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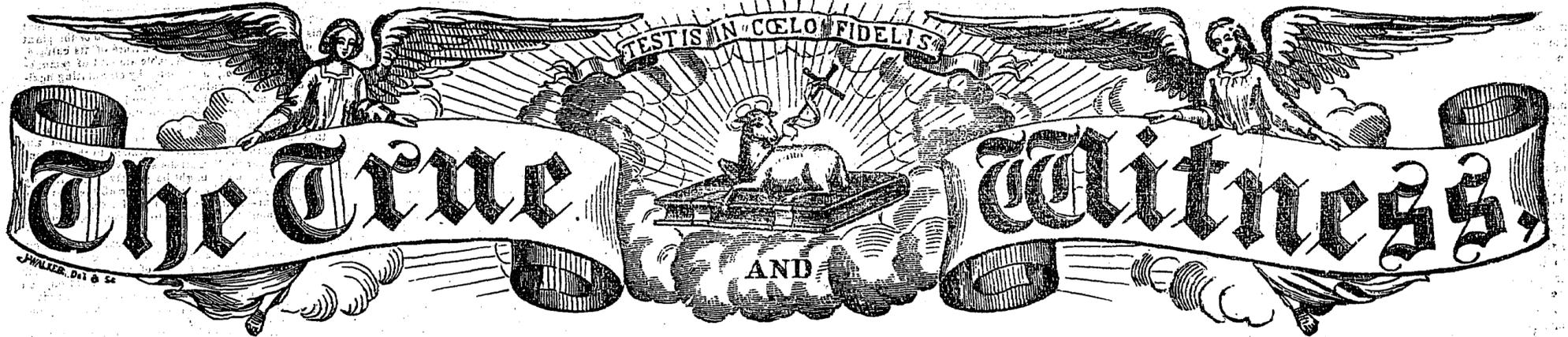
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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HOW MRS. O'DOWD LEARNED ITALIAN.

I was newly married when I came abroad for a short wedding tour. The world at that time required newly married people to lay in a small stock of continental notions...

There was not much to see at Boulogne, and we soon saw it. For a week or so Mrs. O'D. used to go out muffled like one of the Sultan's five hundred wives...

Now when one has got a large stock of any commodity on hand—I don't care what it is—there's nothing so provoking as not to find a market. Mrs. O'D.'s investment was bashfulness...

'Don't you hate this place, Cornelius?'—she never called me Con. in the honeymoon. 'Isn't it the dulllest, dreariest hole you have ever been in?'

'Not with you.' 'Then don't yawn when you say so, I abhor it. It's dirty, it's vulgar, it's dear.'

'Billiards, perhaps, and filthy segars, and that greenish bitter—annisette, I think they call it—are cheap enough perhaps; but these are all the luxuries I can't share in.'

Here was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand that presaged the first conubial hurricane. A married friend—one of much experience and long suffering—had told me of this, saying, 'Don't fancy you'll escape, old fellow; but do as the ministry do about Turkey—put the evil day off, diplomatize, promise, cajole, threaten a bit if needs be, but postpone; and, strong with these precepts, I negotiated, as the phrase is, and with a dash of reckless liberality that I tremble at now as I record it, I said, 'You've only to say where—nothing but where to, and I'll take—up the Rhine, down the Danube, Egypt, the cataracts—'

'I don't want to go so far,' said she, dryly, 'Italy will do.'

This was a stunner. I hope the impossible would have stopped her, but she caught at the practicable, and foiled me.

'There is only one objection,' said I, musing. 'And what may that be? Not money I hope.'

'Heaven forbid—no. It's the language. We get on here tolerably well, for the waiter speaks broken English, but in Italy, dearest, English is unknown.'

'Let us learn, then. My aunt Groves said I had a remarkable talent for languages.'

I groaned inwardly at this, for the same aunt Groves had vouched for a sum of seventeen hundred and odd pounds as her niece's fortune, but which was so beautifully 'tied up,' as they called it, that neither chancellor nor master were ever equal to the task of untying it.

'Of course, dearest; let us learn Italian; and I thought how I'd crush a junior counsel some day with a smashing bit of Dante.'

We started that same night—travelled on day after day—crossed Mont Cenis in a snow storm, and reached the Trompette as way-worn and wretched-looking a pair as ever travelled on an errand of bliss and beatitude.

'In for a penny?' is very Irish philosophy; but I can't help that, so I wrote to my brother Peter to sell out another hundred for me out of the 'Threes,' saying, 'dear Paulina's health required a little change to a milder climate—it was snowing when I wrote, and the thermometer over the chimney-place at 9 degrees Reaumur, with windows that wouldn't shut, and a marble floor without carpet)—'that the balmy air of Italy' (my teeth chattered as I set it down) would soon restore her, and indeed, already she seemed to feel the change. That she did, for she was crouching over a pan of charcoal ashes, with a railroad-wrapper over her shoulders.

'It's no use in going over what is in every one's experience on first coming south of the Alps—'

the daily, hourly difficulty of not believing that you have taken a wrong road and got into Siberia, and strangest of all it is to see how little the natives think of it. I declare I often thought soap must be a great refrigerant, and I wish some chemist would inquire into the matter.

'Are we ever to begin this blessed language?' said Mrs. O'D., to me, after four days of close arrest—snow still falling and the thermometer going daily down, down, lower and lower. Now I had made inquiries the day before from the landlord, and learned that he knew of a most competent person, not exactly a regular teacher who would insist upon our going to work in school fashion, but a man of sense, and a gentleman, indeed a person of rank and title, with whom the world had gone somewhat badly, and who was at the very moment suffering for his political opinions, far in advance, as they were, of those of his age.

'He's a friend of Gioberti,' whispered the landlord in my ear, while his features became animated with the most intense significance. Now, I had never so much as heard of Gioberti, but I felt it would be a deeper disgrace to confess it, and so I only exclaimed, with an air of half incredulity, 'Indeed!'

'As true as I'm here,' replied he. 'He usually drops in about noon to read the Opinions, and, if you permit, I'll send him up to you. His name is Count Annibale Castrocara.'

I hastened forthwith to Mrs. O'D. to apprise her of the honor that awaited us; repeating a little 'in extenso' all that our host had said and finishing with the stunning announcement, and friend of Gioberti. Mrs. O'D. never flinched under the shock, and, too proud to own her ignorance, she pertly remarked, 'I don't think the more of him for that.'

I felt that she had beat me, and I sat down abashed and humiliated. Meantime Mrs. O'D. retired to make some change of dress; but, re-appearing after a while in her smartest morning toilette, and a very coquettish little cap, with cherry-colored ribbons, I saw what the word Count had done at once.

Just as the clock struck twelve, the waiter flung wide the double doors of our room, and announced as pompously as though for royalty, 'Il Signor Conte di Castrocara,' and there entered a tall man, slightly stooping in the shoulders, with a protuberance of the very blackest hair on his neck and shoulders, his age anything from thirty-five to forty-eight, and his dress a shabby blue surtout, buttoned to the throat and reaching below the knees. He bowed and slid, and bowed again, till he came opposite where my wife sat, and then, with rather a dramatic sort of grace, he lifted her hand to his lips and kissed it. She reddened a little, but I saw she wasn't displeased with the air of homage that accompanied the ceremony, and she begged him to be seated.

I own I was disappointed with the Count, his hair was so greasy, and his hands so dirty, and his general get-up so uncared for; but Mrs. O'D. talked away with him very pleasantly, and he replied in his own English, making little grimaces and smiles and gestures, and some very tender glances did duty where his parts of speech failed him. In fact, I watched him as a sort of psychological phenomenon, and I arrived at the conclusion that the friend of Gioberti's was a very clever artist.

All was speedily settled for the lesson—hour, terms and mode of instruction. It was to be entirely conversational, with a little theme-writing, not getting by heart, no irregular verbs, no declensions, no genders. I did beg hard for a little grammar, but he wouldn't hear of it. It was against his 'system,' so I gave in.

We began the next day, but the Count almost ignored me altogether, directing almost all his attentions to Mrs. O'D.; and as I had already some knowledge of the elementary parts of the language, I was just as well pleased that she could come up, as it were, to my level. From this cause I often walked off before the lesson was over, and sometimes, indeed, skulked it altogether, finding the system, as well as Gioberti's friend, to be unconscionable bores. Mrs. O'D., on the contrary, displayed an industry I never believed her to possess, and would pass whole evenings over her exercises, which often covered several sheets.

We had now been about five weeks in Turin, when my brother wrote to request I would come back as speedily as possible, that a case in which I held a brief was high in the cause-list, and would be tried very early in the session. I own I was not sorry at the recall. I detested the dreary life I was leading. I hated Turin and its bad feeding and bad theatres, its rough wines and rougher inhabitants.

'Did you tell the count, we were off, on Saturday?' asked I of Mrs. O'D.

'Yes,' said she, dryly.

'I suppose he's inconsolable,' said I, with a sneer.

'He's very sorry we're going, if you mean

that, Mr. O'Dowd; and so am I too.' 'Well, so am not I; and you may call me a Dutchman if you catch me here again.'

'The count hopes you will permit him to see you. He asked this morning whether he might call on you about four o'clock.'

'Yes, I'll see him with sincere pleasure for once,' I cried; 'since it is to say good-bye to him.'

I was in my dressing-room, packing up for the journey, when the count was announced and shown in. 'Excuse me, count,' said I, 'for receiving you so informally, but I have a hasty summons to call me back to England, and no time to spare.'

'I will, notwithstanding, ask for some of that time, all-precious as it is,' said he in French, and with a serious gravity that I had never observed in him before.

'Well, sir,' said I stiffly, 'I am at your orders.'

It is now seventeen long years since that interview, and I am free to own that I have not even yet attained to sufficient calm and temper to relate what took place. I can but give the substance of our conversation. It is not over-pleasant to dwell on, but it was to this purpose; 'The count came to inform me that, without any intention or endeavor on his part, he had gazed Mrs. O'Dowd's affections and won her heart.—Yes, much-valued reader, he made this declaration to me sitting opposite to me at the fire, as coolly and unconcernedly as if he was apologizing for having carried off my umbrella by mistake. It is true he was most circumstantial in showing that all the ardor was on one side, and that he, throughout the whole adventure, conducted himself as became a grand gallantuomo, and the friend of Gioberti, whatever that might mean.'

My amazement—I might almost call it my stupefaction—at the unparalleled impudence of the man, so overcame me that I listened to him without an effort at interruption.

'I have come to you, therefore, to-day,' said he, 'to give up her letters.'

'Her letters?' exclaimed I, 'and she has written to you?'

'Twenty-three times in all,' said he, calmly, as he drew a large black pocket-book from his breast, and took out a considerable roll of papers. 'The earlier ones are less interesting,' said he, turning them over. 'It is about here, No. 14, that they begin to develop feeling. You see she commences to call me "Caro Annibale"—she meant to say Annibale, but, poor dear, she mistook. No. 15 is stronger—"Annale mio"—the same error; and here in No. 17, she begins, "Diletto del mio cuore quando non ti vedo, non ti sento, il cielo stesso, non mi sorride qui. Il mio Tiranno"—that was you.'

I caught hold of the poker with a convulsive grasp, but quick as thought he bounded back behind the table and drew out a pistol and cocked it. I saw that Gioberti's friend had his wits about him, and resumed the conversation by remarking that the documents he had shown me were not in my wife's handwriting.

'Very true,' said he, 'these, as you will perceive by the official stamp, are sworn copies, duly attested at the prefettura—the originals are safe.'

'And with what object,' asked I, gasping—'safe for what?'

'For you, illustrissimo,' said he, bowing, 'when you pay me two thousand francs for them.'

'I'd knock your brains out first,' said I, with another clutch of the poker, but the muzzle of the pistol was now directly in front of me.

'I am moderate in my demands, signor,' said he, quietly; 'there are men in my position who would ask you twenty thousand; but I am a gallantuomo—'

'And the friend of Gioberti,' added I with a sneer.

'Precisely so,' said he, bowing with much grace.

I will not weary you, dear reader, with my struggles—conflicts that almost cost me a seizure on the brain—but hasten to the result. I beat down the noble count's demand to one half, and for a thousand francs I possessed myself of the originals, written unquestionably by my wife's hand; and then, giving the count a final piece of advice, never to let me see more of him, I hurried off to see Mrs. O'Dowd.

She was out paying some bills, and only arrived a few minutes before dinner hour.

'I want you, madam, for a moment here,' with something of Othello, in the last act, in my voice and demeanor.

'I suppose I can take off my bonnet and shawl first, Mr. O'Dowd,' said she, snappishly.

'No, Madam; you may probably find that you'll need 'em both at the end of our interview.'

'What do you mean, sir,' asked she laughingly.

'This is no time for grand airs of mock dignity, madam,' said I, with the tone of the avenge-

ing angel. 'Do you know these? are these in your hand? Deny if you can?'

'Why should I deny it? Of course they are mine.'

'And you wrote this, and this and this?' cried I, almost in a scream, as I shook forth one after another of the letters.

'Don't you know I did?' said she, as hotly; 'and nothing beyond a venial mistake in one of them.'

'A what, woman—a what?'

'A mere slip of the pen, sir. You know very well how I used to sit up half the night at my exercises.'

'Exercises?'

'Well, themes, if you like better; the count made me make clean copies of them, with all his corrections, and send them to him every day—here are the rough ones—and she opened a drawer filled with a mass of papers all scrawled over and blotted—And now, sir, once more, what do you mean?'

I did not wait to answer her, but rushed down to the landlord. 'Where does that Count Castrocara live?' asked.

'Nowhere in particular, I believe, sir, and for the present he has left Turin—started for Genoa by the diligence five minutes ago. He is a grand gallantuomo, sir,' said he, as I stood stupefied.

'I am aware of that,' said I, as I crept back to my room to finish my packing.

'Did you settle with the count?' asked my wife at the door.

'Yes,' said I with my head buried in my trunk.

'And was he perfectly satisfied?'

'Of course he was—he has every reason to be so.'

'I am glad of it,' said she, moving away—'he had a deal of trouble with those themes of mine. No one knows what they cost him.' I could have told what they cost me; but I never did, till the present moment.

I need not say with what appetite I dined that day, nor with what object humility I behaved to my wife, nor how I skulked down in the evening to the landlord to apologize for not being able to pay the bill before I left, an unexpected demand having left me short of cash.—All these, seventeen years ago as they are, have not lost their bitterness, nor have I yet arrived at the time when I can think with composure of this friend of Gioberti.—Blackwood's Magazine.

ENGLISH HOSTILITY TO IRISH INDUSTRY.

(From the Morning News.)

In old Palermo still stands the stately palace built by Roger, the first King of Sicily, nigh a thousand years ago, as the home of manufacturing industry. Many a storm has beat upon its grey walls, many a day, many a century of change, have crossed it since the Norman conqueror of the Byzantine monarch raised its arches, enclosed its halls, and gave it up in all its luxury and magnificence as their residence to the captive artisans whom he bore away in triumph from Thebes, from Athens, and from Corinth, the crescent cities of the Peloponessus. If, by building a palace for manufacture, we could make it take up its permanent abode amongst us, well would it be worth all the cost and toil of the undertaking. King Cheops, beside the Nile of old, forced his people to raise the pyramid that bears his name, by sternest tyranny of deed and word. For such a purpose as the Exhibition opened yesterday in Ireland, no stimulus would be wanting. With the aspect of this land before him—with Decay written on its face, as Omnipotence is written in the scheme of the Creation—not the poorest, not the most ignorant peasant is there, from Benmore to Mizen Head, from far Eris to wind-beat Skerries, that would not give the toil of his hands and the mite of his means to such a labour of love as making a home in Ireland for prosperous mechanical industry. How it would be encouraged, how it would be fostered, is told in the efforts made for the success of the Dublin Exhibition of 1864 by its originators. How it would be welcomed we have amply testified in the munificent hospitality accorded by the Chief Magistrate of this Metropolis upon the occasion, in order to have it wanting in no feature of public interest, public regard, or public demonstration. So much done for our success in manufacture is well done. Such motives guiding the conception, the opening, and furtherance of the exposition of arts and manufactures that was given to inspection in the last twenty-four hours no one can dissent from its value as a public object, its merits as a public undertaking, its claims as deserving the fullest public support. We require the extension of manufactures amongst us, we require the amount of mechanical information which best conduces to their success, we require the spread of the industrial education in practice

and in principle, that sustains, develops, and renders manufactures prosperous: but, worse than all, and more than all, we require capital and sustained effort to make all these primary qualifications for the attainment of fortune triumphant, and not failure.

But praiseworthy as is this effort, deserving of every aid and certain to receive it, if Ireland does not show great marks of progress as a consequence, no one should be suffered to mistake the cause of her backsliding. In the exhibition of industrial development, no doubt, we may show less forward in position than England, or even Scotland. We cannot hope to build one of these palaces of industry that in London, in Manchester, in Paris, or in New York have dared the world to competition, haughty in the mechanical skillfulness, or the developed resource of the people who raised such temples of Peace and Art. Such a phenomenon would be an anomaly in history. Success in manufacture and in commerce have been the record of success in every empire. So it was in Egypt, in Carthage, in Greece, in Rome, in that Byzantine Empire that stretched from the Danube to the Peloponessus—'from Belgrade to Nice, from Trebizond to the winding stream of the Meander.' With the migration of power, the migration of art and manufacture have been coeval. The ignorant beggars of Alexandria are the descendants of the highly civilized subjects of the gorgeous Pharaohs; the squalid fishermen of Tyre and Sidon, are the successors of the merchants that penetrated to the farthest West. The pauperised Greek traces his pedigree in an unbroken line to the masters of the slaves, cunning of craft who worked with profit the looms of Thessaly and Epirus, who created the wealth of Athens and the commerce that spread its white wings abroad on 'the Holy Sea.' The arts and luxury of the innumerable people of the Byzantine rulers are represented to-day by the filth and stupidity of the Mussulman. Rome alone has escaped the utter fall of the empire she displaced, or the Empire she created; she has been revived by the presence of the Chief of Catholicity, and degradation and destruction let loose by Pagan and Barbarian have been stopped by the voice that stayed Attila. These are testimonies sufficient to show the point we press. England in her prosperity is one of the modern examples that further it. That we are not forward in manufactures is only what, from our condition and the analogy of history, might have been expected. So far we need not fear to face our position—to demand comment upon it, if philosophy alone, or broad views of human, social and political economy were the basis by which we should be judged.

