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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

ROSE LEBLANC;

THE TRIUMPH OF SINCERITY.

CHAPTER X .- (Continued.)

' Ah, my dear Alice!' said her grandpapa, one evening as he walked up and down the terrace leaning on her arm, 'a great many centuries bave passed since our ancestors first inhabited this country. It may be weakness to attach much importance to a name that was once illustrious, and to glorious recollections. They are things that are little thought of in these days .-Our ancient walls are despised, and the noble deeds of the past little thought of. But I did not see that we got on any the better for it. I confess to you, my dear child, that my old heart would rejoice with all the strength and all the life that is left in it, if the dream that I have been cherishing now for a year and more were ever to be realised.'

Alice answered, with some emotion-I am like you, grandpapa; I like the past better than the future. Tell me about your youth ... about your brother,' added she, with some hesitation. 'When you relate to me your past life, I seem almost to live through it in thought,'

Well, then, my child, in those fearful days when France was struggling in all the agonies of revolution, my brother and I, as I have often told you, were separated; he followed the bloody phantom called Liberty, while I remained faithful to my father and my standard, and emigrated with him and the rest of our party. Andre soon became a hot republican, and renounced his family and his rank. I never saw him from the day when he left us to take his seat in the assemblee Nationale.'

. 'Never?' saic Alice sadly

'Never!' repeated the old baron who had seated himself on a bench, and was feaning his trembling hands on his gold-headed stick. A thousand sad reminiscences were crowding into the old man's thoughts. He recalled the days when he and his brother played together under the old chestaut-trees which shaded that same terrace. He seemed to see once more that brother whom he had once so tondly loved, with his fair bair falling over his shoulders, and his blue eyes sparkling with pleasure, as he sat on the stone dolphin in the middle of the fountain in the flower garden, and called him with joyous shouts of laughter to come and share his sport. His heart was filled with sorrow when he thought of the wrongs, and misfortunes, and disastrous erents that had first cooled their affection, and finalty destroyed it entirely. As Coleridge says in those beautiful lines-

They parted, ne'er to meet sgain ; But never either found another To free the hollow heart from paining. They stood aloof, the scare remaining, Like cliffs which had been rent asunder.'

Andre de Vidal had embraced the cause of the Revolution fanatically. He had leagued bimself with the chiefs of the so-called Friends of the People, drawn on by party spirit, and also enticed by the beauty of a young girl, the daughter of one of the most frantic of the Republicans. He had ended by marrying her; thus linking himself, by the closest ties, to one who had voted for the death of the king, and the exile of all the priests who remained true to their religion. When his father, Baron Charles de Vidal, heard this fatal news, he cursed the son who had disgraced his family, and stained his name with dishonor. He never saw him again; thing.... Well then, if this Andre de Vidal nor would be allow Andre's name to be mentioned in his presence. And when, two years later, the news reached him that his son had died on the scaffold, by order of the infamous Lacombe, the Robespierre of Bordeaux, he gave no sign of grief, nor shed a tear; but from that day he was never seen to smile. He made no inquiries about Andre's widow, and a son whom he left; and never spoke of them either to his wife, or to his eldest son, who had followed him into exile, and raising her eyes to heaven, 'I prayed for this on who, like his father, tried for a long time to stifle in his heart all remembrance of his brother. Thus, it was not till many years later that a longing came over him to find among Andie's grandchildren, for his own son had died young, an heir to the name that was so dear to him, and which seemed in danger of becoming extinct.-After the death of his wife, of his only daughter, and of his son-in-law, the young Comte de Morlaix, he seemed to have lost all interest in every thing out the child that his daughter bad placed in his arms when on her deathbed. He was already an old man, though sorrow more than years had aged him, when he began a new life as it were, in seeking to make his little Alice happy. He had unexpectedly recovered possesston of the inheritance of his ancestors. An old them to him during his stay in England. This thoughts of leaving the home where your bappy say and do when presented by the Baron to his right, and the night instant Alice de Morlaix ap- ple might be happy in this world, and how easily

man, although much attached to the Baron's family, and very conscientious, was strongly imbued with the new and fallacious ideas respecting the Rights of Man. He had loved Andre de Vidal devotedly, almost passionately; and it was generally supposed to have been from conversations with him, and from books which be had lent him, that poor Andre had imbibed his revolutionary tendencies. Either from remorse, or from real attachment to a family which had loaded his own with favors, he made a will some months before his death, by which he left to the Baron de Vidal the whole of the property that had formerly belonged to his ancestors. It was just after he had lost, one after the other, nearly al those he loved, that he received the news that his inheritance was restored to him in so unlooked-for a manner. Then the home of his childhood and youth rose before his imagination with an indescribable charm. The idea of transplanting the poor little flower that had budded in a foreign soil to the shadow of those same walls that had sheltered his own childhood, comforted him in the midst of his bitter grief.

ATHOLIC

'Alice,' he cried, pursuing his reverse aloud, and pressing his grandchild's hand to his breast, with the tenderest affection, 'Alice, I have watched you grow up, my darling, and become daily more beautiful, amid the recollections of past ages, like that pretty blue-bell on our old archway. You have taken root in our valleys and mountains.' And the old man pressed her to his beart, whilst she glanced lovingly at the purple moors, and the fields, and hills, and meadows, now gilded by the last rays of the setting sun.-Well, my child, continued he, 'whether time changes our ideas, or that sooner or later natural affection will have its way, for the last year I have had the strongest wish to find amongst my brother's children an heir to the name that is so dear to my heart. I would have them near me, so as to occupy myself in some way or other about their future destiny, and to obtain for them a position in society suitable to their rank, should they be worthy of it. The eldest, they tell me, is married, and lives at Pau. The youngest .... '

' Andre ?' said Alice, in a low voice.

'Yes, it was that young man whom we saw for an instant. I remember your remarking that he seemed superior to his present position. The Cure of S. Jacques and the Comte des S. Remy were loud in his praises, and Sœur Therese, who is his mother's oldest friend....

'Spoke of him in the highest terms,' put in Alice quickly.

'I hear he has lately joined the 3rd Regiment of the Line, as a simple private, of course; but in our country, thank God, it is no disgrace to wear a uniform, and the sons of some of the noblest families of France bave served as conscripts. However that may be, here are two letters which I shall send by to night's past .-One is to Andre de Vidal, my brother's grandson. In it I have informed him of our relationship, and have told him to ask for leave, and to come here and stay with us a few days. The other is to his Colonel, who is the son of an old comrade of mine, to beg him to grant his leave, and to send him here, if it be only for a day or two: for I long to make acquaintance with my pephew. And, should be prove worthy of his birth; should his sentiments be lofty enough to match the name he bears ;- in short, if his character, his disposition .... My darling, you must forgive me, for I did not mean to say anything about it, but my secret weighs upon me like a load, and get rid of it I must. Besides. I have got so into the habit of telling you everyshould turn out worthy of our esteem and affection; -- if his appearance and manners....?

'Should answer your expectations and your recollections, grandpapa,' broke in Alice, 'oh. what happiness it will be for you, and for me, and for everybody. You will have a successor to your name, almost a son, who will lighten all your troubles, and take part in all that interests you. Oh,' she continued, clasping her hands and my knees on the mountain of Betharam. My God, I thank Thee for having heard me.'

The baron was somewhat surprised at her enthusiasm, and said, smiling and taking her band in his, 'Suppose you should be willing to share everything with him some day.'

'Oh, there must be no sharing or dividing, grandpapa,' she answered quickly. 'You have often told me that your predecessors never alienated their lands.'

What am I to say? I must speak plainly if you will not understand. Suppose that some day you were to marry Andre.

for that,' cried Alice, blushing, ' and certainly it is not what I prayed for.'

bailiff had bought the castle of La Roche Vidal sent to disinherit you; you, my own beloved this memory for scenes of a like kind which he race where they were sitting. These she is ber, and surrounded by all that is beautiful in and the property belonging to it at the time of child, my darling, my treasure? And, besides, had read of in plays and novels, and as he walk- with her troop of brais, I'll wager, said the Ba- nature, her character struck; the imagination with the revolutionary confiscations, and bequeathed I am sure that you could never endure the ed along be arranged beforehand what he should ron, they follow her like her shadow. He was still greater force. Ah! how many more peo-

come extinct a thousand times.'

'That is all very fine, but it is not to the point,' said the baron, trying to frown; 'you know as well as I do that I will never consent to your being deprived of a single rood of this estate, or of a single stone of these ruins; but I confess that if you should approve of my brother's grandson; if he should prove worthy of worthy of the destiny that I hope will be his; and, oh, my darling, if I might one day see my great grandchildren playing on this laws . . . . '

'Castlas in the air, good grandpapa!' cried Alice, pointing to the clouds which were sailing above them.

'Then you refuse to listen to my projects,' said the Baron with a sigh.

'Man proposes,' said Alice softly.

'And woman opposes,' rejoined the Baron, striking the earth with his stick.

'No, dear grandpapa,' she answered, throwing his arms round her neck, but God oridaios.

'May His holy will be done!' added the old man fervently; and putting his arm through Alice's he rose, and they went together towards

CHAPTER XI.

The Baron de Vidal's letters very soon produced their effect. Andre lost no time in applying for leave, which he obtained without difficulty, started from Bordeaux on a lovely morning autumn with all the delight of a schoolboy going home for his holidays; and, after a few hours' journey, the diligence set him down at the entrance of a village within a short distance of the castle of La Roche Vidal. Here a path was shown him which led straight through the forest to the gates of the park.

Andre had been more surprised than pleased when he received an invitation so unexpected and so flattering to his pride. Hitherto he had lived entirely out of reach of those prejudices of birth and caste which hold persons of a certain class in such complete subjection; and what is very uncommon in these days, he never cared for a high position in society, nor even for the more material employments which riches afford. The natural indolence of his character, which fault was quite compatible with a certain amount of energy which was latent in his soul, a mind somewhat morbidly inclined to melancholy, and a disposition at once ardent and timid, combined to protect him from the petty cares of a vulgar ambition, while they often exposed him to annoyances of another kind. His dreams of bappiness, whether at home in his mother's cottage or in the barracks at Bordeaux, had never gone beyond the idea of a peaceful life with Rose in some rural retreat, where he might pursue his which he did not wish to hear more than the distant rumor. These desires, which were constantly before his mind, made the life of towns and barracks seem hateful to him. A passionate love for the beauties of nature, a spark of the sacred fire which is called genius only when it reveals itself externally, but which does not the less burn in souls gitted with poetic feeling because it does not find a vent in words or action, made him detest the simply practical side of life. He despised its pursuits and useful occupations because re had not yet learnt to discern what is really good and great about them.

On emerging from the forest the young soldier beheld spread out before him a vast plain, bounded on one side by the white line of the sea, and by magnificent woods which began already to Oh, I do not see that there is any necessity feudal castle, inhabited by the relations of whose personal characters, and habits, he had formed so little idea. He felt a little uneasy at the

who so the in the gradual between the

ther in the midst of our people, and surrounded threshold of the castle he was fortunate enough castle, accompanied by a whole army of chilby objects that constantly recall the past. No; to forget all his set speeches and studied ges- dren of all sizes, who capered round her with I would sooner let the name of my ancestors be- tures. The sight of the massive porch, of the shouts and gambols. This playful and noisy towers festooned with try, and of the walls in party, these little creatures who pressed round 'I will never leave you, never quit these an- which time had made more breaches than the her with their bright colors, their hair streaming cient walls and this beloved valley; but, as far fury of contending parties, made a strong inas I am concerned, I do not care whether I live pression on him. The scene appeared a familiar trasted strongly with Alice's tall and slender in a castle or a hovel; whether I am surrounded one, though he had never set foot on the spot figure, her slow and graceful step and delicate by gardens or in the middle of a moor; a cot- before. The twittering of the birds as they coloring. They seemed like a swarm of buttertage on the borders of the forest, with plenty of flew bother and thither over his head, the sound flies fluttering about a stately hily. The elder sua and air, and in sight of the turrets of our of the wind as it sighed through the long arcades ones ran on before, the little ones clang to her dear old house, is all the happiness I wish for on | in the court yard, the scent of the wall flowers | dress, and all offered her flowers which they had this side of heaven; the poor are everywhere; as the breeze shook them on the walls, combined our church, God's dwelling place, is always open; to plunge him into a fit of abstraction, from what more can we want to make us happy ?- | which he did not rouse himself till the castle You know that I always had a great admiration | clock struck five, when for the first time he going to bed, and so is the sun; you too must be for the lady S. Francis speaks so much about, thought of presenting himself at the door. The off to your nests, my little birds;' and as she his Madama Poverta,' and so saying she smiled old servant, who had been told the name and the spoke she unfastened a door in the garden wall and laid her pretty, fair head on her grandpapa's relationship of the young soldier who was expected, bowed low, and showed him into a room on the ground floor, whose only furniture consisted of some family portraits, and a few arm chairs, surmounted by coats of arms, for the most part broken. Andre went to the window which looked out upon a garden filled with flowers. The been praising her to Andre; her name was alsomewhat desolate grandeur of the room, the silence, the complete contrast, in short, with the of what was next his heart, and could never keep scenes he had left only that morning, impressed him deeply. He had bad much to bear since entering the army, where his tastes, his feelings, and ideas were perpetually chafed and irritated. The refinement of his nature showed itself now, and he felt that he was born to live the life of those among whom he had now come. His reflections were soon interrupted by the Baron, whose voice was heard on the terrace, and immeciately after the door opened.

'Where is he? Come here, that I may em-

brace you, my dear boy.' This was the uncle's reception; a few marticulate words, which were stifled by this paternal embrace, were the only reply of the nephew. 'Come out of doors,' said the Baron, leading Andre towards the garden; 'we shall talk more comfortably under the shade of these great trees, than with all those grand gentlemen in wigs, and powered fine ladies staring at us,' added he, pointing to the portraits of his ancestors. As he leant on his nephew's arm, he thought, 'What a nice looking youth, and how like my poor brother !' while Andre, who was delighted at the loving reception his uncle had given him, was saying to himself, 'What a fine-looking man, what a benevolent countenance!' The old royalist noble, and former emigrant, and the youth of twenty-two, who, till he joined his regiment at Bordeaux, had never left his mother's cottage on the Pyrenees, soon got into conversation. Andre's answers to the Baron's numerous questions showed bim to be intelligent and full of good feeling. The good bumor and cheerfulness which reigned in his uncle's words and manner soon but him quite at his ease, and it was perhaps the first time that he han ever felt thoroughly so. It sometimes happens, by one of those mexplicable chances which produce the most striking contrasts between persons who have been brought up under the same conditions and influences, that one member of a family finds himself almost a stranger to his own as well as if we had always lived together. relations as well as to his companions and neighbors. It had been thus with Andre. His good qualities and his faults contributed equally to keep bum in a constant reserve with those among ed clothed with a thousand bright tints, whose whom he lived. He possessed a great deal of tact, which, with an inpate good breeding, and a natural and genuine love of the beautiful in whatever form it might present itself, gave a certain during the evening, the Baron never ceased shade of seriousness and refinement to his character, and supplied in great measure the defects studies in perfect quiet, and of some attempts in his education, which after all did not amount modesty of his replies, and a certain amount of and perhaps successes in literary achievements, of to much more than a certain ignorance of the conventionalities of society; and as to education, he was at least as well informed as most young men in the upper classes. Every now and then, take much part in the conversation, showed by while talking to his uncle, he would let fall some observation which showed how thoroughly he enjoyed the sight of the views that met his eye on This sympathy of hers did not escape the notice every side; the picturesque outlines of the old either of Andre or of her grandfather, and the old castle, the thatched roofs of the village, half concealed by luxurious clusters of try and jessa- Andre's week of leave went by very rapidly mine, the river wind ng along the valley through likewise. A week is soon passed, but often the rich meadows, the forests of oak and chestnut, whose tops, gilded by the last rays of the sun, seemed to stretch like a sea of verdure from the mountains to the ocean. The Baron entored the young man's enthusiasm, and said, constant intercourte with beings as good and striking the ground with his stick, 'The De Vi- amiable as Alice and her grandfather, Andre on the other by the snow crowned tops of the | dal's have always had the greatest love for this | learnt something that neither books nor solitary Pyrenees. On the side of the hill, surrounded country, and my granddaughter is quite faithful to the traditions on that score. She would not ex- the secret of true happiness. Alice would have show the warm tints of autumn, appeared the old change one of these trees, nor one of those cot- taught him this lesson in a garret, in a prison, or tages, for all the gold or all the palaces in the a desert, anywhere where she could have opworld. As he spoke a confused sound of apportunities of showing forth the gifts with which proaching toolsteps was heard, and joyous shouts God had endowed her; but in the minds of world.' As he spoke a confused sound of ap-And do you imagine that I should ever con- prospect of the first meeting, and began to rack of laughter pealed from the road under the ter- riches and happiness, with a cloudless sky above

childhood was spent, and where we lived toge- family. But when once he tound himself on the peared at the end of the avenue leading to the gathered by the roadside.

'Thanks, thanks!' cried she laughing. 'I have got plenty for one day. See, the swallows are which opened on the village green, and the merry troop bounded towards the village shouting and leaping.

'Here she comes,' said the Baron, in a low voice, as Alice approached the bench on which he was sitting with his nephew. He had just most on this lips. He could not help speaking a wish or a project to himself; perhaps he had never tried much to conquer this inveterate frankness, in any case he had not succeeded. As he said, 'Here she comes,' Andre also murmured, 'Here she comes,' for he instantly recognized the young girl he had seen, though but once, in the market place at Pau; and of whom he had so lively a recollection. He had often recalled her kind glance and sympathising words on the day when he was tempted to curse his fate, and had often seen her in his dreams. When meditating on the legends of some saint of the middle ages, or imagining the history of some Christian queen of old, he always seemed to see the face of the peautiful stranger, whose nome he had not been able to discover. The adoration which he paid to this transient vision did no wrong, he thought, either to the object of it or to his betrothed; and if any one had reproached him with this ideal and poetical infidelity, or if his own heart had reproved him for it, he would probably have answered in the spirit, if not in the words of Shakespeare,-

'It were all one That I should love a bright partic And think to wed it, she is so above me.

But now, by one of the strange caprices of chance, or rather by one of the mysterious designs of Providence, he was brought in contact with the vision of his dreams at the very moment when a new future seemed to be opening to him. The Baron made his granddaughter sit down beside him, and with one hand drew her close to him, while he held Andre's hand in the other.

'My children,' he said, in a voice which frembled with emotion, 'at last I am happy! How pleasant it is to wipe out painful reminiscences and thus to renew the good old traditions of the past. We are old acquaintances already, Alice, added he, pointing to Andre; we have been talking for nearly an hour, and we know each other

Andre looked at Alice without venturing to speak to her; but life, which till then had appeared cold and dull and monotonous, now seemradiance eclipsed the recollections of the past just as the first rays of the morning sun dissipates the vague fancies; of a dream. At dinner, and questioning the young soldier about his family, his studies, his projects, and his hopes. The originality in his remarks, the poetic turn of his ideas, and the refinement of his language, were not unnoticed by Alice, who, though she did not her expressive gladces, and by the interest with which she listened, that it was not lost upon her. first evening seemed very short to them all; there are days in a man's life, in the life of his soul rather, which tell more upon him than years. During those beautiful bright autumn days, surrounded by grand and sunny landscapes, and in meditation had been able to teach him, namely, the night model. The second of the second of

might the thirst which is constantly raging in the heart of man be assuaged, if the way to true hap- God. All is great in His eyes, even to the gift forts made for the relief of the poor parishioners! piness could only be discerned by those whose passions and prejudices lead them to prefer the dreadful weariness which is for ever devouring more powerful than all the powers of earth and was productive of such advantage to the poor of this so many hearts, and the miserable restlessness of an existence without object, to the perfect rest and harmony of a well directed life.

