cows had died on the farm of Mr. J. M'Kittrick. He communicated the fact to the authorities in Dublin, by whose direction five veterinary surgeons arrived at Lisburn on Thursday evening-Mesert. Jenks, Frazer, Olden, and Stretton, and, Dr. Mapother, the medical officer of health in Dublin, who had been sent to study the disease in England. This verdict of six veterinary surgeons, confirmed by the judgment of an eminent physician, has produced a painful effect on the minds of the Ulster farmers. Never were the stocks in better condition. The appearance, of the country in coasequence of the recent rain and heat is all that could

be desired. The Whig says:-"Every crop is flourishing, and no danger was was shown every where, and there was promise of adundance in 1866, but the principal cause of contentment and rejoicing was that the rinderpest, if it had existed here at all, had been banished throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, and that the cattle of Ireland were free from the plague which had raraged England and Scotland and half of the countries of Europe. Whether the disease which was pronounced to be rinderpest before was that disease is not the question now. It led to the adoption of most useful measures by the Government, if to nothing else, and the Government will be only doing its duty to the country by acting now with

the utmost vigour the law empowers it to exercise.

A proclamation was ordered by the Privy Council vesterdey forbidding the removal of any cattle out of Ireland through any port without a certificate from duly authorized inspector .- Times Dublin Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1789 there were but 35 churches, or oratories in England and Scotland; in 1866, they amount to 1,161. As for the priests, they were 100 in 1789, 929 in 1850; and they number at present 1,569.-And how about Dr. Pusey? He remains a Protestant. The Dublin Review admits, however, in its April number that he ' has, since the publication of his Irenicon, given some precious tokens of good will.'-Correspondance de Rome.

The action of the American Government towards the Fenians in the United States gives general satisfaction.

The London Times of the 16th of June enlogises the Washington Government, and says "it would be impossible to exaggerate the good faith, the friendliness, the sincerity, and the regard for mutual obligations which have prompted these energetic and decisive measures. The American Government has acted in a manuer which even exceeds anything that could reasonably have been expected from the most friendly nation' The article then expresses gratification that such distinguished officers as Gens. Grant and Meade should have been sent to the scene, and says: 'These energetic acts of genuine friendship will be long and cordially remembered. The Fenians, are almost entitled to thanks for having given the Americans an occasion for displaying their friendliness and good feeling."

A landed estate worth £1,000 melts in Chancery ike a flake of snow in a running gutter. No Parisment will ever be as strong as money, Some years ago, to prove the corrupt state of justice under the Bourbons at Naples, it was stated that a widow having her claims on her husband's estate disputed by his brother, had to pay £50 in tlegal expenses before she could resoue the remaining £100. In England she would not have rescued a sixpence, and would have found herself in the Court of Bankruptcy.

-Times .: Studente The Atlantic cable is finished, and the Great East ern leaves Sheerness on the 30th (June.)

With the abandonment of the Conference the efforts of the neutral Powers have naturally come, to an end; though, if there were to appear any chance of resuming profitable negotiations, it would; doubtless not be neglected. Every Power is interested in checking a war which may spread over the greater part of the Continent. Zven distant Spain and Por-Warner is recovering from his wounds, and there is lugal think it necessary to take measures for insur-

ara engaged in war, an ambitious Empire like Russia may attempt a return to a policy that has been only temporarily abandoned. Though we cannot think it right that the neutral States should further interfere with the belligerents, they might take counsel together for the benefit of the rest of Europe, and use their influence to prevent any ambitious Power from turning the general confusion to account .-

THE REAL ESTATE INTESTACY BILL .- Mr. Locks King's Real Estate Intestacy Bill-which proposed to introduce into the English law of real property a principle not only utterly unknown at present to it, but opposed to every principle upon which it is founded -copresents but one of the many attempts which are from time to time made with a view to obtaining a footing for democratic, not to say socialistic principles among the institutions of the country. Fortunately, there is a strong fund of common sense even among those who have never very deeply con sidered the question which prevents them from giv. ing sanction to such attempts; and Mr. Bright will, we imagine, have to live long before he sees the day, which he thinks is 'not far remote,' when such a bill as this will be adopted as the law of the land. We are convinced that the balance of opinion would if a poll could be taken, be found to be against it, even among the £7 voters to whom it is proposed to hand over the legislative power; and, although Mr. Bright has represented very fairly what younger sons in general say, when he quoted one of the 'highest and character as having said that they were 'd-d badly used, it by no means represents the sense of what they would do were the question put to them for decision as to a course of action. all grumble, in exercise of our undoubted right as Englishmen, and younger soos have a peculiar privilege of grundling, but when we are asked to take porious steps on public questions, we are accustomed to guide ourselves by very different principles from those selfish considerations in which grambling origicates. The House of Commons, at any rate, clearly expressed its opinion last might by rejecting Mr. Locke King's bill from a second reading by a majority of one hundred and ninety-seven, and it is not encouraging to Mr. Bright's view of the question that the principle it involves is making progress, to nctice that the majority against it has actually increased since the last attempt in the same direction was made six years ago, on which occasion it was defeated by only one hundred and ninety-five.

From the time when every acre in the kingdom

was held by a direct grant from the Bovereign as

possessed in the same sense that personal property

is. It cannot be removed or carried abroad, but must for ever remain part of the kingdom, and there has ever been assumed a right to treat it from a point of view based on public policy, and not on abstruct considerations of justice as between individuals. The most democratic of writers has said that the land belongs to nobody, its produce to everybody'-a principle which of course is inadmissible, but which, if carried out, would have no other result than to hand all the real property of any State into the hands of the governing power, were it only for the due protection, not only of the presen everybodies,' but of the 'everybodies' who will succeed in their right to its fruits. I'he exercise of English law and of the special rules of policy applied to landed property is certainly not oppressive. it is aburd to say that it is nojust, since it leaves to every man the faculty of disposing of his property precisely as he pleases; and although it is the policy of the law to keep estates together, it is in the power of any landed proprietor to deseat that policy either by the gift or by the devise of his real property to whomsoever he pleases; and if he fails to exercise his power, it is impossible to found a grievance on the operation of the policy through his default. It is noticeable that one of the arguments used by Mr. Looke King in support of his bill was, that it would not affect in any degree the great estates in the country, because they are settled and entailed, which, in other words, is an admission that the principle it seeks to abrogate is a good one; and, if a good one, it surely is proper that the State should apply it-in the absence of an expression of a desire of the last proprietor to the contrary—when it has not already been applied by other means. And if Mr. Exmes's aroument, that the State should see that 'a man who brings children into the world should make provision for their maintenance when he is gone'-if it is worth anything at all in the present case, is an argument for the abolition of entail altogether, and even of all testatory power whatever; for if the rule be good there is no reason why it should be applied to real more than personal property, or why a man who dies intestate should be more subject to its operation than he who leaves s will. No doubt the Bill is an attempt to arrive at the same result by the introduction first, of the thin end of the wedge, and Mr Locke King's claim for sympathy for it on the ground that it would not do much is met by the reply that what it would do is the wrong direction. The fact is that there is no injustice whatever in the operation of the law as it stands at present, and the Attorney-General said well that the question is one solely of public policy. Mr. Locke King and his supporters are doubtless perfectly well aware of this, and it is not difficult to understand their anxiety to introduce a principle new to English law, and which might be made very powerful use of at a fature time. This does not tend to make the scheme more desirable. It needs but a small acquaintance with the history of this country to appreciate the enormous effect for good which has resulted from the existence of a landed aristocracy; and it requires other and batter argments than either Mr. Locke King or Mr. Bright have used to reconcile us to an attack aimed at a class of the community to whom England owes so much of her great ness. The younger sens, after all, have little to complain of; and, on Mr Locke King's own showing, less to complain of in the cases for which he would provide than in the rest, since the properties of which he would give them a share are, as he tells us almost exclusively of the smaller class, while the larger would remain untouched and intact for the tenant in tail. And surely it cannot be denied that it is for the good of the country that younger sons should join in the work of the country; mos surely it will not be denied by Mr. Bright that it is preferable they should be engaged in some of the forms of human industry, rather than that they should take the position of little squirereens, with just enough property to prevent them from working and to render them discontented and dangerous ci tizens. Mr. Locke King himself must surely be aware that younger sons have opportunities of making careers for themselves and of attaining to distinction, and we congratulate him and the conntry on his having failed to pass a Bill which would sc far as it would operate—have taken away from them so many of the incentives to exertion which now operate so beneficially upon them .- Morning

WHALLEY AGAIN - I wonder that you will still be talking; nobody, marks you, says Beatrice to Benedick in jest. In aggrieved earnest it may be said to Mr. Whalley A waggish Australian senstor once formally, moved, that , the apeeches of his brother legislators should be limited in proportion to common sense they put into them. If such a standlug order were adoptedgin the British Parliament, it would be well for the honorable member for Peterborough, his family and constituents. In comparatively tidle timesy thowever the House likes a bit of fun, and does not oblect to see its fool upon his legs. Zwen then be pursues oralory under difficulties: "If his anti-Catholic craze, like other masias sadid, not render him insensible to stings, he could never, time after time, face the contemptuous gibes to which he the next election.

Rastern Europe, the prospect is gloomy enough.—
Nor are the outlying portions of the Turkish Eminificting his tomfoolery on Parliament in the midst pire yet so secure that we can afford to dispense of a serious debate, he ceases to be a joke and bewith the supervision and guardianship that the great Powers have exercised. If these Powers are many manner on Friday, when, to stop his twaddle, a threat was made to count out a full house; but as he is not likely, unassisted, to take the lesson to heart, his constituents, in their own interests, ought to impress it on him, otherwise the outraged House may be goaded into disfranchising Peterborough or grouping it with Gotham. Mr. Newdegate halt believes that Mr. Whalley is a