But there are flippant talkers or flippant thinkers, who speak or reason without reference to history, and make no account of its revelations. These are to be found in those British publicists and platform orators who point out the advantages of the British Constitution and British principles of free trade to Ireland, and declare if we are backward in commerce, and trade and manufacture, that the backwardness is all our own fault. 'Those are the men who proclaim the perverseness of Irish "Celtic nature" to be improved—who have a bowl of abuse ever ready to be shouted against us on a favorable opportunity. To them it may be useful to enumerate a few facts that tell how safe English manufacture was made before free trade was proclaimed as the great British doctrine. In 1710, by a solemn declaration of the House of Commons, with reference to America, the erection of factories in the Colonies was marked as dangerous to British commerce. In 1732, in the same Colonies, the export of hats was prohibited from province to province, and the number of apprentices to hatters were limited. In 1750 the erection of any factory or machine for the purposes of iron manufacture in the Colonies was prohibited. This was so much done against growing manufacture in any country under the dominion of England. For the sake of repression Ireland suffered likewise, and from similar legislation.—What more did England do for the furtherance of her own manufacture? We know how her conduct penalised trade and destroyed manufacture, until the Volunteers thundered "Free Trade" from their guns as their cry for liberty. But what was the supplement to her course?—In 1765, by an Act of Parliament, she prohibited the egress of artisans from her shores.—In 1781 she prohibited the exportation of any machinery for woollen manufacture from the limits of England. In 1783, machinery for the manufacture of cottons, and all machinists and workers in the trade, were also prohibited from leaving the kingdom. In 1785 engines used in the manufacture of iron, and steel, and all workmen engaged in that labor, were compelled to remain in England. In 1799 miners of every kind were placed under the same prohibition. How did the Legislature enforce the observance of those laws? Will it be believed, that in some instances, the extreme penalty of death was enforced for any violation of those enactments, and

in the midst of a long imprisonment was the punishment accorded. Those were the means by which England forwarded her manufacturing industry, and she broke down those barriers for its protection only when the accumulation of resources and skill in her own hands left her fearless of a rival. Four centuries of bloody warfare left Ireland but small chance with her in the competition for trade or the creation of manufactures. The linen trade was alone permitted to be free, or encouraged in Ireland until 1782. But why was it left free? Simply because that England could not compete with the looms of Flanders or the shuttles of Holland, and preferred to leave the hazardous competition to Ireland for the sake of destroying her woollen trade, in which she succeeded. We need not go farther in this enumeration; but from 1782 to 1800 the Irish Parliament took the only means it could to forward our manufactures, and succeeded. The revenue doubled in eighteen years, the population added a fifth to its numbers and in the city of Dublin alone there were artisans employed in the manufacture of wool to the number of nearly five thousand—a trade that does not count four hundred now. Amidst efforts that are made honestly, generously made, for the revivification of our industry, we may point out the cause that has barred or broken every like attempt hitherto. Let Mr. Chaonine Hearne, of the Belgian Corps Legislatif, tell it for us:—"One of the first results of the Legislative Union of the two countries was the almost complete destruction of Irish industry and readmission of English fabrics, which obtained great sale in Dublin. Then as England had monopolized, during a long time, new machinery, of which she had prohibited the exportation, it was clear that she would root out the manufactures of Ireland, less advanced and deprived wholly of protection. The natural consequence of this new state of things was that the most part of Irish fabrics disappeared gradually under the influence of the Act of the Union. In virtue of this act, those protecting duties, which the Irish Parliament had established, were limited as to time in their application after the following manner:—The duty on English woollens was fixed for five years—the almost prohibitive duties on calicoes and muslins could be only maintained until 1808, after which they were gradually reduced, to disappear finally in 1821. The protection for cotton thread ceased in 1810. These measures effected the annihilation of manufacture, and by withdrawing the means of the artisan, they led to an accumulative decay in agriculture." A word need not be added to this. It tells too plainly and too clearly the cause that keeps us poor, and will, we fear, be always paralyzing to our national industry.

DINNER OF THE DESCENDANTS OF IRISH EXILES IN PARIS, ON THE 16TH OF MAY.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Nation.) Half a century ago, and even much later, the descendants of the men who preferred exile to dishonor, met every year at a dinner in Paris. From what we know of these "joyful meetings," as they were called, they must have often been saddened by the events of those revolutionary times. The men that did not agree on political subjects, and had embraced different causes, and joined different parties. But there was one subject on which they were never divided, and which kept them together in the bonds of fraternity.—Ireland claimed them, as her children, and under the sacred banner of St. Patrick all feuds and divisions subsided, and the glories and sorrows of the past were duly honored and celebrated. In that pure spirit of patriotism which exiles alone feel, all personal feelings were drowned in oblivion, and the men whose fathers had fought side by side and suffered the pangs of exile together became friends.

Such, too, has been the case to-day, when the sons and grandsons of the heroes who shed their blood for France, and sleep with their honored dead, met to do homage to their virtues and glory, and to the land of their ancestors.

A short description of that interesting meeting, by one who had the unmerited privilege of being present, may be interesting in Ireland.

The dinner of Monday took place in Lemardelay's, splendid salons, Rue Richelieu. The dining-room was ornamented with great taste.—A beautiful engraving of O'Connell, and the harp and banners of Ireland, were placed in the centre of the room.

At seven the chair was taken by the Venerable Comte O'Donnell, former Councillor of State, the vice-chairman being George O'Doherty, Esq., a respected and worthy Irishman resident in Paris.

During the dinner some singular discoveries were made by the guests. Some were near relatives who had never met; others were old schoolfellows separated from the days of childhood. Some had served in the same campaigns, fought in the same battles, without knowing that they were of the same extraction.

At the dessert, as is the custom in France, the toasts were given; and all political subjects being naturally excluded, they were not numerous, nor was there any of the speech-making which has done more harm than good in Ireland. At the request of the venerable chairman and of all the guests, the eloquent and talented Mr. O'Quinn, of the Legislative Body, was asked to propose the first toast, which he did with eloquence and feeling, such as obtained the most unanimous applause. I am enabled to give his toast to Ireland in the language in which it was pronounced:—"Vous me demandez, Messieurs, de porter un toast à l'Irlande: je réponds avec bonheur à votre appel."

"Bonne donc à l'Irlande, Messieurs! Française de naissance et de cœur, l'Irlande d'origine, notre ancienne patrie nous est chère à tous.—L'Irlande et la France, en effet sont deux seurs unies par d'étroites sympathies. Elles ont bien des sentiments communs; leur caractère national offre plus d'un trait de ressemblance, elles professent la même foi; elles ont souvent mêlé leur sang sur les champs de bataille. Nest-ce pas la France qui accueillit nos nobles émigrés?"

de l'Irlande, qui par fidele se condamnèrent à l'exil. Les Français d'adoption, les montres dignes de leur nouvelle patrie, combien n'en est-il pas qui ont illustré leurs noms au service de la France! Mais sur cette terre hospitalière, ils ont tores conserre comme un culte precieux le souvenir de leurs ancetres.

"Restons toujours fideles messieurs a cette religion qu'on ne garde pas intacte ce depot precieux que nous avons recu de nos peres et transmettons le a notre tour a nos enfants comme un patrimoine d'honneur."

"Messieurs l'Irlande!" The toast was followed by the reading of a French version of the "Battle Eve of the Brigade," read with great effect by the talented translator, Visconte O'Neill, ending by the following stanza, which was loudly applauded:—"De ces prena francs bureurs pas on n'a surveçu. Tous ont été, qu'importe ils ont vaincu. D'autres ont après eux combattu pour la France. Jamais ils n'ont revu leur terre d'esperance. De Danquerke a Belgrade en tous lieux de combat. Il n'est pas en si fulsue. Ou ne gisent des soldats. De la Brigade Irlandaise."

At the request of several of the guests, Visconte O'Neill read his version of "O'Donnell Abu":—"C'est une cause sainte et grande, Qu'avec vous defend O'Donnell, La cause du foyer d'Irlande, De la liberte de l'autel."

Marshal MacMahon, Mgr. Cruice, Bishop of Marseilles; General Count Clouard, Mr. O'Brien, of Chateau Laroche; Mr. William S. O'Brien, Colonel MacSheehy, Count O'Kelly, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, wrote, expressing their regret not to have been able, owing to illness or absence, to assist at this interest "diner de famille."

Nearly all the great families of Ireland were represented at it by men of worth and talent—the O'Neills, the Diltons, the O'Quins, the O'Tooles, the MacDermotts, (Princes of Coolroine), the O'Donnells, the Walshes, and the O'Shees and the O'Connors, by the grandson of the illustrious General Arthur O'Connor. The following are the names of the guests:—

- The Duke of Fitzjames, descendant of Marshal Berwick.
M. le Colonel O'Shee, Officer, Legion of Honor, &c.
M. O'Quinn, Officer, Legion of Honor, Member of Corps Legislatif, &c.
M. le Visconte O'Neill de Tyrone, Sous Prefet.
M. le Comte Dillon, Augt. Knight of Malta.
M. le Comte Dillon, Officier Supérieur.
M. le Comte O'Donnell, Officer Legion of Honor, former Councillor of State, &c.
M. le Visconte O'Donnell, Cour des Comte.
M. O'Toole, President Tribunal of Commerce, Bourbon Island.
M. O'Toole, jun.
M. l'Abbe MacDermott (Prince of Coolroine).
M. Arthur C. O'Connor.
M. le Comte Theobald Walsh.
M. le Visconte Edward Walsh.

IRISH RESIDENTS IN PARIS.
George O'Doherty, Esq.; Wm. Cahill, Esq.; J. P. Leonard, Esq.
Before rising from table, one of the Irish-born gentlemen gave the following toast to France:—"Au pays qui a donne l'hospitalite aux exiles de l'Irlande, et dans lequel ils ont rendu leurs noms; doublement illustre a la grande et genereuse nation! A la France!"

There was no further speaking, except the health of one of the promoters of the meeting, who contented himself with bowing respectfully to the illustrious company. The rest of the evening was spent in friendly converse on days of old, and a late hour these illustrious descendants of the soldiers of Cremorne and Fontenoy separated, but not without promising to meet again.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The solemn and imposing ceremony of ordination took place in the Cathedral, Carlow, in the course of the present week, when the gentlemen whose names appear below received the holy orders of subdeaconship, deaconship and priesthood, at the hands of the Most Rev. James Walsh, D.D.:

- Subdeacons—Revs. Edmund Ryan, Osory; Thos. Higgins, Olyone; Nicholas Spellacy, Dublin; Felix Duffy, Ardagh; Patrick O'Reilly, Ardagh; John Walsh, Derry; John McGrath, Ardagh; Denis Byrne, Brisbane, Australia; Michael Kelly, Ardagh; William O'Connell, Derry; Thomas Langan, Ardagh; Edward Laughey, Derry; Terence Anderson, Dublin; John Tyrrell, Ferns; William O'Neill, do.
Deacons—Revs. Daniel O'Donnell, St. John's, Newfoundland; James Doherty, St. Louis, America; Edmund Ryan, Osory; Thos. Higgins, Olyone; Nicholas Spellacy, Dublin; Felix Duffy, Ardagh; Michael Doherty, Olyone; Philip Hennebery, Robert Town, Van Diemen's Land; Michael M'lvor, Derry; Patrick O'Reilly, Ardagh; John Walsh, Derry; John McGrath, Ardagh; Denis Byrne, Brisbane, Australia; James Cullen, Ferns; Michael Kelly, Ardagh.
Priests—Revs. David O'Donnell, St. John's, Newfoundland; Edward Brennan, Ferns; James Doherty, St. Louis, N. America; Patrick Devlin, Ardagh; Patrick O'Reilly, Sydney, Australia; N. Spellacy, Dublin; Felix Duffy, Ardagh.—Carlow Post, 21st ult.

It is with sincere regret we learn that the Rev. W. M'Carten, P.P., Basabarkin, Co. Down, who has been sitting for some time past, breathed his last on the 24th ult. His death will be deeply felt wherever his many good qualities were known, and perhaps by none with more sorrow than by the people of Downpatrick, amongst whom he labored zealously as curate, when the present venerated prelate, Right Rev. Dr. Devry, was their pastor.—Ulster Observer.

The new church of Bohola, in the diocese of Achonry, Co. Mayo, was dedicated on Trinity Sunday by the venerated Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Durcan, in the presence of an immense concourse of the clergy and laity of the county. This is I believe, the sixth Gothic church which has been devoted to the use of religion by his Lordship within the last ten years. It is very remarkable that the diocese of Achonry, though one of the smallest and poorest in Ireland, is now, as well, if not better provided than any other diocese in the county, with highly expensive and artistic churches.—Dublin Freeman.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, accompanied by the Rev. James Waldron, O.A. left St. Jarlath's and proceeded to Claremorris, where His Grace held a visitation of that deanery. He also visited Castlebar, and proceeded to Westport, where Miss Lynch (Stier Mary) made her solemn vows before his Grace the Archbishop.

Sunday, 22d ult. witnessed the interesting occasion of a charity sermon being delivered by Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin, of Ballynacreegan, in Dungiven, county Derry. The Rev. preacher took for his text—"Go and teach all nations, and lo! I am with you to the end of the world."

A short description of the new clock for St. Patrick's Cathedral, ordered by Mr. Guinness, may be interesting to our readers. The dial of copper on which the time will be shown are eight feet in diameter, and the main wheels are each five feet in diameter. The hours will be struck on a bell weighing one ton and a half, and the tunes played on nine other bells, varying in weight from five cwt. to twenty-five cwt. The pendulum measures upwards of fifteen feet in length, and has a weight or 'bob' at its end of upwards of two cwt. The clock having struck the hour in like manner to the generality of church and public clocks, will play 'Adeste Fideles' twice, with an interval of one bar between the parts. At noon and at midnight it will play the air 'Martyrdom' twice, with two bars interval. At 9 o'clock, morning and evening, it will play the 'Siollian Mariners' Hymn,' and at six a.m. and at six p.m. 'Rousseau's Dream.'—Mail.

NEW AUGUSTINIAN CHURCH, DUBLIN.—A very numerous and influential public meeting of the friends and benefactors of the Augustinian Fathers in their exertions to complete the erection of the new church of St. John, in place of the present old building in John st., was held on Sunday last in the old Church, The Lord Mayor presided, and the meeting was addressed by a number of influential citizens. At the close a subscription list was opened, and funds were handed in to the amount of nearly £250.

It is with extreme pleasure that we place before the public one of those philanthropic acts which are the distinguishing traits in the character of the Venerable Archdeacon Gould. It appears that the entrance to the Catholic Chapel of Athea, was in an unfinished state, and looked very poor for an approach to God's temple. On this being represented to the Venerable Archdeacon, he immediately gave orders for the erection of a cut stone wall, with iron gates and wickets, all at a cost of 200 sovereigns.—Limerick Reporter.

As it was understood that the 'renewal' of the mission, which was opened in the Catholic Church of Abbeyside, by the Redemptorist Fathers, was to close on the 22nd May, crowds of people might be seen coming along the roads from every direction as early as nine o'clock in the morning. Not only the whole of the parish of Abbeyside attended the mission on the 22nd, but also a great many from the surrounding parishes of Mountcollins, Tour, Inchabane, Atha, Brosna and Daugh.—lb.

At the 8 o'clock Mass on Sunday, May 22, an Ordination was held at the Cathedral by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien. The Rev. Michael O'Connor, and Rev. Thomas Dowling, with the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, O.S.F., were admitted to the Priesthood, the two former gentlemen being affiliated to the diocese of Adelaide, Australia. The Rev. Maurice Keating, Rev. Edmund Quinn, and Rev. Jeremiah Kirwan were admitted to deacon's orders.—Waterford News.

The Rev. Patrick George Kennedy, O.C., Sheffield who has arrived in Waterford on a visit to his friends, preached a sermon on the progress of Catholicity in England, at the 11 o'clock Mass, Sunday, May 22, in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Parish, of which his uncle, Rev. P. Kent, is the respected Pastor.

MISSION IN CASTLEBLANEY.—On Sunday last the Jesuit Fathers opened a mission in the Catholic Church of Castleblaney, and already its fruits are visible in the great attendance and earnest devotions of the laity. The esteemed pastor of the parish, the Very Rev. Dr. Bermingham, and the other clergy, are indefatigable in their labors to assist the Revd. Fathers, and it is certain that the mission must leave a deep and lasting impression on the Catholics of the parish. Masses are celebrated from an early hour, sermons preached both morning and evening to large congregations, and confessions heard during the day. It is easy to see where the true Church is working, for there you witness the effects of Divine grace, in the conversion of men from sin to the ways of sanctity.—Dundalk Democrat.

MISSION IN RANDALSTOWN.—The mission of the Dominican Fathers at Randalstown, county Antrim, concluded on Sunday last, and has been productive of vast spiritual benefits to the Catholics of the parish. Seventeen converts were received into the Church, and it is expected that more will follow. The Protestants of the parish were frequently present at the sermons, and they regretted more than any others the departure of the Reverend Fathers.—lb.

CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH, CARRICKMACROSS.—This new church, so creditable to the clergy and Catholic people of Carrickmacross, the first stone of which was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Macnally nearly three years since, is being built in the most permanent manner, and when completed will prove an ornament to the town as well as a monument of the religious zeal of the priests and people. The side walls are completed, and stonecutters are busily employed in finishing the window tracery, and masons are erecting the gables. The work has already cost £6,000, and will take fully £4,000 more to put on the roof and finish the interior embellishments. Some difficulty in providing so much funds will be met with, but the generous hearts of the people will devise the means by which they may be overcome.—lb.

APPOINTMENT OF DEAN TO THE CHAPTER OF DUBLIN.—His Holiness the Pope has appointed the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Donnell Dean of the Chapter of the Catholic Cathedral for distinguished services rendered to the Church all over the world during his career on the mission.—Freeman.

KINSALE A PORT OF CALL.—Great excitement has been produced here by the intelligence that the company of the Ionian line have some intention of making Kinsale a port of call for their steamers, instead of Queenstown; but, although Kinsale harbor is evidently a statio bene fide curatus, yet this is not among the most probable events of the future, inasmuch as I conceive the company must in that case construct a suitable quay for their own accommodation, as quays are possessed by a few persons, their length in each case corresponding to and co-incidental with the breadth of the rere of their premises; and as to a public quay there is scarcely any.—Nation Correspondent.

One of the grandest and most enthusiastic public demonstrations that ever was witnessed in Drogheda took place on May 24, in honor of Benj. Whitworth, Esq. J. P., of Manchester, who, it will be recollected, generously made a princely gift of upwards of £3,000 for the erection of a magnificent hall for the people in one of our principal streets. This being the day set apart for the laying of the foundation stone, all our public establishments, by previous arrangement, were closed, and trade transactions of every kind suspended for the time being. Another event also took place on the 24th, for which the people of Drogheda are also indebted to the enterprising spirit of Mr. Whitworth; viz. the turning of the first sod on the site of an extensive cotton factory about to be erected at Greenhills, an undertaking which will raise the fallen commerce of this town, opening up a new source of industry, and linking the trade of Drogheda with the emporiums of the universe.

It is satisfactory to know that some progress, indeed a very considerable one, has been already made towards marking the position of the now celebrated Dant's Rock. It is now intended that a light shall be exhibited from the lower part of Roche's Tower, which, when completed, will shine with intense brilliancy in the direction of the rock.—Reporter.

It is with the most sincere regret that we have to announce the death of John Andrews, of Comber, at the age of 72 years.—Northern Whig.

Miss Mary Chester, late of No. 5, Belvidere place, Dublin, widow, died on the 5th of March, by her will gave the following bequests:—To Miss O'Farrell, Kingstown, to be for the benefit of the Orphanage at Kingston, her watch, rings, and a ring set with emeralds. £20 to same Miss O'Farrell for the same. £20 to be distributed by the Sisters of Charity amongst the poor. £20 to St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephens' Green. £40 for the relief of persons the Nuns may know to be in distress. £20 for the Blind Institution, Portobello. £20 for the deaf mutes at Oabra. £15 for the Catholic Orphanage, Harold's Cross. £15 for the Sisters of Charity, Stanhope street. £30 for the Presentation nuns, Olyone. £10 to be distributed by them amongst the poor. £10 to the Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff, for his Poor School, Longford. £5 to the Rev. Mr. M. Gaver, P. P., Granard, towards completion of his chapel there. £10 to same, £5 thereof to be distributed the winter after her death, and £5 during the following winter. To St. Joseph's Asylum, Dublin, for the distressed elderly females, £20. £15 to the Rev. Mr. Spratt, for his establishment for houseless poor. £10 to the Parish Priest of Drogheda for Masses and for the poor. £10 to the Parish Priest of Terefeekin for Masses and for the poor. £10 for the poor widows, North William street, cared by the Sisters of Charity.

LANDLORD EXTERMINATION.—"Peers and gentry, representing one-thirteenth of the rental of Ireland, have been sold out by the Incumbered Estates Court, and their property has produced upwards of twenty millions of money."—D. C. Heron Q.C.

It is strange fact that the machinery by which England exterminates the Irish race is doomed to suffer by a species of retributive justice; the very evils it is instrumental in inflicting. D. C. Heron, Q.C., an authority second to none in this old Kingdom, tells all whom it may concern that the population of Ireland is diminishing at the rate of 100,000 per annum; the horses and cattle are diminishing at the rate of more than 100,000 per annum; the land is going out of cultivation at the rate of 100,000 acres per annum; and, as a key to this downward course, he affirms that "the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland is only a complicated machine to collect rent." Well, there is a sort of consolation in the consciousness that one out of the thirteen of the exterminators of the poor experienced the fate of his victims—that is, was stripped of all he possessed in an hour, and with his family, was cast homeless and destitute on the world. According to the plan in operation, we may expect the unqualified change of landlords as surely as the change of tenants in a few more years. Let them go, too, with a vengeance. Among all the enemies of Ireland, none have been so ruthless as they. They pledged themselves at every risk, to uphold the Union; they swore by our British rulers; they insisted that foreign power should be dominant in Ireland; and now, if foreign power strips them bare—if it annihilates, one after another, their national institutions and interests—if it leaves them crushed, writhing, helpless, and hopeless, in a land pre-eminently blessed by the Creator—why, we can only say that, as 'the wages of sin is death,' so they will but taste the earnings of their own political turpitude in their prostration and bereavement.—Castlebar Telegraph.

IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1864.—On Wednesday week there was read, at 34 Molesworth street, before the Statistical Society a paper on the present condition of Ireland, written by Mr. Ousef Heron. To those who are in the habit of repeating the parrot cry of our rulers about 'Irish prosperity' we would earnestly recommend the perusal of the able and logical paper of that distinguished statistician and political economist. Mr. Heron expresses very strongly his opinion that the condition of the tenure of land is the great cause of the decay of national wealth and population. Absenteeism, also, he marks out a very active agency in the destruction of the Irish people. The total extinction, or at least the dormant state of the national spirit, according to Mr. Heron, is not without some ill-effect upon the country. He does not merely build up theories and opinions—he enumerates facts and draws logical and necessary conclusions from them. He shows the decrease of live stock of all kinds—horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs—and estimates that, between the years 1861-62, Ireland lost property of that kind to the value of more than four millions sterling. Between the years 1862-63 the area of land under cultivation diminished by nearly one hundred thousand acres, although there was a further decrease in the amount of live stock. Mr. Heron states that one of the consequences of this condition of things is, that it leaves Ireland a beggar before the other nations of the earth to make up for, at least, a portion of this terrible decrease. A million and a quarter per annum has to be contributed by other people to preserve the Irish from utter and absolute ruin. If this charitable fund became exhausted or was stopped the consequences would be most grievous. As the strong and able-bodied are decreasing, so the number of helpless and burthenome is on the increase. The number of deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic, has greatly increased. Again, the circulation of the banks is on the decline; the value of real and personal property which has passed through Probate Court has decreased; railway receipts have decreased, and the number of professional men is less now than it has been in previous years. In a word, in every single matter wherein consists the prosperity and greatness of a nation, the decay of Ireland is rapid and portentous. Where is this to stop? what is to be its limits? are important questions for Irishmen to ask themselves, and which must find a solution from them. If they are satisfied to fly from their country and leave it a desert, all is well; and that speedily. If they are not satisfied, but, on the contrary, are determined to use all just and righteous efforts to retrieve the disasters of their country and establish her among the powers of the earth; there is no time to be wasted—they must commence forthwith.—Nation.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.—Ballymuck Union.—At a weekly meeting of the guardians of this board, held on the 19th instant, Mr. Griffith rose and said—Gentlemen, I have been considering the subject of growth of tobacco in Ireland, and I think there is no apology necessary to the guardians for the introduction of this subject, because it affects the ratepayers as well as persons who receive the benefit of this house, and the greater the prosperity, of course the better it will be for us. I think it would be well done to read something on the subject of tobacco, and I think if we could manage to have permission for growing it in this country, it would be very desirable. I have been in correspondence on the subject with Mr. Acheson, lately a planter of Illinois, in America, now a resident in this country. He has been very kind about it, and he has written many letters on the subject. Mr. Griffith then read the following memorial:—

The Memorial of the Guardians of the Poor Law Union of Ballymuck, situate in the Counties of Longford and Westmeath. "Sheweth—that in consequence of the increased development of Free Trade in Corn, and from other causes, the agricultural interest of this country; especially that more particularly devoted to tillage, is greatly depressed. That Memorialists, whilst lamenting this result, do not desire any restrictions upon Free Trade; but on the contrary, would urge an extension of that principle, and would claim the advantages, as well as undergo the disadvantages, of Free Trade in labour. That, in furtherance of this system, Memorialists would suggest the propriety of removing the restrictions which at present prohibit the growth of Tobacco in Ireland; and call upon Government to take the matter into serious consideration, with a view to an alteration in the present law."

That Memorialists are informed, and believe, that this country is well adapted to the growth of the plant tobacco, and that a very considerable amount of remuneration might be derived therefrom, by stimulating agriculture, and thus, by stimulating agriculture, raise the value of labour. That Memorialists believe there is no insuperable obstacle to the protecting of the Revenue; and whilst the details, in responsible hands, would suggest for that purpose the prepayment of a duty upon the growing plants of Tobacco equivalent to the present duty of 3s per lb., Memorialists believe that this mode of levying the duty might be greatly facilitated by the employment—in conjunction with the Revenue Department—of the Constabulary Force, whose duties, Memorialists are glad to believe, are each day becoming lighter. Memorialists would, in conclusion, urge the advantage to the community of not being dependant upon America for the supply of an article of such general consumption; after the manner of cotton, and also of retaining in this country a large amount of capital which, at present, is employed in the support and extension of slavery. Memorialists, therefore, pray that Government will take the subject of this Memorial into immediate consideration, with a view to an alteration in the present law, by application to Parliament or otherwise."

The Chairman said he did not think the Memorial could be improved on at all. It was then unanimously resolved to have it printed and sent to the different boards of guardians in Ireland. The Chairman said it would have another result. The labourers would be no longer contented with the present low rate of wages, and eating soft potatoes. He would eat bread, and make his tobacco, and they all knew that when a man was properly clothed and properly fed, he can get his labor. He was suggesting on the last day, and he did not know how it was that the top duty was in some way connected with it. Mr. Shuldham thought there could be no difficulty about it if they chose to raise a duty on the plant. Let every person notice the revenue officer for how many plants he is going to put into his ground. Mr. Bole—Don't you see in the income tax how we are called on to assess ourselves, and we are liable to a penalty if we do not assess ourselves properly. Supposing I am going to grow a certain quantity of this plant, I can be called on to give a proper account of it. Chairman—I think if all the boards of guardians took it up and send forward this petition, and if the press all over Ireland take it up warmly, I don't see well how it can be refused. I don't think they could have the face to refuse it, particularly when it is put before them in a plain way. The board shortly after adjourned.—Sligo Champion.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Never did the country present a more hopeful aspect. Cereals of all kinds give promise of a good yield, unless, indeed the season change for the worse. In early situations the potato crop is above ground, and stalks exhibiting a vigorous and luxuriant which remind one of the time before "the favourite root" had suffered from blight. Pasturage is as good as we have ever observed it in this month, and much of it seems to be preserved—at least it is not as yet stocked, as some difficulty is experienced in procuring stores. The quantity of flaxseed sown in this district is considerable, though not perhaps so much as had been expected. Much of it, however, was badly got in, and the large class of farmers seem least acquainted with the management of the crop. Many small farmers sowed too late. On one property, for instance, some of the small holders failed to sow oats, and when the season advanced they obtained flaxseed from their landlord on credit, and of course got it hurriedly. We therefore think an instructor in this district would be of great service in giving information during the remainder of the season. As regards green crops, we have been led to believe that will be a falling off this year in the breadth of land under turpins, mangolds, &c. and yet there is a fair demand for guano and artificial manures.—Western Star.

It is many years since we have had such really splendid growing weather in May. The temperature has been about eight degrees higher than the average of the same period in other seasons, and that, too, with rain just as it would seem to be required. Last week closed with refreshing showers, and this week up to Thursday night, the heat was more suggestive of a tropical climate than of the North of Ireland. On Thursday we were again gratified with a copious shower, with thunder and lightning, and rain occasionally during yesterday. The crops, consequently are making rapid progress, and the rural population are in high spirits in view of their prospects. This description of weather is particularly favourable for the growth of flax; which is a general crop in the northern counties this year. The month of April was favourable for the sowing of flaxseed, and the rain and heat have since brought it well forward. Vegetation of every kind is luxuriant and, with a continuance of this kind of weather, we shall have such a return from the soil in Ireland as we have not been blessed with for several years. We have been long accustomed to converse with farmers on—at least to them—never-failing topics of the weather and cannot recollect that we ever were a few weeks before without meeting with some grumblers; but this year has fairly silenced the most inveterate faultfinders among the agricultural population.—Derry Journal.

The weather for the past week has been exceedingly warm and fine. The thermometer registered in the shade, on a north wall, 80 degrees Fahrenheit, which is, we believe, unprecedented for the month of May. The grain crops are doing well. The potatoes are looking remarkably fine. Beans give good promise, and flax is growing apace. The turpins are beginning to show above ground, and active steps are being taken to complete the sowing of the other green crops. There is every promise of an abundant harvest.—Wexford People.

The weather, for the past week, has been most propitious, its effects on the crops of all kinds being highly beneficial. On Monday, we had some fine warm showers, which, to use a familiar phrase, made the grass grow over the ditches. Meadows are looking exceedingly well; and the green crops having had such a fine season, must give a most productive yield. Wheat, oats, beans, barley, &c. are all doing well.—Wexford People, 28th ult.

The Carlo Post says that farmers find a difficulty to get workmen in Carlow County.

TIPPERARY.—At Ballyvallon this week new potatoes were brought to table; and some delicious strawberries were also gathered; both were grown in the open air. This is an extraordinary instance of the forwardness of the season.—Clonmel Chronicle.

The well-known painter, Edward Hayes, R. H. A., died on May 21, of bronchitis. He was a native of Clonmel, and resided there some years; whence he proceeded to Dublin; where his death took place.

Mr. William Hamilton, Kilkenny, died in the 104th year of his age, having retained all his faculties to the time of his death. In 1792, the deceased came to Kilkenny from Newton Stewart, in the county Tyrone, being then in his 32d year.—Moderator.

A young woman named Anne Kavanagh was working in one of our mills, when her right hand came in contact with a part of the machinery, and several fingers were almost torn off. Jane Gordon suffered from a similar accident. Her left hand caught in some machinery, and it was found necessary to amputate four fingers. Both the sufferers are doing well.—lb.

The Dublin Corporation have readied the vote by which they assigned a site on College Green, in front of the old Parliament House, for a statue of Prince Albert.

Some degree of excitement, says the Cork Reporter, has been created in consequence of the proceedings of a Yankee gentleman, of great pretensions, who alleged that he was a Federal agent for purposes more or less generally understood and who established his headquarters at one of the principal hotels in Queenstown. He named himself Mr. Joseph Brown, of Brownsville. He contrived to run up a bill of \$57 in the short space of six weeks. He represented himself to his confiding host as an agent of the Federal Government, and therefore, possessed of immense resources in greenbacks, and still more substantial dollars; but, according to the Reporter, he departed in the Kangaroo without paying anything.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult., the Dublin Industrial Exhibition of 1864 was formally inaugurated. In the absence of the Lord Lieutenant the proceedings were presided over by the Lord Mayor. If the Exhibition will have the effect of giving, even in the most limited way, an impetus to the Irish trade and an encouragement to Irish manufactures it will have done good work, and work the promoters of which may well be proud. The government, however, though they may permit and even promote these displays, use them more as political propaganda than as agencies for the encouragement and advancement of our national trade and manufactures. Every Irishman, for the sake of the little good which is in it, must wish well to this Industrial Exhibition. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the promoters of the Exhibition and a very large number of guests in a style of princely hospitality which well proved that he was true to the generous and liberal spirit of which the brave old Irish clan from which he claims descent were wont to be so proud.

Died, at Cavan, on the 10th ult., Mrs. Deborah Giles, aged 105 years, the oldest inhabitant of the county of Cavan. She was in possession of all her faculties up to the hour of her death, and a few days previously she walked from her own house to that of Mr. Bernard Wall, vicar, a considerable distance, and back again.

Accident.—A serious accident occurred in the new spinning mill which is being erected for Messrs Malcolson Brothers, on the Falls road, Belfast. Five workmen were standing on a scaffolding which was more than thirty-five feet from the ground, when it suddenly gave way, and precipitated the men to the ground. The following are the names of the injured men: Patrick McOrory, John Grimble, Edward McBride, John Jackson, and Thos. Jordan. The first two sustained serious injuries about the head and loins.—Belfast Observer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT YORK.—Yesterday St. Wilfred's, new Roman Catholic Church, which has been erected under the 'shadow' of York Minster, was opened by Cardinal Wiseman. It is certainly a beautiful edifice, has cost about £10,000, and has been built on the site of a chapel which had been used for many years by the Catholics. The new church will afford accommodation to about 700 persons, and it is so near the Minster that Cardinal Wiseman some months ago of the growing church as a fresh shoot from the old roots of the parent tree, the Cathedral. The architect of the building is Mr. G. Goldie, of Gloucester (a native of York). Cardinal Wiseman preached for more than an hour. In his sermon he referred to what had been done in York through the piety and liberality of our forefathers in the erection of the noble Cathedral, asking those present not to be sorrowful or dejected when they compared the one church with the other, but to consider for whom their forefathers built that church of St. Peter. In heaven they had only one thought, on earth only one blessing. That blessing was that the truth which they did their very best to spread might progress on every side, and that they might return to Peter, who ruled over the whole of the flock which Christ had raised. After the service a *dejeuner* was served in the concert room to about 300 persons, including the Cardinal, bishops, priests, and laity. Lord Herries presided. The chairman, in proposing 'The Health of the Pope,' alluded to what he termed the recent visit of a revolutionist, stating that it would have been better if the members of the Government and others who had taken a part in his triumph had shown more respect to the feelings of five or six millions of Catholics. The chairman then proposed 'The Health of the Queen,' which was drunk with all the honors. The healths of Cardinal Wiseman, the chairman, and others were also drunk.—

DIOCESAN OF PLYMOUTH.—The beautiful festival of Corpus Christi was this year celebrated at the Cathedral with great solemnity, and was numerously attended. The Bishop gave the Benediction and bore the Blessed Sacrament in solemn procession, the canopy being supported by six gentlemen of the congregation. The blessed work of conversion silently but steadily goes on apace in Plymouth, spite of all the worldliness and distraction prevailing around. Now it is some thoughtful courageous individual who escapes from the Babel of the Establishment, and again one equally earnest and self-denying who emerges from the tangled maze of dissent. We could here record several names, but we forbear for obvious reasons. Our patient and laborious Clergy, blessed Religious (Sisters of Notre Dame), and excellent schools, each in their own way, contribute their portion to these and other salutary results.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

CONFIRMATION AT ALDERSHOT.—On last Tuesday the Bishop of Southwark visited Aldershot Camp for the purpose of administering Confirmation. His Lordship arrived at the North Camp soon after eleven, and confirmed several soldiers and also some young persons. Rev. J. O'Leary, of Guildford, assisted the Bishop, who afterwards proceeded to the South Camp, where, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham and the other Clergy, his Lordship confirmed soldiers of other regiments, and also several young persons. On each occasion the Bishop impressively addressed those who were confirmed on the great duty of faithfully adhering to their religion. The Confirmation had been duly announced in the Divisional Orders, and all men wishing to be confirmed were struck off duty. The number confirmed was about 130.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—On Saturday evening there was a review of the Volunteers in Hyde-park, where His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales inspected them. The Volunteers on the ground numbered 20,000, or 3,000 more than they did in 1860, when they were reviewed by Her Majesty. This is, of course, a gratifying proof that the Volunteer zeal has in no degree diminished from its first fervour. The evening was fine, and there was an immense assemblage of people, many thousands more, indeed, than there was room to allow them to see the evolutions. There were also present His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and a brilliant staff of general officers. The manoeuvres were necessarily confined to movements of a simple nature, but all tended to show the proficiency of the regiments. It is estimated there were about 50,000 present to witness the performances.

DIPLOMATIC EXPENDITURE.—A return has been compiled at the Foreign Office showing the total cost of our embassies, missions, and political agencies in foreign countries in a year—namely, in the financial year ending March 31, 1863, the amount was £262,575. It includes a sum of £13,847 for special missions, and about the same amount for rent, building, repairs, and furniture. These are sources of expense that occur every year, but the amount, of course, varies.—Sun.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES AND ASSURANCES BILL.—Several new clauses have been added to the Bill by the Select Committee. No annuity exceeding £500 a year is to be granted to any one person, and no life assurance is to be made by or on behalf of a person under 16 or over 60. In case of default or desire to surrender a policy after payment of five years' premiums the National Debt Commissioners are to pay to the party beneficially interested a sum not less than one-third of the premiums paid or to be paid. If grant a paid-up policy or an immediate or deferred life annuity equivalent in value to the sum that would have been returned. Policies of assurance may be assigned after five years' premiums have been paid, but the National Debt Commissioners are not to be affected by notice of any trust. Regulations may be made for receiving and making payments at the post-offices or the savings banks.—Fresh tables for annuities and assurances are to be constructed. If payment of a policy is refused by the Commissioners, proceedings may be taken against them in a county court.

MARRIAGE OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.—On the 30th ult., Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Comte de Paris the eldest hope of the Orleans family was married to his first cousin, the Princess Isabelle of Spain, in the presence of a most illustrious company, including not only English nobility and foreign Ambassadors, but many of the representatives of the old historic name of France who still adhere in loyalty and hope to the fallen fortunes of the Orleans dynasty. The marriage was celebrated in the pretty little Roman Catholic chapel at Kingston, where the Duc de Chartres were married last year, and where many members of the late Royal family of France usually attend the services of their Faith. The interesting event caused no little excitement all around Kingston, Clarendon, and Esher. In these places the members of the late Royal family are well known and sincerely beloved. Throughout all England, indeed, there is a warm feeling of kindness for these illustrious exiles, whom political adversity has driven to seek a shelter among us.—Times.

A new station and about a mile of new line was opened on Wednesday, on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The station is on the south side of Blackfriars bridge, and the line runs from there to the old station at the Elephant and Castle, and so through to the coast. The temporary bridge across the Thames at Blackfriars was opened for the public the same day.

Mr. Gladstone is endeavoring to back out of his Chartist speech. He has published it in pamphlet form as an answer, he says, to several objections that were made against it through misapprehension of its real meaning, but really to enable him to introduce a preface, in which the dexterous sophist so mystifies his real meaning by the words he uses, that it is open to any reader to maintain that Mr. Gladstone has retracted his Chartistism, or that Mr. Gladstone nails his Chartist colors to the mast. That the speech is thoroughly Chartist is proved by the position he there laid down—that every male subject of the Crown who has attained his majority and is not personally or otherwise incapacitated, ought to have the right of voting in the election of members of the House of Commons. This is simply the Chartist point of manhood-suffrage, and poor Mr. Guffy himself, whom a Whig Government transported for his Chartistism, could not have desired more. But Mr. Gladstone has another qualification besides the personal disqualification. He would not, it seems give the franchise to those whose admission within the fold of the electoral body might be dangerous to the State. The weird sisters never parted in a double sense more artfully than this. He would give the franchise to all, except those whom he might deem it dangerous to invest with such a power. Why would the rascal old Tory that ever obstructed Parliamentary reform or resisted the smallest extension of popular privileges. Lord Eldon or Sir Charles Wetherall would not have objected to the enfranchisement of Birmingham or Manchester if they had not thought it dangerous to allow these great towns to return Members of Parliament in lieu of Gattou and Grampound. So that after all, the unfranchised artisans have as little to expect or hope from Mr. Gladstone as from Mr. Disraeli, and perhaps less. Mr. Gladstone says his words were not the deliberate expression of a fixed opinion. We confess we thought as much. They answered a purpose, however, and that being accomplished, they may now be thrown aside or repudiated. When that speech was uttered, Mr. Gladstone was in an awkward predicament about his explanation of the cause of Garibaldi's sudden withdrawal from England. The working men—the class by whom the six pence would be produced, were at that moment very hot upon the conviction of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having said what was inconsistent with the truth about Garibaldi's departure for Caprea. Mr. Baines' Bill came most opportunely to enable Mr. Gladstone to make his Chartist speech, and his return home was forgotten. At that moment, Lord Palmerston's retirement from office was noised abroad, and as that would cause a disjunction, the future Liberal leader in the House of Commons may have thought it a clever move to unfurl a Radical reform flag and thus make the democratic portion of the country forget or forgive the broken promises of 1852, when the present Administration used 'Parliamentary Reform' as a lever for upsetting the Derby Cabinet.—Weekly Register.