Andre experienced now, for the first time, the delight of coming in contact with a mind that could not only understand and sympathise with his own, but was capable of guiding and sustaining it. He used to tell Alice of his intellectual pursuits, and his heart, which was well-nigh frozen from lack of sympathy, would warm almost to enthusiasm, as he watched her whole it: but as regards our honest, simple, religious sion, this proceeding in the Dublin Corporation countenance brighten when they spoke of the peasants by dint of loving them I have learnt to migh perhaps, be looked upon as of a purely formal countenance brighten when they spoke of the peasants, by dint of loving them I have learnt to true and the beautiful. It is pleasant to return read their hearts. When listening to words full to life after a long sickness, and to feel one's of faith and hope from the lips of the sorrowful strength revive under the influences of warm and the dying, when witnessing many an inward body as the Municipal Council of the metropolis, can sunshine and soft breezes; but what is that en- strife, and applauding many a hard-worn victory, joyment compared to that of a heart which is I often say to myself that there is no happiness suddenly filled with new energy, and a will which on earth like that of being a . Catholic Chrisas animated by noble thoughts and high resolves? tian, as was once said by the mother of Saint In their long walks together through the fields; in the evenings spent in conversation whilst Alice worked at some church vestment, the golden threads of which shone brightly in the light of the lamp round which they sat, or while Andre read aloud from some of his favorite books; in the church where they knelt together every morning at Mass; in the cottages where in earnest. The angels sang of old, and the he watched her speaking to the poor and the sick with that tender and reverential love which comes neither from philanthropy nor benevolence but solely from Christian charity, he became more and more penetrated with the spirit which ruled all her thoughts and actions. Sometimes great staircase of the castle, at the foot of which they explored together the deserted balls of the a little troop of 'God's poor,' as they are called castle, and Alice would tell her cousin the vic- in some parts of France, awaited her. Andre's tories of those of their ancestors who had distin- eyes followed her with an indescribable feeling guished themselves by their bravery, their vir- of respect and admiration. It seemed to him as tues, or their misfortunes. One day they stop- if her enthusism had kindled a fire in his soul, ped opposite the picture of Baron Charles de and he felt suddenly filled with courage, and with Vidal, the great grandfather of ooth, and Andre | a desire to follow the path which she had pointed asked in a hesitating voice, 'Were you ever out to him. He looked upon her as an angel told how that man cursed his son? That son who had come from heaven to show him the upwas my grandfather, and that is why we have been so long exiled in a poor village, cast off and forgotten till the day .... ?

When my grandfather overcame all hereditary resentments, and listened to the voice of justice and affection, interrupted Alice. 'Ah, she continued, ' we must forgive our ancestor for his seeming harshness to a son whose death was the cause of his own, so dearly did he love him; and if he shed no tear for him, neither was a smile ever seen again on his lips from the day that the news reached him. A voice that he took for that of duty stifled within him the voice of nature, but nature had her revenge, and the

. You have a great admiration for energetic characters,' said Andre, with a smile that was half sad. 'I have noticed it several times. A strong and resolute will finds more favor in your to their discourses. eyes even when in fault, than in a well-meaning weakness. Is not this so?'

. !I do not deny it, replied she, 'though I am not sure that the feeling is a right one; for instance, I am more disposed to admire the conversation of the Innominate than the goodness of Don Abbondio,' added she, smiling (they had just been reading some of the most striking pas-I promessi Sposi'). 'And besides, life is so Pensers. nothing.

'Life short!' cried Andre; 'it has always

seemed long enough to me.' Do you mean to say that you have ever found

'I do indeed; there are some days when study reading, even conversation are wearisome, and

would you have me do against weariness in those times of moral lassitude?

'I would have you fight against it with an ardour that would scarce leave you time to ently, to what he does in barracks or at a review; withstanding the large crowds of people in attendand on the field of battle he may suffer or he more nor less than cowardice.'

Say rather that it is a disease; the disease of poets and artists."

Oh, that is a calumny!' exclaimed Alice. laughing. 'I never will believe that poetry and art, those children of heaven, are cursed with menced long before the Mission, as on him devolved such a sad appendage. I maintain, on the conthe duty of planning and carrying out all the prepatrary, that it is a sign of mediocrity, or, at all ratory arrangements, on the judicious management nor its duties.

duties?

The right of showing the straight path to others; the duty of never leading them away from it.

' You must have read a great deal, and thought still more.'

'I don't think I have read nearly as much as you have, and my reflections are not very profound, replied Alice, blushing; and I am utterly the Sucrament of Confirmation. ignorant of all that concerns what is called the world.

'Nevertheless, you teach me, and you raise

the tone of my ideas.' Alice was silent; she did not like to give utterance to all she was thinking of. However, after a minute's hesitation, she said, 'Andre, have you ever reflected that all gifts of the soul, as well as all powers of the intellect, come directly from God? and do ever beg of Him, when you are reading or writing, to enlighten

your understanding, and to guide your pen. But I have never written anything of importance. Only a few light sketches and stories and some scraps of poetry."

Never mind, cried Alice impetuously. 'The dew of heaven is as much needed for the flowers of the garden as for the crops of the fields .- this parish. To Mr. G. P. Leonard, particularly other country they would say at once the remedy is purchaser of Colbridge, in the country of Kildere.

of a cup of cold water, as the Gospel tells us .-An Ave Maria lisped by childish tongues is often hell.

'You have read that somewhere.'

'Oh, yes, I have read it; but reading alone will not teach one these things; one must study and know the hearts of men.'

'And yet just now you said you knew nothing about the world and about men.'

Well, it is both true and untrue. As for the world, or what goes by the name of society, I have never lived in it and know nothing about Augustine.

'Yes: it must be so for souls as perfect as

yours,' said Andre, with emotion. 'Ah, it is not a question of persection !' cried Alice, clasping her hands and gazing upwards .-Which of us would dare to call hunself happy if it were so? No, it is enough if we are really Church sings to this day, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." As she finished speaking, she became conscious of her own enthusiasm, and in some confusion hastily took leave of Andre, and ran down the

(To be Continued.)

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

BOYLE MISSION. - On Tuesday last the Good Fathers of St. Vincent took their final departure from this town amidst the tears and lamentations of the many who gathered around them on the platform of the Railway Station, anxious to manifest their gratitude to their spiritual benefactors, and, at the same time, receive from them a final Benediction.

Well indeed did the good Missioners merit this tribute of gratitude from the people of our town, as well as from the inhabitants of the neighboring parstruggle broke his heart. Sorrow takes an imishes. During the entire month of May, they labored ask for themselves anything that they are unwilling mense hold on minds like his.? language, the great truths of Religion, which they porating religion-if they think proper-with supehad received commission to teach, bringing back to rior instruction, which the Irish Catholics demand the sheep that had strayed from it, infusing new life for all, already exists as a privilege for some; and and spiritual vigour into all who had come to listen

It was indeed, gladdening to the Catholic heart, to witness the impression made by the teaching of the Vincentian Fathers, and to see that the seed scattered by them, had produced an abundant haivest, even before their departure from among us. Day after day, from the earliest to the latest hour, the Catholic tryman, to retain his catechetical lectures, his morn-church of our town, was crowded with the people ing and evening chapels, and his school of theology day, from the earliest to the latest hour, the Catholic of all classes and conditions, anxious to hear the even in a Reformed University of Dublin; or else to moving impressive discourses of the Missionary Fa. resort, if he think fit, to the neutral halls of the thers, and to receive from them or from the assistant sages in that wonderful romance of Manzoni's priests, the sacraments, of which they were the dis-

We cannot presume to form judgment of the inshort, that one must have a certain amount of energy in order not to spend half of it in doing ple during the Mission. As this belongs to God to assendancy in the garrison Academy in Collegealone, who searches and looks into the hearts of men; greer, would still be free, after the establishment of Association has now undergone all the change and we may, however, form an estimate from the facis that have come under our consideration.

During the greater part of the mission time, from 26 to 28 Priests were engaged from an early hour each your time pass heavily?' said Alice, smiling half day, hearing confessions, and yet each day they found themselves unable to finish the work pressing on them. From nine to ten thousand persons approached the Holy Communion, many of them fasting each day to four or five o'clock, thus affording a pracmy duties become perfectly unbearable. What | tical evidence of their lively faith and strong religi-

ous feeling.
The exemplary Bishop of our diocess, the Most Rev Dr. Gillooly, assisted at the Mission, from its commencement to its close, laboring with Apostolic zeal to forward the good work. Owing to the judicious breathe. A soldier when engaged in a life and arrangements made by His Lordship, the work of death struggle with an enemy, feels very differ- each day proceeded with order and regularity, not-

His Lordship held two confirmations in our Church may die, but he will not experience anything ap- during the Mission, and seemed much pleased with proaching to ennui. Do you know, Andre, that the intelligence and pious demeanour of the children, this weariness of which you complain is neither to whom, on both occasions he addressed a beautiful instruction which seemed to make a deep impres-

The faithful and zealous Pastor of our Parish, Very Rev Monsigner M'Tucker, laboured with more than ordinary zeal and efficiency in discharging the manifold duties demanding his attention, particularly as Pastor of the Parish. In fact his labors comevents, of a genius that knows neither its rights of which so much depended. We believe, however, he has already received the recompense, which alone he ambitioned - that of witnessing the happy success "What do you mean by its rights and of the Mission, and being able to anticipate and calculate on spiritual advantages to his parish, resulting

from the Mission. afford him gratification—that of the large attendance ominous silence respecting that institution with un-of children assisting each day at the Catechetical Instruction, given by the Missonary Fathers, as also bation of Mr. Disraeli's expected ecclesiastical the eulogy passed by them, on the children for their intelligence and good conduct, during the hours of attendance. Above 200 of the children made their possibly with alarm. Of Mr. Disraeli's policy res-first Communion, and a much larger number received pecting the Irish Church quite enough is known to first Communion, and a much larger number received

We are informed that the worthy Pastor of our parish acknowledges himself indebted in a great degree for the special consolation to the charity and were it not for this generous relief, they would have heard, that one noble-minded lad; sent to the Rev.

Believe me, there is nothing unimportant before Monsignor Tucker attributed the success of the efeyes of this worthy and charitable gentleman, we are confident he will rejoice to know that his charity district. We may conclude our notice by observing that this noble charity was a good preparation for our Mission, no z come to a close, and which will, we are confident, be long remembered in this and the surrounding parishes as the commencement of a new ers of virtue and piety among our people. - Roscommon Herald. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The Corporation of

Dublin, at its meeting on Monday, agreed upon a

petition to Parliament in favour of a grant of a char-

ter to the Catholic University. Having regard to the age of Parliament, and to the period of the ses-

character. An expression, however, of opinion, even if it be nothing more, upon a grave matter of public policy, coming from so considerable a representative never be treated as mere formality. There is no so fitly and emphatically represented by the Dublin Corporation-the mercantile and professional element of society. It is from this element, after all, that the aspirants to University instruction are, in the main, recruited; for it is from this element that the professions are generally fed. In Ireland there are few, we regret to say, who follow, as in England a University course for the sake of mental culture only, or with a view to the distinction which successful University studies are properly deemed to confer upon even the highest social rank. If superior instruction were dispensed with as a qualification for the civil professions, it would be in smaller request, we have little doubt, than the friends of liberal studies could desire. It is to become barristers, and physicians, and engineers - to discipline themselves for those careers by a course in arts, and to take out a certificate of high breeding in the several professions-that the youth of Ireland are sent to the lecture-rooms of the University by their parents, who belong for the most part to what is superciliously, and, we may be permitted to add, preposterously called the middle class. Those in Ireland who give University instruction to their children, without a view to livelihood in the professions, prefer sending them to England to unlearn their nationality, and to qualify, most likely, for social relations in the country of their preference. There are not, we believe, at this moment, two sons of peers, nor very many more of men of fortune, in the University. That institution is, in the main, a theological preserve for the foreign Church Establishment. We trust, of course, to time to turn it into a common for the Irish nation; but meanwhile, and without prejudice to their rights in that portion of the national property, the Irish Catholics are determined upon having a Catholic University, and have shown the earnestness of their determination by contributing the necessary funds for its endowment. They have done this in the name of free education, and it is in the name of free education only that they can hope to conduct their enterprise to a successful issue. It is not freedom that they should be compelled to send their children to a University like that of Dublin, where the religion is Protestant; or to the Queen's University, where they are presumed to have no religion at all. They do until its enjoyment be suppressed for all-or extended to all-there is neither freedom nor equality in the educational system of the country. Now, the Catholic citizen has never, as it happens, been known to seek the abrogation of a right in Ireland; his one demand is its enlargement. The State Protestant is entitled, with the hearty good will of his Catholic coun-Queen's University where we are far from saying he will be better paid than taught, but where prizes are more plenty than competitors. The Catholic, again who has a taste, natural or acqui.ed, for humiliation, a Catholic University, to find his way to the instructress of his choice; or, should he prefer, for reasons we do not seek to question, either the teaching or the we do not seek to question, either the teaching of the silence of the Queen's establishments, the Catholic University would put no restraint, and be intended to put none, upon his liberty of access to Cork or Galway. The Catholic University means for Irish Catholic University means tholics the possibility only, not the necessity or compulsion, of religious education. Their brethren have it in the United States, in Prussia, in most of the smaller German Principalities, where there is a mixed population; in Belgium, in Canade, and in Australia everywhere, in fine, on British or foreign territory, Ireland alone excepted, where there exists the reality or even the pretence, of equal government. It has been the policy bitherto of British rule to make the government of Ireland exceptional in all things-exceptional in Church, exceptional in education, exceptional in the whole structure of society. Our duty is to bring back the government of Ireland to common rules and universal principles - to the rule of right and the principle of equality; and until this be done in education as in everything else, exceptional government will keep, as it has made, our country the most exceptionally unprosperous on earth .- Dublin Evening Post.

St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh (strictly speaking the Order of the Daughters of the Word Incarnate, generally known as Ursulines of Jesus) has opened a branch house at Perth.

On Sunday, May 14, First Communion and Confirmation were given by the Lord Bishop at the Gesu, Edinburgh, and the young girls walked in procession, wearing wreaths and white dresses, through the streets from the Convent of St. Catherine of Sienna to the Jesuits' Church; rather an unusual sight on a grim Scotch Presbyterian Sabbath.

MR. DISRAELI'S IRISH CHURCH PLAN.-The friends One feature of this success seemed particularly to of the Irish Church will have observed Mr. Disraeli's policy, expressed in the Tublet, the organ of the Ultramontane heads of the Roman Catholic Church. explain the reserve he just now exercises upon the subject. His designs are demonstrable from his own repeated declarations, and to his schemes, at once gree for the special consolation to the charity and benevolence of some of his friends in France and benevolence of some of his friends in France and England, who on being informed of the destitute I have never changed my principles on Irish policy, state of his poor parishioners, nobly come to his aid, said the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, in his place in Parsending to him a considerable sum - about £80 for liament, some years since, 'or in any other respect. their relief. All this money was expended in proliament, some years since, 'or in any other respect. viding clothing for the poor, especially the children, place under no circumstances did I ever propound who, through this generous and timely aid, were en-abled to attend each day at the Catechetical in-structions given by the Missionaries, and thus parti-prioriples of those consistent gentlemen whose cipating in the advantages of the Mission from which, fathers have bled in England for Charles I., and who now would support in I claud the tyranny establishbeen debarred. We may mention what we have ed by Oliver Cromwell." He does not leave us to conjecture the features of that 'tyranny.' 'Ireland's Father Tucker a donation of £50, and for the redense population in extreme distress, he says, in-maining part (£29) he feels indebted to a worthy, habits an island where there is an Established charitable gentleman - G. P. Leonard, Esq., at the Church which is not their church, and a territorial time sojourning in Paris, - aided by another kind aristocracy, and an alieu church. That is the Irish friend who sympathized with the suffering people of question. If the Government were reading of an

revolution. But Ireland could not have a revolution, and why? Because Ireland is connected with another and more powerful country. Then what is the consequence? The connection with England thus becomes the cause of the present state of Ireland. If the connection with England prevents a revolution, revolution is the only remedy, England, logically, is in the odious position of being the cause of all the misery in Ireland. What is the duty of an English minister? To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force. That is the Irish question in its integrity.' How then would the right hon. gentleman, whose agents expect the support of the Irish clergy at the coming election, deal with the Establishment on whose revenues many of them depend for existence, and of whose doctrine and temporalities they are the vowed servants and defenders? Upon this point we shall again permit Mr. Disraeli to convey himself in his own sentences. They had heard another night,' said the right bon. gentleman, of the Treaty of Limerick, but no one reminded the House when on the subject of the Irish of the secret articles of the famous Glamorgan Treaty one of which contained a scheme for the adjustment of the claims of the rival Churches which had never class of citizens, perhaps, more interested in assert- been broached in debate in that House. That clause ing freedom of University instruction than the class alone showed what was the feeling of those whose been broached in debate in that House. That clause amity to the Church of England could not be doubted on the delicate and important subject of the Church of Ireland (!). The Whig party for 70 years had the command of the Government, and their policy was hostile to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. But even when the Tory party was overthrown and proscribed, and led by an attainted and exiled leader, principles were always advocated in harmony with those to which he had referred, and on all occasions of political contest the Roman Catholic population of this country had supported the claims of the Tory party.' Before proceeding, for the sake of clearness, it may be desirable to point attention to the ominous peculiarity of Mr. Disraeli's nomencla-When he speaks of ' the Church of England,' he excludes the Irish branch of the Establishment. By ' the Church of Ireland,' he means the Roman Catholic. By the 'alien Church' be means the Reformed Church established by law. Here then is the key to that Ultramontane understanding which is not a matter of accident or convenience, but the re-sult of a profound and settled policy, fixed in the parrow mind of a Parliamentary theorist. Here is disclosed, as in countless other speeches of the same rhetorician, the true meaning of his systematically designating as Tory, and not as Conservative or Constitutional, the policy and the party of which he is the chief. But what is that article in the Glamorgan treaty which so moves Mr. Disraeii's sympathies and imagination, and which forms the model of his ultimate solution of that rivalry between 'the Church of Ireland, and the 'alien Church,' whose presence, in its existing form, in Ireland would justify, he avers, a revolution? This 'famous Glamorgan Treaty, then-the basis of what, in another speech, Mr. Distacli terms the 'benignant policy of | Charles I.'-was a gigantic scheme of Church spuliation by which the Roman Catholic Church was to public buildings. The price set on it is £1,700. have been re-elected in Ireland upon the plunder of the Reformed Church, in consideration of alery of 10,000 soldiers, and a subsidy of two-thirds of the ceded ecclesiastical revenues for the King's service in England. The case is established; and the Irish clergy, thoroughly acquainted with their danger, will know how to deal with the credited emissaries of the consistent 'Tory,' who, branding the Institution of which they are the ministers as 'an alien Church,' adopts the benignant policy of Charles and the solution of Glamorgan .- Dublin Evening Mail.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. - If we miss anything in the new rule about Independent Opposition, it is that constituents are got bound by reciprocal promises, to refrain from asking members to procure for children or relatives some one governmental place or other. For we believe, as, we wrote in the Herald of this day fortnight, that these promises which electors are but too notoriously in the habit of exacting from candidates, are great and constant obstacles to prevent members from rigidly carrying out the policy of Independent Opposition. Bating this one oversight of not insisting that constituents as well as caudidates should formally take a solemn pledge against all share or complicity direct or indirect, in place troffic, the reformed rules of the National Association seem, therefore, to us to be, as far as they go, entirely unexceptionable, and, without question, they are an advance and improvement on the original policy put forward. Here we may, permitted briefly to enquire whether the melioration that were needed to recommend it to the nation, and to make it a mighty engine of agitation and a magnificent success? Instead of continuing to could answer, with confidence, in the affirmative But most assuredly we cannot. A great deal has, we admit, been done at the aggregate meeting to render the Association a thing of permanence and power. All, however, has not been yet done. There must be a recasting of its committee as well as there has been a reconstruction of its principles, before it can hope to spread, and strengthen and endure unto any national good. Far be it from us to utter or endorse a single syllable of disparagement of any member of its present committee; but the world knows and says that, with the exception of comparatively few whom it would be invidious to mark out by name, neither on its lay or clerical head-roll can the committee point to men whose political character or antecedents are calculated to win or command the confidence of the country; and we must be pardoned for adding that the blunder worse than a crime' which they committed in the first formation of the Association, though now rectified in their honesty, is very far indeed from inspiring the public with a favourable estimate of their judgment and on the point, whatever be the causes of the disinclination, and be they just or unjust, -on which we shall not presume to offer an opinion-it would be worse than uscless to blink the patent and notorious fact that the great body of the nation are positively disinclined to recognise the political teaching and leadership of most of the men who have taken chief charge and control of the Association. We are, therefore, firmly convinced that until the causes of this deep and wide-spread disinclination are removed -until, as we, months ago, wrote, ' proven men of patriotic prestige be induced to guide the helm'-until those true, tried and trusted men, lay as well as clerical, who now stand ominously aloof, and observe an unbroken silence, come forward to direct its course with steady and experienced hand, and to life their faithful and once familiar voices in its behalf; no matter how faultlessly it may be rebuilt, refurbished, or repaired, the National Association will never be accepted as the political safety ark of ples suffice to impart to it a vigorous action or valuable effectiveness, or to gather the priests and people of Ireland round the constitutional flag of agitation it has displayed. - Tuam Herald.