Jesuit in disguise The Whalleyism of this anti-Whalley insinuation is very droll, the Protestantism of the honorable member for Peterborough being only a slight esricature of that of the honorable member for North Warwickshire; but really, from Mr. Newdegate's point of view - to wit, that his prejudices, pushed to their logical or illogical extreme, grave corroboration to the charge. Although Fenianism is for the present an exploded bubble, its funds exhausted, and its leaders at loggerheads, it was, no doubt, a very nasty symptom of bad blood, and it would not be wise to forget all about it because its immediate danger is past; but to discover Roman Catholicism at the root of a movement which orged the rejection of Catholic clergymen's authority and the confiscation of Catholic landlord's property, is a flight of folly that may well seem even to Mr. Newdegate a ' tour de force' by a disloyal Loyalist, anxious to heap ridicule on Protestant tremors by reducing them to a manifest absurdity. It is more charitable and reasonable, however, to believe that Mr. Whalley's mind is diseased to an extent that will make any constituency that shall in future retain him, without strict orders to hold his tongue on all questions (since in the grass of every one he discovers the latent Roman snake), appear as mad as bimself. To Fouche the 'air was full of poignards,' and to Mr. Whalley the world is full of Papists .-Pai-Mairireism is only popery in an antipodal development. Mr. Whalley has no wish to be an alarmist, but he cannot help stating with horror that the bulk of the Royal Artillery are Roman Catholics, and therefore most probably Feniana. Owing to the highly culpable latitudinarianism of Sir Richard Mayne, who, in spite of Mr. Whalley's remonstrances will employ 'Pleamen X,' who may attach a super-stitious significance to the letter on their collars, metropolitan householders have no security that their cookmaids do not barter cold meat and kisses for Uatholic dogmas, or that, in case of a Fenian outbreak on the banks of the Thames, Protestant spoons would be protected by constables who might consider themselves bound by the higher duty of defending their faith. Mr. Whalley laid great emphasis on 'the banks of the Thames,' and hinted darkly at the gloomy view which the insurance offices took of the probability of a Fenian outbreak there. It may be, therefore, infarred that Mr. Whalley fears that, amongst their other manifold iniquities, the Fenian will set the Thames on fire. The railways, moreover, are in the hands of Romanists; and the telegraphs, by the same treacherous manipulation, will be employed to flush false doctrine and treason throughout the length and breadth of the land .t is a gloomy prespect to look forward to; but one s somewhat reassured under Mr. Whalley's exceptionally sombre forecasts of the future by the exceptionally roseate view he takes of the past. According to him, England never did Ireland wrong. It is calumny to say so. Exterminating war, and confiscating conquest are no wrongs in Mr. Whalley's eyes, if inflicted in post-Reformation times by the right side' in the religious controversy. It is a comfortable view to take; but if England never did reland wrong, does not Mr. Whalley appear in the character of apologist for a few pre Reformation invaders of Ireland, and how can he reconcile this position with his belief that Catholics under no circumstances can do right? However, Mr. Whalley made out his case to his own satisfaction.' What he didn't make out to his hearers' or readers' sutis faction was what he would be at. He accused Government of having met the Fenian conspiracy with an 'unworthy and disgraceful policy.' The proper remedy, apparently, would have been an instant repeal of the Maynooth grant. How Government could have got it repealed, or how such a step would have tended to suppress the conspiracy if the priests were disloyal, or to prevent it from apreading if they were pro tem. loyal, Mr. Whalley was too indignant at the 'sacrifices which had been offered on the in-satiable altar of the priesthood' to indicate. The poor man is palpably crazed, having probably had no long journey to take before he got out of his wits. There is not the slightest doubt that 'much information reaches him on this question which is not communicated to the other honorable gentlemen; but he had better be a little more chary of siring his private intelligence if he would keep his seat in the House or his liberty out of it .- Scotsman.

COLONIAL MARRIAGES. - An Act was passed during the last session (28 and 29 Vict., cap. 64) to remove doubts respecting the validity of certain marriages contracted in her Majesty's possessions abroad. has been suggested that this Act may operate to alter the marriage laws of the colonies, by giving effect in them to Lord Lyndhurst's Act: but an examination of the statute will show that this will not be the result. The case stands thus. Certain marriages in a colony are supposed to be of doubtful validity, and an Act is passed declaring them valid in that colony. The Imperial Act, first mentioned merely declares that such Colonial Act shall have, in all parts of Her Mejesty's dominious, the same force which it has in the colony in which it was passed, provided, however, that at the time of the marriage, both the parties thereto were, by the law of England, competent to contract the same. It will be evident, then, that the marriage laws of the colonies remain untouched, the only result of the act being that colonial validity becomes imperial validity, in the case of all marriages not contrary to the laws of England. The validity of all other marriages in the colonies remains unaffected .-There are forty or fifty colonial dependencies of the British Crown; in several of them marriages with a deceased wife's sister (almost the only marriage of affinity which any one cares to contract) is valid: in the majority it is voidable, and in some few, constituted since 1835, it is void. Everywhere out of the British dominions it is valid.

UNITED STATES

The Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, Pastor of St. Parick's Church, Columbias, Ohio, has been appointed y the Holy Father Bishop of Little Rock Arkansas. We do not know whether we ought to congratulate our reverend friend, but we are certain that if the Catholic religion is ever to flourish in Arkansas, he s just the man to make it .- Catholic telegraph.

THE TRIAL OF PRIESTS FOR PREACHING The rial of the five priests of the Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, who were arrested for preaching without subscribing to the new constitution oath, has been further postponed to the December term. We learn that another reverend gentleman has been fined five hundred dollars for celebrating marriage while refusing to subscribe to the same oath, ang that he has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State .- St. Louis Guardian.

No ADMITTANCE .- Rev. Father Bender, a priest in one of the Catholic churches in Cincinnati, refused to permit any badge or insignia of the Fenian Brotherhood to be brought into bis church on the occasion of the burial of one of the men who was killed at Limestone Ridge.

"Several Fedian Officies have informed their repre-

sentatives in Congress unless, they did all, in their power to repeal the neutrality laws and to dismiss the Becretary" of State they would opposed themat

MR. ROBERTS ON FENTANISM AVD. CANADA.-M. Roberts has addrussed another large Fenian meeting at New York, and spoke very lovingly of Canada. the Canadians, who were very fine fellows, rose to throw off their own yoke, when his sympathics, it seems, will prompt him to lend us his able seases-ance. He is quite right now, and we recommend him to stick to that. When we want him we chall send for him, and in the meantime he can beer in mind the unsavoriness of proffired service - Heat. Herald.

THE CAPTURED FEMIANS. -- In Congress, on the 25th June, upon a motion being made for ingricy whither the American Government had intergon n behalf of arrested Feniacs, Mr. Banks for the Com nittee en Foreign Affairs] said be believed that om steps had been taken in that direction, and the notin was not pressed.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.

RICHMOND, June 18 1866 .- Dear Sir-I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact, that the Puritanical party now in possession of the teen houses of Congress, have, to prevent a restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Coince, passed a bill recently, increasing the United States Navy to a great extent, and have entirely ignored. the Southern people. They do not intend, it seems, to permit the Southern people to be represented in Congress, in the Navy, or in any branch of the Federal Government. The high people pay titkes, to support, in Ireland, an English Church, in which they do not believe, and the Southern people are taxed to support a Yankee Government, in they are not permitted to take any part. Will free-sident Johnson insist upon the Souteern people's teing taxed without representation? Will be force that Southern people at the point of the bayonet, to give their money to support a government under which they are not permitted to hold office? Will the Northern and Western Democracy permit the radicals in Congress to fasten on the country a set of .unconstitutional laws, by which the offices under the Federal Government will be monopolized by the Radical Party, and the Democracy forever excluded? How can the acts of the present, so called Congress, be regarded as constitutional, with eleven States of the Union unrepresented? President Johnson bas declared these eleven States to be a part and parcel AN EX NAVY OFFICER. of the Union.

The newspapers of the Western United States, generally give, unfavorable reports with repart to creps. The season has been cold and wet and consequently backward; devasting floods and a scarcity of labor have also had their effect, and the winter wheat in the middle and western district has seriously suffered. Other creals look more promis-We have nothing so far from the head of the agricultural busreau at Washington upon the sab-

Fanianism in Congress .- The Fenian iffuence seems scarcely less omnipotent in Congress, than im the Commissioner's Court. -Mr. Ancons and Mr. Speaker Colfax vieing with the Hon. Henry Wilson, f Massachusetts, in doing honour to the great President Roberts. The secret of all this here worship is told by the Erie (Pu) Desputch, and as the explanation seems a reasonable one, we give it in the words of the Desputch; — Unquestionably the person holding the most power, in his single hand to day in the American Republic, is William St. Roberts, 'Colonel' and 'President' of the Irish Republic in America, Highcockslorum of the Faulan Brotherbood, and late dry goods dealer in the Brosery, New York city.' The Desputch, however, down not seem to have as much regard for this power as Congress feels; the tone in which he speaks is not complimentary. 'He knows, too, that he holds the votes of two or three hundred thousand Irishmen in his breeches pocket, and he is even now employed in peddling them out to the highest bidder. The Irish vote is too valuable to be secreed, and the bidding for it is getting to be quite spirited. In Mew York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, a hundred thousand rishmen are good for two hundred thousand vetes, for in the eyes of their masters, one that can't poli two votes at a single election is looked upon an shirking his duty.'- Toronto Globe.

ORIME IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. -- The surral published, contains some extraordinary accounte of crime in that State. After showing that through the neglect of the officers of the law, criminals foul it easy to escape punishement, and that forfeied built is seldom collected, so that only 25 per cont. of those who were indicted were tried; 18 per cent. were convicted on trial; 25 per cent confessed their guile; 41 per cent. forfeited their recognizances, amounting in the aggregate to \$98,800 - not one penal of which was recovered -- the report proceeds to give some startling facts :- A survey of the State this year shows that there is a strong and increasing tendency of crime to crystallize, if we may so cay, into aggregates and masses. Men, more rarely sow than formerly, commit robberies and bargiaries alone. They operate extensively in groups. Some gange are confined to single towns; others entend their operations over a whole county; others, still, embrace several counties; while the tendency is for individual gangs to affiliate with and reciprocally assist and receive assistance from all: the others the State. This tendency to aggregation is apparent in our larger cities as well as in the rara, districts. Through the agency of those affiliated societies of thieves, property once stolen is passed rapidly from band, until it becomes almost impossible to trace it or, if it is discovered, original depredators cannot be ascertained, and therefore go unwhipped of justice. If this tendency to aggregation and organization continues to increase for the future, as it has done for a few years past, we shall soon have organized bands of associated depredators in all the counties of the State, whose members will be known to cach other by secret grips, passwords, and other argus, mutually assist each other in disposing of their plunder, in baffling arrest, in escaping from jail, or in procuring bail which will effect their relected from custody.

The cholera does not seem to spread very rapidly in New York city. Though the weather thes become warm, and everything favours the disease, only two or three new cases are reposted per day, and these the Health officers seem to have under control. The impression is gaining ground second medical men that the disease will not be very pre valent or fatal this year. It has been about a search appearance in this country the cholera team each appearance in this country the cholera team of in liable to spread. The cholers this year proves thus far to be more sasily managed than ever before.—Rochester Ex.

Washington, June 25. - The President to day much to the House a message, in answer to, a resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest and imprisonment in Ireland of American citizent comclosing a report from the Secretary of State sages the subject. The latter says that he has the flower to subjoin a list of the names of all alleged citisens. of the United States; who according to the informer tion in the department, have been arrested since the recent suspension of the habeas corpus act in the country. Pursuant to the instructions of the partment, the United States Minister at London, and Consuls of the United States in Treland, have made such representation to the British authorities in the gard to the cases of parsons, that they have been set at liberty before the present authorities as to persons, that they have been grounds, supposed to be sufficient by the jadicial authorities. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the afordald representations, even that the persons referred to, one of whom is Colonel Bruins have been set at liberty before the present, time will

Tie True Celunes.

CATHOLIC CHRONICL RIFTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TAIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by Jacon J. GILLIES. Sies G. B. OLERK, Editor.

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be Three Dollars. The TRUE WITHESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes, his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 6.1

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JULY-1866. Friday, 6-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. Saturday, 7-St. Margaret, W. Sunday, 8 - Seventh after Pentecost. Monday, 9 - St. Bizabeth, W. Tuesday, 10-The Seven Martyrs. Wednesday, 11-St. Pius, P. M. Thursday, 12-St. John Gualvert, Ab.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The long dreaded and mevitable war bas commenced at last. Can Great Britain during its progress maintain her neutrality, and avoid particination in the struggle ?- is the question which is now of paramount importance to British subjects, but which it is not easy to answer. No doubt the people are all for peace, peace almost at any price, but yet events may well occur which shall force them to take part in the strife raging every where around them. Neither can it as yet be foreseen which side, if thus forced into war, Great Britain will espouse. Looking upon Prussia, Austria, and Italy as the princi pals, it may be said that, on the question of the Elbe Duchies-and as against Prussia, the sympathies of the people of England are with Austria: but on the Italian question, and with reference to Venetia, those sympathies again are against Austria, and are given to Victor Emma. nuel, or rather, to Garibaldi.