MILFORD HAVEN.—The harbor of Milford has always been considered one of the finest and safest roadsteads in the kingdom, and, in fact, in the world; but, singular to state, although it possesses this great and universally admitted natural advantage, hardly any effort has been made up to the present time to turn this advantage into practical account. The trade of Milford has never been large, and is confined almost exclusively to small vessels of 300 and 400 tons and under, trading coastwise, and the population is only about 3,000. There is a prospect, however, that this state of things is not to continue long, and there are two Bills promoted in the present Session with the view of affording still water accommodation to vessels visiting the port; and this, coupled with the completion of the railway systems, which will connect Milford by an unbroken gauge with Liverpool, Manchester, and the Midland counties, cannot fail to give a decided stimulus to the trade of the haven. The proposed docks are to be constructed at Hobberson and at New Milford, the termini of the Great Western Railway; and there is, also, every likelihood that Colonel Grenville's project for a pier at Newtown-Noyes will be carried out without delay. This pier will enable steamers of the largest tonnage to arrive and depart at all states of the tide, the depth of water being ample; and it is expected that the time and labor thus saved will ultimately render Milford an important ocean mail-packet station.

It is announced by a letter from London that Mr. George Peabody, the great London banker, will retire finally from active business in October next, when his existing partnership terminates. The house will continue, but its name will be changed. It is also stated that Mr. Peabody is desirous to return to and spend the greater part of the rest of his life in the United States, but that he has resolved never to gratify that wish until the Union is restored.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Ker Seymour, late M.P. for Dorsetshire, who died on Saturday last at Raoston, Dorset, the seat of Sir Edward Baker, aged 57. Mr. Ker Seymour was one of the most respected members of the House. He was a man of much intelligence and many accomplishments, and though never in office, would have been in the estimation of his many friends, a most efficient servant of the Crown. He had not preferred to maintain his independence in a private station.—Times.

A remarkable circumstance has just come to our knowledge connected with the recent claimants' accident at Sheffield. At the time the inundation took place a living infant floated in a cradle from Sheffield to Mexborough, a small place four miles distant from Doncaster. The little stranger, it appears, fell into the hands of a clergyman's wife, who treated it with great kindness, and she is now bringing it up as her own no one having yet owned it.—Sheffield Telegraph.

A lamentable event occurred at Cashibury Park, the seat of the Earl of Essex, on Saturday night.—His Lordship's sister, Lady Mary Capel, was engaged at her toilet, when her light dress took fire from a candle, and instantly the unfortunate lady was enveloped in flames. She tried to extinguish the fire by rolling on the bed, but finding this to be ineffectual, rushed down the stairs with a view to obtain help. A party of visitors to the noble earl, were staying in the house at the time, and some of these, while taking tea, having perceived an unusual light, went into one of the cloisters to ascertain the cause, and to their intense horror they saw the unfortunate lady approaching them enveloped in a sheet of fire. Help was instantly rendered, and the fire was extinguished but in all probability it was too late, as from the serious nature of the injuries there was but little chance that the life of the sufferer could be saved. The poor woman, though enduring great anguish, calmly told those who came to her help to take care of the house, and it would seem that her warning was not given in vain, for going to the room which she had left it was found to be on fire. The flames were, however, soon subdued. The unfortunate lady, however, died on Sunday night.

THE DANISH WAR.—A speedy and ignominious end to Lord John Russell's Conference has been foretold by many shrewd thinking persons. Every meeting only serves to show how varying, how conflicting, and irreconcilable are the views entertained by the parties. The Austrians and Prussians maintain that the war has released them from the observance of any previously existing treaty of agreement. The Danes steadfastly maintain that the provisions of the London Protocol of 1852 are still binding upon all the signatories. England has played the unfortunate Dane a treacherous trick, as she is wont to do with every race or people who are foolish enough to trust in her honour. She has altogether given up Schleswig-Holstein to the Germans, and agrees that Denmark's resistance has released the Austrians and Prussians from the obligations imposed upon them by the London Treaty. The Danes could at any time get as good terms from the Germans themselves as their friend England is procuring for them. As yet, beyond the ratification of the cessation of hostilities, not a single point has been agreed upon by the debaters, so that the Daily News says the hopes of peace are as remote as ever. In fact, it is becoming an acknowledged fact that the Conference is really powerless to effect good, and is productive of new differences and misunderstandings between the deliberating Powers. The Prussians, who, it appears, are far more anxious for the continuance of the war than the Austrians are, have continued their exertions in Jutland notwithstanding the terms of the armistice, and General Wrangel has refused to pay for provisions for his troops, but takes them against the will of the Danish farmers. A Copenhagen paper demands the resumption of the blockade of the German ports as a measure of retaliation. Should this be done, it is very easy to see what would become of the truce. It would be safe to assert that it would instantly be broken through, and the war would go on as usual, and as if the Conference had never assembled. Hermann Dede, naval architect to Prussia, has written to the Times correcting a mistake into which the correspondent of the paper fell in his description of the naval engagement off Heligoland. The correspondent, alluding to the Prussian gunboats which took part in the action described them as being iron-clad. The writer says that two of them are wooden-built boats, of small dimensions, and carrying only two guns each, and the third was a despatch boat, armed with four small cannon, and consequently not intended to participate in such a battle at all. It reflects the more credit on her commander to have carried her into it regardless of the risk.

One of those extraordinary inventions or designs which come to us in such numbers from America, and which occasionally create a perfect revolution among scientific trades, and even among sciences themselves, is just now in process of being tried on the banks of the Thames, at Mr. Hepworth's ship-building-yard near Poplar. This is what is termed a 'cigar ship'—that is a yacht-steamer, the hull of which is immensely long, perfectly round, and which, in fact, precisely resembles, as its name implies, the shape of a cigar, with the exception that both ends are very finely pointed, instead of us in a cigar, only one. The theories that have been advanced about the sea-going qualities and immense speed of vessels built in this shape are plausible enough; and, indeed, are so alluring and based on apparently such solid data that we are exceedingly glad to see that one way or the other they are likely to be theories no longer. The 'cigar ship' itself is nearly finished, and the 'cigar steam' will be launched complete, and will be run up by the middle of August, so that we have not very long to wait before the problem is solved, and we are proved either to have been all in the dark as to shipbuilding from the days of Noah to this year of grace, or, on the other hand, Mr. Niemann's yacht is consigned to that place for good intentions, the paving of which must just now be in a state of pre-emptory repair. The vessel which is to be set at rest these great doubts is being built as the private yacht of an American gentleman, who has designed everything connected with the ship, and who is having his designs executed by Mr. Hepworth in the most perfect workmanship of which wrought iron is capable. The hull is almost complete, and as the hull of a ship, it looks one of the most extraordinary objects it is possible to imagine. It is so at variance with all our generally received notions of nautical beauty of form that one can only stare at it in mute surprise, though there is something about its long tapering lines so suggestive of immense speed that one feels rather ashamed such a simple idea should never have occurred to any one before. In justice to our own age, however, it must be said that such a vessel could only be imagined when iron ships were in use, and iron shipbuilding had reached its highest stages of development. Looking at her now, she appears to be nothing more than a gigantic iron maypole for some vessel of the Great Eastern class, having a rather wide diameter in the middle, and tapered to a mere point of some ten inches at either end. Her length over all is 256ft., and her greatest width and depth is in the middle, where the circle is 16ft. diameter. Thus, then, her length is 16 times greater than her greatest width. She is built throughout of the finest boat plates, in some parts of steel, in some of Low Moor iron. To the water-line these plates are 5-8ths of an inch thick; above the water-line they are 5-16ths. Her displacement will be about 600 tons, which gives her a little over 300 tons burden, according to builders' measurement. She is built without any longitudinal stringers, but throughout her entire length she is divided by no less than 13 water-tight compartments, and in the engine and boiler rooms is further strengthened by inner rings of angle iron seven inches deep, which are riveted to the side, and placed as close as intervals of 3ft. apart. Underneath, instead of a keel, is a broad band of the best Low Moor iron, which runs almost from end to end, and which is about 7in. thick, by 3in. wide, and meant to protect her in case of her taking the ground. Inside is an iron floor, which also runs from end to end, to be hereafter covered with wood, and form, in fact, the lower passenger deck of the yacht. This floor, amidships, is only about six feet from the bottom of the cylinder; so that overhead there is a roomy cabin, enough much resembling in shape a small railway tunnel.

The upper deck is 130ft long by 10ft broad, and is formed by holding for that length what we may call a square fit to topped cover on the top of the cylinder. This cover or deck is 4ft. 10in. high altogether, of which the lower 2ft is of iron, riveted to the top of the cylinder, and the other 2ft 10in of common light wooden bulwarks. She is to have two short funnels and these and her little deck and a small part of the upper curve of the cylinder are all that will be seen out of water.

So much for her external appearance, to which we need only add that the rivets that fasten her are countersunk, so that she presents outwardly a perfectly smooth surface, while the workmanship of her joints is so perfect that even the touch fails to detect the slightest irregularity in her smoothness. So far then, her form, length, and small midship section will have a great deal to do with her speed, but when to these favourable conditions is added the immense power with which she is hoped to be driven, it is no wonder that such a rate of going as 26 knots, or nearly 30 miles, an hour is confidentially talked of by her designer and builder. Her engines are to be three-cylinder, driven at high pressure, turning one steel shaft (made by Mr. Krupp) which runs through the whole length of the vessel, projecting from the five points at each end, where it carries a screw. These screws are to be four feet greater in diameter than the greatest diameter of the vessel, namely 22 feet, and each is to have eight blades, because the two points being only say a foot or so below the water, four of the blades of each screw will always be out as its revolves, while there will always be four of each immersed to do the work of propulsion. In fact, we cannot better describe the general shape of the ship and its mode of progression when at sea than by likening it to a porpoise with a tail at each end. Under each screw is a rudder, and by steering with both the vessel can be turned on a pivot. As the extreme points would be too fine to admit the passage of the screw shaft and its bearings also, this difficulty is obviated by making 16ft of each end revolve with the shaft, and therefore form part of it, so that, with the increased diameter of the point at the end of the 16ft towards the midships, there is ample room gained for both shaft and bearings. Her boilers, like all the rest about this vessel, are on a new plan. There are four of them on the locomotive principle, with vertical tubes. A blast fan is to give them draught, and they are to work at 150lb pressure. This is a great pressure, but as the boilers are built far stronger than even locomotive boilers, it is asserted that they could be worked up to 1,000lb, or even 1,100lb, with safety. There are 130ft of fire-bar surface, and it is expected that with the aid of the blast fan each of these 130ft can be made to burn 50lb of coal per hour. If the furnaces can accomplish this, then, according to the rules which give one nominal horse power for every 2 1/2 lb of coal consumed per hour, Mr. Niemann's yacht will be working at more than 2,500 horse power. For very fast ocean-going steamships the rate of horse power to tonnage is about 25 tons to one nominal horse power; that is to say, roughly, engines of 600 horse power for a fast steamship of 1,250 tons. But our best mail steamships on their fastest trips find it difficult to burn their 30lb of coal per foot of fire-bar surface per hour. If Mr. Niemann's, then, can burn his 50lb, he will, as we have stated, be working up to nearly 2,500 horse power, or at the rate of eight indicated horse power to every ton burden of his vessel; and this, with her slender form, smooth surface, and very small midship section (only 10ft) should give her extraordinary speed. We do not at all say that all these results as to consumption of coal, &c., are certain to be effected, as the principle is quite a new one. The vessel, however, is built to accomplish it, and on the part of the public, who will be the ultimate gainers, we hope she may. It is said, also, that, as regards motion at sea, rolling and pitching will be reduced to a minimum, and certainly her form seems to suggest that such a result will be accomplished. With no top hamper in the way of masts and with all her weights well below the water line she is certainly not likely to roll. But if she does not pitch, but outs through the water, she will 'take it in over all,' and in that case, with her upper deck so near the sea, it would be swept fore and aft. By the end of August all these doubts will be settled, for in the middle of that month she is to be launched, as we have said, from Mr. Hepworth's yard, and launched ready for sea with her steam up. As a bold trial of a new principle, at least, deserves success, and Mr. Niemann has paid a compliment to our national spirit of progress and desire for improvement in preferring to build this first yacht here instead of in America; so that we shall be, in either event, the first gainers by the experiment.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.—We stop the press to announce that letters have been received from the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, that the Right Reverend Martin J. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Baltimore. Bishop Spalding is well known in Baltimore, which he has honored many times heretofore with evidences of his good feeling, and to whose citizens he has already endeavored himself by that uniform urbanity and unaffected gentleness of manner which characterized his frequent visits among them.—Baltimore Mirror, June 11th.

REQUIN MASS AT THE CATHEDRAL.—A very large audience gathered at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott street, on Friday morning, June 10, to participate in the solemn ceremony of the Mass of Requiem which was offered for the souls of the members of the Young Men's Roman Catholic Association, who have fallen in battle during the present war. Shortly after 9 o'clock the members of the Association entered the Cathedral in procession, and ranged themselves in pews on either side of the main aisle. The Cathedral was appropriately draped with the insignia of mourning, the catafalque was in front of the altar, and on either side of it were placed three burning tapers. The altar itself was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the pulpit desk was encased in the dark mantle appropriate for the solemn ritual which was to be celebrated. Rev. Father Starra, V. G., officiated, assisted by Deacon and Subdeacon. At the conclusion of the Mass, the clergyman, attended by cross-bearer and acolytes, descended from the altar, and took their position at the head of the catafalque. Rev. Mr. Starr here chanted the special office for the dead, and, walking around the memorial of death, sprinkled it with holy water as he went.—N. Y. Tablet.

The following are among the resolutions reported by the Committee, at the Baltimore Convention:— Resolved.—That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to offer any compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace, except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self sacrifices of the American people to their country and its free institutions. Resolved.—That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of the Republican Government, justice and the national safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; and that we applied, and maintain, acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, for further more, of such an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate, and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved.—That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the constitution the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery, and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved.—That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of War, and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the rebels now in arms should be made the subject of full and prompt repress.

Resolved.—That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved.—That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, and menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the efforts of any such power to obtain any foothold for monarchical Governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

The reading of the report elicited the warmest outburst of enthusiasm especially the emancipation and anti-slavery sentiments enunciated. The mention of the name of Abraham Lincoln was received with tremendous cheering. The resolution endorsing the Monroe doctrine was also received with great applause.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation. After the unanimous nomination of Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency, on motion of Daniel Mace, of Indiana, the name of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was added to the ticket as candidate for Vice President, and the Convention adjourned with great enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York Central Railroad, near Syracuse, on the afternoon of the 8th inst. The locomotive boiler of the steamboat express train, going east, exploded, when about four miles from that place, killing three persons, and seriously injuring twenty-five or thirty others.

HEAVY VENICTION AGAINST A UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—Mr. Patric, a farmer of New York State, was some time ago arrested on the order of United States Marshal Murray, of New York, on some suspicion of political offence, and without notice. His wife was told that he would probably be sent to Fort Lafayette; but he was really only taken to the police headquarters Elm Street, New York, and there confined in a cellar for nearly a week. He was not permitted to write to his friends; his cell at night was but four feet wide and six feet long, and there were two other prisoners in it; one of the three sleeping on a shelf and two on the floor. They had neither bed, straw, nor covering. There was a privy at one end of the cell, which had neither light nor ventilation except through a lattice in the door, and it was moreover infested with vermin. The board was about on a par with the lodging. Murray refused to hear of Patric being bailed; but at last permitted him to send to a lawyer of his own nomination. This man agreed to get him out upon his paying \$100 for drawing a bail bond. He eventually took \$25. For these injuries the jury awarded damages—\$9,000.

DREADFUL DISASTER.—On Wednesday night, June 8th, the new steamer Berkshire, Captain Powers, which runs from New York to Hudson, took her on her passage down the river, at a point a short distance above Poughkeepsie. She had on board nearly 200 passengers, some live stock, and a large quantity of freight. The boat burned to the water's edge. She was run ashore by her engineer while the fire was progressing, beaching near Hyde Park, and a large majority of the passengers were saved, but many are supposed to be lost. The fire originated in the lamp-room, and it is feared that 30 or 40 persons have perished. The Pilot and engineer remained at their posts until the boat struck the shore, when they leaped into the shallow water and escaped. Passengers on the forward part of the boat also jumped into the water, which at that point is only about three feet deep; but the other end of the boat floated in water 10 or 12 feet deep, and many in attempting to escape, were drowned. Large fires were kindled on shore from the debris of the wreck, and the passengers dried their clothing. Occupants of the neighboring houses hastened to the scene, and rendered all the aid they could to the sufferers. Transportation was provided for them, and they were taken to Hyde Park—thence by boat to Rhinebeck, where they took passage on the cars for Hudson and New York.

MONKIN REINFORCEMENTS.—A large number of the disciples of Joe Smith have left South Wales this week en route for the Salt Lake, or 'the land of paradice,' as they term it. An elder who has once been an inhabitant of Utah accompanies the credulous people on their long and dangerous journey. A considerable number are still left behind, and it is rather a remarkable fact that Wales, which is supposed to be the stronghold of Dissent, has been a more prolific field for Mormonism than any other part of the kingdom.

The Oswego Advertiser states that on Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the canal stables of Mr. B. D. Houghton, opposite the first lock on the Oswego canal. The buildings were of wood, and were wholly destroyed. Within the stables were 52 horses, 23 of which are known to have been burned. There were also about 1,000 bushels of oats, 25 tons of hay, and 30 sets of harness, which shared the fate of the buildings.

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the fatal attack, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength, and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon in all climates, and in all constitutions. The idea of 'pills' is justly regarded as an ordinary prejudice; but BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the most household, cathartic, and alternative present known? They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from over-indulgence in food, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are the best. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are sold by J. C. Henry & Co., Montreal; General Agents for Canada, and for sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton; in New York by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Philadelphia by J. C. Henry & Co.; in London by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Glasgow by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Edinburgh by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Dublin by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Liverpool by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Manchester by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Birmingham by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Leeds by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Sheffield by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Newcastle by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Glasgow by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Edinburgh by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Dublin by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Liverpool by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Manchester by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Birmingham by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Leeds by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Sheffield by J. C. Henry & Co.; in Newcastle by J. C. Henry & Co.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

No progress had been made towards the ad-
justment of the Danish question, and a speedy re-
sumption of hostilities was dreaded. Another
meeting of the Conference was announced for
the 26th inst., and from the Paris *Constitutionnel*,
we learn that Prussia and Austria had con-
sented to a prolongation of the armistice for a
fortnight. The other European news is devoid
of interest.

From the seat of war on this Continent there
is nothing of great importance to report. Gen.
Grant seems to have established his base on the
James River, and to design an attack upon Rich-
mond from the South. The statement that Pe-
tersburg had been taken last week by the Yan-
kees, now turns out to be false. Gold 201.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.—The Tache-Car-
tier Ministry having been outvoted by 60 to 58
on a motion amounting to "want of confidence"
we have had another "crisis" as it is called—
the third or fourth within the last eighteen
months. It is only some three months since the
present Ministry came into power, their prede-
cessors having abandoned office because not
strong enough to carry on the business of the
country.

Under these circumstances Ministers placed
their portfolios at the disposal of the Governor
General, who gave them *carte blanche*, either to
appeal again to the country, or to try and form
a coalition which should result in the formation
of a Ministry commanding a majority in the pre-
sent Legislature; His Excellency evidently being
desirous to avoid, if possible, the delay, the ex-
pence, and other inconveniences of another
general election at this the business season of
the year.

Accordingly the Legislative Assembly and the
country were startled by the announcement that
overtures had been made by the present Con-
servative Ministry to Mr. George Brown, with
the view of forming such a coalition.

Of the morality of this proceeding it is scarce
necessary to speak, neither need we comment
upon the melancholy spectacle presented by men
called the supporters of Catholicity, and French
Canadian nationality, extending the hand of
friendship to the scurrilous libeller of their reli-
gion, to the malignant enemy of their race. The
prophet Isaiah indeed speaks of a day when the
wolf and the lamb shall feed together—*lupus et
agnus pascentur simul*—and of a time when the
lion and the ox shall eat straw—*leo et bos
comedent paleas*; but the Seer had no inkling of
a greater marvel still; of a day when Catholics
and Clear Grits should herd together, of a time
when the sheep dogs, the deputed guardians of
the flock, should eat dirt in pleasant company
with their assailants. Alas, the sordid game of
politics in Canada, like poverty, makes men ac-
quainted with strange bed-fellows, and compel-
them to seek shelter beneath unclean gaberdi-
nes, even the gaberdi-*ne* of such a one as Mr. Geo.
Brown—the bosom friend of Garazzi, and of
every one whose hand is against the Pope!