More Orange Displays. - Lisburn, June 11. -On last night a large party of Orangemen, from Belfast, marched through this town about nine o'clock, with fifes and drums, playing the 'Protestant Boys' and 'Boyne Wuter' Those displays are of frequent the coming party anniversaries.

There has been an influential meeting held in Louth to devise means to protect the tenants against the eviction with which many of them are now threatened, for voting for Kennedy at the late elec-

The Prince of Wales is thinking of becoming the

Dublin, May 25. - The Committee of the House of Commons on the land Question is certain to do good, even should no immediate legislation follow on the subject. It is impossible to revive the old cries of communism,' confiscation,' and tenant right is landiord's wrong,' in the face of the evidence such. as that given by the Hon. Judge Longfield, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, ex-Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor therein of Feudal and English Law, or that given by Lord Dufferin. Alderman Dillon, Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and Mr. M'Carthy Downing, J.P., if not others, will be examined on the part of the National Association and a special report of their evidence be taken. The vast emigration which is reported at every leading sea port in the island is, at length, forcing the conviction that the condition of the stap le industry of the country can neither be sound nor satisfactory when the small farmers and agricultural labourers are flying in tens of thousands.

The fisheries are opening with promise of the success of last year. The berrings are in the Channel. and already about sixty boats in Howth have commenced, whilst about an equal number in Kinsale have made a successful take of mackarel.

The Royal Commission on Railways has entered upon the consideration of our Irish lines, and some important evidence has already been given as to the anomalies in their mis management, amongst others by Dr. Sulivan, Professor of Chemistry in the Catholic University, who pointed out the obstacles to the development of manufacturing and mining industry caused by the excessive and unequal rates of carriage of raw material on the Irish, and compared those rates with the charges on the Belgian and continental railways, with the working of which Professor Sullivan is familiar, both from personal observation and from direct comunication with leading officials in those countries.

The exhibition has more than doubled its visitors by reducing the admission fee from five shillings to half-a-crown, but numbers hold back from seeing it, owing to the incomplete state of many of the courts and departments. Many bales of manufactures, several pictures, and artistic works of high repute, and the aggregate contribution of whole colonies have not been arranged; thus all the contributions from the Australian colonies have not been opened, whilst some of the latter have not even reached Ireland. -Nevertheless, what is complete, and these are by far the most important courts and countries, affords a treat of the most refined character, such as cannot fail to impart the highest gratification to the visitors. Rome, Italy, France, Austria, and Belgium bear away the paim, of course, in art, almost every artic'e contributed, whether of sculpture, painting, or higher manufactures being a gem in its line. The statuary of religious subjects are, as a class, the best specimens in the exhibition, and are objects of general innerest and admiration, foremost amongst which is the noble statue of the Holy Father, which it is rumoured is about to be purchased by subscription, and placed in some of our churches, or our

THE GENERAL ELECTION .- Both in England and Scotland, we rejoice to say, there is a great Protestant stirring in preparation for the elections, but in this country, unfortunately, the spirit of Protestantism is very low-otherwise men would not be returned to Parliament as the followers of Mr. Disraeli who consider endowments of Romanism as merely 'acts of justice.' A Charter to the Roman University in Dublin would be described by him in the same terms. It is from such 'leaders' that our real danger arises-no: from any inherent strength in the Papal party. That faction, with the command of some twenty votes, has contrived to debauch our politics, because it has found ambitious men ready to purchase this score of supporters by large and increasing sacrifices of our institutions. Mr. Disraeli has of late years taken the lead in the traffic, and every Protestant and Conservative candidate at the General Election should be required, in addition to the questions suggested by the National Club, to pledge himself to complete independence of that utterly untrustworthy politician .- Dublin War-

The Nation says of the approaching elections :- A few weeks ago we deplored the utter absence of preparation of any sort to effect the return of independent candidates at the impending general election. In the interval matters have rapidly progressed from bad to worse. Of preparations now the din is loud. indeed; but they are preparations to deceive an betray the country. The threathening danger now is not so much that nothing of use is being done, as that something very knavish, mischievous, and au-dacious is being done. The danger now is not so much that Independent Opposition will be unheard of in the coming campaign, as that it will be made the shibboleth of Whiggery itself! While the party of Independent Opposition sleep fast as the Cham-pions of Aileach, the Whigs apper to have stolen their garments for hustings use! Every man of the Liberal party' will 'go to the country' in a suit of the orthodox stripe. Mr. Vincent Scully, Mr. Pat O'Brien, nay, the Attorney-General himself, will proress Independent Opposition-with a gloss upon it. Already the Whig organs have sounded the note, and Limerick sends us back a powerful echo. The sim-ple privilige of putting one's own 'interpretation' on Independent Oppdsition, has wrought miraculous conversions. Even the most exemplary Whigs declare for it 'as now sensibly explained'-by themselves. 'Finding that it does not mean such absurdity as,' &c.; or, 'discovering that its spirit and essence lie really it,' &c.; 'numbers hear and believe daily!

The 'Cromwellian' Evening Mail on the same subject of the general elections denounces Mr. Distacli as fiercely as any Whig-Liberal Catholic could do.

Rear-Admiral Sermour has published his a d dres to the electors of the county of Autrim. ' as a member of a family which has in several instances been longheadedness. To be plain, then, and outspoken | honored with the confidence of the electors of Antrim, both in the Parliament of Ireland and in that of the United Kingdom.' He is warmly attached to the monarchy sad excellent constitution under which we have the happiness to live,' and he holds to a steady Conservatism to preserve what is good in our institutions, while giving due consideration to such amendments as circumstances may render necessury . - Cor. of Times.

> Mr. William M'Cormick has published a notice to the electors of the city of Londonderry that he will not seek the honor of representing them in the next Parliament. In the meantime Lord Claud John Hamilton, second son of the Marquis of Abercorn, has come forward to solicit their suffrages, promising to 'support the Conservative principles to which his family have always faithfully adhered.'

Toe Londonderry Sentinel is authorized to state that Viscount Hamilton, M.P., will certainly stand for the county of Donegal at the next general electhe country: nor will any remodelling of its princition. There will then be three candidates for that county-all Conservatives Lord Orichton, son of the Earl of Erne, has addressed the electors in op-position to one of the present members. Mr. Thomas Conoily. But this gentleman has no idea of succumbing to what he calls ' the breath of a momen-

tary attack.' In his address he says :'I have returned from America, after witnessing the final struggle and the full of the Southern army. I find that my absence has been made the pretext for occurrence in this county of late -a bad precursor to others to offer themselves for the honor of your representation, which you have hitherto, with much warmth and kindness, conferred upon me. I do not believe that you are less inclined than before to support me because I have gone to witness, with my own eyes, the tremendous conflict in America, or from the fact that I am now able to form the judg-ment of an eye-witness on the most important subject of the day - namely, the relations between Americe and England.'

PRISONS REPORT, IRELAND .- The Times correspondent writes from Dublin .- The 43rd report of the Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland, which has been just published, bears the best possible testimony to the improved state of the country. Last year the total decrease of the number of prisoners was 1,676, and in the number of committals 1,070, while the average number of prisoners has diminished by 186. There is a proportionate reduction in the number of juvenile prisoners, which amounts to 216. The classification of prisoners, according to their religious denominations, presents striking and auggestive results, although they ere by no means novel, as similar proportions have existed for a long time, and have been steadily maintained so that they may be regarded as the effects of abiding forces. The number of Roman Catholics in III., as the deliverer of the Irish, into an essay upon the gaols of Ireland is 20,256, or 80 per cent, of the Milton's prose works, is a conception about as origiwhole. Members of the Established Church number | nal as any that we have heard of. We are not aware | a small scale. A portion of the old building was | for the tergiversations of the Times, need it be newhole. Sally, or 10 per cent, and Presbyterians 1,094, or | whether the Penal Code has entered into Mr. Justice | turned into a preparatory training mill, in which | cessary to remind the people of England and Ame-3,312, or 10 per cent, and Presbyterians 1,094, or about 3 per cent. This body has always appeared to great advantage in criminal statistics, and costs the Government very little for prisons, prosecutions, or police.

There have been general complaints of the high price of meat in this country, which one might suppose would be diminished by the abundance and excellence of the pasture and meadows this season. Yet the demand keeps pace with the supply so well that it seems vain to expect that any beef or mutton will be cheaper. The doleful predictions of the Protectionists that free trade would be the ruin of the Irish grazief have not been verified; on the contrary, as the Belfust Whig remarks, the value of farm stock has been rising rapidly for years past, and never before, not even in the days of Napoleon I., have prices run up to the figures now current.' Heifers, which in 1841, sold for from 4! to 6!. each, now bring 121., 151., and even 201., consequently there is an immense increase of cattle raising, and the number of calves being now reared is said to be by far the highest ever known. The number of horses, cattle, and sheep owned at present by Irish farmers and graziers are estimated at 7,000,000. More than 10,000,000 of the 20,000,000 acres which comprise the surface of Ireland consist of grass lands, and of the 4,000,000 acres of waste land a considerable portion is rough pasture. Nothing, therefore, can be better than the prospects of the country at the present time, for not only is the provision for live stock most abundant, but the promise of the potato and grain crops is in the highest degree encouraging.

THE NEW PROTESTANT CHAMPION. - Turn we now to the House of Lords, where Protestantism has found a queer champion in the person of the Marquis of Westmeath. It would be long to tell what accident has drifted him into such connection with the state of religion in the country as to take up the part in the House of Lords which Mr. Whalley plays with so much effect in the Commons. But there he is, fully installed in his self-chosen position as guardian of the Protestant religion, a sight which it may be fancied fills many good Protestants with strange emotione. His Lordship's spirit appears to have been stirred within him when he read that the Rev. Mr. Wagner, of Brighton celebrity, refused to answer the questions of the Wiltshire magistrates on the olea that what they asked was communicated to him under the seal of confession, and he wanted to know from the Lord Chancellor whether the law of England sanctioned such refusal. The answer of the Lord Chancllor was a perfect contrast to all this. Rising from the woolsack slowly, Lord Westbury informed the House that the information communicated to the House by Lord Westmenth was for the most part new to them, as he for his part had seldom time to read the newspapers. As to the state of the law he was clear and explicit enough, though he could not forbear a fling or two at the Marquis of Westingath, as when he said in his most acrid tones that the noble Marquis had no need to come to learn the state of the law from him as he had already explained it himself " with a profusion of words to which I could make no pretension."-Court Journal.

A most important bill hat been brought into Parliament by Sir Colman O'Logblen and Mr. Hennessy, which is very likely to pass into a law, even in the present session, because the Lord Chansellor of England has a similar bill for England, and, by a strange coincidence, there is now a measure before the French Chamber, sanctioned by the Emperor Napoleon, to abolish arrest for debt on final judgment and mesne process, but whilst the person of the debtor will be free the most stringent remedies are given to reach his property no matter where or how circumstanced. It provides that a discharge shall not free the debtor's future acquired property, unless his estate pays five shillings in the pound, or unless bona hde creditors to the amount of three-fourths of his debts shall, by writing under their hands, consent to an absolute discharge by which he shall be raised. But the real value of this act will be that it will remove the disgrace on our law of debtor and creditor that so long existed-namely, that an honest debtor in embarrassed circumstance could not approach the court to make a fair distribution of his property amongst his creditors until he first became the inmate of a prison. It enacts "that, after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for any debtor against whom any judgment decree or order shall have been obtained, or made in any court in Ireland, cither before or after a seizure of his goods and chattels under the same, to apply to the Court of Bankreptcy and Insolvency in Ireland by petition, stating that he is unable to meet his engagements with his creditors, and that he is ready and willing to have all his real and personal estate and effects vested in the official assignee of that court, to be distributed amongst his creditors, and praying that he may be enutted to the benefit of the act." It gives the creditor of a trader a right to petition against his debtor, and makes the petitioning creditor's debt twenty pounds. We understand that, as soon as the act passes, Messre. Hodges and Smith will bring it out, with rules and directions, in the form of a supplement to the last edition of Mr. Levy's work on bankruptcy and insolvency. It will be a most remarkable circumstance that such a law should be passed at the same time in England, Ireland, and France, for in France it was hardly necessary, for, when a creditor there makes up his mind to arrest his debtor and put him in prison, he must also be prepared to support him there, and consequently arrests for debt soldom occur. - Freeman's Journal.

Our Georges Degiverer. - We cannot say that we were altogether surprised to find confirmed for us, by the authority of Mr. Justice Keogh, the fact with which we had long since been made abundantly familiar by other reverend authorities, including the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland and Doctor Tresham Gregg-the fact namely, that King William III. was our glorious deliverer. There is a vaulting Liberalism, as there is a vaulting ambition, that overleaps itself, and falls upon the other side clean over. and a good way off-as some of the performances, not always extra-judicial, of the learned judge who lectured other learned judges at the Museum of Industry on Wednesday night, sufficiently avouch. The right honorable gentleman's peculiar views upon the marriage of ecclesiastics, as developed in a wellknown case at law, but founded on no learning in particular, are not less well remembered than his definition of 'Protestantism,' in another celebrated case, or than of many utterances more that, if needful, we might quote - but mercifully calculated, every one, to break the surprise which the glory of our deliverance by King William III., as revealed through Mr. Justice Keogh, would otherwise occasion us. If this Liberality of which we speak were equal to no greater feat than the overleaping of itself, the trick would be a slight and common one; but there is a spring in Justice Keogh's free thoughts which carries them across such, and so many, intervening bars of history, as would appai the starkest steeple-

ing 'our glorious deliverer' to the homage, and to the gratitude also, we presume, of the Irish, was afforded to Mr. Justice Keogh, by the delivery of a lecture upon the prose works of Milton, - one of the agreeable and interesting course of literary exercitations, for which we are indebted to the Committee of Afternoon Lectures.' The subject was a well. chosen one, and, above all things, easy to make up, without that actual study of the text of Milton, which we have no reason to suppose the learned lecturer did not bestow upon it. With Macaulay's means of some slight adaptations, to bring out a lecture upon Milton's prose not deficient in elegant labor produces will be dearer there than before. learning even if somewhat wanting in originality; but we must admit that the introduction of William Keogh's course of legal studies. He is not supposed, about 100 utterly ignorant boys and girls had been of course, to have judicial knowledge of the statute- at work under teachers for three months, and what book except upon the Bench; but we have heard of was the result. After deducting 10 per cent to place a forthcoming history of Ireland, in which a chap- as a reserve fund, there was 101 per cent. addition-ter, we take for granted, will have to be assigned to al in the shape of profit. Mr. Maguire said that rethe exposition, in some way, of the true and original | sult delighted him, and took him by surprise. They work of our 'glorious deliverer'-the Penal Laws. expected to employ about 11,000 people. The capi-Among the materials for this expected history, Judge tal of the company is £60,000, of which £37,250 has Keogh will have found, it is probable, some buried been paid up. After Mr. Leader, Mr. Murphy, M.P., act, whose disinterment will reveal the liberator to us; and others had addressed the meeting a subscription act, whose disinterment will reveal the liberator to us; but trusting, meanwhile, to what we know, without the learned Judge's teaching, we recognize in the pital was raised to £41,830. - Times Cor. glorious deliverer the author of the Penal Code, Dublin, Thursday, June 15 - The meia whose character we need hardly be at the pains of describing to an enthusiastic student of the works of Edmund Burke; and the inaugurator of a century and a-balt of brutalizing tyranny, from the moral effects of which even such gifted intellects as Mr. Justice Keogh do not seem to have been wholly emancipated by the Act which gave them civil li-liberty in 1829. There did exist a Penal Code in Ireland before the arrival of the 'deliverer.' It was cruel enough, and sanguinary enough, to do the au- On Monday morning he called at the Bank of Ireland, thors honor. It had brought many a poor Priest to the halter and to the quartering knife, and had done other services of the like kind to the cause of good government and true religion; but it was innocent and merciful as compared with the laws of William and Mary, which had what must be the additional merit in the eye of a Constitutional historian, of having been enacted in violation of a treaty .-The pre-Williamite code left the Irish Catholics in full possession of every right of property, in the practice of the learned professions, not unfrequently in official employment, and upon the whole, under such conditions of political existence as made national recovery not only possible, but certain, if not intercepted by the diabolically sagacious legis-lation of the 'glorious deliverer.' With him began the execution of every right of property for Catholics -with him the bills of discovery-with him the transfer of the Catholic father's estate to the conforming son-with him the effectual suppression of all education for the Catholic; and with him, in fine, the infamous system whose nicely-calculated effect was either to depopulate the island, or to make the people savage. Nor did the policy of the 'deliverer' omit to provide for the Protestant interest as well as the Catholic in Ireland; for while it constituted the delivered Protestants the executioners of English law upon the delivered Catholics, it levelled both Protestant and Catholic in the common destruction of Irish industry, to the discouragement of which the glorious deliverer' was heard in full Parliament, to pledge the kingly word, which he knew how to keep more royally than that which held him to the Treaty of Limerick. Different, no doubt are the readings of history, and Judge Keogh is, of course, entitled to defend his own; but we are still disposed to think that the credit and authority of such philosophical historians as the learned Judge will have to be enormously increased from some undiscovered and as yet unimaginable sources, before the people of Ireland will be brought to believe in their glorious deliverance by King William III. - Dublin Evening Post.