The situation in the South of Italy is daily becoming more critical, daily more suggestive of the overtkrow of the tyransical rule of Piedmont. The evils which the conquest of Naples by the latter has entailed, can be no longer concealed; and even Liberals ic the British Parliament, partisans of Garibaldi, are by the force of facts, compelled to admit them. Thus, ic a recent debate upon Continental politics in the House of Commons, we find Sir Robert Peel making the following conclusive admission:-

"I do believe that in Southern Italy a very strong feeling exists against the system of government prevaling in that part of the country. I was one of those who at first strongly advocated the course taken by the King of pardinia, and until I saw the treacher) in which he was induced to embark; then of Catholic religious edifices; but Catholics are I began to doubt whether the policy which this House and this country viewed with so much favour would be beneficial to Italy. I believe that the expectation f rmed in repard to the good Government of Italy, and to the unit, of Italy, have signal y failed. (Oheers.) I have information which assures me that in Naples itself, and in other parts of South ern Italy there is a state of things far worse than existed before the union of that old and important province to the other dominions of the King of Sar-

And how about Rome? This is the most important question of all: but as Rome is, and always has been, as the See of Peter, in a peculiar manner the object of a special Providence, and of obvious muraculous protection, Catholics can be under no serious anxiety on this head; Gul will take care and even humanly speaking, it is not difficult to foresee that the contingency of Italy at war, not having been provided for in the Convention of Sept. '64, the astute ruler of France may thence educe an argument for maintaining a force at ome against the party of the Revolution.

The fate of the prisoners taken during the late Fenian raid is still undecided. Parliament continues its session, which promises to be a lengthy one, as in it is to be settled the nature

the local or municipal governments for the several parts of the new Union. The reports of the state of the crops are on the whole en-

The Cuba brings us news of the formal decharations of war betwixt Prussia and Austria, and betwixt Italy and Austria. The Prussians had advanced on Deesden and U. Silesia. No decisive engagement had occurred.

The Ministry having been defeated in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone had had an interview with the Queen relative to the formation of a new Ministry. Nothing definite on the subject had transpired. By some it was thought that there would be a dissolution, and an appeal to the country. We are sorry to say that the cattle disease is spreading in Ireland.

PRHIAMS KILLED AT RIDGEWAY. - A respectable farmer resident at Ridgeway states that the marauters buried thirty-eight of their cead bre brea at the Lime Ridges on Saturday afternoon, June 2nd.

woder . The greet of an light of all distriction the three following guaractees to the Eastern Town-

I. Such a reconstruction of the Parliamentary Districts as that the English speaking and non-Catholic population may be permitted as far as practicable, to act together; and that they may not, by any contingency, be deprived of their proper representation in Parliament."

II. That all churches in the Townships shall possess perfect civil and ecclesiastical equality; and that muo religious body or collateral organisation shall have the civil power to levy taxes directly or indirectly on its own adherents, for any purpose

ight. That all schools in the Townships, receiving public money, shall be strictly non-denominational. Obristian morals shall be faithfully taught, but no Sectarianism.

What the writer is apparently aiming at is this:-That that portion of Lower Canada known as the Eastern Townships, should be erected into a distinct or separate State in the proposed Confederation. His demands are not suggestive of any excess of modesty upon his part, or on that of those in whose interests he speaks; and were demands similar in character to emanate from the Catholic minority of Upper Canada-who when the Confederation scheme shall have become un tait accomple will find themselves in the same position as towards a Protestant majority, as will the non-Catholic minority of Lower Canada, as towards a Catholic majority-they would be scouted with ridicule.

The first demand - that with reference to a redistribution of electoral districts in the Eastern Townships-is liable to the objection of vagueness; since it demands that the non-Catholic population of that district of Lower Canada "be not, by any contingency, deprived of their proper representation in Parliament :" without having first given a full definition of what constitutes proper representation." It may well so happen that there is considerable difference of opin ion as to what is right and "proper" in the premises, betwixt the Catholic and the non Catholic population of the said Townships; and it would certainly be, to say the least, hasty, and illogical, to leap to the conclusion that the opinion of the latter as to what is their "proper" share of representation in the future local or municipal legislature, is the correct one.

Indeed the second demand enuntrated by our writer is so strongly suggestive as to what are non-Catholic notions of propriety, that we are justified in our scepticism on this point. Taking the writer in the Sherbrooke Gazette as in some manner the exponent of the views and wishes of the non-Catholic party, we find that that party is not content with absolute freedom of religion for itself: that it is not satisfied that it be allowed to manage its own religious and eeclesiastical affairs, as it pleases, without interference, let, or hindrance from Catholics; but that it insists upon its right of imposing its own peculiar views of Church government upon Catholics, and of not allowing the latter to manage their affairs ecclesiastical as they please. It is not enough, in short, that all non Catholics be guaranteed against all imposts, direct or indirect, for the support of Catholic worship, and the sustentation not to be allowed to retain the tythe system, or such Church system as to them shall be the most

But on the School question-which forms the subject matter of the third demand-even more strongly than on the Church question, does the correspondent of the Sherbrooke Gazette display the cloven hoof; and betray, what indeed could scarce have been kept secret, the real object of his non Catholic friends-which is to impose by force upon their Catholic neighbors, a system of State-Schoolism which the latter have always protested against, as an outrage upon their rights as Christians and as parents.

The non-Catholics of the Eastern Townships, as represented by the spokesm an in the Gazette, have the impudence to demand that there shall be granted to them by law, power to tax their Catholic neighbors for the support of non-Catholic schools; and this is conclusive as to what must be their idea of propriety in other matters, which is as vague and confused as are their notions of murality, and sectarianism.

They ask that in these non-Catholic schools. from which "as strictly non denominational," all distinctively Christian or supernatural dogmas must needs be excluded-(since there is no one such dogma to which some professedly Christian denomination or another does not object) -Christian morals shall be tauthfully taught."-But "Christian morality," as distinguished from s natural morality," is a morality based upon certain firmly believed supernatural truths; and therefore, unless such supernatural truths, be taught in the schools, no system of "Christian morality" can therein be taught either: but at best, only a system of bare natural morality, com mon to Christian, Jew, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Infidel, and Atheist. Attempt to go one step beyond that very limited range of moral truth. eacroach upon that of sufernatural morality, with leave behind.

Liocal Government of Lower Cadada, a, corres, no power to meddle; seeing that there is not one pondent of the Sherbrooke Gazette writes as single supercatural truth, or Christian dogma common to all denominations of professing Chris Tin the proposed new constitution there should be tians, upon swhich to base such a supernatural system. Now a system of morality which has not a supernatural basis, is not "Christian morality" at all, but simply " natural morality."

The slovenly, slip-shod style in which our non-Catholic ophonents deal with Her Majesty's English, throwing out their words with as little regard to the meaning of those words, as does our old acquain: ance Mrs. Partington in her discourse to her grandson, Ike, is but the consequence, as it is the sign, of their loose or disjointed mode of thinking. The man who talks even of teaching Christian morality, without first teaching the Christian dogmas or supernatural truths upon which that morality is based, which vivily it, and alone give to it that neculiar character which distinguishes it from natural morality. or the morality which Christians and Heathen bave in common-betrays his gross ignorance, his incompetence to deal with any even the simplest and most elementary social problems of the day-He is one with whom it is impossible to argue because he cannot define; because so limited are his intellectual faculties, he has never yet accustomed himself to analyze, rigorously and exhaustively, the terms he employs. Before he can reason, he must learn to define and analyze; and therefore as a preliminary exercise, here is a task we propose to the correspondent of the Sherbrooke Gazette.

Define your term "Christian morality," fully and clearly; distinguishing sharply, wherein at differs from "natural morality," and assigning at the same time, the cause, pature, and extent of that difference. Define also " Sectarianism."

In the meantime, as Catholics, and as accustomed to weigh well the meaning of our words, we reject not only as impossible, and as involving a contradiction in terms, the school system which the non-Catholics of the Eastern Townships demand; but we assert that it is iniquitous, and a violation of our rights as parents, to tax us for the teaching of "Christian morality" in non-Catholic schools, is which therefore the superpatural dogmas of our religion cannot be taught .-As between Catholics and Protestants there is, as there is betweet all men, a "natural morality" in common; but there is no common . " Christian morality," for in the supernatural order Catholies and non Catholics have nothing in common .-The Christian, or supernatural morality of the tormer, is the morality which the Church teaches, and which the Catholic accepts as the supernatural rule of his conduct, because the Church teaches it to be so; and the Catholic moreover recognises in the domain of "Christian morals," no authority, no standard, or test of right and wrong, except the teaching of his Church. She is the Catholic rule of morals as well as of faith: ang besides her, in the supernatural order, we

recognise none other. as such could not recognise the Catholic Church as the ONE infallible authority on all questions whether of saith or morals, in the supernatural or Christian order, would be obliged, it it attempted to teach "Christian morals" to assert some other authority in that order; and would therefore be obliged to contradict formally the fundamental article of the Catholic Faith-that woon which the whole Catholic system reposes. Is it then really the opinion of non-Catholics, that it 18 "proper" to tax Catholic parents for such a purpose? And, nevertheless, without so taxing them it would be impossible to teach "Christian morality" in a non-Catholic school.

. As a case in point, let us take that of the union of the sexes amongst Obristians; and we shall see there is no agreement betwirt Catholics and Protestants - and, we may add - and, just as little amungst Protestatis.

The Montreal Gozette pertinently remarks, apropos of a suggested demand by the United States Government for the marauders captured during the late raid, that besides these criminals we have several United States citizens locked un in the Provincial Penitentiary, who are, at least, as much the legitimate objects of United States' sympathies and protection, as are the gentry who robbed the farmers near Frelighsburg, and committed murder in Upper Canada.

On Sunday last a collection was taken up in all the churches of this City, by order of the Bishop of the Diocess, in favor of a mission to the Mackenzie River in the far North West under the direction of Mgr. Farrand. This mission will be composed of a party of the Ladies of the Grey Nunnery, who leave their country and their homes for ever, in order to carry temporal and spiritual consolations to the Indians of the remote district we have mentioned. A long and painful journey is before them; and to assist them in their labors, and to lighten the load which the Sisters have taken upon their shoulders for the love of Christ, and these whom which all men hold, and in that they are men or He came to save, was the object of Sunday's intelligent beings must hold in common, and you collection. Tue good and brave Sisters will quit the domain of patural morality entirely, and carry with them the prayers of those whom they

the Rev. Mr. Northgraves, of Barrie, which we publish in another column, reveals the existence of a spirit in Canada, which pains us not the less, because for some time past, its outbreak has been by us expected. We see that there is a section of our Upper Canadian fellow citizens-we trust a neither large nor influential one that is doing ità best to inaugurate a social persecution against Catholics, indiscriminately, upon the pretence that they are disaffected, disloyal, and responsible in some manner for the late outrageous raids upon this free and happy country. False reports against the Catholic laity, and their clergy, areby a certain class of men, industriously circulated: by another class are greedily swallowed; and if this continues, it is to be feared that the moral consequeeces of the raid, will be far more lasting and deplorable than its material consequences. Is it not then the duty, as it is undoubtedly the interest, of all good and loyal citizens, of all denominations, to discountenance, and frown down this vile attempt to proscribe a large class of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects?