The expediency however of the coalition in
question we may discuss; and we hesitate not to
express our firm assurance that it will come to
naught, and bring but ruin and infamy on all
parties thereunto. Coalitions are no new things;
though a coalition between such extremes, or ir-
reconcilable antagonistic parties as Lower Cana-
dian Catholic Conservatives, and Mr. George
Brown and his No-Popery crew, the world has
never yet seen. The fate of all such coalitions
is recorded in history. Always and everywhere
have they proved failures, injurious to the com-
munity which tolerated them, fatal to the parties
therein engaged; and the reason is obvious.—
Every coalition implies a dereliction of principle,
on one side or the other, generally on both sides;
and however low may be the standard of politi-
cal morality in a community, such a dereliction
cannot fail, sooner or later, to destroy all confi-
dence in, all respect for, the delinquents. Even
if, in spite of dereliction of principle, inevitable
internal dissensions did not make all coalition
Cabinets necessarily short lived, the contempt of
the people, for, and their mistrust of, the mem-
bers of such a Cabinet ensure its speedy and
ignominious dissolution. The laws of morality
can no more be violated with impunity than can
the physical laws; and as health and longevity
are in a great measure dependent upon a due re-
gard and obedience to certain salutary laws, to
moderation in diet, personal cleanliness and good
ventilation, so political vigor and endurance are
impossible to any party in the State, which out-
rages the canons of political morality. Thus
though we do not pretend to affirm, that the pre-

sent Ministry and Mr. George Brown will not
coalesce, will not agree to certain terms and
mutual dereliction of principles—the one con-
senting to sacrifice the independence of the Cath-
olic Church, the interests of religion, of morality
and education, and the autonomy of Lower Cana-
da; the other suppressing for the nonce his ob-
scene ribaldry against our Clergy, our religious
Sisterhoods, and consenting for a season to sus-
pend his attacks upon our ecclesiastical endow-
ments, upon the property of the Church, and se-
parate schools in Upper Canada—we have no
hesitation in expressing our firm assurance that a
Cabinet so formed will be of but short duration
and will speedily be overturned amidst the scorn-
ful execrations of the people of both sections of
the Province.

As we write the results of the negotiations are
unknown; but it would appear that the basis
of the arrangement is the substitution of a Fede-
ral for a Legislative Union betwixt the two
Provinces. Discarding for the moment the con-
sideration that a Federation is only possible be-
twixt Sovereign and independent States, this ar-
rangement implies of course the repeal of the
existing Legislative Union: for as two different
bodies cannot at the same moment of time, oc-
cupy the same place, so the existing Legislative
Union must cease to be, before it can be re-
placed by the proposed Federal Union. So far,
so good; but the question presents itself, by
whom shall the conditions of the latter Union be
determined? By the existing common Legisla-
ture for the two Provinces, or by the Legislatures
of the two Provinces acting separately and in-
dependently? Then comes the question—what
are to be the functions of the Federal Government
—or Legislature? We are told that its functions
will be to legislate upon all matters of interest
common to the two Federated Provinces, and
that other matters will be left to the action of the
several State Legislatures. Again, so far so
good; but again the all important question pre-
sents itself, who is to determine what matters are
of common interest, and therefore to be legisla-
ted for by the Federal Legislature in which the prin-
ciple of representation by population will obtain—
and what matters are of separate and local inter-
ests, and therefore the subject of State Legisla-
tion? If the settlement of this question be left
to the Federal Legislature, the autonomy of the
Province with the smaller population is destroyed
and its local interests placed at the mercy of a
hostile majority—alien in blood, in language and
in religion. If it be left to the State Legisla-
ture to determine what matters fall within their
Province, the Federal authority is naught, and
a Federal government would be as useless an
incumbrance as the traditional fifth wheel
of a coach. In short, the whole scheme is a
bung, and is merely the gilding with which
it is proposed to cover the bitter pill of Re-
presentation by Population, in order to induce the
people of Lower Canada to swallow the obnoxious
or rather the deadly drug. "For ten years
past"—says the *Globe* of Monday last—"Mr.
Brown and a large section of the Upper Canada
Opposition have not ceased to declare that, until
the question of Parliamentary representation was
dealt with fairly and finally, there could never be
peace or prosperity in Canada." What "deal-
ing fairly" with the representation question means
in the language of Mr. G. Brown and Upper
Canada Clear-Grits, we all know. It means
simply the political ascendancy of their section
of the Province; and unless they believed that
their proposed Federation would amply ensure the
attainment of that cherished object, we may be
sure that they would never consent to accept it
as a substitute for a Legislative Union with Re-
presentation by Population.

THE BOGUS COMMITTEE.—The parturient
mountain has brought forth its ridiculous mous-
e. Mr. George Brown's Committee on sectional
difficulties, and constitutional reform has present-
ed us with its Report, and a most absurd little
banting that Report is. It is the product of
only one portion of the Committee, and in sub-
stance it amounts to this—that many of its
members have thought a good deal about a
Federation of the British North American Pro-
vinces, or of the two Canadas at all events, and
that the only definite conclusion by them arrived
at is, that they should meet again, and lick their
unsightly cub into some kind of presentable
shape. We have, we suspect, seen the last of
this bogus Committee.

Of course we do not pretend to attach any
blame to its members, for not having done more
or better, for the problem presented to them for
solution is, by its very terms, insoluble. The
"sectional difficulties" which render the Gov-
ernment of the United Provinces, in a manner
satisfactory to both Upper Canada and Lower
Canada impossible, cannot be removed or mitigated;
and only two possible, or even conceivable solu-
tions of the question—"How is Canada to be gov-
erned?" present themselves. Of these, one would
not be satisfactory to the people of one section
of the Province; the other is one which though
uppermost in men's minds, no one is bold enough
to enunciate.

The first solution—that which the people of

Upper Canada, and the Anglo-Saxon and Pro-
testant portion of the population really wish to
adopt—consists in the complete subjection of
Lower to Upper Canada, of the French and Cath-
olic section, to the Protestant and Anglo-Saxon
section of the Province. This solution, though
unjust, is possible; and though it would be un-
satisfactory to the subjected Province, it would
remove the governmental difficulties which at
present exist. It would not reconcile indeed,
but it would crush out, and extinguish the an-
tagonism of Lower Canada; it would stifle the
voice of the latter, by placing her in the same
position with respect to Upper Canada, as that
in which Poland now stands towards Russia.—
This is the solution of the problem which presents
itself naturally to the minds of Clear Grits,
Liberals, and Protestant Reformers of the
George Brown stamp.

The other solution consists simply in the Re-
peal *pur et simple* of the Legislative Union,
which binds together the two antagonistic Pro-
vinces in unloving embrace. This solution would
inflict no wrong, no injustice upon either: it
would leave both free and independent, but it
would not satisfy the Protestant Reform party,
of which the real object is Anglo-Saxon and
Protestant Ascendancy.

No other solution of the problem than these
given above is possible or even conceivable.—
The machine of Government stands still, because
there are in our political system two equal forces,
constantly pulling in two directly opposite di-
rections. If we want motion therefore, we must do
one of two things. We must either destroy the
existing equilibrium betwixt the opposing forces
or in other words so increase the power of the
one as to enable it not only to neutralise the
force of the other, but to drag it along helpless
in its train; or we must detach the one from the
other, in which case also motion will be produced,
and freedom of action restored. It is because
our legislators refuse to recognise the plainest
truths in politico-dynamics; because they will
persist in striving after the impossible, and in en-
deavoring to elicit motion from an arrangement
which can only give rest or equilibrium, that our
political machine stands still. Instead of mo-
tion, heat is generated: political heats and an-
imosities, which if not extinguished in time may
lead to a blow up and a general smash.

These questions have been put to us—"Did
not all Divorce Bills passed by the Imperial
Parliament, before the creation of a special
Divorce Court, originate in the House of
Lords? Why so—why did they not originate
in the House of Commons?"

To the best of our belief, all Divorce Bills
did, and by the usages of the Imperial Parlia-
ment, were required to, originate in the House
of Lords.

The reason for this is not, we believe, to be
found in any particular Statute; but in the fact
that the House of Lords exercised judicial func-
tions, and that the House of Commons could not.

This at least appears to us to be the only as-
signable reason for the mode of procedure; for
the reason must be looked for in some functional
difference betwixt the two branches of the Im-
perial Legislature. Wherein their functions are
identical no reason can be found why a Divorce
Bill should not originate in one House as well as
in the other.

Now in two respects the functions of the
House of Lords differ from those of the House
of Commons. The former cannot originate, or
amend a "Money Bill." The latter has no
judicial functions whatsoever. In the exclusive
right of the House of Commons to originate
Money Bills, we can find no reasons for its in-
capacity to originate a Divorce Bill; and we
are therefore compelled to find in the fact that,
of the two branches of the Legislature, the
House of Lords alone could exercise judicial
functions, the reason why in the latter alone
could a Divorce Bill take its origin; since the
reason of this exclusive right must be looked for
in something wherein the functions of one branch
of the Legislature differed from the functions of
the other.

If our argument be good; if the fact be as we
assume it to have been—that, according to the
usages of the Imperial Parliament, the House
of Lords alone could originate a Divorce Bill; and
because to that House alone appertained judicial
as well as legislative functions—it follows as a
logical consequence that in Canada, neither the
Legislative Council, nor the Legislative As-
sembly, can, according to the usages of the Im-
perial Parliament, originate a Divorce Bill;
since to neither appertain any judicial functions.
We give our argument for what it is worth; and
are open to correction if in error either as to
our facts, or to our deductions therefrom.

To talk of any analogy betwixt the British
House of Peers, and any Colonial Legislative
Council, is absurd, and betrays a ludicrous igno-
rance of the British Constitution. The House
of Lords represents something, and that some-
thing is an essential ingredient of the British so-
cial system. It is the representative of the
great hereditary landed aristocracy of the Em-
pire, and in this is the sole reason for its being.

Having unfortunately no aristocracy in Canada,
or anything bearing the most remote resem-
blance to an aristocracy, there can of course be
no reason, no place, for the existence of an aris-
tocratic branch of the Legislature. We have
therefore two democratic branches, substantially
identical in origin and in composition; the chief
and most important difference betwixt them be-
ing, that the hall or chamber in which one meets
is a trifle more elaborately ornamented than that
in which the other branch of the legislature holds
its sessions. In short our Legislative Council
cannot even be called a caricature of the
House of Lords, since it does not possess
one single thing in common with the latter; and
from every caricature, however extravagant,
some resemblance to the thing caricatured is ne-
cessarily expected. At the utmost it may be
said to *smidge*, or ape the House of Lords; but
even this expression is too strong, for there is
far more resemblance, and a much closer analogy
betwixt a man and a monkey, than there is, or
can be, betwixt the House of Lords, and any
branch of the Legislature of a community in
which an hereditary landed aristocracy does not
exist. It is silly therefore to attempt to con-
clude from the rights and privileges of the one,
to the existence of similar rights and privileges
in the other; or to argue that, because the
House of Lords could legally originate a Di-
vorce Bill, therefore a Canadian Legislative
Council is constitutionally entitled to do the
same.

The obnoxious Bill has, however, passed
through the Council, all the Catholic members
with one or two exceptions, voting against it.—
Amongst these exceptions we regret to find the
name of the Hon. T. Ryan, who excused him-
self from voting upon the grounds that, though
as a Catholic he condemned the measure, he did
not wish to enforce his views upon Protestants.
We do not, we cannot accept this excuse
as valid. It is true that, when Divorce Bills
were under discussion in the House of Lords,
the Bench of Bishops always absented them-
selves, and took no part in the proceedings.—
They did so, because their position did not al-
low them to vote for a Divorce Bill—since the
Church of England, in so far as it can be said to
have any doctrines at all, teaches that marriage
is indissoluble; and because respect for their
lay brethren prevented them from imposing their
peculiar doctrinal views upon others. This may
have been all very well in Anglican Bishops—
but surely it should not furnish a precedent for
Catholics to follow. The Anglican Church is,
as its friends boast, a compromise; but no Cath-
olic should compromise betwixt truth and
error. "*Præ justitia, ruat cælum*" should be
the motto of every Catholic; never should he
pause to consider whether his conduct, his vote,
or his speech will offend this man, or make that
man his enemy. He has his duty to do; that
duty his Church will teach him; and having
learnt what is his duty, no fear of consequences,
of man's anger, or loss of friends or popularity,
should deter him from performing it. So in this
case. Not only is the Catholic legislator bound
in conscience to do no evil himself, but he is
equally bound, in so far as he has the power, to
prevent evil being done by others. He is as
much bound to use his vote for good, as he is
bound not to use it for evil. We regret there-
fore, not only for Mr. Ryan's sake, but in the in-
terests of religion and morality, that that gentle-
man abstained from doing his duty, and failed in
putting on record, his protest—even an ineffectual
protest—against the anti-Christian and im-
moral proceedings of the Council of which he is
a member. Half measures, temporising and
compromising when principle is at stake, never
succeeded in conciliating enemies, and are sure
to alienate friends: whilst a bold, manly course
cannot in the long run fail to compel the respect
and esteem even of those to whose prejudices it
may run counter.

Of the votes and speeches of the Protestant
members of the Council we take no account,
because in speaking and in voting in favor of
Divorce, they did but follow their principles, and
gave no scandal to Catholics, who are in no
danger of being seduced by the bad examples.—
So when Protestants calumniate the Popes, and
accuse the Church of having sanctioned Divorce
we care not to reply; for after all it is but little
harm that their speeches can do, because no
Catholic, however ignorant of the facts of his-
tory, will give credit to them. On this
point we need fear no controversy with Pro-
testants, for truth is on our side, though it is idle
and indeed childish to attempt to argue with
Protestants as to whether Christian marriage is,
or is not, indissoluble. No argument is possi-
ble except where common premises exist; and as
in the Christian or supernatural order there are
no premises common to Catholics and Protestants,
so no argument that the former can adduce to
prove the indissolubility of marriage, can have
any effect upon the latter. They will admit in-
deed, or if they will not, we can force them to
admit, our *minor* premise—"The Roman Cath-
olic Church teaches that the marriage unions
of Christians are indissoluble;" but they do not
admit, and without the grace of God they cannot

be brought to admit, our *major* premise—"All
that the Roman Catholic Church teaches is
true;" and therefore, we say, it is the height of
nonsense to discuss with Protestants and on
supernatural grounds, the question of the indis-
solubility of marriage. There is a previous
question to be discussed, and settled in every
controversy in the supernatural order betwixt
Catholics and Protestants; and that is the ques-
tion of the infallibility of the Roman Catholic
Church, on all matters affecting faith and
morals.

We cannot chop Scripture with heretics.—
No Catholic who respects himself or his Church
would ever condescend to do so, because by so
doing he would, by implication, admit the Pro-
testant "Rule of Faith." We believe that
marriage is indissoluble; we believe that God
has ordained it to be so; and we so believe as a
matter of faith, because, and only because, the
Church which is the one divinely appointed
guardian and interpreter of the divine oracles so
teaches. Other reason, in the supernatural order
at least, for believing that God has ordained the
indissolubility of marriage we have none; though
in the natural order it may be argued,
and very forcibly, that the right of divorce
under any circumstances, is injurious to the ma-
terial well being of society, because it saps the
basis of society, which is the "Family;" and
that therefore God, Who is the author both of
the natural and of the supernatural orders, and
Who has also ordained all things for good, must
have ordained that which reason shows is best
for the stability of society, and the perpetuation
of the Family.

"But while we cannot regard it as a wise and
manly thing for any class of men blindly to accept
the teachings of any Church, we suppose they have
a right to do so if they think fit."—*Globe*, 13th inst.

These are the terms in which the organ of Mr.
George Brown expresses its contempt for the
folly and unmanliness of those Catholics who ac-
cept the teachings of their Church upon ques-
tions in the supernatural order—that is to say,
questions upon which our natural faculties can
throw no light whatsoever. Though applied
particularly to the question of Christian marriage,
the sneers of the *Globe* at the folly of Catholics,
is equally applicable to all other questions be-
twixt Catholics and Protestants, and for this
reason only do we notice it.

We know not if the *Globe* admits the fact of
a revelation from God to man; but if he does,
he, by implication admits, that the subject matter
of that revelation transcends human reason, and
man's natural faculties, and is something upon
which, therefore, man is incapable of "exercis-
ing his own judgment." It is only upon the
hypothesis that there are things which it imports
man to know, but which by the exercise of his
reason, or his natural faculties he cannot discover
for himself, that the necessity for, and fact of,
a revelation from God to man can be logically
asserted.

But if God has made a revelation to man, He
has made that revelation either immediately to
every man in particular, or mediately. We know
not how it may be with the *Globe* and with Mr.
George Brown. To the editor of that journal,
and to the leader of the Clear Grits, God may
have made an immediate revelation of His will,
but He has not so dealt with us. If at all He
has revealed Himself to us, if at all He conde-
scends to speak to us, and to make known to us
His will upon matters which transcend our nat-
ural and limited faculties, He has done so not
immediately, but mediately. It follows therefore
as a logical necessity of these premises that, if
God has made a revelation at all, He has also
given to us a medium by and through which the
contents of that revelation can be fully and in-
fallibly communicated to us. If God has given
us no such medium, then God is neither wise nor
just, and is unworthy of the adoration of the wise
man or of the just man.

The only possible question therefore betwixt
those who admit the fact of a divine revelation;
and who admit also that God is wise and just, is
this—"What medium has God appointed for
fully and infallibly conveying the contents of His
revelation to all His creatures?"

The answer to this question which the Catho-
lic gives is this. "The body known in history
as the Roman Catholic Church is the one divinely
appointed medium for conveying to all men, and
throughout all ages, the contents of the Revela-
tion made by God through the person known in
history as Jesus Christ." Now unless it can be
shown from history that God has appointed some
medium other than the said Catholic Church,
it cannot be foolish to believe with Catholics
that their Church is that one divinely appointed
medium; and unless it be foolish so to believe,
it cannot be either foolish or unmanly, to accept
the teachings of that Church as the infallible ex-
ponent of the Divine will or law. It is true that
we Catholics "do not pretend to have arrived"
at our conclusions on "any having investigated the
subject of divine revelation, it transcends our nat-
ural faculties, and human reason is as incompe-
tent to deal with it, as the ear is to judge of

colour, or the eye of sound. It is not for instance because we have investigated the question for ourselves that we believe that God is One in Three Persons, or that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father and the Son; but because, and only because, we have been so assured by the one medium appointed by God for conveying to us the contents of His revelation. We exercise our reason and our judgment on the claims of the Roman Catholic Church to be that medium; we examine her credentials, because these raise questions in the natural order, with which our natural faculties are competent to deal. But having convinced ourselves of the truth of her pretensions; having the assurance or intuition that God, if wise and just, must have appointed some medium for conveying to us fully and infallibly the contents of His revelation, since He has not been pleased to convey them to us immediately; having by the exercise of our reason and private judgment upon the facts of history, convinced ourselves that God has appointed no other medium than the Roman Catholic Church—we should be fools, and less than men were we to scruple at receiving as the very Word of God the teachings of that Church, or divinely appointed teacher.

And so too with Protestants. If they believe anything in the supernatural order, they do so, not because "they pretend to have arrived at the conclusion after having investigated the question themselves;" but because they have found, or think that they have found, certain things asserted or taught in a book published "by Her Majesty's Special Command and appointed to be read in Churches." Now, to say the least, it is quite as foolish and unmanly, as much an abnegation of human reason, "blindly to accept the teachings of any book," as it is to accept in a similar spirit the teachings of any Church. If you can show us from history indeed, that Christ Himself appointed a book to be the only medium for conveying fully and infallibly the contents of His revelation to all men and throughout all time, and that the book which you call the Bible is indeed that very book so appointed by Christ as the divine medium—then indeed, but upon these conditions only, will we condescend to submit our reason to the authority of that book, and blindly accept its teachings in so far as they are intelligible, as the Word of God, as the rule of our faith and conduct.

As to the question of Christian marriage in particular, and now far Divorce, is in accordance with "divine law," we can learn the facts only by an immediate revelation from God, or mediately through some authority by God Himself appointed as the medium for making known His will to man. Catholics, and many Protestants—all of these at least who have not reduced Christianity to more natural religiosity—will admit this much: and both will admit that reason obliges us blindly or unreservedly to accept as the Word of God the teachings of that medium. What that medium is? whether it be the body or society known in history as the Roman Catholic Church? or the book called *par excellence* the Bible by Protestants? are questions which affect not the wisdom and the manliness of implicitly submitting to its teachings; and if to accept them blindly in one case be folly, it must be equally foolish so to accept them in the other.