In the debate raised by Major O'Reilly on the riots in Belfast, you have an admirable illustration of the way in which Irish interests are attended to in the English Parliament, and by English officials. It was proved that for a full fortnight, whilst the Orangemen (poor fools, who are cutting the throat of their country for the profit of Eugland) were enjoying their sanguinary saturnalia, and Belfast was left at the mercy of the mob, the Mayor, delicate soul, was enjoing himself so persistently at that English Capua, arroweate, that he never heard or read of the murderous work that was going on, the' telegraphic accounts of the riots were to be found in the papers that lay on his hotel table every morning. It was proved likewise that, though the then Lord Lieutenant was obliged to leave Ireland in consequence of the maindy of which he soon after died, Sir Robert Peel, the Chief Secretary had gone off to have his fling amid the fashionable dissipations of Paris, leaving nobody but General Larcom to carry on the machinery of government. In fact, there wa no responsible ruler in the country; and so the Beifast Orange rioters (suicidal fools that they are) had it all their own way.

As for the Belfast magistrates, it is not easy for an ordinary mind to realise the incapacity, indecision, and downright cowardice which the government report itself proves them to have exhibited. They appeer to have been quite overruled by the Orange mob, whom they suffered to riot through the streets and destroy the property of peaceful citizens, to the value of several thousand pounds. There is no doubt whatever that a few of them (none of those who know them can doubt it) sympathised secretly with the Orange rioters, for their ignorant bigotry is as patent as it is deplorable; but the majority were simply smitten by mental imbecility and moral cowardice. They were, every man of them, utterly unfitted for the position which they held; and an independent Irish native government would have deprived them of the commission of the peace straightway. A magistrate should be a man of education, character, courage, and firmness-he should not be a cow ardly pettytogging Belfast grocer or linen-dealer, half-Orangeman, half-bigot, who, in his terror of a brutal mob. allows law and justice to be trampled in the mire. The feeble, cowardly, and unmanly conduct of the Belfast magistrates, who gave a clear field to the murderous Orange wreckers, would disgrace any community .- Dublin Irishman,

Dublin, June 7. - A meeting of the shareholders and friends of the Oork Flax Spinning and Weaving Company was held on Monday at their mill, a fine new building, which is fast approaching completion. More than 200 gentlemen were present. As usual in such cases, the proceedings commenced with a de-jeuner Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., presided, and spoke idols just found out to be worthless, and for meaat considerable length on the prospects of the country. He believed it was the opinion of the ablest undesirable. Keep in the front rank of the shouting and the best Irishmen of the day, that unless Irish and cheering multitude, and claim as the most valumen, and especially those of the South, were determined to right themselves and their country through their own exertions, things would get worse and worse every day. In 1862 there were 500,000 out of employment in Lancashire, living either on local rates or on the charity of the empire, yet in England, with a bad harvest too, the revenue was never better than it was then, and the Chancelfor of the Exchequer was able to take two or three millions off the taxation of the country. This was explained by the wonderful manufacturing energy of the country, which found vent in the markets of the world. Thirty years ago there was not a flax mill in Belfast, but now 50,000 people are employed in Washington Government in hanging President Jefits mills and factories, and it gladdens the heart to ferson Davis. That journal, which for three years see so many housands of all ages bustly engaged in lauded Jefferson Davis as one of the three greatest those operations and receiving good remuneration men on the American continent—as a statesman for their labor, which enables them to partake of all with whom it would have been a gross absurdity to the comforts of life. What a happy reflection for compare such a pigmy in intellect as the late Presitem if they could by their exertions secure a simi-

Looking at Cork, a city possessing intelligence and ample resources, Mr. Maguire saw nothing, if the people were united, to prevent their doing the same thing that was done in Belfast. They had admirable site for their works, there was no finer building in the United Kingdom than the mill in which they were assembled, and they were working a raw material which the country could produce to any extent, and which would be always in demand. Cotton will never fall to its original price. The Americans must pay their debts, for which purpose cot-Essays upon our table, we could undertake, by ton will be taxed. The whole system of slavery being shattered, free labor will be dear, and all that American cotton being the best, its price would rule the market. There was no doubt, therefore, that the linen manufacture would continue to be profitable. The company had already commenced operations on about 100 utterly ignorant boys and girls had been was opened, and in half an hour the subscribed ca-

Dublin, Thursday, June 15 -The melancholy suicide of the Rev. Mr. Abbot. Protestant Rector of St. Mary's, in this city, has caused great excitement. Mr. Abbot was sixty-four years of age, married, and having four children. He was son of the late Alderderman Abbot, who had filled the civic chair in Dublin; and his parish, worth £469 a year, was conferred on him by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, who are its patrons. He officiated in his church on Sunday, and administered the Sacrament. and returning to his residence in North Frederick street, his wife asked him 'Is there anything wrong? to which he replied, 'Not much;' soon after which he retired to his bedroom and shot himself with a pistol, the bullet having passed quite through his skull. It is said that he had embarrassed himse f by goin security for some friends, owing to which he was tempted to the terrible crime of self-destruction. He was greatly esteemed for his kindliness of disposition, and he is said to have done much for the church and the school of his flock. - lb.

A murder of a horrible character has been perpetrated at the village of Palmerstown, Sve miles west of the city, the place from which the present veteran Premier derives his title. Patrick Kilkenny, a labourer, in the service of a farmer named Rooney, is the murderer and a young woman named Margaret Farquher, daughter to a small farmer, the unfortunate victim. Kilkenny had been making love to her for some time, but she had had a previous sweetheart named Glannan, a harness-maker, who smigrated to America. On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, the young woman's brother sent her to buy tobacco at a neighboring shop, after leaving which she was not seen again alive. Missed by her brother and sisters and Kilkenny also disappearing, it was generally believed that both had eloped, with a view to get married. On Saturday morning Kilkenny presented himself at Sackville-place Station. in the city, and gave himself up to inspector Devin. making a full confession of his guilt and telling when the body of the murdered young woman would be found. On that evening the police went out and found the body in a ditch by the high road, with the head immersed firmly in mud at the bottom of the drain, and the body covered over with earth and grass placed thereon by the murderer. An inquest was held on Tuesday, when a verdict of 'wilful murder was returned against Kilkenny, on which he was committed to Kilmainham. It appears, according to Kilkenny's account, that jealousy incited him to the wicked deed. He and Farguher were bound by oath to each other. The receipt of a letter by the latter, from her former lover Glannan, in America, enclosing his photograph, and inviting her to go out to him, having been circulated, with the statement that she was about to accept the offer and desert Kilkenny, infuriated the latter, and drove him to the commission of the terrible revenge of waylaying her, forcing her head under the water, strangling her, and then covering her remains with earth .- Cor of Weckly Register.

Fentaniem -An Irish paper says : On Wednesday light the Rev. Mr. Fox, Roman Catholic priest, delivered a sermon on the termination of a mission in Drogheda, to a vast congregation in the Parish chapel of St. Peter's, in the course of which he alluded to Fenianism, and remarked that he was gratified to be able to state that a great number of the young men of this town who had been bound to Fenianism by an oath had come forward and renounced the vile combination of all those who remained in it. He stated that he was glad to learn that a similar course had been adopted by the Fenians of Belfast, who, he understood, went in masse to their hishop, and relinquished all connection with the society. that those who still remained members of that confederation, or any other, would at once follow the example set them by withdrawing from all such so-cieties, which were condemned by their church.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

The Glasgow University, founded by Pope Nicholes V. in 1450, is to be removed to make way for a new railway station,

Dr. Manning is the first Catholic Archbishop who has ever been consecrated in England since the Reformation, for the late Cardinal Wiseman had that dignity conferred upon him at Rome. It is singular enough that the first Archbishop who is thus cousecrated should be an Oxford man, and not the less curious that of the many priests who stood round the high alter of St. Mary's, Moorfields, on Thursday, there were not less han a hundred who had either been in orders of the Church of England, or had been fellows of English colleges in their day .-Daily News.

THE 'TIMES' AND THE CONFEDERATES. -The secret of commercial success in newspaper management is always to keep on the strong side. Stick by principles and by men as long as they are popular; but when either the one or the other fall into disfavor, then veer round to the popular side, promptly discovering, with many expressions of socrow, weak nesses and errors which, if earlier known, would have greatly modified the admiration expressed for sures which the progress of events has shown to be able of the privileges of increased and increasing enlightenment the right of adopting new and more progressive views upon all political, moral, and theological questions. By this means a ready answer is provided against any imputation of inconsis tency on the part of old associates smarting under a feeling of having been cajoled and betrayed. This is one of the secrets of the wonderful success of the Times, and accounts, not only for the sudden desertion of the Confederate cause, but for the marvellous discovery by that journal that if there would be but little guilt, there certainly would be a want of prudence and of political sagacity on the part of the cept the learned judge. The opportunity of present | consolation of a good dividend for themselves, country, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings are available to prevent unbelievers pretending to version of Enfield rifles to breech loaders. 

of every class of his countrymen against us.' 'His plan of rebellion was founded on the ilea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and that, compelled to support the South with the whole force of the empire. For the person who can thus speculate as his means of success on the miseries he can inflict on his neighbors we have little respect, and if we plead for the life of Mr. Jefferson Davis it is not from any motives or sympathy with his character. When did the Times make the discovery that the Confederates were rebels, or that Jefferson Davis ever planned a rebellion? That journal has proclaimed over and over again that eleven Sovereign and Confederate States could not rebel against any power on earth, inasmuch as they were Sovereign, and only in a partnership which they had the power of dissolving at their pleasure. But without caring cessary to remind the people of England and America that Jefferson Davis was a belligerent, recognised as such, not only by all the nations in Europe, but by the Government at Washington. All the arrangements for the exchange of prisoners, and all the negotiations carried on between the authorities at Richmond and Washington prove beyond dispute, that Jefferson Davis was the elected Chief Magistrate of a Republic, the European recognition of whose independence was advocated at different times by the Emperors of Russia and France. In the power of President Johnson, a prisoner at Washington, Jefferson Davis is a prisoner of war, whose execution on a charge of rebeliion would be simply murder .-Hull Advertiser.

A FERIAN OATE. - A Fenian was arrested in Liverpool on Wednesday week, on the charge of robbery. On his person the tollowing oath was found: 'I now, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established, to take up arms in its defence at a moment's notice : and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence; and will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officer. So help me God.' The prisoner's name is Byrne; he has since been committed for trial, and the oath is now in the hands of the agent, or representative of the Irish constabulary at Liverpool .-

Da. Colenso. - Though Dr. Colenso is very far from a favorite of ours, we have always been inclined to pity him for that degree to which he stands alone among the members of his own sect. It is so hard to be sent to Coventry. This feeling seems to have induced him to seek out strange companions. There is a certain set of men who, for some unknown mysterious reason, are pleased to style themselves the Anthropological Society. What this may mean, or why they are a society at all, we regard as one of those mysteries of which, as a great man has said, those who wish to know anything worth knowing must be content to be ignorant. To judge from the reports in the newspapers, many at least, if not all of its members, are chiefly distinguished by a bitter hatred of all missionaries, and of missionary work, and seem to prefer either Mahomedanism or Heathenism to any form of Christianity. Dr. Colenzo seems to have felt drawn by strong sympathy to these gentlemen, and being a missionary Bishop, naturally undertook to show them that there is really nothing to which they could possibly object, at least in Colenso Christianity. He explained himself so clearly that the gentlemen were satisfied. It would have been hard if they had not; for what there was of Christianity about his programme it would puzzle any one to say. But the real importance of this open fraternisation with the unbelievers on the part of an Anglican Bishop is, that it shows that he feels that after the late cases before the Supreme Court of the Church of England, no man can ever be condemned for heresy. Archdeacon Sinclair has illustrated this by publishing extracts from the most infidel works of David Hume, and shows that if they had been written by a beneficed Clergyman, and if he had been proceeded against, he must, on the principles of the court, have come off unscathed. It is quite true, and Dr. Colenso seems desirous of giving another proof that it is so . - Weekly Register.

MR. GRESLEY ON INTIDELITY IN THE CHURCH OF England .- How grave is Mr. Gresley's sense of the present dangers the following will show, and no one can deny that there is a foundation of truth in what he says-no one can deny that there is at least coloring to give to the facts. Recent reproaches from the Presbyterian body in Scotland are a strong comment, though not intentionally given, upon Mr. Grealey's treatment of this vital question:-

It is, as I have abundantly shown, most certain that there are amongst us men in high position who have a settled plan to revolutionise the Church, and have thus far succeeded. It used to be the boast of English Churchmen that their Church was a Scriptural Church. Can they boast so now? I think not. The doctrine of our pulpits is no longer Scriptural - nay, Scripture may be denied in them. For what men may write in books they may preach: If they may publish cooks against prophecies, and against Liracles, and the law takes no cognizance of them, and hishops even encourage them, they may say the same in their sermons. Romanists and Dissenters may taunt us that our Church is no longer Scriptural, and we have not a word in answer. --We are farther gone from truth than any body of Dissenters, if we do not rectify the present state of affairs, for they at least recognize Christianity as a truth, which we do not.

'Can we not get out of this unhappy state into which recent circumstances have plunged us? Must we submit to this reproach of baving as a Church abandoned the Bible? Cannot we help ourselves? Must we be content to continue unequally roked with unbelievers?' Again :-

"It appears to me that if this state of things is to continue, and no remedy found for it, the Church is no longer what it was, the Church of England is no longer part of the Church of Christ, that a complete revolution has been effected in her whole docurine and position. Whereas heretofore it has been the invariable custom of preachers of the Gospel, having their commission under the authority of Christ's own appointment, to base their instruction on the words of Holy Scripture, which have been universally believed in the Church to be given by inspiration of God: now, on the contrary, this belief is done away; we shall have nothing to rest on - no data, no axioms; nothing, in short, on which to build the doctrines which we teach. The Church is the witness and keeper of Holy Writ.' But if Holy Writ be not true, there is nothing to keep, nothing to witness, nothing to interpret. If science tells us that miracles are impossible, and this assertion be admitted, if our clergy are at liberty to adopt it, all belief is gone not only in the miracles of the Old Testament, and those wrought by our blessed Lord in attestation of His mission, but the great miracle of the Incarnation itself; the fact of the Son of God baving become man is given up as a necessary truth, Ohristianity itself is wall and void.'

After glancing at the peculiar moral characterisistics of these days, Mr. Gresley asks if this is the time to breed in the popular mind

"An opinion that the commissioned ministers of God are preaching to them fubles, when they tell them the message of salvation, that 'he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned?' Is it safe that the opinion should go abroad among the people that their bishops and clergy do not themselves believe: the doctrines which they preach—that, like the Roman augurs, they laugh within themselves when they speak on the doctrines or facts of their religion? chaser that we know of in the field of history, ex- lar boon for the people of Cork, with the additional as one of the most inveterate calumniators of this For this is literally come to be the case if no means

teach the people. Every priest who ministers in our churches is obliged to read to the people pageages from God's Word-the Oreation, the Deluge, the driven by hard necessity, we should find ourselves Call of Abraham. Is it tolerable that he should do so with a secret sneer in his heart at the credulity of those who believe what he reads? Every priest is bound to declare almost in the words of the text before us, 'They that have done good shall go into life everlasting, and they that have done evil into. except a man believe faithfully he cannot be saved. How can a man dare to explain away in the pulpit or in an essay what in his ministrations he is so solemnly affirms? Might one not almost expect God's visitation to appear in some tremendous form against a ministry commissioned to teach God's ruth, but not believing what they teach?

"Lastly, ought we not come to a full understanding with the rulers of our Church what they themselves believe? Should they not be asked fairly to say whether they believe the Bible or not-whether they wish their clergy to preach the Gospel or do not care about it?"

The following is Mr. Gresley's stern conclusion:—
'I do not say that there is a design merely to revolutionise the Church. It is more correct to say that the thing is done, it is an accomplished fact .-If we cannot reverse their proceedings, we can no longer boast that our Church is a Scriptural Church, or part of the Church of Christ. Can we not save our Church from this condition? Let us try.

'I have a great deal more to say on this aubject, but let this suffice for the present."—Church Review.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. - The Atlantic telegraph cable has now been completed, and will leave England early in the coming month. The cable has been made on an average of seventeen miles per day and in some days its outside covering or hemp and iron has been overlaid at the rate of one hundred and seventy-three miles per day, though not a foot was manufactured without being kept under constant test, and even now, when completed, the cable is as regularly tested as when the first mile was twisted. A London paper gives the following account of the manner in which the cable is tried :-It seems impossible that there can be any fault in the Atlantic cable when the Great Eastern goes to sea. To say nothing of the tests applied to it at the manufactory, it is tested not alone after it has been taken on board, but during its delivery into the ship. As soon as a length is brought alongside, one end is connected with the coils already on board and the other end with instruments in the testing room. The circuit is thus made through the whole extent of the coil-the portion on board and the portion alongside. The process of hauling in then commences, and the insulation is continuously observed. The instruments in the testing room record the smallest deviation from absolutely perfect insulation. It will be understood that an insulation which shall be quite perfect; as an electrician understands the word, is not attainable. A piece of metal separated by means of the purest glass, and enclosed in the driest atmosphere that can be obtained, will, if charged with electricity, lose that electricity after a time. In speaking of insulation we must be understood to mean an approximate condition; but the approximation in the case of the case of the new Atlantic cable comes so near to perfection that this rough tarry rope is a scientific wonder.' It is believed that the Great Eastern will start in the very early part of July, and certainly, if possible, not later than the 10th. With her will also sail her Majesty's ship Terrible and another paddle wheel frigate of great power not yet chosen, but which, like the Terrible, will give towing aid to the Great Eastern in case of mishaps to her machinery, either screw or paddle. Every care has been taken to get those engines into the highest state of good working order; but the very possibility of their breaking down is looked upon with something like anxiety. They will not be overtasked, as it is intended, if possible, not to let the vessel go beyond a speed of six knots, a minimum of velocity which it will be difficult to keep to if steerage way is wanted quickly, and which will be found absolutely impossible to retain in a seaway. On this occasion, how-ever, the middle of July is chosen as being thought even more favorable in point of weather than the middle of June. Captain Anderson is in favor of starting towards the early part of July, and his long experience in command of the China has very properly induced the directors to give every weight to so much of truth as should have the same practical his opinion. In addition to Captain Anderson, all consequences upon us, the Church's defenders as if the officers connected with the ship, with the exception of the chief engine Cunard service. With ordinary fair weather, and steaming at the rate of six knots, it is expected that the voyage from Venetia to the Bay of Hearts' Content, in Newfoundland, will occupy from twelve to fourteen days, during every hour of which regular communication will be kept up with England.

One of the strangest things in Lady Georgiana Fullerton's story 'Too Strange not to be True" is that the Princesses of Protestant German Houses used to be brought up in no particular religion until their marriage, and then taught that of their future busband. Yet this really seems in theory less oftensive than what now appears to be an established custom, viz., that they are to begin with the religion of their parents, and when just grown up to change to that of their busband. The practical result of the two courses must be the same, for people thus trained, except by a special grace like that awarded to Lady Georgiana's heroine, whatever they may profess, will really believe nothing. How the thing now goes on appears by the following, which we extract from the Reader :- It is said that since the death of the late Czarewitch, the Princess Dagmar has discontinued her studies of the religion of the Greek Church, and that she will shortly be confirmed as a Protestant.1

The Laborer, for May, gives a most interesting article, 'No Popery in 1779,' with a reprint of the saintly Bishop Hay's Pastoral; also a most interesting article on the 'West Highlands.' showing how early Colleges were established there in the last contury, and that it is the cause of the Faith having been so wonderfully preserved in some districts. The following list is probably unknown to most of your readers : - College on an island in Loch Morar, established cirea, 1712; College of Baorblach; College of Samalaman, 1789; College of Lismore; College of Scalan; College of Aquhorties, 1799; College of Blairs, 1829. The old church of St. Finan, Maidart, was used up to '45; and even now the venerable ruins of St. Bean's church, Strathglass, witness Holy Mass on the Feast of their Patron Saint. One is tempted to ask why the ancient building cannot be restored for the new church? I suppose there is some good reason, or else it would be done.