Protestants and Catholics, we say, are alike interested to checking this bad business, before it attains more formidable dimensions. Both have it in their power to do much towards this good end; and melancholy and disgraceful will the results be to both, should either neglect to do their duty? What is that duty?

In so far as Protestants are concerned, it consists in carrying out, in practice, the principle that every man is to be presumed innocent, until he be proved guilty; that no man deserves to be accused of, or taunted with, disloyalty unless by words or conduct he shall have been culpable of some overt act of violation of his duties as a British subject. It is not, because one or two, here and there, have expressed wicked and disloyal sentiments; or because some scurrilous newspaper scribblers, impertinently assuming to speak in the name of the entire Irish Catholic body, have published pot-house treason, and, se cure from interference on the part of the Government in their insignificance, have with cheap courage and easy patriotism babitually defied and abused that Government: it is not, we say, to be assumed, because of this, that the sentiments of the one or two brawling demagagues, and the drivelling treason of the oracle of the low tavero. are the sentiments and principles of the Irish Catholic community, of a majority of them, or even of any considerable number of them. Not from vile materials such as these, is it the duty of our Protestant fellow-citizens-friends and brethren we would fain style them, if they will but permit us to do so -- to form their estimate of the moral and political principles of Catholics, and to judge the teachings of the Catholic Church. No! 1 they really want to know what, upon the duty of subjects to their rulers, what, upon loyalty and the sin of disloyalty, the Catholic Church inculcates always, everywhere, and upon all her childrep, we would refer our Protestant friends, to But a strictly non-denominational school, which the published Pastorals of our Bishops; to the earnest and impassioned exhortations of such a one as the Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan Bishop of Kingston; and to the formal declarations of him whom all true Catholics revere as God's Vicar upon earth, the Sovereign Pontiff. Read the last much abused Encyclical of the present Pope, would, we say to our Protestant friends, try and understand the rules therein laid down : meditate well the emphatic condemnation therein passed upon secret societies, the revolution and its agents; and then say honestly—Is there in Catholic teaching anything which can, by the extremest malice be tortured into an approval of secution, disloyalty, rebellion of subjects against beir legitimate rulers, of secret societies such as Fepianism, or wicked and murderous attacks such as Canada has lately suffered from! We appeal from the bigotry of the few, to the good sense, to the love of fair play of the many - that is to say, of the great majority, we believe-of our Protestant bretbren.

This we humbly submit is their obvious duty. that of Catholics of all origins, is equally obvious, equally imperative. It is this.

Give no cause, by word or action, to the most censorious of your neighbors for those imputations which some seek to east upon your loyalty against the excellent Government under which you live-If you are libelled and misrepresented in this respect, think not to vindicate yourselves by acts of violence or retaliation; but rather be it your aim to live down the calumnies uttered against you. Give the lie to them, in the face of God and man, by your loyal and orderly conduct: and if any amongst you-and in every class of society are to be found some sordid popularity hunters, who will seek first to arouse the passions of their hearers, and then turn those passions to their own personal advantage-set themselves up as preachers of disloyalty, hearken not to them: seem not even to give them any coun tenance or encouragement: repudiate them with indignation and with scorn, as your worst enemies and as traitors, intent only upon making tools of you, to serve their own vile ends. Nothing is easier to assume than the garb of the and guants and heart-bleeding patriot; every tavern can and heart-bleeding patriot; every tavera can grame have been sent to St. Louis for witnesses. The furnish its quota of your worskey inspired, self- general opturen is that he will be convicted and the self-

On the subject of Confederation, and the which strictly non-denominational schools have I Afletter from what I good, and zealous priesty dubbed regenerators of Ireland : who half drunk. and wholly knaves, belch out their maudin treason, without trouble to themselves, but to the infinite injury of the reputation, and social happiness of you, in whose name they have the internal impudence to speak. Man attention of the con-

There is no other way than this to allay the storm of social persecution which we fear some bigots, are even now trying to arouse against. first the Irish of U. Canada; and secondly against the Catholic Church. Duty to that Church of which they profess to be the children: duty towards, love and respect for, those good Bishops, Priests and Religious-who alas! are made too often to suffer for the shortcomings, or reputed shortcomings of their people -all proclaim how important it is, at the present luncture, for Catholics to give the lie, the emphatic lie, to the charges of disloyalty urged against them: and thus to deprive their enemies of the only grounds upon which the latter assume the right to persecute them.

Passing events in the U. States have already bad the effect of dispelling some of those singular illusions respecting the moral principles of the Jacobia party, that the Globe and others of our iournals, favorable to the cause of the North as against the South, have bitherto entertained, or professed to entertain.

For instance, the Globe tells us that it had " always regarded the editor of the Tribune"-Mr. Greeley-" as a humane and honest man, averse to war, averse to injustice in any form, so bound to right principles as to be able to disregard his party, when they were at stake."

A singular illusion this indeed, and one which none except those who were willing to be deceived, could ever have for a moment entertained! Recent events, however, and the approbation expressed by Mr. Greeley of the fillibustering raids on Canada, have, in so far as the Globe is concerned, rudely dispelled this illusion, or ballucination. Our Toronto contemporary now sees the New York publicist in his true colors; in those colors in which every one able to read the meaning of the late war betwixt the Northern and Southern States, and to appreciate at their proper value the philanthropical professions of the Abolitionists, has all along seen him. Indeed to us it is incomprehensible how, incredible that any person, not a born fool, or a resident of Bedlam, could for one moment have been deceived as to the real feelings of the political party in the U. States of which Mr. Greeley is a representative man, and of the consequence, to Canada of the triumph of that party's principles. For years, we say, it must have been self-evident to every man not wilfully blind, or not a born fool, that the defeat of the Southern States the representatives of Conservative principles, by the Northern States, the representatives of extreme democratic or Jacobinical principles, was fraught with peril to Canada, and the sure forerupper of hostile demonstrations against the British Provinces in N. America. No man, not an idiot could ever have entertained any doubts of this. Indeed, and to do them justice, the party whose

cause the Globe in Upper Canada, espoused, and which the Rouges in the Lower Province advocated during the raging of the war, never made secret of their ultimate intentions, or of their bitter unquenchable hostility to every thing British, and of their determination to be avenged for the action of the Queen's Government in the Trent affair. Not that the batred of the North dates only from that occurrence; for even at an earlier period of the contest, its organs were filled with threats of the bloody execution to be indicted on Canada when the "cruel war was over:" and of exhortations to the Irish to join the ranks of the army, in order that, baying learnt the art of soldiering, and having aided the North to trample out the liberties and State Rights of the Southerners, they might be able to turn their practised bands against Canada, and inaugurate a revolution in Ireland, sure of the hearty sympathies, and the covert, if not open and visible assistance of the victorious North. This was, in substance, and from the very first outbreak of the war, the language of all the Northern organs of opinion, of all that section of the press which addressed itself more particularly to the Irish readers: this was the staple of the arguinents urged by all the Fenian papers in Ireland, in favor of the Northern cause, and in favor of enrolments in the Northern army. Luby's paper suppressed last autumn, all the Fenian journals to Ireland, all the Fecian sympathizers in the States warmly espoused the cause of the North as against the South: because the least intelligent of them could not fail to perceive that the triumph of the North was the triumnh of the Revolution and of democracy. Mr. Greeley's "distinct approval" of the late Fenian raids in Canada is the most consistent act of his public life, in perfect harmony with all his antecedents and should have been foreseen long ago, even by one so short sighted and credulous as our now astounded Torocto contemporary.

Colonel Grotty, the Fenish, was examined at Cornwall on Tuessay, but was remanded. Tels-

PASTORAL VISIT .- His Lordship the Bishon of Monreal commenced his rounds of Pastoral visits on Tuesday of last week. On Friday be proposede tombe sat St. Sulpice, and to visit Lavaltrie, and Lanoraie on the 30th. The following is the order that His Lordship proposes to

On the 5th, at St. Gabriel; on the 6th at St. Jean de Matha; 7th, St. Felix de Valois; 8th. Ste. Melanie; 10th, Ste. Beatrix; 11th, B Alphonse; 12th, Rawdon; 13th, St. Alphonse; 14th, St. Liguori; Voth, St. Alexis; 16th, St. Beprit; Wih, St. Levi; 18th, St. Roch; 19th St. Jacques; 20th, St. Paul; 21st, Joliette; 22nd, St. Thomas.

His Lordship will probably return to town before the Consecration of the newly designated Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers has assued a Pastoral Letter to his diocesans, warning them against the sins of drunkenness, and extravagance or lune; as well calculated to uraw down upon them temporal, as well as spiritual punishments, since a population whose males are addicted to intemperance, and its females to excessive pride of dress, cannot be either chaste or moral. His Lordship takes occasion also to denounce the perusal of those immoral and irreligious writings, which are but too commonly to her advantage to do so It is quite possible that a time may be prepared for America by a power circulated throughout the country.

It has been rumoured that General Meade was likely to visit Canada during the course of the season. Should such be the case we have no doubt that he will be received with every mark of respect due to one whose political opi nions indeed may be differed from, but whom all must admit to be a great officer, an honorable gentleman, and a truly conscientious citizen; who and talk to me as triends, assuring me they would faithfully performed-at the risk of personal unpopularity, a most important and onerous duty, and be admitted into our ranks once more, because they thereby prevented-in all human probability, a war betwirt his Government, and that of Great | danger and death, while they stop on the safe side. Britain.

We are requested to state that the Annual Examination of the pupils of Villa Anna, Lachines takes place on the 9th inst., commencing at 8 30 A.M., and the distribution of Prizes, at the same Justitution, on the following day, the 10th, also at 8.30 A.M.

Too late for insertion in our present issue we received some important documents in connec. tion with the Papal Loan, of which Robert Mur phy, E.q., is the Ageut. They shall appear in our next; in the meantime we may mention that His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, bas commended the work to the Clergy and Faithful of his diocese.

THE MISSOURI WATCHMAN .- We have received the first number of a new weekly paper which under this title, promises to be essentially Messrs. Sadliers. a Catholic paper, conducted on thorough Catholic principles, and asserting boldly, in opposition is a God over and above "People-God," and that the will of man is not the supreme law. On the great social questions of Education, Religion, The arrangement of its contents is excellent, and Marriage, the Watchman emits no uncertain sound; and is secular politics it will approve itself a champion of the now outraged doctrine of " State-Rights," upon the restoration of which depends the last chance of personal and political liberty in the U. States.

The Attorney General for U. Canada has addressed a Circular to the Law Officers, and Magistrates of the same section of the Province, cautioning them against too lightly, or upon insufficient grounds, giving their sanction to the arrest of persons suspected of treasonable designs, and under the provisions of the Hubeas Corpus Suspension A.ct.

PROTESTANT UNITY. - We learn from our Protestant exchanges that in the Methodist sect alone, comprising in all the Province about 372,151 persons, there exist no less than four sub sects " classed under four beads, Wesleyans 214 306 - Episcopal Methodists, 74,152 - New In this county and other parts of Western Canada, Connection, 29,492 - and Other Met hodists 24.024."-Globe. "Steps," so we learn from the same authority, " have again been taken" to bring about a union or reconciliation of these several sub-sects.