The Montreal Witness of the 14th inst., denies the truth of the allegations of our correspondents respecting the disturbance on Sunday, the 29th ult. He says that he is enabled to state "upon the best authority that the letters in the TRUE WITNESS are wholly incorrect." We are not going to bandy words with our contemporary, but here is what we propose to him. If he will engage to make known his "best authority"—we pledge ourselves also in like manner to make public the names of our correspondents, who are prepared to make good every word they have written on the subject in dispute. This is a fair offer—and if the Witness declines it, we will leave it to an impartial public to discriminate between those who court publicity, and those who like cowards and sneaks take shelter behind an anonymous "best authority."

We have received and perused with much pleasure, a copy of the centenary number of the Quebec Gazette of the 21st inst., established exactly one hundred years ago. Not only as a relic of the past is this paper of value, but as throwing light upon the social condition of Lower Canada at the conquest. Strange advertisements appear of run-away negroes, and healthy nigger boys for sale; we see what were the amusements in which the grand-fathers of the present generation indulged; and in a certain sense this issue of the Gazette is to Canada of the eighteenth century what the excavation of Pompeii is to the Roman Empire of the first. It lets us into the secrets of a by-gone generation.

Great credit is due to the publishers of the Gazette for the handsome cuts and embellishments with which their paper is illustrated; and we doubt not that these will be appreciated by the public so that perchance the Quebec Gazette may live to witness the demise of all existing Canadian journals, even as it been the witness of their first start in life. Certainly the vitality of our contemporary in this country of ephemeral fortunes and ephemeral reputations is marvellous—and must in great measure be due to the enterprise and good taste of the proprietors of the Quebec Gazette.

A SUNDAY TRIP TO CAMDEN—THE BLESSING OF A BELL.

On Sunday last, after early Mass, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, left his Episcopal residence in this city accompanied by several of his clergy, and a number of Ecclesiastics and Students of Regiopolis College, and proceeded to Camden to consecrate a bell lately purchased for the new Church erected in that thriving mission. After a delightful drive of twenty-six miles through a rich and fertile country, the Bishop arrived at the Church precisely at twelve o'clock. The scene on his Lordship's arrival was truly consoling to the Catholic heart, evincing as it did on the part of the people, their love and veneration for their good and pious Bishop. As he alighted from his carriage the assembled multitude approached and devoutly received his blessing, and as he passed on to the Sacristy manifested their great joy in grateful accents at having him amongst them. You would see the mother bringing forward her child as the Bishop passed by supplicating him on her knees to bless her offspring; and the old man tottering on the verge of the grave could also be seen to approach with beaded brow, perhaps for the last time to receive that inestimable boon which all true Catholics prize so highly, the benediction of a Prince of the Church. The bell, a very fine one, was placed upon a platform in front of the Church, tastefully decorated with flowers. Before his Lordship commenced the ceremony of consecration he ascended the steps of the Altar, and delivered a short discourse from the Psalm "Praise ye the Lord in his holy places: praise him with sound of trumpet, praise him with psaltery and harp, praise him on Cymbals of joy; let every spirit praise the Lord." He then proceeded to explain the nature of the ceremony of the blessing or consecration of bells, and in conclusion said that the bell is the noblest herald in the service of the Church, as the trumpet to summon her children to prayer, to admonish them to lift up their hearts to God, to bow down their heads to adore his awful mysteries, to bless his holy name, to implore his help in their necessities, and to pray for the living and the dead. In the sublime language of her liturgy "He who stilled by his voice the troubled sea would touchsafe to rise up to the health of his people; that he would shed on this instrument the dew of his grace, and that he would give a virtue to its sound that would scare away the enemy and strengthen the faith of his christian people." That as David's harp drew down the Holy Spirit, and as the Thunder of the Lord thundered on the adversaries when Samuel offered up the holocaust of the Lamb, so when the sound of the bell shall move in the air that troops of Angels may form around the Church and guard her believing children with an everlasting protection." The voice of the bell, he continued, is heard in tones of joy when man is regenerated by waters of baptism, and becomes a Christian and a Catholic; and for ages it has been the practice to toll the bell at the funeral of the dead as a warning voice to the living, and to invoke their prayers for the departed soul. It will sound like the solemn warning of the last trumpet, and teach us to prepare whilst preparation is practicable, and it will entone the Angelic Salutation three times each day, and bids us to humble our hearts in the adoration of the adorable mystery of the Incarnation. The Catholic Church, as her most ancient rituals attest, blesses with religious invocation all the ordinary materials of life; she blesses the houses in which we dwell, the ships in which we sail, the fire with which we are warmed, the bread we eat, the water we drink, the banners under which we fight, the arms we employ, the fields we cultivate and the crops we raise. The Church in doing this does not believe, neither does she teach, that anything which she has blessed possesses any virtue of itself, independent of the will and the power of God, but that they may become excitements to gratitude and occasion to bless and praise his holy name. His Lordship finished his discourse with an eloquent tribute to the Rev. Dr. McIntyre for the great devotion he has always displayed in the interests of religion; that to his untiring energy and perseverance do the Catholics of Camden owe the beautiful Church which is alike a monument of his zeal as of their distinguished liberality: not content with all this, the generosity of his people had enabled him to purchase a splendid bell which, when placed in the Towers of the Church, will summon them and their children's children after them to the house of God, to unite with the millions of Catholics throughout the world in praise of Him whom we all adore, and to be present at that clean oblation which is offered on the Catholic Altars from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof.

His Lordship then proceeded to the consecration of the bell, and when a portion of the Gospel was sung by the deacon from the tenth chapter of St. Luke, and the censor which contained the incense left burning beneath the bell was removed, the Bishop retired, and the ceremony was concluded. The Catholics of Camden have much reason to be proud of their Pastor, and no doubt they are, and truly is he worthy of all the praise that can be lavished on him. In the midst of the Canadian forest, on the eminence where the church stands, you have a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and the visitor is enchanted with the beauty of the landscape; but to a Catholic residing in Protestant Upper Canada, that which pleases the eye most, and fills his heart with gratitude to God, is the handsome church with its lofty spire that forms the foreground of the picture, the beautiful villa in the rear, the residence of the Priest, with a cultivated garden and tasty out-houses, evincing as all this does, that the Catholics of Camden are unsurpassed in liberality and devotion to our Holy Mother.

The same evening the Bishop and his Clergy returned to Kingston gratified beyond measure with the day's proceedings, and with them your humble correspondent journeyed, who feels how inadequately his pen has portrayed all he saw and heard on that pleasant Sunday trip to Camden.

CONFIRMATIONS IN ST. MICHAELS CHURCH, BELLEVILLE, O. W.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, we had the pleasure of assisting at one of those grand and solemn ceremonies of the Catholic Church, which must have greatly tended to enkindle in the hearts of those who witnessed it sentiments of a burning love for the teachings of the Spouse of Christ. His Lordship, the Most Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Dollard, and Mr. Murray, ecclesiastical student of Regiopolis College, arrived here on the 13th, at the request of the Rev. Dean Brennan, Pastor of St. Michael's, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of the youth of both sexes, who had received devoutly on the previous Sunday the most Holy Eucharist. The children presented on Sunday, as well as on the day of Confirmation such a truly imposing and religious spectacle, that any description I could give of it would fall far short of what it really was. The female portion, which was far the more numerous, repaired at an early hour to the Loretto Convent, from whence they marched in procession to the Church, under the guidance of the Nuns. It was indeed gratifying to behold so many of the flower of Christ's fold, virtuous little girls advancing slowly to the house of God, clothed in white garments, the finest symbols of that purity which should adorn their souls on that solemn occasion. Whilst the females were walking at a slow pace, with minds firmly fixed on the consideration of the inestimable gift of which they were soon to be made partakers, the male children followed immediately after them, and no less impressed with a feeling sense of the greatness of the action which they were about to perform.

All having arrived in front of the Church; the girls passed up the centre aisle, and took their seats in a number of pews that had been reserved for the occasion; the boys occupied their usual places on the gallery till hands were about to be imposed by the Bishop when they descended and knelt in rows opposite the altar. At ten o'clock High Mass commenced which was sung by his Lordship, at the close of which he delivered an able and impressive instruction on the nature and effect of the Sacrament which the children were to receive. In speaking of the wonderful graces which the Sacrament of Confirmation confers on the worthy recipient, his Lordship alluded in very touching and glowing terms to the extraordinary changes that the Paraclete whom the children were then about to receive wrought in the Apostles, when He descended visibly upon them. The Apostles before the descent of the Holy Ghost were weak and timid men, and so apprehensive of the rage, and persecution of the Jews that they confined themselves for several days in a house at Jerusalem. But after the Holy Spirit had strengthened them, by his vivifying grace, they marched forth through the world courageous, like lions, breathing forth flames of charity and prepared to suffer all manner of torments for the sake of their Divine Master. The Sacrament of Confirmation, observed the Bishop would produce in the breast of the children an effect similar to that which the Paraclete wrought in the Apostles, for as yet, they were only weak and timid little children whose baptismal robes perhaps had never been stained; but by virtue of the graces which they were then to receive, they would become perfect Christians, and soldiers of Jesus Christ. His Lordship concluded his discourse which lasted for about three quarters of an hour by invoking the Holy Spirit to come and take possession of the hearts of the faithful children, and kindle in them the fire of divine love. He next proceeded with the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation, which had been conferred on two hundred and five children, one hundred and thirty-five of whom were girls who had been most carefully instructed in the principles of the Christian doctrine by the Sisters of the Convent. The following reverend gentlemen were present within the Sanctuary during the ceremony: Very Rev. P. Dollard, V. G., Kingston; Rev. Dean Brennan, Belleville; Rev. M. Lalor, Picton; Rev. H. Brettagh, Trenton; and Rev. John Brennan, Belleville. The Church was so densely thronged on the occasion by the Catholics, as well as by many of our respectable Protestants, that many were forced to remain without doors, and thereby deprived of enjoying much spiritual consolation. As soon as Confirmation had been given, the congregation retired quietly, expressing their sincere joy and gladness at the grand religious scene which they had witnessed.

CONFIRMATIONS IN ST. MICHAELS CHURCH, BELLEVILLE, O. W.

The children having spent a suitable time in acts of thanksgiving for the inestimable gifts received, left the Church in the same orderly and becoming manner in which they had entered, and thus concluded the ceremony of the day. I need scarcely remark that the Catholics of Belleville and its vicinity owe to the good Nuns of Loretto a debt of the deepest gratitude for the unobtruded zeal displayed by them in training up their children in the love of God, and impressing on their tender minds those principles of Christian morality without a knowledge of which education becomes to the youth a profitless task.

At 7 o'clock his Lordship the Most Rev. Doctor Horan Bishop of Kingston, in full pontificals assisted by Very Rev. P. Dollard V. G. and Rev. P. Fitzsimons commenced the ceremonies. After celebrating the Holy sacrifice he delivered a beautiful and eloquent discourse taking for his text the words of our Redeemer "If any man will deny himself let him take up his cross and follow me." He spoke very feelingly for over half an hour on the above text, and addressing himself in particular to the young lady who was about to make her final vows; thus consecrating herself entirely and without reserve to God, ministering at the bed side of his suffering poor, and wiping away the tear of wretchedness from the orphan's eye. To renounce the comforts, pleasures, and happiness of this world, at an early age; and devote herself to the service of her Redeemer is a grace received from above, as it is assuredly a Celestial excellence.

The young Religious having answered in a clear and firm voice, His Lordship's interrogatories, made her solemn vows before the Holy Eucharist, taking the Lord, His poor, and poverty as her portion, and received the black veil from the Bishop; after which her Sisters in religion placed a crown of flowers on her head, singing a thanksgiving hymn. The little chapel was crowded to excess; the parents and friends of the happy young Nun were present, as were also some Protestants, who were much affected at the solemn ceremonies.

PROFESSION OF A NUN AT THE HOTEL DIEU, KINGSTON.

One of the most beautiful, solemn, and imposing ceremonies of the Catholics Church—the profession of a young religious—took place at the Hotel Dieu of this city, on Monday, 13th inst. The young lady who had the happiness of being professed, was Miss Mary Elizabeth Norris, who commenced her novitiate on the 8th of June, 1863, was admitted to orders 13th June 1863, and is daughter of Mr. Joseph Norris, of this city.

At 7 o'clock his Lordship the Most Rev. Doctor Horan Bishop of Kingston, in full pontificals assisted by Very Rev. P. Dollard V. G. and Rev. P. Fitzsimons commenced the ceremonies. After celebrating the Holy sacrifice he delivered a beautiful and eloquent discourse taking for his text the words of our Redeemer "If any man will deny himself let him take up his cross and follow me." He spoke very feelingly for over half an hour on the above text, and addressing himself in particular to the young lady who was about to make her final vows; thus consecrating herself entirely and without reserve to God, ministering at the bed side of his suffering poor, and wiping away the tear of wretchedness from the orphan's eye. To renounce the comforts, pleasures, and happiness of this world, at an early age; and devote herself to the service of her Redeemer is a grace received from above, as it is assuredly a Celestial excellence.

IN MEMORIAM.

WRITTEN ON HEARING OF THE DEATH, BY DROWNING, OF MISS DRYAN, OF MONTREAL.

Thou left us: little did we think
We ne'er should see thee more—
We ne'er should mark that buoyant step,
Or hear thy voice as yore.

Thy bright eyes now are closed in death—
Those meek and loving eyes;
But tenderly thou'lt watch us from
Thy home beyond the skies.

'Twas nobly done! thou sacrificed
Thy life at friendship's shrine;
Had thou but left them to their fate,
Life, safety, all, was thine.

But no! thy heroic spirit scorned
To use the chance that gave
Thee life, and left thy comrades dear,
To perish 'neath the wave.

Oh Mary! dear child of my heart,
I fondly dreamt that thou,
In after years, would smooth a way
The wrinkles from my brow.

Ah, no! that hope is blasted now;
Thou'rt gone and left us here,
To mourn for thee, our first-born one,
For thee of all most dear.

But why should we repine, my child,
Though tears will sometimes flow—
Why should we wish our darling one,
In exile here below.

No, no! for thou art happier far,
Now at thy Saviour's feet,
His Virgin Mother led thee to Him,
And there we hope to meet.

Kingston, March 15th, 1864.

The St. Paul's Press, of the 7th inst., says that the ladies in that city, having many times and oft complained about the prevalence of spikes sticking up above the sidewalks, and these complaints not being attended to, by some preconcerted agreement, sallied out into the streets of the city armed with hammers or axes, and propelled all the loose spikes into the sidewalk.

The 'oldest inhabitant,' says the Brockville Recorder, 'can hardly recollect a summer when the mosquitoes were as numerous or as colossal as regards size as they are at present. Brockville has been singularly free from this plague, but this summer the mosquitoes have made a complete invasion of the town.'

The Quebec Tribune of the 14th instant, says that a Gold mine has been discovered within twenty miles of the Grand Trunk Station, at a place called St. Paschal, and that several miners have already gone there to explore.

Disastrous Fire.—We learn by telegram from London, C. W., that on the night of the 10th, the store of Mr. William Warren, hardware merchant, was burned down, with a loss of over \$3,000. Mr. Warren was formerly a merchant of Notre Dame St., in this city.—Montreal Transcript.

The British Whig states that two officers of the garrison in that city captured out of a sail boat, on the Kingston bay, on Saturday. Fortunately says the Whig, for their families, not for themselves, they were saved somehow.

The St. Catharines Journal says the cotton mill on the canal between that town and Thorold, is now in a complete state of repair, having received several new looms, and will be put in operation as soon as the load of cotton which is now on its way arrives.

Fire in HAMILTON YESTERDAY.—The Evening Times says:—At one o'clock to-day the city bells rang the alarm and smoke was seen issuing in dense columns from the direction of the Gas Works. The fire companies and citizens left immediately for the spot, and it was at once discovered that a fire had broken out in the stable and premises owned by Mr. Patterson, next door to Judd's soap factory, Bay street, and was fast spreading to the adjoining houses. The house was occupied by Mr. Knox. The fire resulted in the destruction of the stable, two dwelling houses, and a portion of Mr. Judd's potash furnace.

SENSIBLE AT LAST.—The Champ de Mars is to be lighted with 22 lamps, to be lighted only when required by request of the commanding officers of the different volunteer corps.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was brought to Three Rivers on Friday. It was picked up in the St. Lawrence, in the vicinity of Gentilly. There was \$450 found upon it. It is supposed to be the person of a pedlar, and this is the more likely as the steamboat Company advertised some time since for an owner to some boxes left on board, thought to be the property of a pedlar.—Three Rivers Inquirer.

The Kingston News learns that as a young son of Mr. Grass, of Collins' Bay, was taking a pair of horses to pasture on Friday evening, he received a kick by which his skull was extensively fractured. Death ensued.

[In the notice of the first marriage below a mistake occurred last week. At the beginning of the paragraph "Quebec" was inserted;—it should have been:]

Married,
In this city, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. B. McGauran, P. P., St. Patrick's church, Quebec, cousin of the bridegroom, Mr. John Mallin, Merchant, Leeds, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thos. O'Brien, Esq.

In this city, on the 15th instant, at the Parish Church, Mr. P. F. Phelan, son of D. Phelan, Esq., of Cornwall, C. W., to Miss Josephine Plessis Beaire, only daughter of Bazil Plessis Beaire, Esq., of this city.

In St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Robert J. Maguire, Mr. P. F. Walsh, of Montreal, to Maggie, only daughter of the late John McGarry, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Died,
At the residence of his son-in-law, M. Deane, Esq., P. L. S., on the 15th May, at Lindsay, Wm. Northgraves, Esq., father of the Very Rev. G. R. Northgraves, P. P. of Barrie. Deceased was 69 years of age.—R. I. P.

At Quebec, on the 15th instant, after a short and painful illness, Mr. John Harkin, aged 34 years, a native of Coleraine, county Derry, Ireland.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 21, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.22; Fine, \$3.40 to \$3.55; Super., No. 2 \$3.65 to \$3.71; Superfine \$3.80 to \$4.00; Fancy \$4.20; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30.

Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.

Asbes per 100 lbs Pots, latest sales were at \$5.70 to \$5.72; inferior Pots, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.17 to \$6.22.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 18c to 22c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 11c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.

Out-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12 1/2c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$18.00 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

| | June 21. | June 22. |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Flour, country, per qt. | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Oatmeal, do | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Indian Meal | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Peas per min | 3 9 | 4 0 |
| Beans, small white per min, | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Honey, per lb | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Potatoes, per bag | 3 9 | 4 0 |
| Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. | \$10.00 | \$10.00 |
| Hay, per 100 bundles | \$10.00 | \$10.00 |
| Straw, | \$3.50 | \$ 5.50 |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen | 0 6 | 0 7 |
| Butter, fresh per lb, | 1 3 | 0 0 |
| Do salt, do | 0 11 | 0 11 1/2 |
| Lard, do, | 0 7 | 0 0 |
| Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs. | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| Buckwheat | 2 6 | 3 0 |
| Flax Seed, do, | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Timothy do | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Oats, do, | 2 6 | 2 5 |
| Turkeys, per couple, (old) | 8 0 | 10 0 |

TORONTO MARKETS—June 19.

The market was slightly supplied with grain to-day and little business was transacted. Price are flatter owing to the news received by the "City of Baltimore" yesterday, but as yet there is no reduction. Fall wheat 80c to 85c. for common to extra. Spring Wheat 75c to 80c for common to good; 81c to 83c for good to choice. Barley, dull at 75c to 82c. Oats 43c to 50c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.

ATTENTION.

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

The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Cords, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.

Price of fine Hearses, with two horses, \$6.

X. CUSSON,
69 St. Joseph Street.
Montreal, June 23, 1864.

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

REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal.
M. P. Ryan, Esq.,
James O'Brien, Esq.,
Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required.
Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal.
April 28, 1864.

A SITUATION WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANZLER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

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

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

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

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

GOING OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.—Paris, May 28.—The session of the Corps Legislatif was closed to-day. The President, M. de Morny, delivered the customary closing speech, in which he alluded to the conciliatory spirit which had prevailed, and invited all parties to observe a similar disposition towards another year.