.CURIOSITIES OF THE ENGLISH REGISTER. - The returns relating to marriages have lately been completed for 1861. In that year 35 girls were, married at 15 years of age, one to a man above 45, and another to a man above 50. Five widows married a second time at 19, and 23 widows married again after 70. 26 women were married after they had seen three-score years and ten, one of them to a man under 30. A lad of 16 married a woman of fiveand-twenty, and two men above 80 married women of 20 and 21. 10 men married at 16, 56 at 17, 473 at 18, 157 above 70. 35 girls married at 15, 202 at 16, 1206 at 17, and two women at above 60, making the marrying time of women extend over 65 years. These statements are much below the real facts, for the precise ages of persons marrying were stated in less than two thirds of the marriages of the year .--The returns relating to persons married in 1861. distinguish 6 of the men as divorced men, and 5 of the women as divorced women. In one instance, in St. Pancras, a marriage is returned as being of a divorced man to a divorced woman.

Punch suggests as a work for missionaries the cona representation in the control of t

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# The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TREMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by earriers, Two Dollars and a-haif, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper,t he subscription shall be Three Dollars. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copy 3d.

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

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 7.

BOCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JULY-1865.

Friday, 7-St. Margaret, W. Saturday, 8-St. Elizabeth, W. Sunday, 9-Fifth after Pentecost. Monday, 10-The Seven Holy Brothers. Tuesday, 11-St. Pius, P. M. Wednesday, 12-St John Gualbert, AE. Thursday, 13-St. Anacletas, P. M.

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

Saturday, 8-La Visitation, de l'Isle du Pads. Monday, 10-St. Genevieve. Wednesday, 12-St. Anicet.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

The quarrel betwixt Louis Napoleon and his cousin Pion-Pion has not been healed, though efforts have been made to bring about a reconciliation; and excusing himself upon the plea of an injury said to have been caused by a fall from his carriage, the Prince has declined to call at the Tuderies since the return of the Emperor from Algeria. As Prince Plon-Plon represents the Liberal and anti-Catholic party in France, this incident is of more than domestic importance, since it indicates a wide divergence betwixt the views of the French Liberals, and those of Louis Napoleon on the Italian Question.

We have nothing positive yet as to the result of the negotiations betwixt the Sovereign Pontiff, and the King of Sardinia. Many rumors are affoat, and the general opinion seems to be that some kind of understanding will be come to. Yet it is to be feared that no amicable arrangement will be of long duration. Any negotiations that leave to the Pope any real substantial authority, which do not degrade him from the rank of a sovereign and an independent Prince to that of a subject, and which do not place the Church beneath the feet of the swine of the Revolution. will be unfavorably received by that party to which Victor Emmanuel owes all his popularity Pope means, in his case, to break with the Revolution; and this he cannot well afford to do unless he is prepared to renounce his position, as King of Italy. The Continental news by the last mails is of very little general interest.

In the United States no events of importance have occurred. The evidence and finding of the Military Commission have been submitted to the Prhsident; but the latter, with a return to constitutional sentiment, for which we could scarce have given him credit, hesitates to confirm the proceedings, and manifests an inclination to refer the whole matter to the civil Courts, before which it should have been tried in the first instance. The great political question of the day 15 " nigger" suffrage, and out of this question no triffing political troubles may yet be expected to spring.

As the reputed organ of Lord Palmerston the utterances of the Morning Post are listened to with attention, as in a sort the utterances of the Ministry; and for this reason no inconsiderable importance has been attached to an article that lately appeared in the above named journal, with reference to our Canadian delegates, their mission to England, its objects, and the results .-The entire article, of which a brief and imperfect sketch had previously been conveyed by telegram, is now before us; and we can thence judge, every man for himself, how far the said political mission has resulted in success, or

The Morning Post assures us that, in the first place, "the political and commercial relations between the Province and the Mother country have been thoroughly considered, and a conclusion arrived at which is calculated to have a most navorable influence on the future destinies of British North America." This is we fear some-

In the second place we learn that "the Imperial Government are prepared in every way to facilitate the carrying out of the Confederation project as soon as all the Colonies have agreed amongst themselves." And further on, the same authority hints at coercion towards the latter, if maintaining military communication betwirt the Lower Canada, and its Popish inhabitants, as the brought by other means to give their assent to and Montreal, would, in case of war, unpose on spect to his own countrymen, and his own co- or confer upon him some moral or physical good the project. This we look upon however only us the moral and material obligation of fighting religionists of Massachussetts? Is, we ask, the through the instumentality of a relic of some of

probably have the effect of throwing them into the arms of the United States. The day when Colonists allowed themselves to be legislated for in Downing Street is past and gone. Whether for good or evil it matters not now, but the Colonies are to all intents and purposes selfgoverning communities, with privileges in this rescarce permit themselves to be stripped of without a struggle. We dismiss therefore the idea of coercion. Great Britain, in its present relations with the U. States cannot afford to risk a quarrel with Nova Scotia, by far the most valuable of all its possessions on this Continent, since thence alone can it obtain coal for its West Indian squa-On the defence question the Morning Post

informs us that the following is the substance of the arrangement entered into betwixt the Canadian delegates, and the British Government .-The latter graciously permits the former to undertake at its own expence, the whole of the Western defences; it also grants to Canada leave to maintain, again at its own expence, an efficient militia-though of what use militia would be in actual war against regular and veteran troops such as the Yankees could direct against us, it is not easy to see. Canada is also permitted to deepen and enlarge its own canals, for commercial and military purposes; but here again, seeing that the canals are in some instances built on the wroug, that is to say the Yankee, side of the St. Lawrence, they would still be utterly useless in case of war, no matter to what extent they might be enlarged or deepened .-Finally the Imperial Government, not only permits us to do all these things at our own cost, but it undertakes to supply armaments, and material for all defensive works; and to guarantee a loan for the purpose of constructing the Intercolonial Railroad-which the Morning Post, in a spirit of banter we must suppose, informs us is a very important part of the scheme of defence." Very important no doubt! seeing that in case of war with the United States, it would within twenty four hours Ire in possession of the enemy. The Railroad that is imperatively needed in a military point of view, if Canada is to be defended, is a Railroad on the North shore connecting Montreal with Quebec. Any system of defence which does not comprise this North shore railroad, as well as an entire system of canals betwixt the lakes and the ocean, all on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, is sheer buncombe; for as the Official Reports of the Engineer officers especially charged with the task of reporting on the Defence of Canada clearly and all his power. To reconcile himself with the state, the whole of Canada on the Yankee side of the river would have to be abandoned to the enemy, seeing that it is destitute of all defences natural, or artificial. Under all circumstances the defence of Canada would be difficult, and would involve great sacrifice; but that defence is impossible-and every one not an idiot must admit it to be so, until all parts of the Province are put in communication with one another by means of railroads and canals, all, without excention, and throughout their entire course, constructed on the left or Canadian bank of the St. Lawrence. This is a condition sine qua non and as it is not provided for, or so much as hinted at in the Morning Post, we do not see that in a military point of view any good to Canada has resulted from the late conferences betwixt our Ministerial representatives, and the Imperial authorities. The one great obstacle to the Confederation scheme, considered merely as a measure of military utility, and as a measure for facilitating the defence of the British possessions in North America, consists in this :- That the Lower Provinces are separated, or cut off from Canada by the United States, or territory of the only enemy with whom they will ever be called upon to compat; and that the only means of the presence of these bereaved people, standing here communication betwirt the Provinces so separat on the altar of my own church, and with the authorupon to combat; and that the only means of ed, in case of war, and during the cessation of navigation, would have to consist in a long rail- for a lack of religious earnestness, religious princi road, running parallel and contiguous to the fashione followed for finding and friedlish and friedlish enemy's lines, throughout almost its entire which all kinds of vice and crime lurk and conceal course; and which therefore would be liable to be cut and rendered useless at any momeni, by a sudden raid, even if the greater part of the territory through which it ran, were not actually ceded to the invading army. The idea of maintaining military communication in time of war betwixt Montreal and Halifax by means of a railroad on the Yankee side of the St. Lawence, is so sublimely ridiculous that no military man, that no one with the faintest knowledge of the art of war, and the first requisites of a succesful defence of our country, would condescend

the Imperial Government to force them into a that is to say, of fighting a decisive battle with except there where French Canadians have been Union which they disliked, any high handed mea- an enemy immensely superior to us in point of brought into contact with the Yankees, as in the sures, such as the Morging Post hints at, would numbers, upon the very ground where, if the case of the murderer Barreau now in Jail. Can choice were left to him, he would most desire to the Romish community of Lower Canada in fight us. Does any man outside of a lunatic short, except in so far as it has been brought unasylum, seriously believe that with all the troops | der the baneful influence of Rouges principles, that Great Britain could spare us, and our militia and of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and volunteers to boot-good enough no doubt be impeached for a lack of religious earnestfor Queen's Birth Day parades and such like fopperies-we would make a successful stand any- as is the entire Protestant community of Massaspect recognised and guaranteed by the Imperial where on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, chussetts by one of its own flesh and blood, by Government, and which therefore the former will against the numerous forces that by means of their railroads the enemy could in few hours concentrate against us? Would any experienced with bigotry, superstition, and fanaticism, with military man, would any prudent politician recommend us to run the risk of such a venture? -which if unsuccessful would leave the country open an easy prey to the invader. For Canada could not have many armies in the field, and but few reserves from whence to replace the losses which a great pitched battle would under all circumstances inflict upon her. Under all circumstances, we say, she would have to husband her resources, more especially her men, since these trays in the above given extract from his could not easily be replaced; and therefore the sermon. first rule to be laid down for the defence of the except upon ground of our own selection, and when we could fight with advantage of position; to the danger of fighting there and then, where to the Yankees of Massachussetts? We pause and when it suited the convenience of the enemy | for a reply. that we should fight. But, as we said before, the projected Intercolonial railroad would, in case of war, have either to be abandoned or defended. If abandoned, it, and Confederation with the Lower Provinces, would, from a military point of view, be useless; but if defended, we should be obliged to fight on the wrong side of the river, and under circumstances the most propitious to the enemy, and the most adverse to ourselves; under circumstances that would entail the immediate conquest of the entire Province were we to meet with a reverse; whilst on the other hand, a defeat to the Yankee invaders could by the latter be easily and promptly repaired.

By the above we mean no censure on our Canadian delegates. We firmly believe that they have done their best for Canada, and we are also well convinced that no men could have done more. If extravagant expectations have been raised by their friends of some great advantages to be obtained in a military point of view, they have only those friends to thank for any disappointment that may be felt at the small results of their mission. The fact is that since the defeat of the South, Canadian independence of the United States must be maintained by skilful diplomacy rather than by force of arms; for the disparity of strength betwixt the two countries, Canada and the United States, is so great, that without a miracle of devotion on the part of the people of the first named countrywhich we do not expect to witness, its defence in a military point of view, is almost impossible in Canada. Great Britain might fight our battles successfully on the ocean with her fleet, but in the meantime the enemy would overrun the

THE YANKEES AS PAINTED BY ONE OF THEMSELVES .- A horrid murder, accompanied or rather preceded by a foul outrage, occurred a few days ago in the vicinity of Boston. A Protestant minister, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth of Boston, Massachusetts, preached a sermon on the occasion, in the course of which he delivered himself of the following remarks:-

"The great characteristic of American civilisation is an increase of immorality and infidelity. What are the tidal tendencies of our society? Are they toward heaven? Are our young men growing up in such a way and in such noble proportions that they will be able to bear the burdens now borne by their fathers? Ars our young women growing up with the charms of modesty and feminine grace and domestic virtues? I have read our history wrong if this be so. I have looked in vain for those characteristics that will make the generation to come wise, virtuous, and good. And so I go behind the crime which has been committed, and whose deplorable results have called us together, and standing here in ty of a minister of our holy religion, I do, in the most solemn manner, impeach the whole community fashions, follies and frivolities of society, behind themselves. Away with all this infidelity that disfigures our entire civilisation.

"This was the infidelity of the age, for while peoole worship Mammon before God, as was done now all over the country, murders would increase. Men looked to the dollar rather than to Heaven, and women loved extravagance in dress rather than the Bible, and with this example before them the children of the present day were being brought up. He call ed on the fathers and mothers present and absent to mark this point, and register a vow in Heaven to educate their children to walk in righteousness, and then, and not till then, they might safely put aside he fear that now pervaded the community, for mur-

der would be unknown. Now in all sincerity we ask: - Is there one, even amongst the most fanatical supporters of the French Canadian Missionary Society, who For let it be remembered that the projected would dare stand up at one of the Anniversary Intercolonial railroad, if built as the means of Meetings, and deliver himself with respect to

ness, religious principles, and religious faith? a minister of its own faith?

We trow not. Lower Canadians are taxed being, or rather with allowing themselves to be, priest ridden; but this very reproach exonerates them from the reproach of religious indifferentism; whilst the statistics of the Provincial Penitentiary abundantly testify as to the rarity of great crime amongst them, except in the case of those who have been corrupted by intercourse with the community whom, and whose moral tendencies, the Rev. M. Hepworth of Boston so graphically por-

.Where then are the Missionaries needed? Provinces is this: That we should never fight And to whom, if love of God, of religion, and morality were indeed the actuating motives of our Protestant Missionary Societies, would they that we should never in short subject ourselves be sent? To the Papists of Lower Canada, or

> We clip the following from the columns of one of our contemporaries :-

> ROWISH Superstition .- The London correspondent of the Bury Post relates the following, as illustrating the superstition displayed at Cardinal Wiseman's fu-

> "The widest charity cannot help protesting against the Baganism, for it was nothing better-pure Paganism,- which this funeral brought into play. I might give many illustrations, but will mention but one-it is this: - When the body was lying in state in the chapel, the crowds of poor creatures who passed by, stretched out handkerchiefs, gloves, rosaries, prayerbooks, and other similar articles, which were taken by the officials, rubbed against the coffin and then returned to the owners, who devoutly kisssed them and carried them away as relics sacred for evermore."

> "Romish superstition" in London in the XIX. century bears certainly a strong family resemblance to " Christian superstition," as the latter manifested atself at Jerusalem and elsewhere in the first century of our era. Compare the following examples from the Acts of the Apostles, with the above extract from the evangelical journal of the nineteenth century :--

"And believers were the more added to the Lord: multitudes both of men and women. Insomuch that they brought forth the sick into the streets, and laid them on beds and conches that at the least the shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them."-v. 14, 15,

And a gain :-

"And God wrought special miracles by the hands of Paul. So that from his body were brought unto the sick handkerchiefs or aprons, and the diseases deperted from them, and the evil spirits went out of them "-xix. 11, 12.

From this it appears that, if belief in the Bible be rational and not superstitious, it is not superstitious but very rational to believe that God does communicate, even to the material bodies of His servitors upon earth, a special and healing virtue. Now in the case of the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, even judging him by his acts, and by the many trophies of his profound learning, and zeal in the cause of Christ which be has left behind him-it is not pretended that God does actually work such special miracles of healing; for no man has the right to anticipate the judgment of the Church, or to take upon himself to declare the actual status in the other world, of the departed. But Catholics do believe that, as God is the same to-day as He was yesterday, so also He may employ as instruments of good to them the material relics of one whom they, not without reason, believe to have been throughout his life on earth a faithful and zealous servitor of the Lord. On this point, even if they err, they are not superstitious, for superstition implies a belief for which there is no basis in reason; and on the other point-to wit, that God does manifest His approbation of His servitors by making even of their bodies instruments of healing, physical and moral-there is the positive testimony of the Bible that such belief is not irrational, but is on the contrary perfectly well founded in fact.

What is apparent from the extract from our evangelical contemporary by us above quoted is, not the superstition of Catholics, but the sceptical or neological tendencies of their censor. The striking feature or characteristic of the neological critics is to discredit all miracles, ancient and modern; to consider them as morally impossible. as therefore unsusceptible of proof, and therefore a priore incredible except by the superstitious. To the Catholic, on the contrary, a miracle, whether of the first or of the nineteenth century, is an event to perfect harmony with the established or Christian order of things-not a violation, but rather a special or particular application of God's higher laws of which, in our present condition, we know nothing save by revelation. The Catholic therefore does not assert, hey cannot so agree, and if they cannot be Lower Provinces and Canada, betwixt Halifax Rev. Mr. Hepworth expressed himself with re- indeed, that God has, or will work some miracle,

the Lower Provinces, any attempt on the part of the right or Yankee side of the St. Lawrence; tion, an increase of immorality and infidelity? that such things have been, and not presuming to set limits either to the power or to the mercy of God, he humbly believes that such things may again be. This is the full extent of modern Catholic superstition in the matter of relics, and the virtue by God attached to them; and it is evident from the Bible that-if that book may be believed-a similar belief was generally entertained and acted upon in the days when St. Peter and St. Paul were still in the flesh.

> The Toronto Freeman gives some particulars concerning the destruction of the Saint Patrick's Church, which give but a sad idea of the state of affairs in that very protesting City. Not only was the fire the work of some scoundrel incited to crime by the mendacious attacks of the Globe, but it seems that the firemen when called upon to do their duty by extinguishing the flames, manifested the very worst spirit; and we may thence conceive how unwilling they were to give effective aid to the preservation of Catholic property. We copy from the Freeman of the 29th ult.:-

"It is with extreme pain and reluctance we feel called upon to refer to the detestable behavior of some of the firemen. With an expression of fiendish delight one of these heroes was heard to exclaim tnere is one dogan mass-house gone; I wish all the rest would go the same way! Another upon seeing the bell fall, remarked, 'there goes the d-d bell; isn's it a pity the d-d priest is not in there along with it, that he might hear its sound on his way to hell.' Such and similar were the expressions used by several of these men to whom is confided by our municipal authorities the important duty of arresting the progress of fires, and saving property from the flames. It is to be expected that men who are capable of giving utterance to such diabolical sentiments as we have quoted, would make any very earnest exertion to save a Catholic church, or Catholic property from destruction.

The Freeman points out that when last winter some dirty blackguard or blackguards obtained entrance into the Orange Hall, and made a mess in it, the City Council very promptly offered a reward for the detection and apprehension of the oftenders. But then it must be remembered that the City Council is for the most part composed of staunch Orangemen, and that there is one law for Orangemen and another for mere Papists.

They are certainly a "rum lot" in our Canadian Corporations, as a personage whose name is never mentioned in polite circles remarked of the ten commandments; they are assuredly a rum lot," and to those who are doubtful as to the ments of democratic institutions afford much matter for interesting study. Amongst the latest escapades of which these gentry have been guilty we find that of Alderman Patterson, of Hamilton, who having been charged with pocketpicking, has suddenly found it convenient to make tracks for parts unknown, thus admitting

We say nothing at present, for obvious reasons, and until the investigations be closed, of our own City Fathers; but we see by the Globe that in Toronto the repudiation of their debts is seriously contemplated by the Corporation of that city. The Globe, who has always an anology ready for every dirty act, whether it be repudiation, or violation of a Constitution, remarks that " i: will be objected to the proposition that it involves a breach of faith with the public creditor. This"-adds our contemporary in a moralising mood-" this is to some extent true; but the fact is our city rulers have broken faith with him already;" and so upon the princinle that it is as well to be hung for a sheep as for a lamb, the Globe can see no good reason why the Toronto City rulers should not break faith with the public creditor again. A nice man is the editor of the Globe, with very nice ideas of honor and morality.