The cest of the loke is that we are assured that though separated from one another, there is an almost perfect identity of faith and discip line, amongst them; from which, if true, it would seem that the force of repulsion, inherent in and characteristic of Protestantism, is so strong that it is more than a match for that force of attraction which community of belief and practise naturally tends to generate. These divisions and sub-divisions which prey upon the body Protestant, remind one forcibly of the well known lines of the inspired bard on the subject of fless:-"Great fi-as have little fires, and lesser still that

These little fleas have lesser still, and soud infinitum;" L. P. (Grange & Co., Street, Course) of L

ult., gives a long report of an address delivered. at New York on Sunday, 24th ult., by Mr. Stephens, before a concourse of nearly ten thousand people. With reference to the late Canadian raids, and the instigators of that movement, Mr. Stephens delivered himself as follows:-

is there any intelligent man who believes they were, in earnest? When you saw O'Neill and his brave companions in Canada you may have believed it, but when you found 'Colonel,' or 'President Roberts, as he delights to call hinself, writing proclamations dated in Canada, in New York, and all the Senate on the safe side of the barder; and even when fighting Sweeney was taking his ease in hotels here, was there a man so blind as to believe they were in earnest then? (Ories of 'no, no.') -They have not only proved that they were not in earnest, but they have proved too much for the honor of Ireland. They have proved that they could not be found when danger called them to the front. -They have proved that they could unsuccessfully lannch a thousand men to met the foe to be cut down, shot or banged, while they themselves were on the safe side of the line. (Applause.)

I trust, however, that O'Neill and the brave men under him will not act so imprudently again, for, if they do they will be held responsible for their criminal acts. I say here to day that these men could not possibly have been in earnest, and that they knew the American Government would not allow them to invade Canada in force. I affirm here to day that no promise was made to these men; that they were not told the Government would even wink at their acts. They were told nothing. America cannot allow them to invade Canada, unless the American Government propose to go to war with Eugland. America does not desire to quarrel with England just now, but at some time she may find it altogether outside of America. But that apportunity cannot be made upon this continent-cannot be for a moment tolerated. If America wants to go to war, she must be a free agent. She must not be dragged into it. These men who invaded Canada should have known this, and if they did not know it they are more ignorant than I supposed them to be, although have an awful opinion of their ignorance. If the leaders of the Canada expedition, desiring to deceive the rank and file, knew that it would not be winked at, they are as criminal a set of men as have arisen on the earth in the present age. Now, if all these men (leaving out Roberts and Sweeny) were to come not commit such a great crime again, together with even some of the members of the Benate, they might are, doubtless, men incompetent to calculate such matters. But these heroes led the rank and file into They are trying to make of this organisation a mere political machine for the coming election. A great diplomatist, who certainly is ignorant of the rules of grammar, goes to Washington to see certain parties there for what purpose? Why, to dispose of your votes as a man would dispose of so many sheep .-You well know how the Irish people have been led npon this continent, not by Irishmen, or at least not men entitled to the name of irishmen, but by sharp politicians who are always so familiar with all those who have a vote to dispose of.

BANIM'S WORKS .- New York, D. & J. Sadlier; Montreal, St. Francis Xavier Street.

These enterprising publishers are bringing out complete set of all Banim's Tales in a handsome edition. The volumes before us are composed of " The Bit o' Writing," and " The Mayor of Wind-Gap." To the Irish reader these amusing stories, and lively delineation of Irish character, are so favorably known, that they stand in no need of recommendation; it remains for us only to do justice to the elegant style in which they are being edited by the

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY-1866 to the democratic exioms of the day, that there 67 .- We have to acknowledge another issue of this very useful publication, which increases in size, and favor with every succeeding year .and to the business man and to the casual visitor alike, it is invaluable.

> A VINDICATION OF THE CATHOLICS OF BARRIE.

> > Barrie 26th June, 1866. To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir, -- I presume you are aireeady aware that certain reports were circulated in this town injurious to the Catholic population, and to myself, their pasor; providentially I succeeded in finding out the author of the worst part of the slanderous accusations, and in pointing out to the large Protestant population of the town, the real enemy of his country, the man who so wed the seeds of discord by his malicious slanders, and invented and propagated the vie and wicked columny, that the Catholics of Barrie, in sid of the Fennan movement, intended on the 12th inst, to burn the Protestant churches and mass one the Protestants. The hope that, whereas the calumniator w a dragged from his lurking piace. and expesed to the ridicule of the whole town, i might be a salutary lesson to men of his tik, induced me to decay publishing the particulars of this unsuccessful attempt at embroising the inhabitants of this peaceful county But I have since found that similar reports have been made in other parts of the country as well as here, and even in other paris of my own parish Indeed it seems that there is a systematic affort both to blacken the character of Casholics, by relating awful plots against the peaceable and loyal Profest-Now, Mr. Editor, se far as my parish is conserned, I have in every case found that the reports originated with prominent sworn en mies of the Catholic body, and I believe the same has been the case in all parts of the country. Therefore I feel that in justice to the who e peaceably inclined community, Protestant as well as Catholic, the most effectual means of quieting the public apprehension is to tear away the mask, and expose the caluminators in all their bedious deformity.

A respectable Protestant gentleman of this town called upon me on the 12 h inst, to make known to me that certain rumors were being circulated which had caused much agitation, so that guards were placed upon two of the Protestant churches; and I afterwards ascertained that a bidy of aimed men patrolled the town, keeping watch and prowling about the houses of Carbuics, while these were unsuspectingly asless. Now, Mr. Eticor, I do not object to any lawful means of which the authorities may make use, to protect the peace when requisite, such as keeping the volunteer force under arms, swearing special constables, &c., but I do . think the magiatrates should not allow self constituted guard. ians of the peace to prowl about the houses of inoffensive citizens; at the suggestion and pernaps under the leadership of an irresponsible and sworn enemy of those over whom he keeps wa ch, especially when, Remittances in our next. 18370% . About 18 in the present case, the chief of the guards is the ug patiently the operation.

Being resolved to ferret out the origin of the whols calamny, Licalled upon Mr. B. in company with another gentieman of the town, and asked bim, Mr. Boulton. did you circulate through the town the report that I presided at a meeting of Catholics at which it was resolved to burn down at least two of the Protestant churches, and massacre the Protest ants?' To this Mr. Boulton answered 'no.' I at once named to him the gentleman who had given me the information, and continued: I have traced the report to you, and am told you got it from your servant girl. I wish to find out the authors of this malicious report, and therefore I have come to you to make these enquirses.' Mr. Boulton thereupon said substantially; 'I will tell you what I did He then acknowleded having stated that he BAY. had heard on what he considered good authority. that a rising of the Catholies to burn the Protestant churches, and other evil(purposes was talked of im my church at divine service on the previous Sabbath, whereupon a discussion arose between my parishoners and myself, in which I strongly opposed the plan and put my foot upon it; but that I was unsuccessful m my opposition, and it was finally decided to carry out the intended massacre on Teesday night, the 12th inst. I told Mr. Boul-ton that the whole story was a calumny, and that I was surprised at him for circulating statements so malevolent, and saked him for his informant's name as I was resolved to expose the originator of the calumny He named as his authori y, a lady who, he alleged, had told him the whole story. I called upon the lady named, and in presence of her husband, and the gentleman who had accompanied me to see Mr. Boulton, told her my business, and stated the substance of what Mr. Boulton had acknowledged circulating on her authority. The lady denied having stated anything of the pret-nded discussion in the church, but admitted having spoken of strange Feniuns from a distance, who were supposed to be coming in boats-but the only thing which she had stated concerning me or my flock, was that on the previous Sunday I had spoken against the Fenian movement, warning them. In fact even this was not s correct report of what I did say. I spoke of the duty of all good citizens to support the government in the emergency which had erisen in the country. and explained that their duty was namistakeatle, to co opera e with their fellow subjects in defending their country from Feni n or any other invaders but I did not ' warn them' against the Fedians, or to have nothing to do with fenians; for it never antered into my mind that any of my flock was, or even had any connection with the Fenian marauders. I underattand that one man from the precincts of my parists was taken prisoner at Fort Erie; one Andrew Flans berg, formerly of Angus-but as he was a Protestant, and therefore not of my fi ck, it was unneces sary for me to warn my parishioners, as my maligners say I did, 'against such or any similar conduct.'

Even if Mr. Boulton had heard from the lady he

named the story which he circulated, he certainly should be held responsible for reporting the slander without first finding out its truth. But upon being further called to account he denied having stated that the lady in question had told him of the discussion. And I hold a letter from him in which be decies having circulated this stander, much less having quoted that lady as his authority Thereby Mr. B. questions my veracity, for I stated positively that he did acknowledge baving circulated the story, and that he named this lady as his informant.

Providentially I can, and is necessary will appeal to irrefragable witnesses-Protestant as well as Catholic- to prove that, whatever the world may think of Or. Bountons word, mine is at all evenus true, I may here mention that I have even new sufficient written evidence to substantiate every assertion

which I have made We, the Uarholics of Canada, have never given any cause that our loyalty should be suspected and that we hope the present excitement is nearly over, it is an undeniable fact that Catholics were just as forward in defending their country as the Protestants were, despite the unjust suspicion entertained by many of our Protestant fellow subjects .-Bad men have been busy sowing discord. They attempt to weaken us by propagating dissension. — Mr. Editor: I think it is the duty of good citizens to overthrow the wicked efforts of such men, and to expose them to the seern and ridicule of all true Canadians; and it is in this spirit that I relate the particulars of the story herein placed in record.

Yours respectfully,

LOCAL CONSTITUTIONS .- The following announcement, respecting the nature of the local or municipal governments which will be given to the several component parts of the British North American Confederation, is going the rounds of our exchanges. We do not vouch for its truth :--

It is believed that the Local Constitutious for Lower Upper Canada are nearly ready, and will be submitted to the House on its reopening on Tuesday or Wednesday next. The following is as nearly as can be learned, a pretty correct outline inspections, report with stringency, and punish such of the scheme to be proposed : In Lower Canada the system will remain very much as at present. The electoni division for the Lower House will be as now: and the Upper House will be a nominated budy of gentlemen residing within and possessing a certian property quainfication within the electoral division for which he is nominated. In Upper Canada there is to be but one Chamber. The Lieux Governor is to be appointed by the Confederate Government; and he will have a veto on all measures passed by the Commber-but a two-thirds vote of the Chamber will override the veto. The consti tution will not provide for the appointment of any departmental officers - the Local parliament, when established, will determine the number and duties of these functionaries. The Lieut.-Governor, immediately on his appointment, will nominate Cabinet Ministers and organize the Legislative Oramber. The Legislative Chamber of Upper Canada is to consist of eighty two members, that is, seventeen more than at present. The extra seventeen, it is understood, are to be distributed as follows: One member each for the following counties and towns: Castnam, Guelph, Brantford, Peterboro, Belleville, St. Uatherine ; Indian distr c: of Algoma Counties of Huron, Bruce, Perth, Grey, Kent and Lamoton, (grouped) York and Simcos, (grouped) Fron euse, Peel, Renfrew, and the To onto Unive sity will a so be represented by one member.

Pernaps a township adjoining the towns to which members are given may be brought within their respective e ectoral divisions.

The new Local Constitutions will come into force the moment the Imperal parliament has passed the Act pacessary to give them existence.

The G vernor General will form a Confederate Cabinet Council - a Confederate Par lament Will be called and put in operation under the advice of that Council, and the Lieutenant Governors so appointed will proceed to form their respective Unbinets, and organize their respective Legi-lattices. It will be quite competent for the same persons to represent the electoral division in the local as well as the Confederate Legislature.