Paris, May 29.—The Memorial Diplomatique of to-day describes as premature the statements of certain journals, that the German propositions at the Conference absolutely aim at the dismemberment of the Danish monarchy, and says:

"It is only if the Danish Plenipotentiaries render any arrangement impossible on the basis of personal union that another means of conciliation would have to be sought. This, it appears, the neutral Powers have already seriously taken into consideration, in order to meet the case in which Denmark might reply by a peremptory refusal to the German proposals. These stipulate, as the minimum of the guarantees to be claimed from Denmark, the political independence of the Duchies, to which common institutions should at the same time be assured. According to trustworthy information the compromise suggested by the neutral Powers would consist in drawing a precise line of demarcation between the Danish and German element; the Duchy of Holstein and the southern part of Schleswig would be detached from the Kingdom of Denmark in order to be united to Germany, and the northern portion of Schleswig would be incorporated in perpetuity with Denmark. The territories henceforward restored to Germany would be placed under the sceptre of the Prince whose hereditary rights should have been recognised by the Powers represented at the Conference, and sanctioned by the special vote of the Duchies."

The Memorial Diplomatique further says:—"It cannot be dissembled that the definitive separation of the German populations from the Danish Crown will result from the deliberations of the Conference. The Prince of Augustenborg has the greatest chances of giving validity to his hereditary rights. Foreseeing this, Baron von Beust is stated to have suggested the expediency of proceeding to an equitable separation between the German and Danish element by attaching the Duchy of Lauenburg to the Germanic Confederation, in compensation for Northern Schleswig, incorporated with the Danish Monarchy. This arrangement, however, would not be determined by the Conference, but in order to better consult the susceptibilities of the Danish Crown, would become the object of direct negotiations between Denmark and the future Sovereign of the Duchies."

Paris, May 31.—The Constitutionnel of this morning publishes an article signed by M. Lemaire, which says:—"Prince Couza has departed from the letter of the Parish Convention; but it is easy to understand the necessity in which he found himself placed, and that he can let the Powers regulate the *fait accompli*. It is especially in the so greatly disturbed East that one may be allowed to reckon upon the wisdom of all the Powers for exhausting every means of conciliation, and not lightly kindling a flame which it would cost such great trouble to extinguish."

MARSEILLES, May 31.—Intelligence received here from Tunis to the 25th inst. states that the Arabs having discovered that the Caïd of the tribe of Medjees had betrayed the Bey set up by the insurgents, put him to death, together with sixty of his relations and servants. Eighteen vessels were in the roads of Tunis ready to take on board those Europeans who might desire to embark.

Paris, May 31.—Despatches received here from Algeria mention several small engagements. General Deligny has repulsed the insurgent tribes in the South and East. General Lapasset and Rose are about to attack the enemy at Army and Mousa. Tranquillity continues to prevail in the provinces of Constantine.

Paris, June 2.—M. Duruy, Minister of Public Instruction, has presented a report to the Emperor pointing out the abnormal position occupied by M. Renan, who by a measure of public order has been incapacitated for the last two years from fulfilling the duties of his professorship at the College of France. The Minister says:—"It is as contrary to the good administration of the public funds as to the dignity of a distinguished scholar that he should be compelled to submit to the anomaly of receiving salary without fulfilling his functions. Not being able to restore M. Renan to the chair which he occupied on a single occasion, it is expedient to legally terminate the present abnormal state of things by appointing M. Renan to other functions." In consequence of M. Duruy's report an Imperial decree has been issued appointing M. Renan assistant curator of the Imperial Library.

Paris, May 27.—The Patrie of this evening publishes a telegram from Hamburg stating that at a sitting of the Council of Ministers at Copenhagen, it was resolved not to consent to the division of Schleswig, and that the Danish plenipotentiaries should rather quit London. Several evening papers assert that England, Russia, and Sweden intend to propose to the Conference to stipulate that Kiel should not become a Federal port, nor Rendsburg, a Federal fortress.

Paris, June 1.—An interesting ceremony has just taken place at Paris. The venerable Cathedral of Notre Dame has been repaired from end to end, with very good taste and without regard to expense. The solemn dedication of the restored Cathedral, took place on Tuesday. A large number of Bishops attended from all parts of France, and the huge church was crowded. There is to be a Novena, and a plenary indulgence has been given to all who fulfil the usual conditions and visit the church. This day the illustrious Bishop of Orleans has preached. Those

who were fortunate enough to get a place where they could hear him, speak of it as fully worthy of his reputation. Some of the leading French Catholics have lingered in Paris till after his celebration. Most of them, I imagine, will have left for the country before Sunday. Cor. of Weekly Register. A curious report has been made by M. Legoyt, Director of the Statistical Office in France, upon the comparative number of suicides in different European countries. A notion has been generally prevalent in France that Englishmen are peculiarly given to suicide. It is remarkable that in fact it is very nearly at the bottom of the scale. It is very interesting to inquire why this is the case, for with the single exception of England, if it really is an exception, the number seems to vary in Europe very nearly in proportion to the prevalence of Protestantism. Thus the lowest number of suicides is in Belgium, the Austrian dominions, and in Spain, the largest in Northern Germany and Denmark. In France suicides are rare if Paris is excepted, in which one-seventh of the suicides take place, among about one-thirtieth of the whole population. In Prussia during two years, there were upon a million of Protestants 153 suicides on a million of Catholics only 47. The Jews gave only 51 on the million. This, however, is less remarkable, as they are generally in easy circumstances, and the return points out that among men, loss of property, bankruptcy, drunkenness, and debauchery are its main causes of suicide. Women, on the other hand, are driven to suicide chiefly by grief from moral causes. We presume the affections. There are 100 suicides of men to 29 of women. The proportion increases with the age until 60. Suicide is most prevalent in July, least in January. M. Legoyt is the same person to whose appalling calculations as to the enormous expenditure of men and money by the European nations in preparations for war, we lately called attention. It is to be observed that when the very low proportion of suicides in England is mentioned in this return, England includes all the British Isles. We must, therefore, make allowance first for Ireland, in which suicide is almost unknown; next for the whole of the poorest part of the population both in England and Scotland which consists of Irish Catholics. If a return could be obtained distinguishing the religion of the suicides here as has been done in Prussia, we are strongly inclined to believe that the proportion of suicides among Protestants as compared to Catholics would be found equally great. [We can add to the curious information here furnished by our Correspondent that the English papers who have reproduced the above Statistics, have judiciously omitted these facts which show the superiority of Catholicism as a preventive of suicide.—Editor Weekly Register.]

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE IN PARIS.—On Saturday, the 14th instant, the lovely sister of her Grace the Duchess of Magenta was married to Count de Beaumont (a name dear to Ireland); and on yesterday, the 23rd May, her brother, Count de Castries, was married at the Church of St. Clothilde, Paris, to Mademoiselle la Baronne Iphigenie de Sina. The church was as full as it was two years ago, when Abbe Mermillod, on the 22nd of May, pleaded before many of those present at this interesting ceremony the cause of the afflicted Irish.

The illustrious Marshal was present, and when he came down with the bridal party from the altar, every eye pressed forward to see the hero of Malakoff and Magenta. His erect figure, noble bearing, and healthy and youthful appearance were remarked and admired.

The charming Duchess of Magenta and her newly married sister, Countess de Beaumont, surrounded by the first ladies of the land, the elite of fashion and elegance, were the objects of universal admiration.

The youthful bride and bridegroom, with their distinguished parents, received the felicitations of their friends, as is usual, in the vestry-room. Count de Castries is quite young in years, and has inherited not only the remarkable beauty of his family, but those great qualities for which so many of them have been celebrated. He belongs, like his brother-in-law, Count de Beaumont, to the army.

ITALY. The functions of Thursday (Corpus Christi) were celebrated with their usual impressiveness and solemnity. High Mass was sung in the Sistine Chapel by the Dean of the College, Cardinal Mattei, at which the King and Dowager Queen of Naples, with the Infanta of Portugal, attended. All the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Roman Senators and Magistrates, with a large number of distinguished strangers, attended. A little after nine the Holy Father made his appearance, and having ascended the 'Sedia Gestatoria,' the procession, composed of the Cardinals, Prelates, members of the Court, Chapters, and various Ecclesiastical bodies, regular and secular, the colleges and seminaries, proceeded to descend by the 'Scala Regia.' As it entered the piazza, and defiled under Bernini's celebrated colonnade, the effect was truly magnificent.

The rear of the procession was formed by the generals and staff of both Pontifical and French armies, all mounted and in brilliant uniform. The cynosure however, to which all eyes were directed was the Holy Father, seated in the 'Sedia Gestatoria,' bearing with joy and expressing at the same time the most profound recollection. After the procession entered St. Peter's, the Pope proceeded to the Altar of the Confessional, and the *Tantum ergo* having been sung by the Papal Choir, the Holy Father gave the Benediction, which terminated the morning ceremonies.

On Tuesday a deputation from the Catholics of Piedmont waited on His Holiness to present their contributions to the Peter's Pence Fund. The votive offerings were appended to a ribbon some three or four metres long, and consisted of jewelry, rings, bracelets, and personal ornaments of the most costly description. The presentation was accompanied with an address in which the truly Catholic feelings and devotion to the Holy See of the donors were recorded in the warmest and most emphatic terms. The Holy Father graciously received these valuable tributes of the piety and zeal of the Catholics of Piedmont and dismissed the deputation after having imparted to them the Apostolic Benediction.

The aggressions of the Piedmontese military on the Papal territory still continue. Some days ago a party of soldiers seized a Roman peasant at Vallia Terra, near Opeprano, and carried him over the frontier. As to his fate since then no tidings have been obtained, but on hearing of this infraction of the right of territory, and of the unwarrantable seizure, General Montebello addressed an energetic reclamation to the Government at Turin, at the same time demanding the immediate restitution of the Pontifical subject.

As a further instance of the disposition of the Piedmontese officials to embarrass and annoy the Roman Government, some forty convicts found in the prisons of Ancona, at the period of the usurpation of that city four years ago, and whose incarceration had continued since then, were abruptly liberated some days ago, and conducted under an escort into the Pontifical States. The French Commandant at Olvita Castellana, the town nearest the frontier over which the convicts passed, on hearing of the occurrence, had the entire party again arrested, and conducted to the prisons of that fortress, where they still remain.

We read in the Memorial Diplomatique.—At the Consistory, which the Pope proposes to hold in the month of September, and at which the Archbishop of Rouen will receive a Cardinal's hat from the hand of His Holiness, Monsignor Barili, Apostolic Nuncio at the Court of Madrid, will be raised at the same time to the rank of Cardinal. This Prelate was reserved as Cardinal *in pectore*, at a Consistory which dated several years back. Monsignor Barili will be replaced at Madrid by Monsignor Fraschi, who was formerly Internuncio at Florence, and Secretary for

Eccelestical Affairs. It is known for certain that Monsignor Ledobowski, who is the Nuncio of the Holy See at Brussels, will be accredited with the same title at the Court of Maximilian I., Emperor of Mexico. He will leave for his destination in the course of next autumn, a season at which the yellow fever begins to disappear from Vera Cruz.

TRAPPISTS.—According to an official report recently published at Rome, the Trappists in France and Algeria number about 2,000. They have monasteries in the dioceses of Abbeville, Laval, Strasbourg, Cambrai, Besancon, Limoges, Nantes, Lez, Angers, Orlans, Yverdon, Bourges, and Bayle. In England there are 120 Trappists; in Ireland, 85; and in Germany, 134. In Belgium there are four institutions, belonging to this body, and several in America.

PIEMONTE.—The Anti-Peter's Pence Movement.—The legislative attempt recently made in Piedmont against St. Peter's Pence has wholly failed. We quote part of Signor Canuti's speech in the Turin Parliament on this subject, as it appears in that excellent journal, the *Observatore Cattolico*, of Milan. 'I claim,' said the Catholic orator, 'the same toleration for St. Peter's Pence as was granted to Mazzini's loan, and the collections made for Garibaldi! And besides what is this tribute which Catholics wish to offer to the Pope? It is a feeble succour in aid of the Pontifical purse and of the many wants of the Head of Christendom. It is not Pius X., who reserves for brigands, the offerings of Catholics, for it is not he who is making war, but it is you, gentlemen, who have declared war against him.' (Intermission.) Well, the Pope, asks an aim because he is poor; in his character of Pope, of Sovereign, he stands in the greatest need of it; he has to give his support to all Catholic missions, he has to succour Catholic nations when in suffering. Poland, for instance, for whom he has spoken so admirably, while you have done nothing for her. Why hinder Italy from helping the Sovereign Pontiff? Is not the Pope a Catholic and an Italian? Is not this venerable Pontiff who has regenerated Italy? You have yourselves applauded him in better days, and you owe him even now substantial thanks. I know that gratitude is a burden to you; I know that the Tarpeian Rock is near the Capitol; I can prove my words by history. History can also tell how quickly the myrtles of Aspromonte supplanted the bays of Marsala! Know that the question of the Pope's independence is not one to be decided by arms or by diplomacy, not one to be propounded in one age, and to be solved in the next. . . . You may hinder St. Peter's Pence in Italy but you will not hinder it in Switzerland, in England, in France. You permit the oblation offered to the Sovereign Pontiff to be attacked daily by the press, by pamphlets, by caricatures; the least, then, that you can do is to suffer this holy work to continue with that liberty which is due to all. You will lose nothing of your dignity thereby, for you are aware that the greatest Sovereigns of our age call themselves the very humble children of the Pope, and that our King himself assumes the title of Protector of the Catholic Church.

SPAIN. Spain has seized upon the Guano Islands, in consequence of a dispute with the Peruvian Government. The cause and the act are so complete a copy of what Great Britain did last year in Brazil, that we should have thought the Government organs would either have vindicated the conduct of Spain, or preserved discreet silence. Spain complained that Spanish subjects were robbed and murdered in Peru, as our Government complained that British subjects were robbed and murdered in Brazil, and having failed to get satisfaction, has seized upon the Chincha Islands as a material guarantee for redress just as the British Admiral seized upon Brazilian Merchants at Rio de Janeiro. The cases are exactly parallel. Yet the Times begins its commentary upon the conduct of Spain in the following heroic terms: 'From the other side of the world comes the news of one of those acts of violence which produce the bitterest international hatreds and often lead to great wars. As the Spaniards have not molested the persons employed in the Guano trade and have promised them protection, the seizure of the islands can matter little to us, and at all events no English writer or speaker who has justified the conduct of our own Government in Brazil can decently find fault with the Spaniards for what they have done in Peru. For ourselves we rejoice in the resuscitation of Spain from her long prostrate condition, and we only hope that she will use her recovered strength and her now well-established liberty wisely and profitably.'

Madrid, May 31.—The Ministry have received news from Peru announcing that the Government of Peru was disposed to satisfy the demands of Spain. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at Aranjuez, at which this question came under discussion.

RUSSIA. The Russian Government have, it seems resolved to set aside the authority of the Holy See in matters relating to the Catholic Church in the Czar's dominions. The reclamation of the Holy Father against the atrocities committed in Poland, have excited the fury of the Sclavonic Muscovites, and we now learn that the Czar means in future to nominate the Catholic Bishops himself, and to appoint Synods for the government of the Catholic Church within his empire, without reference to the Holy See. This tyrannical step is perfectly in keeping with the treatment which the Church habitually receives from the Russian Government. It is a fit sequel to the crimes of the Black Nuns of Minsk. But the Church has risen triumphant from worse persecutions. The Russian Catholics well know how to preserve their faith and the discipline of the Church, and their fidelity to the Chair of St. Peter, despite the ukases of a schismatic despot.

GERMANY AND DENMARK. There is a report in circulation about the sudden decision of Austria to join Prussia cordially in the Conference on the Danish question, we believe to be, to some extent, founded upon fact. It is well known that down to a late period, the Austrian Government were firm in their purpose of maintaining the authority of the King of Denmark over the Duchies in conformity with the Treaty of London. They certainly were resolved not to allow the Duchies to be again subjected to Danish tyranny and misrule, but they contemplated the prevention of this by severing all connexion between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Duchies, and uniting the latter as one State under the King of Denmark as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; just as Norway is linked with the Swedish Monarchy, but governed by its own laws, framed by its own States, and defended by its own army. The Austrian Government held with Prussia that the infatuation of Denmark in provoking a war with the Great German Powers under the influence of Earl Russell's hectoring despatches, and Lord Palmerston's bullying speeches, and under the wild notion that England would be found fighting by their side in the hour of struggle, had annulled all the obligations they had contracted by signing the Treaty; but Austria was anxious to save King Christian from the fatal consequences of placing 'vain' hopes in the false promises of Lord Palmerston and Russell, and up to a certain memorable day refused peremptorily to countenance the pretensions of the Augustenburghs. That day was the one on which the British Minister read, with such evident delight to the House of Commons, the telegram from Helligoland announcing the defeat of the German Squadron in a naval encounter by the Danes, and on which the House of Commons with indecent partisanship cheered the false news with enthusiasm. The story goes that when these grossly unbecoming proceedings were made known at Vienna, Count Rechberg had immediately an interview with the Emperor, the result of which was a telegraphic communication to Berlin informing M. Von Bismarck that the Austrian Plenipotentiaries in the Conference would support the proposition of Prussia that

the Duchy of Holstein and the German portion of Schleswig shall no more be subject to the rule of Prince Christian of Glücksburg—now King of Denmark. Unhappy Denmark, may she say—Lord Balfour says from my friends in Vienna, that it is a fact that had not been decided—the King of Denmark would not have lost one inch of the territory to which he succeeded last November, if it had not been for the Government and Press of this country, their insolent reporting, and their insulting menaces, which drove all Germany into a war fever, and their false promises, which lured the confiding Danes to their ruin. Since the disgraceful time of Charles, England has not been brought to so low a level in Europe as at this moment, and yet the Ministers, who have thus degraded her before the world, appear to enjoy the full confidence of the English people. Much of this is, doubtless, due to the utter want of principle or coherence in the Opposition. Did not Lord Derby do honor to Garibaldi as well as Lord Palmerston, and are not Lords Malinsbury and Ellenborough as ardent partisans of Piedmontese robbery and oppression in Italy, and as vehement supporters of Denmark against Germany as Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone? What of rigid adherence to principles has destroyed the landmarks of party, and the Minister and the Opposition seem to have no better battle-ground than some wretched squabble about Church rates.

COPENHAGEN, June 1.—Dagbladet of to-day expresses itself violently against England's proposal at the Conference, for the division of Schleswig, and demands that the Government would meet with a decided resistance.

Frankfurt, June 2.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, at the proposition of the United Committee, the Federal Governments were summoned to prohibit the export by sea of gunpowder and arms from North Germany.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, June 2.—According to reliable information, Duke Frederick of Augustenburgh will proceed hence to Vienna.

PORTUGAL. Lisbon, May 30.—His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived here on board the Ragoon on the 29th instant, and landed to-day at the Royal Arsenal. The King came from Cintra, and went off in the Royal barge to convey his Royal Highness ashore. The Procession of Corpus Christi was celebrated with the usual ceremonies, the King and Dum Fernando walking under the Pallium.

NEW ZEALAND. The failure of the English in reclaiming savage or barbarous populations, has been often contrasted with the success of the Romans in ancient times and of the Spaniards in more recent. The comparison with the latter is not wholly just, because it must be remembered that they recklessly depopulated the West Indies, very soon after their occupation, though it is true they were enabled to save the already partially civilized Indians of Mexico and Peru. The success of Catholic Missionaries in Canada proves that the Red race need not have been sacrificed as they have been, and that there was a power capable of stopping that mysterious decline, had it had every where an opportunity of using its strength. The subject is one into which a great variety of considerations enter, not merely as to the nature of English institutions, but also the peculiar and varying laws of savage life. For example, the Romans generally had to deal with nations much less widely distinct from themselves than the tribes of North America or Polynesia are from the English. The Celtic or Cimbric people of Britain, the Teutonic clans on the Rhine, the Slavonic wanderers about the Danube, were, after all, only so many different waves of the same sources of migration from which the Greeks and Romans themselves came. But the darker races of the South have evidently been carried thither by earlier streams, and are at present more widely severed from us than any that have dwelt together in Europe within historical recollection.