The position of the Princess Dagmar, the betrothed of the lately deceased Czarewitch, is a peculiar one. She was bred up a Lutheran Protestant, but upon her betrothal to a Russian Prince was nomediately put in training to absure that particular heresy, and to embrace the doctrines of the Russian Courch, which, with the exception of the Procession of the Holy Spirit, and the Supremacy of Rome, are in all important respects identical with those of the Catholic Church against which Lutherans protest. But the unexpected death of her intended husband has rendered all these preliminaries for apostacy useless; and the lady it seems must return to ber old belief in the Double Procession from the Son as well as from the Father, until such time at least, as a matrimonial necessity for another change of faith shall again present itself.

In this business what is most to be admired, or rather deplored is, not the facility with which a Protestant can renounce one form of religion and adopt another, as if it were a shirt, or a bonnet, but the callousness of the entire Protestant press upon the subject. To the Catholic, the idea of such apostacy as that which is implied in the case of the unfortunate Princess Dagmar is simply disgusting; but the Protestant press discusses it as if it were one of the most natural, and innocent things in the world : and the Globe calmly notices it under the heading of " A Necessary Apostacy."

Mr. Galt was a passenger by the steamship as a brutum fulmen. In the present temper of in defence of that line of communication, upon great characteristic of Lower Canadian civilisa- His distinguished servitors on earth; but knowing Cuba, which arrived at New York on Tuesday.

We have received a letter giving an account of the late homicide at Acton, but as the writer does not attach his name thereunto we cannot publish it. Our correspondent, if a reader of the TRUE WITNESS, ought to know that we never insert anonymous communications, and certainly we will not depart from this rule in the case of a communication which makes very serious imputations on the character of a third party. If however, the writer will send us his name, if he authorise us to publish that name should the truth of his allegations be impugned, and if he will pledge himself to make these allegations good then, in that case, but in no other, will we reproduce in our columns the letter he has sent us. Once for all, we take this opportunity of assuring the writers of anonymous communications that their time and their paper are thrown away, for we will never condescend to take any action upon them.

THE CROPS. - We are happy to say that from all parts of the country very favorable accounts of the growing crops are sent to the papers. The bay crop of Lower Canada promises remarkably well.

BANIM'S COMPLETE WORKS - Tales of line O'Hara Family. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

The Messrs. Sadliers are bringing out a very handsome serial edition of the works of this well known, and highly esteemed Irish novelist. We have before us Parts 1 and 2, which contain the tale known as The Peep o' Day, or John Doe; and judging from the style in which these are executed, and the low price at which they are offered to the public, we think that the work will meet with a very general patronage.

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY-1865-66. John Lovell, Printer.

We have to thank Mrs. Mackay for a copy of this very useful, well arranged, accurate and elegantly printed volume. We regret to learn that the public support hitherto given to this publication has not been sufficient to remunerate the printer; but as its ments became better known we feel convinced that this reproach will be removed, and that the enterprising publisher will receive the encouragement which she so well deserves.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE - June 1865. -The current number brings with it a continuation of M. de Boucherville's story, Une de Perdue, D'eux de Trouvees; the sequel of an acticle on the late Archbishop of Westminster; an article on the St. Alban's Raid; one on Artistic Gossip. and the usual notices of the events of the

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are earnestly solicited to lend a helping hand to the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall, script. who intend holding a Bazaar, on the 26th Dec. next, and three following days, in aid of the funds for the reconstruction of their beautiful new church, which was leveled with the ground during that fearful hurricane which swept over the country on Wednesday in Holy Week-12th April last. Thus, in less than thirty minutes, that dreadful tornado, which did so much damage throughout the length and breadth of Canada, deprived the Catholics of Cornwall-(the majority of whom are in slender circumstances)of the fruit of their struggles for years past .-Meekly bowing to the dispensation of Divine Providence, those good ladies have put their heads together and resolved upon getting up a Bazaar to aid in putting their church once more in the condition it was in before that memorable wind storm. Surely they deserve assistance under the circumstances! and so surely, please God, will many a generous heart, after reading these lines, resolve upon sending them a contribution, either in material or money, and immediately thereafter reduce this resolve to practice. The contributions may be forwarded to the address of Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Mrs. Angus Mac-Donell, Mrs. D. M'Millan, Mrs. J. S. Mac-Dougall, Mrs. Aogus M'Phaul, Miss M. E. Campbell, or the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P.

Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in the undermentioned localities:---

Mr. D. Martin for Huntingdon and vicinity. Mr. M. McCarthy for Herdsman's Corners and vici-

A number of French Canadians who lately proceeded to the Northern States from Sorel. for the purpose of bettering their condition, This is a great result, considering the gigantic by a young man who left Paisley this summer. He have returned home, and report that owing to efforts made by the States to monopolise the the high prices of board and provisions, they emigration of the world. These figures, it will could scarcely make a living, although wages be seen, are so far at fault, that they compare the the gravel. Two claims alongeide were doing well | FIRST SERIES OF FIRESIDE " READING S, were nominally higher.

The frontier force stationed at Windsor, Sarnia, and other parts of the frontier, have been trammon Rifles who was bere for the last week on business, left by the boat last evening to take charge of his company. The unexpected order here; but we have also heard that it is owing to | da all the more remarkable. the bad state of discipline among some of the slaughter .- Herald.

QUACKS AND QUACKERY .- An eminent member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, has just published an unmerciful exposure of the practices of the principal medical quacks of London. Among the sham doctors exposed are Wm. Curtis, alias "Doctor La Mert," and James Sexton, alias "Doctor Kahn," both of whom are well known in Canada, the former having practised on the constitutions and the pockets of many in Montreal about a year ago. The English papers which notice the publication say that the revelations which it makes of the rascalities of the quacks seem almost incredible, and they express surprise that a set of unskilled charlatans-unskilled in medicine but adepts in thieving-should be permitted by the law to flourish so glaringly. All the respectable journals of the English metropolis unite in demanding that the country be speedily purified from the presence of men who are loathsome and inexpressibly despicable, and who have too long evaded the punishment due to their crimes. "When burglars, pickpockets, and garrotters are detected and convicted they undergo some salutary correction and punishment: why should not the quacks, who are viler and more ignominious miscreants than garotters and other dangerous thieves, when caught in swindling their terrified dupes, be subjected to the same sort of exhibarating treatment." "If we punish one set of lawless scoundrels who rob houses and beat men in the streets, why should we leave unchastised an illiterate gang of impudent and crafty vagabonds who, under a medical pretext, pick the pockets of the ignorant and unwary?" . . "The evil these quacks do is both sad and serious; they ruin often the health of their victims, deprive them of sanity, and rum them in purse. The healing art is a noble one; duly qualified men, when really interested in their profession and skilful, are public benefactors. It is a disgrace then, that their practice, which compels them to be educated, should be usurped by unlearned and mendacious quacks, whose heartlessness and cool dishonesty are unparalleled by any other set of robbers." One paper advises that every quack, on being convicted of practising as a Doctor, be treated to a good flogging and then consigned to a long term of penal servitude; and adds, and urges the press to assist in the reform needed by refusing to publish quack advertisements. "We regret there are quacks in the press whose virtues are hypocrisies, and whose love for the public weltare is a transparent sham. The hollow morality of the press quacks is to our infinite disgust, paraded before us; the public are daily gulled by prints that pretend to care for their safety in slangy leaders denunciatory of all sorts of impositions, but that find it a too painful and profitless task to refuse publicity to quack advertisements. When the press shall universally reject quacks' announcements, quackery will decline and the public be benefitted; for the exe-

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA AND THE United States.—For some time past we have been in search of statistics by which our readers could see the real progress Canada and her rival, the American Union, are making in wealth and population. The official publication of the last census of the United States supplies the want. From the Globe, we gather full extracts from it, which we can compare with results of our own advancement, and so strike the balance between the progress of the rivals. First, then, we learn that the census tables show that the population of Upper Canada is increasing at a far greater rate than the population of the United States. In 1850 the population of the that he must not come to the funeral or 'it would United States and Territories was 23,191,-876. In 1860 it numbered 31.433322 an increase of 38 58 per cent in ten years. In January, 1852, the population of Upper Canada numbered 962,004. In January, 1862, it increased to 1.456.681-an increase of 53.01 per cent. In other words, says the Globe-" while the United States have added, in ten years, in round numbers, thirty-five persons to every hundred of her population, Upper Canada had added of the late Martin Dromgole was neld at Acton on fifty-three to every hundred of hers.

crable knaves and villaibs we are describing, with

their lewd and brazen manifestoes, corrupt and

pollute alike the mind and morals of a large class

of people who have not the courage to disbelieve

their monstrous exaggerations, or the good sense

to despise their revolting indecencies." It is to

be hoped that the medical men of Canada will

follow the excellent example of their professional

brethren in England and adopt such measures as

may be necessary to root out the bundreds of

unprincipled quacks who flourish in every city in

the country; and that the press will lend its aid

in exterminating the vermin by refusing to insert

their lying appouncements .- Montreal Tran-

So much for Upper Canada. The comparison does not, of course, hold so well as regards Lower Canada; but even there the States have not so much to boast of. In 1852 the population of Lower Canada was 890,261. In 1862 it may be stated to have been 1,138,430-an increase in ten years of 27,88 per cent, against the 35.50 door to the front of the house, and lay down on the per centage increase of the United States. But grassr—(Signed)—Marin Dromgole." The evidence taking the increase of Upper and Lower Canada together against the increase of the States, for the two periods of ten years mentioned, we find still at large -Guelph Advertiser. that the increase in population in Canada has been five per cent greater than that in the States! progress of the States from 1850 to 1860 against | On the day he wrote sevesal nuggets were obtained the progress of Canada from 1852 to 1h62. But, then, it must be borne in mind that the emiordered home. Capt. Dumin, of the Bally- gration to Canada in the lew years preceding 1850 was very small, while the emigration to the United States for the few years preceding 1862 was large - a state of things which render total train at Newcastle yeaterday afternoon. They pro is said to be the result of Gen. Dix's mission increased rate of population on the part of Cana-

A further comparison of statistics reveals the companies, which has led to one instance to the fact that Canada, slow as she is, has in ten years ked bim to take a drive with them. At first he dekilling of a young lawyer of Sandwich named increased her population at a greater rate than Elliot, by a bayonet thrust by a Quebec volun- any single State in the Union, during a like pe- starting they urged him to go to Hampton and bring teer of Capt. Vohl's company named George rood of ten years, with, we believe, one excepteer of Capt. Vohl's company named George riod of ten years, with, we othere, one except back of Bowmanville. He at length consented.

Oullett. He has been committed for man-tion, Illinois. And with regard to Upper Cana. They must have driven via New castle, and when

a single comparison - Upper Canada, in ten years, increased her population from 952,004 to 1,456,-681-an increase of 53.01 per cent. New York. including the metropolis, whose rapid growth, the Globe truly says, has been considered almost unprecedented, during a like period increased its population from 3,097,494 to 3,880,735 -an increase of only 25.29 per cent! Compared to the increase for ten years of the whole group of custody. Various rumours as to the cause are Western States, including Illine's, Michigan, affoat. It is, however, impossible at present to get Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and the territory of Nehraska, the rate of increase in Upper Canada. for a like period, falls off. In 1850 the population of those States was 6,386,000. In 1860 it was 10,147,663-or an increase of 60.47 per cent, while, as we said before, the decimal increase of Upper Canada is 53.01 per cent. But manifestly the proper way to estimate the progress we are making is to compare the whole of the United States Territories and all, with the whole of Canada, and according to this comparison, as has been already shown, Canada has increased her nopulation, in ten years, five per cent greater than the United States. These figures are satisfactory so far. They show that, despite the assertions of the annexationists, Canada is increasing in population-and population in the western world means wealth-at a greater rate than the States. They also indicate a bright future for the country, when emigration developed by the government to its fullest extent, and when, as we hope will be the case, the fertile prairies of the North West are thrown open to Capadian and old country settlers .- London lette almost immediately afterwards plunged his Prototype.

ROBBERG. -- For some time past thefts of jewellery: money and articles of value, have been committed. It was seldom that clothing or anything bulky was taken, the plan of the gang being apparently, to carry off only what might be easily disposed of. In almost all the cases, boys were said to have been seen in the immediate neighbourhood, and one of the party was actually tried and convicted at the last Court of Quarter Sessions. The mode adopted to gain access to the houses was well contrived. The boys would be engaged in playing ball, which through accident, apparently, would be thrown over the fence. Or pretence of looking for the ball, the boys managed to gain access to the back yand. - If no one was in the house, they could at their leisure carry on operations, it not being thought necessary that the back doors of houses should be carefully fastened when people are going out. If any one was in the house and challenged them the ball was a ready excuse. The robbery at Mr. St. Onge's house and Lagauchetiere and St. Elizabeth Streets appears to have been effected in this way. It was on Monday during the procession that the house was entered and a considerable quantity of clothing, jewellery, &c., carried off Among the jewellery is a very expensive Cameo. The house of Mr. Damase Rolland St. Vincent Street, was entered on Thursday by the back door and money, jewellery, a watch, &c. stolen. Information having been given at the Police Station Mr. Penton, the Chief of Police, took immediate steps for the discovery of the guilty parties. One boy was arrested that day and resterday morning three young men, Leon Leblanc aged 20 Joseph Lapointe, 16, Henry Cochu, 15, and a woman Albiee Gariepi, were caught. In the house of the latter in Vitre Street, was found a large amount of stolen property. We were passing when the arrest was made, and ascertained from the neighbours that the htsband of this woman is from bome working, and that the house has been the resort of boys of all ages, since ever Gariepi and his wite have occupied it. One night the attention of a woman who lives opposite was attracted by hearing the sound of people running and on looking out she discovered four boys who made for this house, but before going in stood in a little yard alongside of it, counting something and laughing. They then tapped at the window, a candle was lighted, and they were admitted. The visits of boys were made at all hours both day and night. Sub Chief Naigle, accompanied by Detectives Lafeuillade and St. Yves, made the capture. Through the patient researches of the City Police, we think that a gang which has existed for so long is at last in a fair way of being broken up. Several of the stolen goods have been identi fied, M. Rolland's brooch and a pair of ear rings being among thim, but his gold watch has not yet been found. These who have lately been robbed should go to the Central Police Station where the property is now lying .- Montreal Herald .

MURDER AT A FUNERAL IN ACTON .- On Thursday afternoon about two o'clock, a horrible affair took place in the village of Acton at the funeral of a yobng woman named Lightheart. It appears that a man named Threadgold had been in company with the woman Lightheast, and had illien communication with her. About a month ago she died. After her death the brother of the woman told Threadgold be dangerous for him.' Not heeding these threats he went to the innerst, and on entering the door of the house from whence it was to proceed, he was shot by Lightheart and was killed. Strange to say, no attempt was made at the time to arrest the murderer who walked around for a full hour afterwards. On the spread of the startling news, however, orders were issued for his arrest, but he had made his escape, and up to the latest accounts, has not been heard of .- Guelph Advertiser.

THE INQUEST AT ACTOR. - An inquest on the body Monday afternoon. The following is a statement made by Dromgole after being shot: "I was at the funeral of Miss Lozier and was standing about 8 feet behind Cliver Lozier's house; felt something piercing my abdomen; heard the report of a pistol; I looked up, and saw David Light heart with a pistol in his hand, in the act of re-cocking it; I begged of him not to shoot again; David Lightheart made no reply that I heard; I went through the house from the back against David Lightheart was quite strong, and the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder" against David Lightheart. He is

FROM THE GOLD MINES. - We have seen a sample of the Canadian gold sent from the Chaudiere mines gives an encouraging account of the prospects there. the and his comrades were just commencing on their claim, and the sample of gold tent was obtained in from one of them, the smallest worth \$3, and the largest weighing a little over half an ounce. - Pais. ley Advocate.

A MAN SHOT BY A YOUNG WOMAN .- A Miss Munson, a school teacher from Owen Sound occompanied by a young lady, name unknown, arrived by cured a borse and buggy at a livery stable, and went to Grono, five miles north, where it appears Mis Munson formerly resided. After arriving at Orono they called atithe house of James Kerr, and asclined, but afterwards consented to do so. After back the coveyance. The latter place is directly da, the result is still more satisfactory. To make about two miles north of Bowmanville, at the first | D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Agents,

toll-gate, at two o'clock this morning, without a word, Miss Manson drew a revolver and shot Kerr the ball entering the side and passing round the body, and is now thought to be in the stomach. She tried to fire a second shot, but he caught her hand. The wounded man was conveyed to the Bri tish Hotel, at Bowmanville, where he now lies at the point of death. There is no hope of his recovery. During the confusion the two women escaped at the time, but the one who fired the pistol is now in any reliable information on this point.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. - We learn from the Presscott papers that a melancholy accinent took place on the Grand Trunk Rollway, near Laucaster station, on the morning of Sunday, the 25th instant. It appears that six men were proceeding along the line on a a hand-car when they were met by a .ocomotive, which smashed the car, killed four of the men, and seriously injured the other two. Two or three of the men were employes of the company and the others were neighbors. The night was dark, and it seems that it was in violation of the company's rules that the hand-car was on the line at all. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict seturned exonerating the engine-driver and company from all blame. The section-boss, whose duty it was to prevent the hand-car from being on the line at the time, has, it is said, been dismissed for his carelessness.

The following is from the Essex Journal : - Mr. C. F.Elliot, (of the firm of Elliot & Worthington, Bargoing quietly home, after spending the evening at the house of a friend. On approaching the barracks he was challenged by the sentry on guard, George Onellette, of Colonel Vohl's Company, and answered "a friend." Onellette unheeded the reply, and again challenged Mr. Elliot who kept advancing, and as we understand again made reply, but Ouel bayonet into Mr Elliot, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound in the abdomen close to his groin.—With some difficulty he got to Dobson's Hotel—a distance of some twenty yards—and aroused the inmates. Medical aid was at once procured, and he lies in a very precarious state. Onellette has been committed to the County goal to await the result of the wound.

We hear many rumors of the right of these volunteers to challenge everybody after "last post" is sounded, as they have been doing ever since they came here. We get challenged nearly every night regularly, (the last time the night after this melancholy aff.ir), and although answer is given, we are seldem told we can pass, but take it for granted we can. Under this state of things, any of our tenwspeople are liable to be treated in the same way as Mr. Eliot, by any ignerant or drunken fellow, who happens to be piaced on guard. We hope there will be a rigid and searching investigation, and until then we postpone further remarks. Mr. Eliot died about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, just forty hours after receiving the wound. Dr. Donnelly has impanelled a lary, but up to the hour of going to press, no verdict has been rendered. A port-mortem ex amication shows that the wound was about an inch and three quarters deep, the bayonet passing about two inches above the groin in an oblique direction, inflammation setting in immediately.

COAL Oil .- We learn from the 'Intelligencer' that oil has been st-uck in the Township of Tudor. The report is that a resident of the Hastings Road has procurred, from the surface of a small lake sufficient quantity of oil to supply his own requirements dur- SIONS ing the past year.

The question arises, whether we have not got the precious fiuld in some of the valleys or streams of our County. A suspicion has long existed in the minds of many that there was some substance of a peculiar nature still hidden deep in the valleys or marsh lands quite adjacent to the town.

· Oil is being found at Peterborough, Hastings and many places west and north of us, and it is really a strange phenomonon if Prince Edward contains no mines or wealth of this character. There are many points of resemblance between the natural appearance of the places above referred to and those in which vast stores of those precious substances have been discovered in western Canala .- North America

THE Chops.-In Markham and Vanghan the prospects of baving good crops are reported exceedingly promising .- Richmond Hill Herald.