OBTUARY -The Rev. Mr. Brunet, one of the Oblate Fathers, died on Wednesney morning, the 27th fast telligence of the population it is justly entitled." and was buried Thursday afternoon, the Bishop of

The Executive Coouncil sat several hours to day, considering the local constitutions. The Attorney General West stated that the scheme would be ready for submission to the House on Thursday, but it is not thought probable that it can be completed and brought down before Monday or Tuesday .- The question under consideration to-day was, I am told, the distribution of the new seats to Upper Canada, a question difficult to deal with, and likely, no matter oow treated, to give rise to warm discussions and perhaps opposition in Parliament. At first it was proposed that the 17 new seats should be distributed among the large counties, without making any di-vision of their electoral limits. Bruce, Grey and Huron, for instance, to send each two members elected by the whole county. This plan, however, sas objectionable, as likely to favor sectional interest, in each county, and not permit a fair representation of its political feelings. Its defects were pointed out by several members of the house, and the government which had then determined on nothing, abandoned it, and it is now I understand, acting on the principle of dividing the counties. -Those so to be divided are Prel. Norfolk, Grey, Bruce, Huron, Perth, and probably Essex, Lambton and Halton, with some others. Upon the sundivision in each case will depend, in a great measure, the future political complexion of the ridiogs; and it is here that opinions will conflict and opposition arise. Both sides of the house are weiting anxiously the plan upon which government will decide; and, as it will be impossible to please all parties, ministers have a task of no small difficulty before them. The Conservatives are looking for a division of counties to be made in such manner as to insure them as full a share as possible in the confederate parliament, while members on the opposite side of the house have their lances in rest, prepared to run tilt against the government should its plan not give them the full weight to which they think themselves entitled Of course the preponderance of the conservative influence in the government is sufficient to secure, to the fullest extent, the wishes of that party, should it see fit to do so; but ministers are anxious to submit a plan which will secure the largest amount of support from both sides of the house, and give the least cause of complaint to either. How far they will succeed a tew days will determine .-The question is of more importance from the fact that some of the constituencies will elect for the local legislature as well as for the confederate pa liament so that if either party obtains more than its due share of representation, the injustice will be felt as much at Toronto as at Ottawa. It is contemplated, i believe, to give Toronto an additional member, the city to be divided into eastern, western and central divisions; also to give one member each to two or three of the largest towns. There is no desire at present to deprive the small boroughs of Cornwall and Ningara of their representation. The government, in dealing with the question, has ample statistics before ic, prepared by its order; and also submitted at its request by members of the house representing the constituencies to be affected by the proposed changes.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Toronto, in the case of the Queen v. Michael Murphy, et al., Chief Justice Richards said that under the act of last ses. sion suspending the habeas corpus act, the court thinks itself precluded from interfering. All that can be done is to apply to the government for any relief which may be sought for. - Mr. M Kenzie, Q C said this course would be adopted, as he felt satisfied the evidence against some at least of the prisoners is quite insufficient to hold them.

The fears of a visitation of cholers are rapidly being dispelled throughout the continent. Dating from New York, the point most likely to be attacked by the scourge, and hence the best index as to our own danger, the cholera panic may be looked upon as past for the season. The last report of the Soard or Health presents a very gratifying view of the health of the city. Not a single new case of cholera is re-ported, and the whole number of deaths is stated to be but four hundred and thirty four, a cemarkably small number, considering the peculiarities of this season of the year in northern cities. The favorable aspect may, in part, or whole be attributed to the prompt action of the Board of Health, which has cone good work in keeping the city clean and abou ishing certain nuisances prejudicial to the hearth of the population. The reports from quarantine are also tavorable. Yet, for ourselves, there is no reason that Montreal should relax in a tittle the precautions of baretufore, or that our Health Committees. reposing in a sense of security, should withdraw one stringent measure for averting the visitor's approach. which may be sudden and at midnight. Infinitely beneficial has been the late menace of cholera to our city. It has stirred the citizens to a sense of cleanliness they had long previously forgotten. It has called forth organized associations for the protection of the city's health that it had never before known. It has changed a city that, with too much truth was known abroad as among the filthiest and pollutest in the country, into a healthy, habitable and attractive place of residence But with all that has been achieved the work is only begun, and much remains yet to be done. Our health committees have yet to be vigilant - our police have yet to continue their as, after a warning, neglect to cleanse their premises and would thereby throw us into the old channel .-The hot weather is not yet over, and if, by the inter position of abeniga Providence, cholara has been turned aside, whe can predict what other less sudden though equa y deadly decima or of our population, may take its piace? Montreal is at present an essentially healthy city, but that it will so continue, depends upon those entrusted with i.s sanitary government. - Ecening Telcgraph.

Flax culture obtains in an eminent degree emong the farmers of Western Canada. The Leader of Friday says :- Mr. John A Donald on, emigran agent, has shown us a sample of flax which measures thirty one inches It is taken from a fiele of seven acres belonging to Mr. Charles Orr, of the township of Requesing We understand that some farmers have sown fifty or sixty bushels, and that Messre. Guderham & Worts have forty acres near Meado wvale This is said to be the most faverable sesson we have had for many years.

CANADIASE IN NEW YORK -A friend in New York wri es us that during the late attempted Fenian invesion a number of Canadians residing in N.w York had formed themselves into a society for the purpose of coming into Can da at once for its defence in case of need. Among the most active of these gentlemen he mentions Mr. Howard of the British Con sels Office, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Charles McLeau, for merly of Quebec and Mr. M. Charleon, a chitect, also of Quebec, but who has also resided in Montreal -Montreal Heraid.

Colonel Macdougall, Adjutant General of Militia, has prepared his report on the present condition of the militia force of Canada. The document presents in figures the number of men available at the recent call for frontier defence shows that the Fenians have, in a sense, been benefactors to the county. By uniting, he says 'all classes, and by the opportunity afforded of its unlitary organization, they have given the Prevince a proud consciousness of strength, and have been the means of obtaining for it in England in particular, and before the world at large, that status and consideration as a great paople to which, by the magnitude of its resources and by the spirit and in-

The report proceeds to recommend several alter-Red River officiating at the St. Peter Oburen His ations, among which the ollowing deserves notice : disease was paralysis, and a few days ago be had That all exemptions from militia service should be submitted to the amputation of the five fingers of his expanged from the Act of Parli ment; and that left hand refusing to take choloform and yet bear- every individual man in the community, within the personibed limit of age, who is not born on the rolls | Magazines | Personibed limit of age, who is not born on the rolls | Magazines Campage of the second of the s

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The New York Irish People, of the 30th very man who concocted the whole alarming story. THE LOUAL CONSTITUTIONS. The Ottawa correst of the balloted men of the service militia of the vol-The bistory as related by the gentleman here slinded pondent of the Toronto Leuder writes as follows uniters, should pay a certain tax in money each to I traced to D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. of this town a funder date. June 26: your towards the militia expenditure, and it is worthy of consideration whether this tax should not be fixed by a sliding scale according to individual means

FEMILIE ARRESTED .- On Sunday last three young rowdies from Buffalo, sons, we regret to say, of respectable citizens, came to the Falls -on the Canada side—and wore loud in their expressions of Fenian sympathy, and their contempt for the British Some gentlemen took pity on the young jacksases, and admonished them to stop their brigging, but without success. They were free and independent Yankees, and who dare meddle with them? A few minutes after they were all arrested by a lookout party and put in durance vile at the Bridge, uotwithstanding their abject protestations that it was all in fun. They were scared out of the little wits they ever had, and ghustly visions of a gallows with three pendant Finnegons haunted them keeping them in a while, they were relea ed, after a suitable admonition and unbounded professions of peniton. e on their part .- St. Cuthar mes Journal.

Married.

On the 25th ult, at the Catholic Church of St. Sopble , by the Rev. Mr. Phyette, Mr. Henry Belisle, to Miss Wary ann, eldest Daughter of Mr. Wm. Otterson, of this city.

Died.

At Ottawa, on the 2nd instant, Michael O'Meara, Coachmaker, of this city, aged 75 | years. May his sout rest in peace.

CONVENT VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE.

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST). This institution contains in is plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the seiences becoming their condition. The diet is whilesome and abund int. In sickness as in health, their wants wilt be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to Labituate them to order and citantiners, in a word,

very thing that constitutes a good education. This House is situated in the aplendid property of the tate Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caughuawaga. -The means of communication to Upper Usnada and Unned states are if easy access.

A magn ficent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of Young Ladies.

The Course of Instruction is in both languages, French and English.

Tuere is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches tought are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Potte Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music Piano, Harp.

The Superior Course comprises : Philosophy. Botuny Zool gy, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry

TERMS. (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Washing..... 10 00 Music - Piano 20,00 Нагр..... 40 00 Bed and Bedding 600

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible

UNIFORM.

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. In Winser, Dark July, 5, 1866.

A LADY wishes a situation as a resident Governess in a private family. Teaches English, French, and Music. Can give the best of references as to her character and capacity. No choice of place, whether in Canada or in the States

Apply to Mr. LaRocque, St. Hyacinthe, or to the Tags Witners, Montreal. June 21, 1866.

WANTED.

FOR the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, OE., a MALE TEACHER, capable of Teaching the French and English Languages, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. He must be a married

Address.

THOWAS WALSH. Sec. School Commissioners, Lucolle.

June 27, 1866. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C. W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe mrst 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 morais, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruct on wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st dep nber, and ou is on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Bostos.
Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Month. ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nex, N.Y., Tuble t, Staats. Zeitung, Oriminal Zeltung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N Y Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illuberated Papers. Le Bou Ton, Mad. Demorates. Faskion Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's,
Buo, and Harper's Magazine, Montreal Herald
Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit ess, La Micerye, Le Pays, L'Ordre, C'Union Nation els, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricher The Novelette, Dime Novela, Dime Fong Books, Joke-Books, Almanack, Dieries, Mapa, Guide, Books, Mutic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper. Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions societed for Nowspapers and

PARIS JUNE 8. - The Constitutionnel of this morning

The position of France is not changed by late events Prance continues as before to hold aloof frem the conflict. She has formed to engagement, and will preserve all her liberty of action. Whether: war breaks out or not she will not fail to exercise French influence snew in favour o peace whenever an opportunity may offer. France would only take an active part in events if imperative circumstances should render it a duty for the defence of the national honour or interests.

PARIS, JUNE 12 .- In the Corps Legislative to day M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in which His Majesty, after detailing the efforts made in common with England

and Russia to prevent an armed conflict, says:—
4 Had; the Conference, assembled my Government would, have, declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great Power, and of the bordering pro-vinces expressing by a formal and free vote their annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers to any territorial acquisition a good understanding with its neighbours, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality. (Cheers.) We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussis, better geographical boundaries; for Austrie, the mainte-nance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy in exchange for territo rial compensation.

The Conference has failed. Will Trance be led to draw the sword? The French Government think not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France.

France, therefore, will continue to observe an

attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength. (Cheers.)

M. Rouher said,—I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy. (Shouts, of Yes, yes!")

MM, Thiers, Faure, Afred, and Leroux endsavoured to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was duclared to be closed by 202 against 34 votes, and the Chamber passed to the vote on the amended Budget, which was adopted by 232 against

The sitting then terminated.