Be that as it may, our failure in America has been such as to distress the historian who loves his country, and to have encouraged the hope, that since in New Zealand we were engaged in a fresh field and with tribes who seemed to take more kindly than others had done to our civilisation, we should succeed better than heretofore, and be enabled to point at least to one region of the globe where the tree of British liberty, whilst sheltering all else under its fair branches, would not be a up-stee for the primitive dwellers on the soil where it had been planted.

These hopes, however, have certainly, so far, been very imperfectly realised. Very considerable acquisitions have indeed been made by the natives of New Zealand, or Maoris, as we have now learned to call them. They have learnt many of the arts of peace, but, what is more remarkable, they have gained in a greater degree that activity of mind which is displayed in the discussion of political ideas. They have eagerly adopted and made more intense, the religious disputes which divide the Protestant newcomers. But, notwithstanding all this, they dwindle as surely, if more slowly, than the Hawaiians, and warfare between them and the Europeans bids fair to become chronic. We are reminded of the mournful words which the barbarians of the Pagan world used of their haughty Hellenic neighbors: 'With those of another race, with barbarians, all the Greeks are and will be, at eternal war; for they are enemies by nature, which is perpetual, not by cases changeable with time.'—(Livy, xxii. 29.)—Tablet.

CANNIBALISM IN HAWAII.—Port au Prince, Feb. 21.—I have to furnish you something startling, if not new, in the calendar of crime. On the 19th instant there occurred here a public execution. Eight persons, negroes and negroesses, were shot to death in the public square. It is not this that will startle you, but the crime for which they suffered death. They had been convicted of the crime of stealing, killing, cooking and eating children. This fearful feast was held some fifteen miles from this place, in the interior. Your mind will possibly revert to the history of the siege of Jerusalem, when starving women ate their infants. But in this case, the pangs of hunger had nothing to do with the horrible deed. It was part of a religious rite, a ceremony ordained by fetichism that prevails among the negroes of this island. This particular custom, it is said, was inaugurated in the time of the Emperor Souloogue. An order of Obeah worship was then established that among its loathsome mysteries called for human sacrifices to avert calamity and propitiate its idols. Of course, these devilish rites are celebrated in secret, and most of the horrors that are perpetrated never come to light. In this case eight of the cannibals were detected and brought to justice. They had not only sacrificed children at their hideous altars, but had gorged themselves with the flesh and blood of the victims. One of the negroes being questioned in prison, said with a leer that 'the children were good, tender, fingers best part.' They went to the place of execution shouting, laughing and dancing, and defying the soldiers to shoot them; for they insisted that the Obeah priest would protect them against the balls. They fell, however, at the second round, and, according to custom, the soldiers walked up to the bodies and fired a third round with the muzzles almost touching the quivering flesh. Twelve negroes have since been arrested for the same crime, and will probably undergo the same punishment, although the population, incited by the Obeah priests, threatened to prevent the execution by violence.—Cor. of Quebec Mercury.

The best way to condemn bad traits is by practising good ones. Fools open their ears to flattery, and shut their eyes to truth.

LACONIC DISCOVERIES.—We have more than one occasion to mention the remains of those villages built upon lakes, where primitive man seems to have sought refuge from the attacks of wild beasts; we have also stated that in Switzerland, the country where these lacustral settlements, as they are now called, are most frequently met with, Mr. Troyon was engaged in a series of archaeological researches, concerning them. The excavation effected under his guidance, at a place called Concie, have brought to light a quantity of highly interesting articles, from which it appears that the lacustral village of Concie was one of the most important manufactories of all kinds of flint implements used during the age of stone; and that the peculiar business of the inhabitants consisted in fashioning stone articles into handles for flint knives, chisels, and other sharp instruments. Several pieces have been found which had fallen into the water in an unfinished and others have come to light perfectly finished, and others again worn out by constant use. Bone was also turned into sharp instruments, such as chisels, daggers, &c. Among the instruments found, there are some made of serpentine, a stone which does not exist in Switzerland; whence it must be inferred that at that primitive period there existed some notions of bunter. Some of the knives are very curious being made of the tuks of the wild bear, one of these tuks is nearly nine inches long. Bears' teeth being found pierced with a hole, and used probably to be worn in the shape of necklaces, or as amulets. Curious pottery has been discovered, not indeed entire, but still enough to be able to ascertain the shape of the various vessels employed for cooking or keeping provisions. But the most interesting articles are those of wood, one account of their perishable nature, because they show what men of those days were able to do with flint instruments alone. The village itself stood upon many thousand piles, each of which had to be cut and pointed with a flint hatchet; wooden bowls, very nicely hollowed out, and then the handles above mentioned, are among the best specimens of antediluvian craft as yet discovered.—Galignani.

MONSOONS.—The winds of the Indian Ocean experience greater perturbations than those of the other two oceans of the tropics. If we have elsewhere called the Pacific the most oceanic of the oceans, the Atlantic the most maritime, we will call the Indian Ocean the most mediterranean. It is in reality only a half ocean, a great gulf surrounded on the sides by huge continental masses; the mighty Asia, with its peninsulas and its tableland, on the north; Africa on the west; Australia on the east. Asia prevents the oceanic trade winds of the north-east from arriving there, and the influence of the lands and of the vast plateau remains great by preponderating. Thus the movements of the atmosphere depend upon the unequal heating of the neighboring continents during the extreme seasons of summer and winter, which are opposite in the continents situated in the north and in the south. The eastern trade wind in this way changes into a sort of double semi-annual breeze, blowing regularly six months in one direction and six months in another; this is called monsoon, from the Arabic word moussou, signifying season. It will be easy to understand this effect, if you call to mind what we have said of the land and sea breezes that spring upon the islands and along the sea shores. While Africa, south of the equator, receives the vertical rays of the southern summer sun, in December, January and February, Southern Asia, on the north of the equator, and the neighboring seas, are feeling the low temperature of winter. The air rushes in from the colder regions of the Indies and of upper Asia, towards the warmer regions of southern Africa and the trade-wind is transformed into a north easterly, which blows as long as this difference of temperature lasts. . . . It is for India the winter or north east monsoon. The reverse takes place when India and Asia are heated by the burning sun of the northern summer, and when Africa is cooled by the southern winter. The air flows towards the places of which the temperature is more elevated; it is for India the summer or south-west monsoon. Hence in place of a constant current setting from east to west, the relative position of the lands, combined with the action of the earth's rotation, gives occasion to two periodical winds; the monsoon of the south-west, blowing from April to October during the northern summer and the north-east monsoon blowing from October to April during the southern summer. In the southern part of the Indian Ocean, which is not under the influence of the lands, the south east trade wind blows quite regularly through the whole year. The transition from one monsoon to another, depending upon the course of the sun, does not occur at the same period in places situated under different latitudes; but the approach of this critical season is always announced by variable winds, succeeded by intervals of calm, and by furious tempests and whirlwinds, proving a general disturbance of the atmosphere.—Guyot.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude, which in morals is the more heroic virtue. Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament, adversity is the blessing of the New, which carrieth the greater benediction, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. A virtuous and well-disposed person is like to good metal: the more he is fired, the more he is fined; the more he is opposed, the more he is approved. Wrongs may well try him, but cannot imprint on him any false stamp.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Wislowsky's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany the bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Bay Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London.

FOUR BRIDGES.—Col. Bridger, the proprietor of 'Fort Bridger,' so famous in connection with the history of the Mormon disturbances, settled in the vicinity of Salt Lake in 1835, and has since greatly distinguished himself as hunter, trapper, trader, and guide. In an interview with Gov. Cumming, on the advance of the army to Utah, he stated to him, that some years since, while pursuing the buffalo, he had discovered an immense rock of pure crystal, through which the sun's rays were reflected with all the gorgeousness of the most magnificent rainbow, but that he had lost the place, and had never been able to re-discover it. HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, which can be discovered in the store of any druggist or dealer in medicine, will positively cure Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, &c., and will almost restore to the old all the vigor of their youthful days.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 203 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of the bark of its ingredients are all balsamic; Oenothera oils and consumption disappear rapidly under its balsamic influence.

HOME EVIDENCE. Mr. R. Ruel, Chemist and Druggist, Crown street, Quebec.

St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, and Picault & Sons.

How many Astorisms.—That so many people annually die with consumption. Do you know that a slight cold is often the foundation of this insidious disease, and that a single bottle of Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir will cure a dozen slight colds.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT!—A man was hurt. His injuries were great and his suffering intense, but a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment which happened to be at hand saved his life.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. May 20.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

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

HORSFORD'S AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Carthy's, M'Leod's, M'Learen's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Bennellack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.

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

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

and begs to inform his Customers and the public generally that as he has had upwards of Twenty years' experience in the Business, he is prepared to supply those who may favor him with their orders with the best Goods that can be obtained in the markets, and at the lowest prices.

Returning his sincere thanks for the long patronage with which he has been favored, the Subscriber hopes that for the future by strict attention to business to merit a continuance.

NEIL SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

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

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

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

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, 8100 STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOURoux, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M. for St. Denis, leaving St. Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P.M. and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock Noon.

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

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Captain P. E. MALLOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne, as follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock, P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de L'Isle and Lachabuaie; returning will leave Terrebonne for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office— No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LANERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, } Montreal, May 2nd, 1864. }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch. 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

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

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. A CERTIFICATE WORTH A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony. READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

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

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

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe. J. B. WOODWARD, M.D. (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.) Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

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

Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for COLIC, and for affections of the head. I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN.

Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith Montreal, Feb. 6th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great relief from it. SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction. Use it for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, Incipient Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs. Thirty-one Years Ago This Elixir made its appearance; and even then, in its primitive and imperfect state, produced such extraordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is a FAMILY MEDICINE. For as more than half the diseases to which flesh is heir, originate from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primal cause.

ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging Doctors' fees.

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

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve:— Montreal, C. E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen,—Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH. St. Hyacinthe, C. E., Aug. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure. You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, F. GUITTE. Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

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

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESOTT, C. W. I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints. Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits. ALFRED HOOKER. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1858.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 16th inst, TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Accommodation Train for Island Pond, } 8.40 A.M. and Intermediate Stations. } Mail Train for Portland, stopping over } 3.45 P.M. night at Island Pond, } Mail Train for Quebec, with Sleeping } 10.15 P.M. Car attached, }

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at } 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & intermediate Stations, at } 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, and intermediate Stations, at } 4.30 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car attached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at } 8.30 P.M.

G. J. BRYDGES Managing Director. May 12, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM - or - WILD CHERRY HALF A CENTURY, Has been used for nearly With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the medicinal gum of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

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ALFRED HOOKER. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1858.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS. New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young. With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D. late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalties, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c.

The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE FOR CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mo., cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 600 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.25. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS. A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life. Elegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages; Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt, \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; class, \$2; English morocco, \$2; morocco extra, 2.50; morocco extra, class, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, 3.00; morocco extra, paneled, 5.00.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 65 cts; embossed, gilt, class, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, class, 88 cts. * The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published.

THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rootman, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Music by Signor Speranza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 19mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD: or, How Girls Live. Tale by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35. (SECOND EDITION.) A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By J. M. P. Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' 'Devout Method of Hearing Mass,' 'Memories,' accompanied with some remarks; 'The Stations,' or Holy Way of the Cross, &c. &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt, \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1852. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25. NOW READY, Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work.

THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25 cloth, gilt, 1.75. A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 16mo, cloth, \$1.50. The Cottage and Parlor Library. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00. 2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00. 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.—By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt, 1.00. The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00. Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; with a Portrait. 16mo, cloth, 1.00; gilt edges, 1.30.

Catholic Youth's Library. 1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 3. The Vendettes, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts. 4. Father Sheehy. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts. 5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo; cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c. 6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c; paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS. M. MARSHALL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest.

TERMS—The work will be published in two volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW. Biography. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.25; half morocco, \$1.50; morocco, \$2.00. By Mrs. J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Jan. 29, 1864.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
REED'S DOMESTIC DYES,
IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH,
With full directions for use on each packet.

—ALSO—
A large Supply of FEEDING BOTTLES, INDIA
RUBBER TREATS, & VIOLET POWDER boxes.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded,
under the immediate superintendance of the
Proprietor, with the purest Drugs and Chemicals,
and at moderate charges.

HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist
94 St. Lawrence Main Street,
(ESTABLISHED 1859.)
12m
Montreal, May 12.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG CATHOLIC desires a Situation as
ORGANIST in or near the City. Address, *Haydn,*
at this Office.
March 31, 1864.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of
the late **PATRICK COX**, in his lifetime of Her Ma-
jesty's Customs here, will file the same immediately
in the office of O. J. DEVLIN, Notary; and all per-
sons indebted to the said Estate, will make imme-
diate payment to Mrs COX.

JOHN GILLIES,
CHRISTOPHER EGAN, } Executors.
Montreal, 18th May, 1864.

L. DEVANY,
AUCTIONEER,
(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years
that large and commodious three-story cut-stone
building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three
floors and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159, Notre Dame
Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and
accessible part of the city, purposes to carry on the
GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-
NESS.

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

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

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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
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AND
THURSDAYS

FOR
BUY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
&c., &c., &c.

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will
be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale.
Returns will be made immediately after each sale
and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling
will be one-half what has been usually charged by
other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commis-
sion on all goods sold either by auction or private
sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any
part of the city where required. Cash advanced on
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,
Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY,
Auctioneer.
March 27, 1863.

The Leading Perfume of the Age
FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER.

THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from
BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing
fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—
while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing,
imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed
Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the
water of the Bath. For
FAINTING TURNS,
NERVOUSNESS,
HEADACHE,
DEBILITY,
AND
HYSTERIA,
it is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of
nature it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy
over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies,
Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and
we confidently recommend it as an article which, for
soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and per-
manency, has no equal. It will also remove from
the skin

ROUGHNESS,
BLOTCHES,
SUN BURN,
FRECKLES,
AND
PIMPLES

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

COUNTERFEITS.

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

Devis & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House),
Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold
at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devis & Bolton, Lamplough &
Campbell, J. A. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J.
Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picanot & Son, and H. R. Gray.
And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-
class Perfumers throughout the world.
Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
Are Cured by
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures,
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,
Have more Testimony,
Have more respectable people to Vouch for
them,
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,
And will Pay \$1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published
by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
Will Cure every Case of

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

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

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-
burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight
in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink-
ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the
Stomach, Swing of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult
Breathing

Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-
sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-
sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever
and Dull Pain in the Head, Debility
of Perspiration, Yellowness of the
Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side,
Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.,
Sudden Flushes of the
Head, Burning in
the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression
of Spirits.

REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT
ALCOHOLIC,

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

READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist
Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North
Baptist Church, Philadelphia:—

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

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th
Baptist Church:—
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently
requested to connect my name with commendations
of different kinds of medicines but regarding the
practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in
all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various
stances, and particularly in my family, of the use-
fulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart
from my usual course, to express my full
conviction that, for general debility of the system,
and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and
valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail;
but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to
those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist
Church, Germantown, Penn.
Dr. U. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience
enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters
prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In
cases of severe cold and general debility I have been
greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt
not they will produce similar effects on others.—
Yours truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E.
Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your Ger-
man Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared
to say that it has been of great service. I believe
that in most cases of general debility of the system
it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I
have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the
Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist
Churches.
New Rochelle, N.Y.
Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure
thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the
excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since
being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them
with very beneficial results. I have often recom-
mended them to persons enfeebled by that torment-
ing disease, and have heard from them the most flat-
tering testimonials as to their great value. In cases
of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that
cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.
PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.
Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature
'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each
Bottle.

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

JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town
in the United States.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Cana-
da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.
Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

M. BERGIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND
MASTER TAILOR
TO THE
Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
17 No. 70, M'GILL STREET.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,
corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner
of Sanguint and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF,
in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The un-
derigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of
designated offer for Sale a very large assortment of
PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and
OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd
quality and OULLS. Also, 14-in PLANK—1st,
and 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—
various qualities. SOANTLING (all sizes) clear
and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which
will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000
Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD,
35 St. Denis Street.
March 24, 1864.

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

IN accordance with previous notice, I have this day
opened an Office at No. 34 Great St. James Street,
and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the
delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City
or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the
lowest rates.

Persons removing will do well to give me a call
having a number of New Spring and Covered Wag-
gons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to un-
dertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile
goods on the most moderate terms, having secured
the services of most careful men.
Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and
Railroads.

CHS. LARIN.
3m
May 6, 1864.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT,
No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at
moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
32 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE,
Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St.
James Street.

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

ADVOCATE,
Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE,
No. 6, Little St. James Street.
Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

ADVOCATES, &c.,
Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street,
(Opposite the Court House),
MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE. **N. DRISCOLL.**

J. J. CURRAN,

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

MATT. JANNARD'S
NEW CANADIAN
COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,
MONTREAL.

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

TO LET,
DEPOT FOR THE SALE
OF THE CELEBRATED

VARENNES WATERS.

THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great
number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are
recommended by the most skillful Medical practition-
ers. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant,
salubrious, and refreshing.

A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot for
the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities
of the Province, will be granted on liberal condi-
tions, and for any time that may be desired, to com-
mence on the First of May next.

Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors,
the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at
Varences.
March 31, 1864.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and
have constantly for sale at their old
established Foundry, their superior
Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-
tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-
tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-
proved and substantial manner with
their new Patented Yoke and other

improved Mountings, and warranted in every par-
ticular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-
sions; Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular.
Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,
TIN SMITHS,
ZINC GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
DOLLARD STREET,
(One Door from Notre-Dame Street, Opposite the
Recollet Church)
MONTREAL,

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:
Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Fur-
Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware [naces
Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe,
Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable)
SUGAR-COATED
PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

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

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

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CONSTIPATION,
HEADACHE,
DROPSY,
PILES.

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

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



FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office
and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-
real.

Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and
the Provinces.
C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m

A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as
GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and
Singing. Would have no objection to take charge
of a country School.
Address—Mrs. W., True Witness Office.
Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED;

OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of
the Parish of Brimley, County Roscommon, Ireland,
who emigrated to this country in the year 1845 or
'46. They sailed from Liverpool in the ship *Virgin*,
bound to Quebec. Any information respecting them
will be thankfully received by their brother, Patrick
Kelly, New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio U.S.—
Canada papers please copy.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT,
CARPENTER & JOINER,
54 St. Antoine Street.

Jobbing punctually attended to.
Oct. 9.

NOTICE.

J. FOURNIER & CO.,
242 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL,

BEG to inform their customers and the public in gen-
eral that, notwithstanding the damage sustained by
them in their Stock, on the 15th instant, they are
prepared to meet the demands which may be made
to them for Wines of every description—Brandy,
Ornamental Glass, &c.

The whole of the Stock damaged by fire, smoke
or water will be disposed of in a SALE by public
AUCTION during the course of next week, and will
not form any part of the new Stock which Messrs.
Fournier & Co. possess, and which at present are de-
posited in the cellars of Messrs. Frear & Boyd, No.
16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Messrs. Fournier & Co. also beg to inform the
public that a choice collection of Wines, Brandy,
Ornamental Glass, Zinc Ware, &c., is expected by
them from Europe.

The Sale of the damaged goods will be advertised
beforehand, so as to afford parties living in the coun-
try full time to repair to it.

The Stock about to be disposed of will consist of
Gin, Whiskey, Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey,
Sherry, Cognac Brandy, French and Spanish Wines,
together with Port and Burgundy Port, which are
very little damaged by the late fire.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Parties desirous of tasting the Wines may do so
any day before the Sale, from 8 o'clock in the morn-
ing to 6 in the evening. Purchases may also be
made in Bond, if required.

J. FOURNIER & CO.
Orders, however extensive, promptly executed.
March 24. 12m

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF
LIME.

MR. COE has received the following letter from the
Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mont-
real:—

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

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

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-
tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.

For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clark &
Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

Is particularly recommended for use during
SPRING AND SUMMER,

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

A DIET DRINK,

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

OF THE
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
OF

*Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,
Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,*

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

**SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD
HEAD, SCURVY,**

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous
and General Debility of the system, Loss of Ap-
petite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections
of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious
Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb
Ague and Jaundice.

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-
erful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHIL-
IS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-
eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the
blood.

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

Full directions how to take this most valuable me-
dicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard
against counterfe