The prospects of a fair crop at least are now good and with a few genial showers as the season progresses, an abundant barvest is certain .- St. Thomas Dis-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 7, 1865. Flour-Pollards, \$3,85 to \$3,90; Middlings, \$4,00 \$4,20; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,50; Super., No. 2 \$4,50 to SECOND of June instant. \$4,55; Superfine \$5,00 to \$5,35; Fancy \$5,60 to Sorel, 10th June, 1865. Extra, \$5,80 to \$5,90; Superior Extra \$6,10 to \$6,20; Bag Flour, \$3,00 to \$3,00.

Ontment per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,60: Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 o \$5,25; Inferior Pots, \$5,60 to \$5,65; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,45, Butter-Store packed in small packages at 16c

to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,621; Prime

Mess, \$17,50 to \$00; Prime, \$16,50 to \$00,00.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9,00 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Hay, per 100 bundles ..\$6,00 to \$9,00 .. \$2,50 to \$4,50 Boef, live, per 100 lbs 8,50 to 9,00 Sheep, clipped, each, .. \$4,00 to \$6,00 Lamb.

2,50 to 4,00 ..\$4,00 to \$6,00 Calves, each, Hogs 9,00 to 0,00

Second Edition, now ready, price 6d. THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. CECILY. A Drama in Three Acts.

BY THE REV. ALBANY CHRISTIE, S.J. London: Published at the Office of the "LAMP," 77 Davies St., Oxford St., W. Sold by Burns, Lambert & Oates. Portman Street;

. J. Farrell (late Andrews), 13 Duke Street, Little Britain; 44 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin; and all Booksellers.

JUST READY,

CONTAINING (COMPLETE TALES):

Honor O'More's Three Homes, Cecily's Trial; or, the Secret. Grandmamma's Rosary. Honey Broth. Uncle Walter's Story. The Crown that never fades. The Two Sisters. All Play and no Work.

&c., &c., &c. With Illustrations, Poetry, and various other Articles of interest. Price, bound in cloth, 3s. Cases for binding First Series now ready

price 9d.
London: Published at the Office of the "LAMP," 37 Davies Street, Oxford Street, W.

Birth. In this city, on the 4th inst., Mrs. T. McKenna of a daughter.

Died. In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mr. Edward Coyle, aged 61 years. May his soul rest in peace.

JUST RECEIVED,

The First and Second Numbers of THE BROTHERS BANIM,

(" THE O'HARA FAMILY,") THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH NOVELISTS.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, have great pleasure in accouncing that they have received the First and Second Numbers of the inimitable Works of these distinguished Irish writers, revised, with introduction and notes, &c., by MICHAEL BANIM, Esq., the survivor of two original writers of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family." The two numbers just issued contain-THE PEEP O' DAY AND CROHOORE OF THE BILLHOOK. They are now being re-published in Dublic, under the immediate supervision of Michael Banim, the surviving member of the "O'Hara Family," whose "Tales" delighted the British and Irish public. It is to be hoped that the Canadian public will hail with satisfaction the opportunity now offered them, for the first time, of obtaining the complete works of John and Michael Banim, who are the best and most thoroughrister. Windsor) was, at about half-past one o'clock, ly national novelists whom Ireland has yet pro-

> Price 20 cents a Number; by post, 25 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, C.E.

> > THE DIRECTOR AND TRUSTEES

OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

RESPECTFULLY INVITE the Officers and Committees of the following Societies:-The St. Patrick's Society,

The Temperance Society, The St. Patrick's Penevolent Society, and

The Catholic Young Men's Society, to meet them, in the ST. PATRIOK'S ORPEAN ASYLUM, next SUNDAY, the 9th instant, immedistely after Grand Muse, to make arrangements for the ORPHANS' PIC-NIC.

By Order,

EDWARD MURPHY, Sec.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY. Attorney-at Law, Solicus in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, C.W.

Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-YOUNG HYSON,

GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. COLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

Plaintiff :

5w.

PORK,
SALT FISE, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

> 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court. Dame MATHILDA CELINA DEROUIN.

WILLIAM MCNICHOLS, alias WILLIAM KELLY,

PUBLIC NOTICE is bereby given that an action for Separation as to Property (en separation de tuens) has been this day instituted in the name of Dame Mathilda Celina Derouin, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelien, wife of William McNichols, alius William Kelly, Trader, of the same place, against her said husband, under No. 692, and will be returnable before this Court on the TWENTY-

Screl, 10th June, 1865. BONDY FAUTEUX & GAGNON. Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mathilda Celina Derouin

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 mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o 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 wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils.

TERMS:

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Beptember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

GOVERNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private Family or School. Acquirements - English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental.) Address - Gamma, Bex 52, Brampton, C. W. April 30, 1865.

MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL

MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SCHOOL on the Corner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to merit a continuance of the same.

All the Elementary branches necessary to complete a good English Education will be Taught, including Piatoforte, Mosaic and Fancy Work. June 9, 1865.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUNS News Depot Corner of Craig

and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal Jan. 17, 1864.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes, June

The friends of Prince Napoleon have strong reason to apprehend, as his enemies have to wish, that his political career is at an end for the present. His Imperial Highness is, it is teared, irretrievably in distell you, is tired out, is more ir-itated against his cousin than ever. When his Majesty reached the Lyons terminus on Saturday one of the Prince's household was in attendance to offer, in his nigness's name, the usual congratulations, and to ask for the Empe-· Tell my cousin, was the reply, that I am obliged to him, and that I hope to see him to-morrow morning, at 10, at the Tuileries.' The sidede-camp then made his obsisance, returned to his chief, and delivered his message with the accuracy of one of Homer's heralds. In the course of the same evening the Prince was unlucky enough to be thrown from his carriage, a very light one, and received a hurt, also a very light one, but which, light as it may be, keeps him to his apartment. The aide-de-camp once more appeared at the hour fixed by the Emperor for the rendezvous to express the Prince's profound regret that his accident prevented him from complying with his consin's orders, and from offering his congratulations in person. As the Frince cannot come to the Emperor, the Emperor will probably go to him; but it is generally thought that the affair will the publication in Lu Presse of the Prince's resignation of his office the same day the Emperor's letter. reach his hands.'

It is said, and I believe surely said, that the iimhis departure for Algeria, and that the probable effect of the debate on the Badget will not tend to lessen his displeasure. The Ajaccio manifestation must liness and the King. At the prospect of the appointnot the first time he has had to express publicly his disavowal of the acts of his consin. Prince Napoleon was sent in February, or March, 1849, as Ambassador of the King of Piedmont, the adherents of Mazzini. of the Republic to spain. During a short stay at Bordeaux, on his way to Madrid, he took occasion to lament to persons of his own political creed, which was then very advanced, that his cousin, the President, was in the hands of reactionists; that he could not carry out his own Liberal ideas: that, however, he was ready and willing to throw them off altogether: but in order to enable him to do so the electors of France should raturn to the Legislative Assembly representatives decidedly hostile to the Government rather than candidates taken from the Moderate party, &c. Thereupon the President addressed to the Prince a letter, dated 10th of April, expressing his astonishment at such atrange tanguage. He reminded him that no one knew better than he did that he was not surjected, and never would surject himself, to the denomination of any one, and that he governed for the interest of the masses, and not for the interest of any party in particular. True, he rejected the men who gave him the benefit of their savice and experience. The counsels he received from them were of the most opposite tendency, but he followed only the impulse his own reason and his own heart. He did not doubt that the approaching elections would advance the period of reforms and consolidate the Republic by order and moderation. The great object of his efforts was to unite and reconcile the 'old parties.' He decidedly objected to the Prince's coming forward, as had been announced, as candidate in twenty departments, because they was were hostile to his Government would be elected to the Assembly. His doing so would discourage their devoted partisens, and fatigue the people by repeated electrons. He hoped his cousin would in future enlighten the persons about now the question of life or of death to Italy, and in him as to his (the President's) real intentions, and this manner only can be worked out the true deliveravoid giving, by his inconsiderate language, even a same of our country. Priest! But do you not see him semblance of truth to the calumnies as to sordid interest being the motive of his policy. 'Nothing,' concluded the President-

Shail trouble the serenity of my judgment or shake my resolution. Fice from all constraint, I will have done my

The moment this letter was made public Prince Napoleon acted just as he did when the Emperor reprimanded him the other day for his speech at Ajaccio; he threw up his post at Madrid, returned to Paris, and soon after took his seat in the Assembly by the side of his Democratic friends. The Emperor is probably now much of his late friend's mind, that his cousin is incorrigible. It was said, some months before his death, that M. de Morry-between whom and the Prince there was no great love in the beginning, and the little there was grow less on further acquaintance -strongly urged His Majesty to take some decisive steps, which he pointed on; to prevent the Prince from ever having the power to annoy him. The Emperor, who really feels attached to his cousia, declined acting on the suggestion of his adviser, perhaps because he thought his cousin's power of mischief was really very slight.

It appears that his Imperial Highness is much more calm and resigned for the last day or two than before. It is not often that the Emperor loses his temper, but there was something in his last rebuke which showed that, however calm on the surface, there was something teneath which was thoroughly roused and that it would not be safe to tride with. The Prince is said to have received letters from his father-in-law, Victor Emmanuel, recommending prodence, and giving besides a world of advice. Other friends have not been wanting in their good offices. The upenot is that the Prince is tractable and somewhat repentant.

The ampress Eugenie having gone to meet Napoleon III. at Fontainebleau, bethought herself of one in that neighborhood whom she was in the habit of vigiting, and pending his Majesty's arrival paid ner a visit accordingly. Being still Regent, on the impulse of the hour size tendered for Rosa Bonheur's acceptance kuighthood in the Legion of Honor, an offer which that afternoon the Emperor at once ratified, and the nomination figures accordingly in Le Moniteur as the final act of the Regency. The cross has been, now and then, conferred on vivandieres for faithful service in campaigns, and it is not quite unheard of that Sisters of Charity, for hospital devotedness, should be so decorated; but among civilians no claim from the gentle sex has yet been recognised, and a new leaf is now turned for the record of such appointments. There is but one outburst of approval at the gracious idea of Eugenie, while, from another aspect of the case, there are not wanting suggestions to the French Academie to go and do likewise-viz., elect Georges Sand to an arm-chair at the very first va-

cancy. The Moniteur, in denying the rumors of large reinforcements for Mexico, explains that the army in Mexico will receive before the 31st December men necessary to replace those whose terms expire by that The object of this movement is to maintain and not increase the strength of the army.

The Vigne of Cherbourg, states that the Government have ordered the transport vessel Gironde to be immediately got ready for sea Her destination is not known. Urders have also been received to push forward the works which are being carried on at Oberbourg, in order that three other transports may shortly be ready for service.

The Messager du Muli publishes a letter from Toulon dated the 10th inst. It states that on that morning a decisive experiment was made with an electrical instrument of destruction invented by the Vice-Admiral Prefet Maritime of that port. The result Signor Lanza are favourable to the exceeded the hopes of the inventor, and the writer of they are opposed by Signor Natoli.

the letter says that henceforth, thanks to the new ma obine, all defences such as ramparts, batteries, and other old-fashioned expedients employed for the protection and security of the ports of France, can be appeared in perfect health dispensed with. The writer adds that if ever an It is asserted that His Holiness has rememy's squadron dare present itself before a French to Paris for the payment of that portion port it could easily be pulverized before it could have time to fire a shot. All present at the experiment were convinced of the fact when they saw an old ship of war 30ft, wide lifted out of the water, split and grace, and the Emperor, whose patience the courtiers sunk in less than a minute at a signal from the inventor. The destructive effects of the machine were so startling that it became evident no iron-plated ship of war could resist such a shock. What is very remarkable in this new instrument of destruction is that it is not necessary to wait until the enemy's ship strikes the machine, as in the case of the torped es invented by the Russians and Americans. The French system is said to be more certain and more expedi. tious. The electric spark reaches the enemy's ship, and destroys it with the rapidity of lightning.

Lady and Miss Duncan were received into the Church by the Rev. T. J. Capel, at Paris, a few days

A French bonnet maker told a customer who com plained of the price demanded for a new bonnet. Consider, madame, it cost me three sleepless nights to imagine it.'

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - There can be no doubt that Victor Emmanuel is desirous of meeting the wishes of the Pope with regard to the vacant Sees, and most, if not all, the exiled Bishops; and we believe that his end by the Prince's travelling in foreign parts for a Prime Minister concurs in the views of the King, in Beason. What has added to the Emperor's anger is opposition to the anti Catholic and revolutionary opinions and wishes of three, at least, of his colleagues in the Cabinet. As the matter was taken up appeared, and, of course, before the resignation could by the Holy. Father, wholly in his sublime capacity as Vicar of Christ and not at all as a temporal prince the discussion has not come within the domain of peror is ill satisfied with the progress of affairs since | politics, and it is probable that whatever arrangementa may be made will not be effected by diplomatic forms, but by an understanding between His Hohave given him considerable annoyance, but this is ment of Bishops to the vacant Sees, and the restoration of Ecclesiastical Government in the various dioceses in the States at present subject to the rule and Garribaldi are furious. They never had a personal regard, or a loyal sentiment for Victor Emma nuel. As long as he fought their battles against Austria, and did their evil work against the Church, they cheered him as an useful accomplice and necessary agent, but they did not love or like him because he was a hereditary king and has no notion of becoming a tribune of the people or the chief of a republic. All kings and crowned heads are alike hateful to them, and their fury is boiling over because they see in the Franco Sardinian Convention, coupled with the mission of Signor Vegezzi to Rome on the part of Victor Emmenuel, the discomfiture of their plans, schemes, and designs for the overthrow of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope and the downfall of the Church in Italy. Of course whatever disconcerts, disturbs, and annoys them is, and must be gratifying to us, but we need not say that our reprobation of what has been done in Italy for the last five years to the detriment of the Holy See, and to the wrong of the dethroned princes, has not been in the least diminished. It was all bad, and will end badly, either in their own time or in that of their immediate posterity, for all those who were busy in prumoting the sacrileges, the usurpations, the robbery, and spoliations that have been committed .- Weekly Register.

> GARIBALDI AND THE PRIESTHOOD. -The following letter on the power and disposition of the the Priesthood has been addressed by General Gariu, di to the Ladies Association at Genoa:-

'Ladies,-To liberate woman from superstition, and to release her from the clutches of the priest, is embedded in the heart of this miserable earth, and in the same manner as the gnawing cancer in the human form, feeding upon its miseries, and everything which is most injurious and disgusting and calculated to ruin his brother man! Many will tell you march in the path of honor, with my conscience as that there are good priests. But a priest to become my guide; and when I retire from office, even though good must change the adverse livery that he wears. that invaded our country? Those who endeavour to retard our progress make a distinction between the temporal power which should be combated, and the spiritual power, which they tell us should be respected. The spiritual power! And from whom does that come? From Antonelli, Schiavone, or Crecco? Spiritual, indeed! And are these the leaders by whom you would wish to be conducted into the presence of the Eternal? Will you consent to present yourself before God under protectors such as these? Ladies, may the Divine inspiration of your sex guide you and your companions in the way of truth .- Yours, &c., G. Garibuldi .- Liverpool

> Turin, June 13 .- An agent of Justez has arrived here to enlist officers and men who formerly served under Garibaldi for the Juarist army in Mexico. It is asserted that the chiefs of the party of action have rejected his offers.

> FLORENCE, June 13. - The Nazione of to-day publishes a correspondence from Rome, announcing that the difficulties in reference to the oath of allegiance to be taken by the Bishops to the King of Italy have not yet been removed. This circumstance has created some opposition to the proposals of Signor Vegezzi on the part of certain personages at the Roman Court. It is, however, believed that the Pope himself is favourable to the negotiations which have been intrusted to Signor Vegezzi.

> de Rome : -" It was but a few days after the revolutionary Chamber of Italian Deputies had voted the abolition of capital punishment, that President Lincoin was assussinated. There will be, according to their doctrine, no occasion to hang the accomplices of Booth. In theory, revolutionists consider assassination for political purposes as an act of civic virtue and of heroism; in practice they reward it .-Mazzini and Garibaldi have avowedly held up King and Priests as a mark for the daggers of their partisans, and for popular fury. Piedment offers a pen-sion to the widow of Milano, the Neapolitan regicide; the secret societies present the brother of one of the Italian conspirators against the life of Napoleon III. with a "Musket of honour;" Gallenga sits in the Parliament of Turin, and to this very hour, Felix Orsini is cried up throughout Italy as a noble martyr in the cause of liberty. The theory of the Church, on the other hand is, that assassination is an abominable crime: while it is the practice of Christian society to punish it with public death. Thus to quote but a single instance, the Church condemned the doctrine of assassination for political purposes at the 15th sitting of the general Council of Constance.

According to a return just issued by the Minister of War at Florence the Italian army, which on Jan. 31, 1859, comprised 3,195 officers and 80,000 men, had, on Dec. 31,1864, increused to 15,927 officers and 497,109 rank and file. - Post.

Roms, June 10. - Signor Vegezzi has held two conferences with Cardinal Antonelli since his return to

Rome. This evening the Pope assembled the cardinals at the Vatican, in order to communicate to them personally the answer of the Italian Government to his proposals respecting the Italian Episcopacy .-King Victor Emmanuel, General Della Marmora, and Signor Lanza are favourable to these proposals, but

Roxs, June 15 .- To-day being the Feast of Corpus Ohristi, the usual ceremonies have been performed with great splendour. The Pope was present, and

It is asserted that His Holiness has remitted funds to Paris for the payment of that portion of the debt appertaining to the former Pontifical provinces now united to Italy.

The newspapers state that Garibaldi is expected to visit the Continent shortly. This is nonsense .-The hero of Arca di Noe shows, by means of a caricature, the account in which he is held at present by his partizers In the centre of the picture, America, in a state of semi-nudity, with a Phrygian cap on her head, from which her hair escapes in dishevelled locks, mourns for President Lincoln, who lies dead on her right. On the left, Italy, under the form of a woman, is offering Garibaldi (who looks like a simpleton) to America, and saying, "Is your great man dead? I can spare you mine.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -Brigandage is still the order of the day in the Kingdom of Naples, and the authorities do no: attempt to conceal their embarrassment. According to the prefects, syndics, and civil officers, the fault lies with the generals in command of military expeditions, who excite implacable hatred by dealing out hard measures at random to suspected and innocent persons. According to the generals, the fault lies with the prefects, syndics, and civil officers whom they accuse of negligence, supineness cowardice, and even of complicity. The brigands do not confine themselves to distant provinces, but they come so close to the gates of Naples would appear to be some foundation for the charge one risen from the dead; but he stood with the utof complicity which the generals bring against the civil functionaries. It would be a wearisome and bootless task to give the particulars which are constantly to be found in the public journals and in private letters; it is one continued tale of ferocity, rapine, and revenge on the side of the military as well and political reaction must not be confounded. Still on the whole, brigandage stands torth the moustrous birth of the Piedmontese invasion, and considered as perfectly understand that the invaders, as well as the abettors, are suffering chiefly from the very state of mary cause. The brigands too are aware of how the matter stands, and act accordingly, for they do instance, when they enter a village, they put a ransom upon the wealthy Carbonaro, and sometimes even kill him if the fancy takes them, while they injure no one else. On the other hand, those who are spared by the brigands often fall under suspicion, and are murdered as being 'manutengoli' by the valiant generals of the King, but these excesses bring their own reward, they implant in the Neapolitan breast feelings which nothing can appeare. The aversion inspired by the Piedmontese butchers is such that the revolutionists themselves are incensed at their conduct. For instance, the Dovere, a Mazzinian journal of Genoa says: 'In Calubria, General Pal-lavicino, armed with the Pica law and the orders of Government is committing deeds which would have been impossible under the absolute sway of a regular despot. He is trampling justice, morality, and humanity under foot.' The order has arrived [it is not known why] to suspend the sale of confiscated property. Some of those who are behind the scenes maintain that the Government, feeling they are watched by the Conservative party in Europe, who are daily assuming a more threatening attitude, are seeking to restrain the action of the revolutionary party for the time being.