The Constitutionnel once more declares that France is now, as before, unfettered by obligations to any one; that she still maintains her liberty of action; that whether or no war break out, she will not fail, when the occasion offers, to employ her influence in favour of peace; and that in different conditions (that is, in case of war) the will take no part unless imperious circumstances impose upon her as a duty the defence of her honour, or of her national interests.' La Presse complains with some bitterness of the uneasiness of the public which all the assurances of the Government do not entirely dissipate:-

'It is useless to remark that, far from intending to take part in the war the French Government has made none of these preparations which are indispensable to entering upon a campaign; that far from providing remounts for her cavalry, she has not even prohibited the exportation of horses; and that she has allowed the future belligerents to continue their purchases in France. The tranquillity of our bave no stomach for it, and even the Piedmontese arsenals, the absence of all extraordinary commands are lukewarm. As to the Tuscans, their taste lies for the service of the ermy, nothing will completely reassure these disturbed spirits.

The Budget of 1867 has all the appearance of a peace Budget, and it may be regarded as the indication of the Emperor's sincere desire to maintain

The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News says: A fact of great significance as showing that France expects to take part in the Laine, the Emperor's first chaplain, has been made chaplain in chief of the army. This priest served as chaplain in the Italian war of 1859 and was at the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

It is stated that Admiral Simon, commanding the French Levent squadron, which was cruising in the Canes waters, has received orders to collect all his ships from Smyrna, the Archipelago, and the Piraus, and to keep a look out in the neighbourhood of the Ionian Islands and the mouth of the Adriatic. Is this movement intended to check a possible attack of the Italian navy upon Trieste? Nobody knows to what use the Emperor means to turn the great power he wields when the time comes for throwing his sword into the balance.

The Courier de Marseille states that the Minister of Marine has ordered four additional ironcoated steam frigates to be prepared for sea. These are the Guyenne and Savoie, at Toulon, and the Valeureuse and Magnanime, at Brest. The number of ironcoated frigates at sea will thus be increased from 11 to 15. It is added that several gunboats are being prepared for sea at Brest and Toulon.

The Presse dublishes news from Paris, stating that the Emperor of Mexico had requested financial assistance from France, declaring his intention to abdicate unless such assistance were afforded. The French Government, it is added, had resolved to refuse this demand, and instructed Marshal Bazaine to institute a fresh Plebiscitum in case the Emperor Maximilian shoule carry out his intention of abdicating.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Italy has no qualms of Teutonic brotherbood to deter her from the shedding of blood on the Po and Mincio. She has staked her all-nay, more than all, on that one card Venetia, and she may well be brought to such desperate straits as to look apon peace as even more ruinous than war. But Italy, although she has been exhausting her recources in warlike preparations for so many years, although she lived and lives in full faith that war is inevitable, never could have mus ered sufficient courage to join issue with Austria singlehanded; she was, and would be for ever, abiding her own time; watching an opportunity; 'waiting for her star,' according to Charles: Albert's own motto. The broil between Prussis and Austria was seized upon as the propitious incident But if Prussia faints in the fight, who is there to back Italy? We hear a great deal about the 'tenebrous designs' of the Emperor of the French; but he who has done so much to encourage industrial enterprise in France is not inacessable to the great commercial and manufacturing interests which have grown up under his reign. He is aware that the French are averse from war, and he remembers that the Empire is Peace.' What the consequences of a single-handed engagement between Austria and Italy would be it is not difficult to foresee. Italy would not even have the choice of a battle-field. Behind her Quadrilateral, Austria is not only invulnerable. she is inacessable, and she would only come out into the open, as Rudetsky when he struck his great blow at Oustoza, when it suited her best, and when Italy was the least equal to the encounter .- Times. Baron Ricasoli is forming a new Italian Ministry. La Marmora goes to the camp with the King with-

out portiolio.

Coxo, June 12 .- Garibaldi has arrived here from Camerlata and has been enthusiastically received by the authorities, as well as the people, the army and the Volunteers.

The plan or Garibaldi's campaign, it has been

is intended, on some point or points of the coast between Trieste and Verice. Along all that Venetian shore up the mouths of the many streams that flow down upon it from the Alps, the Pieve, the Tagliamento, the Isonzo, &c., ample field is open for the daring feats of irregular warfare. By landing now at one spot, now at sother, and cutting up the roads and railroad that run along the shore, all intercourse between Venice and Trieste, and consequently Vienna, might be interrupted and by reaching the mountains from which spring the Piave and others of those rivers the maritime Volunteers could easily place themselves in concert with those of the Cacciatori dello Stelvio and Cacciatori del Tonale who might succeed in forcing their way from the Trentine valleys into those of Bassano and Belluno. In the present frame of mind of the Venetian population, especially in the Friuli, they would be sure of as warm and cordial a welcome as they met with on the same battle fields in the short and unfortunate, but not inglorious, campaign of 1848.— Times

It is said that Dr. Nelaton, the physician who extracted the ball from Garibaldi's foot has declared that he has great doubts of Garibaldi's fitness for going through a campaign or indeed undergoing any great fatigue .- 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The first caunon fired on the Mincio may he a signal for an insurrection in the Southern Provinces. Francis II. is alive and stirring; and he has the Pope's blessing with him, and the goodwill of priests and monks, and the boldly avowed encouragement of many of those foreign Catholics who identify the cause of the Altar with help, direct and indirect, the fugitive Bourbon to Prussia till a final settlement could be agreed counted, and with good reason, to the last, when shut up within his last stronghold of Gaeta? Have we lost all recollection of the part played by the French and Spanish squadrons at that juncture? And is there any doubt that a confederacy of three or five Italies seemed a more plausible scheme to some of the High Powers than the 'Italia Una' which the Italians almost miraculously managed to bring about for themselves ?- Times.

The marine of Italy may render a disembarkation of troops in Naples difficult, but should the Austrian arms triumph in Tuccany, a forced march of three or four days through the passes of Antudoro and Chieti render it easy to throw a division into the Abruzzi, where the entire population is ready for a rising, and where the garrisons of Piedmont are reduced to the minimum.

If the neutrality of France is secured Austria is The accounts from Italy continue to be fearfularrests, exiles, and imprisonments are the order of the day. There is no mercy now for any one known to be unfavorable to the present regime, and even foreigners are arrested by the new Prefect Gualterio with the utmost disregard of international law .--Cor. of Tablet.

It appears that ninetenths of the enthusiasm reported to be felt in the States subjugated to the sceptre of the King of Piedmont, in favour of a war with Austria, is all imaginary. The Neapolitans more in the line of rice-straw and mulberries, than of sabres and rifles. Volunteering in Naples has been a comple failure. The peasantry, so far from wishing to exalt Garibaldi's horn, hate Victor Emmanuel and his Government and agents, whom they look upon as tyrants and oppressors, and would rejoice to see them squelched under the heels of the Austrians. Any sympathy that exists in Naples in favour of the usurper and the buccaneering lieutenant is confided to the professional class, the shopkeeper class, and a few of the traitor aristocracy, who fattened in the favor of the King of the Two Sicilies and his father, and betrayed the young and unsuspecting son. Even the friendly Correspondent of the Times admits that up to the end of May the whole of the volunteers in Naples amounted to only 750 - of whom but 350 are Neapolitaus, the rest being composed of Roman and Venetian emigrants (as be calls them), rebels as they really are .- Weckly Re-

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 8.—The following is an accurate summary of the official text of the Austrian despatch of the 1st of June, in reply to the invitation of the Neutral Powers to take part in the Conference.

In this despatch Austria declares her willingness to take part in the Conference, as a proof of the continuance of her conciliatory views, subject to the conditions already announced by telegraph, according to which all propositions shall be excluded from the deliberations of the Conference having reference either to the territorial aggrandizement or the increase of power of any of the States repre-

sented. At the same time the despatch lays stress upon the fact that in order to accept the invitation of the neutral Powers the position of Austria towards the Government of King Victor Emmanuel is neither to be modified nor prejudiced by an eventual decision

of the Conference relative to the Italian difficulty.
In conclusion, the Austrian Government expresses surprise that the Pontifical Government should not have been invited to take part in deliberations which might refer to the Italian question, since the interests of the Papacy would be affected thereby. Apart from all questions of legality, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is a fact recognized by all the Governments, and therefore the Pope has an unquestionable right to be heard in all questions relating to the affairs of Italy. The Note expressly states that a clear understanding of the present position of affairs is necessary in order to avoid illusions and prevent the present dangers from being rendered more serious. It is stated that an agreement has been concluded between Austria and Turkey, by which the latter Power undertakes to defend the Austrian coast of the Adriatic against any hostile invasion.

The Emperor of Austria in a speech to the Vierna Common Council, said :- Nothing remained but the sword, and after the action by the Federal Diet, the Prossian representation protested against it as unconstitutional, and said Prussia considered the Confederation dissolved, and immediately withdrew from the Diet. The Anstrian representation moved, and the Diet resolved that the Federal compact was indissoluble.

Great commotion and financial depression exists throughout Germany.

PRUSSIA. If any gleam appears on the dark horizon, it is to be found in the temper and behaviour of the Prussian and other German populations. The King of Prussia and his Minister may well hesitate when they see what misery they have caused and what a spirit may soon be roused. The conscription presses with tremendous severity on the Prussian people. The country though richer, more lituarious than formerly, has not increased in population to a degree which will admit of such enormou's gatherings of men. The army which is actually in the field is said to amount to 280,000 fighting men, with 55,000 accessories. There are 110,000 depot troops and gaid, is twofold-a mountain warfare in Southern 120,000 of the first ban of the Landwehr in garrisons.

REIGNINTELLIGENCE.

Tyrol, and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of enting and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of the season that a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking the earth of the season that a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Adriance of each and a marking expedition upon the Edition of the earth of the season that the expedition of the earth of the season of the earth of th of the hard and coarse work of the world.

The Germanic Bund, or Confederation of German States, decreed execution against the King of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, and marched a Federal army into his Duchy Had the operations which ensued been conducted by these forces only. and under this authority, the whole affair would have borne a legal, aspect according to European law. We might have doubted whether the Duke of Holstein had really provoked such treatment, or whether the Confederation had been honest in its pretensions, but the Diet or Federal Assembly was undoubtedly competent to coerce or chastise a refractory member of the body, such as the Duke of Holstein was assumed to be. If, therefore, the Federal trops, directed by Federal authority, had first occupied Holstein and then decided the right of succession in that Duchy, there would have been no overt illegality in the proceeding, which did not suit the views of Prussia. She anticipated, with good rea sons, that the Diet would assign to some independent Prince-probably the Duke of Augustenburgthe Principality torn from Denmark, whereas she had long coveted the territory for herself. She therefore thrust herself rudely between the combatants, ejected the Federal army, and took the work of 'execution' into her own hands. Austria jealous' of her pretensions, and apprehensive of the consequences, demanded to share in the expedition, and the Duchies-Schleswig as well as Holstein-were conquered by the combined armies of these two Great Powers. The conquest was followed, first by the joint occupation of the whole territory, and then, in pursuance of the arrangement at Gastein, by the that of the Throne. Have we forgotten upon what, allotment of Holstein to Austria and Schleswig to upon.

> These proceedings, however, were all in defiance of German law. The combined expedition of Austria and Prussia into the Duchies was wrong; the joint occupation of the Duchies was wrong; the private Convention of Gastein between the wrong-doers was wrong; and it is only now, in forsaking that Convention, that Austria is right. Austria now, in acting with the Confederati n for Federal purposes, is in her proper path, and Prussia is just as liable to a decree of Federal 'execution' as Denmark was some time ago.

The Times' military correspondent gives an account of the present state of the Prussian army. The number of combatants and non-combatants is estimated at 703,000 men, 146,000 horses, and 1,100 guns. The whole army in the field at the present moment may be considered as representing 230,000 certain of her game, for Italy is no match for her on actual sabres and bayonets present in the ranks .land, and by sea she will not provoke the contest. The whole of the troops with which in the event of hostilities, Prussia intends to take the field are now spread in cantonments along the Saxonian and Bohemian frontiers; these, with the detachments in Schleswig, constitute the entire force with which the kingdom, without extraordinary exertions, can open a campaign.

> A communication from Gleiwitz (Prussia) relates the following incident :- The men of the landwehr were on the point of starting; the train was ready, but the wives of the soldiers opposed its departure, throwing themselves in their despair on the rails in front of the locomotive Recourse to violence could not be employed. What was to be done? The station-master proposed to the women to accompany their husbands, but in separate carriages. The poor creatures consented; but when the train started, the carriages with the women did not move. The station master had had them detached. He took care to get away before the discovery was made.—Pill Mall Gazette.

> A curious press trial has just taken place at Bertin. On the occasion of the baptism of Fredbrick Charles's son, then five weeks old, the Kreuz Zeitung published an article relating the part which each personage took in the solemnity. In reply the Bourse Gazette spoke more especially of ' the conduct of baby,' demanding if it had been equal to the occasion so ably described by the other journal. The Gazette was in consequence seized; the tribunal. anmitted the plea of the Public Minister against the liberal newspaper for 'an insult committed against a member of the royal family.' The defendant demanded that doctors should be summoned to attend and decide if an infant of five weeks old, although a prince, could be considered as a personage, and as having pursued any conduct. The tribunal finally pronounced an acquittal, though blaming the defendant for his disregard of propriety.

The Federal Diethaving on the 14th, by vote of 9 to 6, agreed to the Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia agreeable to previous notice, carried out her threat to consider it as an act of hostility on the part of those States which supported it, and on the following day, commenced war by sending troops into Saxony and

It is also rumored that Austrian troops entered Saxony; not confirmed, but it is believed that Benedek would immediately move to attack the Prussians POLAND.

The Dziennik Posen of Posen, and the Czas of Cracow, publish a declaration of Prince Wiadislaw Ozartoryski, on the attitude to be assumed by the Poles in case of war. In the declaration, which is dated May 24, the Prince expressed decided con-demnation of the project of a Polish legion in the service of Italy, and says that he cannot conceive how those who allow themselves to be enlisted in that legion can justify an alliance of Poland with Italy, or make their patriotism harmonise with the universal feeling in Poland against Italy's present friends.

None but Poles who have forgetten every duty towards Poland, and towards the Catholic Church can take part with Italy in the coming war. The Prince can find no place for the flag of Poland in the present muster of European forces. The Polish emi-gration, which has to watch over the interests of all Poland, can ally itself with none of the combatants, and whatever its sympathics may be must confine. itself to an expectant attitude.

RUSSIA.

The Debatz says: -- Apropos of the attempt against his person, the Emperor of Russia has just addressed a rescript to Prince Gagarine, the president of the Committee of Ministers, in which much attention is given to the false and perverse doctrines which, if not opposed in their development, will seriously imperil social order. According to the Uzar, Providence permitted the attempt of the 16th April only to show what may be expected from these doctrines. which audaciously attack everything which centuries have rendered venerable, namely religious faith, domestic order, and property. These, ad is, the Emperor, are the fundamental principles of public order that should be engraven upon the mind; of the peoples. Nothing could be better said ; but who can teach the Russian people the respect of those princibles. if the government itself nonly respects them as far as they serve its interests; if too often by its laws and its acts it seems to have at heart to inspire contempt for them and promote their overthrow? No one, in fact, is ignorant how religion, domestic order, and property are honored and protected in a part at least o the states subjected to Russia. Is the veneration due to religious faith, encouraged and

Russian functionaries have not remained strangers to the propagation of those subversive principles, the developement of which ought to be prohibited." admission is frank, and is of good augury, but it is far from being complete. In the kingdom of Poland, for instance, it is not merely some isolated functionaries who have favored by their doctrines and example the propagation of the ideas justly stigma. tised by the rescript; it is an entire administration, invested with a dictatorial power, side by side with the military administration, which, under the direction of persons known to profess a sort of Asiatic communism, seems to have set its heart upon destroying among the population all notion of property, and proclaims openly that there are no property holders except through the Ozar; those to whom he gives and those to whom he condescends to leave a part of what they possessed. Such is in substance the doctrines of Mitutine, Toberskoskoi, Kochelef, and Sotowief, the principal members of the so-called constituent committee. The empire has been flooded by them with agents for putting in practice those doctrines which, if we may believe them, can alone ensure the 'Russification' of the country. Can the government which authorises their acts, which makes the result enter into the calculations of its policy, blame anybody but itself for the effects which such doctrines and such example must necessarily produse.

We hear from St. Petersburg that General Mouravieff has at length come upon the traces of the conspiracy of which Korokozoff was the instrument in attempting the Emperor's life, This conspiracy consisted chiefly of members of the Russian nobility, and included Prince Dolgorouky, commandant of the Gendarmes, and General Czertkoff, long known for his cruelties as governer of Zytomir. The latter was dismissed from his appointment at Zytomir a short time back, and shortly afterwards an order arrived from Saint Petersburg to arrest him. Having heard, however, that a relation of his had already fallen into the hands of the authorities, he made his escape before the order arrived, and is now supposed to be lying perdu somewhere on the Galician frontier. The Russian consul at Brody has been instructed to cause a strict search to be made for him in all the frontier districts, but no trace of has as yet found. It appears that at the time Korokozoff made his attempt on the Emperor several hundreds of nersons belonging to the conspiracy were stationed at different points in the town, and the death of the Ozar was to be the signal for a general rising. All of these persons, including Korokozoff, wore red shirts, which was to be the distinctive mark by which the members of the conspiracy were to know each other. Korokozoff did not cut his throat in prison, as was reported, but poisoned himself. Prince Dolgorouky also took poison.—Pall Mall Gazette.

'Ah, Jemmy,' said a sympathising friend to a man who was jus too late for the train, ' you did not run fast enough.' 'Yes, I did,' said Jemmy 'but I did not start soon enough.'

In the Parliamentary committee on the Factory Bill, a witness from Dundee was asked, When do your girls marry? He replied, Whenever they meet with a husband.

A celebrated wit was asked why he did not marry a young lady to whom he was so attached. 'I know not, replied he, 'sxcept the great regard we have for each other.'

A dispute arising relative to the best mode of dressing a beefstake, the controversy was settled by one of the disputants giving Shakespere as an authority If when done 'twere well done, then 'twere well it were done quickly.

A worthy householder called upon a seedsman in neighbouring town and complained that the onion seed which he nad purchased was worthless, not one of the expected plants having made its appearance ab ve ground. The merchant looked serious, and said, Are you sure you did not sow them wrong side up?'

An Irishman, describing the United States, said : make a dint in the ground; there's fresh water oceans inside that you might drown ould Ireland in; and as for Scotland, ye might stick it in a corner, an' never be able to find it out except by the smell of the whis. kev.'

We find the following item floating around in our exchanges. The remeay is a simple one, and easily tried :- The bark of the willow tree burnt to asher and applied to the parts will effectually remove all corns or excresences of any part of the body.'

As the hot summer is about opening upon us, the following item, which we find in an exchange, may prove of interest and service to many of our readers . - House flies may be effectually destroyed without the use of poison. Take half a spoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will very soon dis-

appear. An honest farmer in the State of Pennsylvania married a miss from a fashionable boarding school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at her learning. You might,' said he, ' bore a hole through the solid airth, and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin' how long the stone will be goin' clean through. I used for to think that it was air that I sucked in every time that I expired; howsomedever, she telled me that she knowed better—she telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of gin-ox gin and high gin! My stars I I'm a temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life!'

An American editor remembers hearing of an old lady down East, who, after keeping, a hired man on l ver near a month, one day said to him ' Mr. Smith, I don't know as you likes liver. Oh, yes, said he, I like it for fifty or sixty meals, but I don't think I should like it for a steady diet. The parsimonious old lady served up something else, for the next col-

CHARBED CRITICISM .- A .. Western editor says: female correspondent sends us an uninteresting piece of poetry, and requests us to publish it. The moon is called bright; the stars are flattered with the original appellation of 'meek-eyed;' the trees come, in for a full share of eulogy; and the falling spring is pronounced silverplated, or something to that effect. Besides this, the poem is equally instructive on other important subjects. If Mary will send us an affidavit that she has washed her dishes, mended her hose and swept the house, the week after she was fatruck with the poetic fire,' we will give in, and startle the literary world from its lethargy. For the pre out we say, darn your stockings, and darn your postry,

too. An interest box will be of geography on hear ing that one of his vessels was in jeopardy, excluimed, Jeopardy, jeopardy, where sthat ? 23 governool Some malicious persons assert that the letters M.D. which 'are' 'placed after' physicians' names, signify Money Down.

'Johnny, how many seasons are there?- 'Bix: spring, summer, autumu, winter, opers, and Thomp-

Addional Vision - Lits Landschap ten Lignap I

independent of it and them.

Hope is a pleasant acquaintance, but an unsafe friend not the man for your banker, though he may do for a travelling companion.

Girls who are not handsome hate those who are ; while those who are handsome hate each other ... Which class has the best time of it?

Beautiful was the reply of a vanerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the wing - No, but I am almost. Don't be in too great a hurry, gir's, to fall in love

with the young men. It often happens that your hearts are no sooner theirs than theirs is no longer

What is the worst seat a man can sit on ?-Self-

Why is a seamstress like a pick-pocket? Beacause she cuts and runs.

Sweet is the music of the lute to him who has never heard the prattle of his own children. A little boy being asked, What is the chief end of man ? replied, ' The end what's got the head on.,

COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

May, 1866.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING ROOM .- Ladies, your attention is invited to the especial advantages of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused nto the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the stmosphere.

Purchasers are requested to see that the words Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water You might roll England thru' it, an' it wouldn't Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell &

Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS -It is said that twothirds of the civilized inhabitants of the world are afflicted, more or less, with disorders of the kidneys and the liver. Unquestionably kidney diseases have of late years become more frequent and unmanageable, especially in hot climates. Nothing seems to produce sucr a marked effect upon them as BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA. When the uric and lithic acids are in excess in the urmary secretion (and this is the cause of most of the class of diseases n question), the atkaline properties of the Sarsaparilla quickly stop the progress of the trouble, while its tonic operation strengthens the relaxed organs and restores their natural action. BRISTOL'S VE-GETABLE PILLS should be used at same time with the Sarsaparilla, so that the bowels may assist the kidney in carrying off the vitiated matter set free in the system by the latter medicine. Ageuts for Montreal Devined Bolton, Lamplough

& Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., Gardner, J.A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden R S Latham and all Dealers in Medicinė.

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer : How shall this be accomplished?, Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspertics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University; says: ! For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic consider them in the most reliable medicine we had for dyspepsis, indigestion, and all derangements of the atomach, liver, and bowels.— Dr. L. Mills of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommended the Fills with equal earnestness.

They 'Are put up in glass wals, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-A should we used in connection with the Pills.

J.F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Deving & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Sor, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA: - The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume ; allays beadache and inflammation, the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard." It can · be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SABATOGA SPRING, WATER, sold by all Drug-

S. T .- 1860. - X .- The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling.— They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-We do not know how this is, but we do poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggiata.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. • The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immedistely. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. OHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philads"

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.; -

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of Demas Babnes & Co., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggiats.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious

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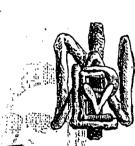
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