At Naples the anniversary of the condemnation of the parish Priest, Father Mancipelli, to five father on account of the excommunication he had incurred, has been marked by a strange event. The wife of Vacca died on the 31st of May, unable to see her husband, who was in Algiers doing the honours at Oherbourg. of the "Italian" flee: to Nupoleon, as an Admiral, while his poor wite asked as a favour to receive the

# AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has gone to Hungary and there is now every reason to hope that the long and unfortunate feud between the kingdom and the Empire will be thoroughly healed. The Emperor's reception at Peath by the Hungarian nobles was very cordiel, and in reply to a very loyal address delivered in their name by the Primate, His Majesty expressed his thanks in the kindess terms. As a beginning of the work of reconciliation and peace the Emperor has announced his intention of meeting the wishes of the Hangarians by being crowned King of Hungary .-Weekly Register.

# SPAIN.

Mangin, June 15 .- The Spanish journals assert that the objects of the conspirators at Valencia were the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the union of Spain with Portugal. Eleven citizens and eight soldiers have already been brought before the tribunal. The manager and editors of the Progressist journal of Valencia, Los dos Reinos, have been been arrested. Senor Villalongo, the captain-general, has been dismissed, and replaced in his command by General Makerns.

# PORTUG 1L.

PROTESTANT PROGREES .- In the Journal de Commercio, one of the principal journals of Lisbo, in its numher of the 24th of May, the existence of any miracles

Assassination.—We read in the Correspondence is absolutely denied. Such denial is given by occasion of the journal copying from that respectable authority the Pungolo, of Milan, a story (with all the appearance of being either a calumnious invention, or a revolutionary contrivance to defame the Clergy) of a statue of St. Magdalene, which the Pungolo said was made to shed tears through a complicated connection with a subterranean furnace prepared for the effect. The Pungolo pats forth the story to discredit the Olergy of Milan; Journal de Commercio copies it to discredit the Catholic religion, and to recommend Protestantism, of whose interests and advance in Portugal that journal is the great advocate in the revolutionary press of Lisbon.

# 'Thanks for having ruined me!'

The Town Council (a Camara Municipal) of Lisbon has been reprimanded by the Government, because they did not proceed to congratulate the King on the 29th of April last, being the anniversary of Don Pedro's granting to Portugal his illegal constitutional charter (or simply bad copy of the Brazilian Constitution, in 1825. Portugal is officially bid to rejoice on the anniversary of a gift which was the cause of the country's being reduced to the lowest level among the European nations, and which blessed it with a public debt that has been increasing at a rate exceeding one million sterling per annum ever since that nice present was brought from Brazil to Lusitania, by Sir Uharles Stewart, since made Lord Stewart de Rothsev.

# RUSSIA:

According to the St. Petersburg Guzelle, the typhus fever has broken out in various villages in the department of Tver, in the district of Bejetzky. The Governor of Tver states that the fever was brought there by a peasant who had returned from St. Petersburgh. On the 6th of June the St. Petersburg hospitals contained 4,081 sick During the day 279 new patients were admitted, and 273 left cured. The number of the War Department. The casualties foot up nearly never say what I think again, in all the days of my deatns was 71; there still romained 4,016 sick.

GREAT BRITAIN. SUSPENDED ANIMATION .- A most remarkable case

of suspended animation has occurred in Newcastle. A few nights since a boy named Batey, about 12 years of age, went to bed after partaking, rather heartily of some rhuberb tart. Next morning about 6 o'clock he swoke in great pain, and his father used some simple remedies to remove the pain, but his efforts were of no avail, and shortly afterwards the boy apparently died. Preparations were made for the funeral, and the father went to the register-office to obtain a certificate for the burial, but this the registrar refused to give, as no medical gentleman had seen the lad while he was ill, and there was nothing to show what had been the cause of death. The father was recommended to go to the coroner and see if an inquest should be held, and thither he proceeded. Mr. Hoyle, after hearing the particulars of the death ordered a post mortem examination to be made, and Mr. W. S. Rayne, surgeon, was sent for two days after the supposed death. Mr. Rayne was, however, out of town; and as the case was represented to be urgent- the body would not keep this hot weather, Mr. Bosh [Mr. Rayne's assistant] got Dr Carr to undertake the duty of ascertaining the cause of death. Dr. Carr and Mr. Bush, with their implements of dissection and accompanied by the father of the 'deceased' proceeded to the house of mourning, where had been left the body of the deceased lad, with all the symbols of grief around it. But conceive the astonishment of the father when he beheld his son, who had been dead, as he thought, two days, standing in the doorway, as if nothing had happened. There was nothing ghastly about him. He did not appear and there commit such acts of audacity, that there like one who had visited the other world, nor like most unconcern, and with every sign of health and life about him. The astonished parent could scarcely believe his eyes, and the doctors almost began to think they were hoaxed. The lad, however, told his own tale. He knew nothing about his narrow escape from being buried alive. All he knew was as on the side of the robbers. In truth, brigandage that he had been asleep, and on awakening, as he fourd no one in the house—his father was looking for the doctors, and his mother was out, probably making arrangements for the funeral-he got up, such, it is not without its use with the masses, who and, feeling very hungry, looked about for something to eat. Finding some eggs, he cooked them, after which he went out, in happy ignorance of his narthings of which they have been themselves the pri- row escape from the grave and the surgeon's knife. Mr. Bush told the lad it was a good thing that he had 'come to life' when he did, as if he had been not, unless when compelled by necessity attack the but half an hour later he would probably have been districts which are in favour of the Bourbons. For killed in the attempt to ascertain why he had ceased to exist .- Newcastte Chronicle.

WHY ?- Mr. Hennessy has elicited some bumiliating admissions from the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the case of Lord Amberley. It appears that the young gentleman was travelling abroad for his own pleasure, and that he took two passages on board of British men-of-war-one from Coriath to Aucoua, and the other from the Piræus to Killimaki. For the extra expense thus occasioned to the captains of the ships by his Lordship the public were called upon on Thursday night to pay £42 14s. Mr. Layard had no defence to make of this petty imposition; he could not explain why Lord Amberley did not pay his own travelling expenses, or why his noble fa her did not pay them for him; all he could say was that there had been no attempt on the part of the Foreign office to conceal the fact that Lord Amberley's travelling expenses had been charged to the public. The matter is very small, but it is also very shabby in disinterestedness from the plebeian house of Cobden .- Pail Mall Gazette.

At a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, to the Prince of Wales, Lord Clarence Paget in responding to a toast of 'The Navy,' stated that the-Emperor of the French had invited the English armor-plated fleet to make a tour around the coast months imprisonment and to forced residence at of France, and that in return the French armor-Cagliari, in the island of Sardinia, for refusing to plated fleet had been asked to make a similar tour Senator Vacca the right of being a suitable God- around the English coast. The two fleets were expected to be at Plymouth together about the middle of July. The Prince of Wales will probably review the fleets at Plymouth, and the Emperor Napoleon

Lord Brougham was among the guests responding to a toast to the House of Lords he spoke as follows last Sacraments from the Priest whom her husband in regard to American affairs : - If my voice could had so endeavoured to injure. The Priest's ven- reach across the Atlantic it would tell our kinemen geance was of course worthy of him. He spent all that their hest friends, those who have been their me, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing bad report and through bad renot marched as a vanguard before every stranger tent, and had the joy of seeing her on her way to port, now pray and beseech them to use the victory little military skill, they have gained, in mercy as well as in justice [cheers]; that they should not stain the scuffold with the blood of their prisoners [cheers]: that they should recollect that those prisoners whom they call rebels were treated by them as warriors; that truces were made with them, agreements made with them, submissions received from them, and that they ought not to think of ren dering their cause, which is now triumphant, bateful, as well as triumphant, by spilling the blood of those captives they have now in their power [loud cheers].

# UNITED STATES.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE .- Singular as it may seem, the most violent advocates of negro suffrage in the Southern States affect to speak in the name of States in which the African is allowed no political status, and into some of which he was, until within the past two years, forbidden to enter. So, likewise, with the cry, that those who are fit to be trusted to fight should be trusted to vote, -it comes with bad grace from New England fanatics who, even while the struggle for the Union was raging, denied to the Irish born soldier of the Republic the rights guaranteed him by Congress. - Irish American.

ARE WE TO HAVE A WAR OF RELIGION .- Certain professedly 'religious' journals in Boston and elsewhere. literally interpretting the statement that our Lord came 'not to bring peace upon the earth, but a sword,' are busily at work trying to persuade their readers and the country that we are on the eve of a new civil war, and this time upon a question of reli-

Once it was the social system of the South against which public enemies of this sort tried to concentrate the passions of people who had no lawful concern with that system. Now it is the religion of a great and powerful and estimable body of our fellow citizenez. What will be next? New England achors music and tea drinking on Sunday, and beer at all times. The great and growing German population of America will go without sonp and water more readily than without beer, and cannot be induced to prefer the discources of Dr. Poundtext to the harmonious inventions of Meyerbeer and Wagner. Yet a little while, and if this atrocious policy of malicious moral impertinence and spiritual tyranny is suffered to run its course unchecked, the peaceful corrent of American progress, promising the happy fusion of all exclaimed a rejected lover; and worse than that, manner of nationalities, belief, and systems, will be she isn't all that she paints herself.'—American pavexed and fretted into whirlpools of social strife and per. maelstroms of political revolution.-N. Y. World.

The battle of Bunker's Hill, fought between colonial 'rebels' and the forces of George the Third, in the last century, was duly celebrated in Boston on Wednesday last. In those days, a 'rebel' was deemed a patriot!

The New Orleans Picayune says that a number of the most prominent generals and engineers of the Confederate army and navy contemplate emigration to Brazil. Their example will also be followed by many of the privates, if they can get means of transportation.

The official list of the casualties in Gen. Grant's campaign, commencing with the crossing of the Ra-

The Courrier des Elats Unu says that the new fangled Bureau of Military Justice, at Washington, is not a French institution, as had been declared, and adds: 'Political assassins in France are not tried in the dark or by military courts. They are tried by an ordinary, criminal court, and enjoy the same privileges usually granted to other criminals.

The Boston Journal's Washington correspondent says a gentleman just from Richmond states that several days since a Provost Marshal near there order. ed seven colored men, who had committed some trifling offence, to be suspended by their thumbs, with their arms extended above their heads, until his return from a frolic. He was absent from his post nearly one whole day, and on his return found four of the mean dead. He also says efforts are being made to hush the matter up.

The Baltimore Guzette, alluding to a Mobile letter in the Times here, stating, among other horrible things, that, 'at Montgomery (Ala.) five men came in the other day with ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Others came in with throats cut, while others appeared terribly marked over their bodies with blows from sticks and stones,' has the impoliteness to say: 'In this part of the world it would, we confess, seem curious for men to come into town with their throats cut, but special correspondents have reported so many extraordinary things as having happened down south within the past four years, that no man need be surprised to learn that most of the people of that section have always lived on haman flesh, and that the rivers in the South run up hill.

MILITARY DICTATION .- The Richmond Times of the 22d of June, writes :- To Our Readers - Having been sent for, and notified by the proper military authority that our editoriats for the past month, and more especially for the last few days are offensive, and are only calculated to excite 'anger' and bitterness (never so designed by us) and that unless the . tone' and 'policy' of the Times are changed it will be suppressed, and preferring still to commune with our many readers and patrons rather than stop (for money is not our aim) we ask their kind, indulgence for the absence of matter pertaining to National and State public policy.

Our effort will still be to please and entertain our readers, though views of 'great pith and moment' may not be discussed at this time in our columns. Satisfied that our embarrassed position will be appreciated, we will endeavor to conform to the de-

mands made of us. C. H. WYNNE, Proprietor Times.

ORGANISED EMIGRATION .- The New England journals are discussing the subject of organising emigration to the South by the same machinery that was employed to settle Kansas with abolition citizens, after the passage of the Nebraska bill. It is argued that the emigration now going on is purely speculative, and is directed to the large cities and centres of trade, and that as a consequence it will not have any appreciable effect in influencing the future public opinion of the South. It is believed that if colonies of northern people were settled in certain favorable localities at the South, emigration might be stimulated, and that in time the Southern States might be repopulated in great part by northern men and women and their descendants. This is a very pretty scheme on paper, but is about as feasible as paying off the national debt by subscription: A few thousand emigrants were sufficient to settle the destiny of Kansas; but it would require many millions to outnumber the whites of the South. In view of the fact that the births of children of foreign parents largely ontnumbered those of pative parents in Massachusetts last year, it would suggest a doubt whether the people of New England are prolific enough to hold their own, as against foreigners, without the drain of population that would be required to everrun the South .- N. Y. World.

The system of plunder inaugurated in some of our Southern cities will, unless speedily arrested, bring the whole people to starvation. We recently mentioned the sad condition of the people of Camden, whose houses were subject to visitation by an armed mob, and who were of abandoned and lawless men. Now we learn that the people of Columbia bare been subjected to the like terrible visitation. The description is most piteous, reminding one of that plaintive appeal entitled. "The Groans of the Britons," which the unhappy people addressed to the Roman General, when the barbarishs were driving them nto the sea. It appears that the mob begun attacks upon the public stores; then private stables were sacked; then the supplies gathered at the depots for the suffering and starving poor of the city, were carried off: then the wagons which conveyed there the charities of other cities, were emptied .-Even the mules attached to these wagons, and the cows upon which poor widows and orphans depended for their support, were not spared. The Phanix declares that there is no other prospect before the people but absolute famine and starvation. It says: There are no less than 10,000 people here daily receiving rations, who have no other means of getting bread for themselves and children. See these unhappy destitutes at the ration-bouse, daily clinging to its porches, eagerly waiting for the doors to open and give them that daily bread for which they are authorized and required to pray. The Executive Committee of Relief has given notice that their resources are nearly at an end; that they will, in a short time be compelled to close their doors-all supplies exhausted, and no means left them any longer to supply the citizens with food. What remains? The prospect before us is too terrible for contemplation. We shall have need to make away from a community which thus by man, may be fairly assumed to be abandoned of God .- Augusta (Ga) Transcript.

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

At Pittsfield, while a young lady and gentleman were playfully contending about a gold focket, the former accidentally swallowed it. The young gentleman immediately saked the cashet containing the iewel.

· Suicide is becoming very prevalent in my city, said a gentleman to an inhabitant of a neighboring town. 'Well, really, sir, I don't know of any city where it could prevail with greater advantage to the world at large.

' She isn't all that my fancy painted her !' bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover; 'and worse than that,

What does a man thick of when he thinks of nohing?' said a young lady to a gentleman with whom she had broken an engagement .- 'He thinks, miss, of a woman's promise.'

Mrs. Partington says she did not marry her second husband because she loved the male sex, but just because he was the size of her first protector, and would wear his old clothes out.

A Pedagogue was about to flog a pupil for having pidan in May, 1864, and ending with the final surgaid he was a fool, when the boy cried out, 'Oh, render of General Lee's army, has been received at don't, don't / I won't call you so any more—I'll

RHEUMATISM OURED! Read the following letter, received by Mr. H. R. Gray, Druggist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Mont-

118 Dominique Street, Montreal, July:18, 1863. Sin,—I have suffered severely from Rheumarism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different medical men without any benefit. Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. The Rheumatism from which I suffered principally affected my back.

I am, yours respectfully,

MRS. P. LAFRANCE.

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

MURRAY & LANHAN'S FLORIDA WATER - If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indestructible, as fresh and flower like, and in all respects, as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologue, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and we heartily indorse it. The See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT SINCE THE

SURRENDER OF GENERAL LEE, Is that of M'GARVEY'S determination to REDUCE

the Price of his entire STOCK

FIFTEEN PER CENT.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his Friends and Dustomers for the liberal patronage extended to him during the last 15 years, wishes to inform them of the extension of his SHOW ROOMS and STOOK during the past winter, in order to supply the increasing demands of his business, and especially since his removal to the new buildings, notwithstanding the reports that some of his rivals in trade have endeavored to circulate of his baving been sold out and left the place. These statements have been made to many of my customers with the hope that they would take no further trouble in finding out my new place of business. These and similar contemptible statements, which I consider too low to take further notice of, have induced me to make a few remarks. First, I would say that I am not sold out, neither have I left the city, but can be found any time during business hours at my new warerooms, Nos. 7, 9, and 11 ST. JOSEPH STREET, second door from M.GILL STREET. I call on any party in Cadada or the United States, from whom I

have purchased goods since my commencement in business, to say if I owe them one dollar after due or ever had an extenual or renewal during that time.—
If those parties would only devote their time and attention to business as I have done, they would not have to resort to such contemptible means of getting trade. Seeing the desire that exists with a portion of the trade to run me off the track, I am now aroused to a new emergency, and determined to reduce the prices of my goods at least FIFTEEN PER CENT., which the advantage of the largest and best together with gettir adapted premises. entirely for cash during the past dull winter, will justify me in doing, having given up importing Chairs and Furniture from the States for the last two years, and engaged largely in the manufacture of Cane and Wood Seat Chairs and Furniture of every description, and made the Chair business a very important branch of my trade, baving now on hand over 11,000 Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, of 32 different patterns, many of which are entirely new styles. My prices will be reduced on and after Monday, the 17th instant, as follows:—Wood Seat Chairs formerly 35 cents, will be sold at 30 cents, and every other kind of Wood Seat Chairs will be reduced from 5 to 10 cents, large Rockers, with arms, \$1,15, formerly \$1,30, and every style of Cane Seat Chair will be reduced from 10 to 25 cents. The nsual line o discount will be alllowed to the trade and all wholesale customers. To enumerate my stock would be useless, but I will give an outline of my new buildings and a few leading articles of stock, My present SHOW ROOMS were built by myself in 1863, with every facility for carrying on the most extensive wholesale and retail furniture business in Montreal, and is 60 feet front by 97 feet deep. The

first floor is used for book and Library Cases, from \$25 to \$100; Wardrobes, \$20 to \$90; Dining Tables \$10 to\$50; Bureaus, \$10 to 30; and various kinds of weighty and bulky goods. The second floor for the display of fine Parlour, Dining and Chamber Suites, from \$60 to \$250; Fancy Chairs, What-nots, and such other light goods. Also, Solid Mahogany, Walnut, Oak, Ash and Chesnut, with walnut carving, and marble and wood tops. Painted and Grained Suites, in all the differnt imitations of wood and ornamental colours, with wood and marble tops, varying in price from \$16 to \$75; Hair Mattrasses, from 20 to 50 cents per lb; Geese and Poultry Feathers, from 25 to 75 cents do.; Moss, Husk, Sea Grass and other common Mattrasses, from \$2,50 to \$6 each 30 hour and eight day Clocks, from \$2 to \$15 each ; Gilt Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Toilet Glass-

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don't take my word, but call and examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. If not for my late removal, and the statements above alluded to, I would consider the present notice entirely unnecessary.
TERMS - Under \$100, strictly cash; \$100 to \$400,

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June 26, 1865

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of the Lamp; and the position it has taken.'
Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfinitful, and the approval half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq. confidently for increased support from the Catholic of 159 West 14th Street, N.Y, says, 'he has three public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to two years, and has a child now eighteen months old the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask which she has nursed and reared herself, and both why Catholics cannot have something as good in are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluapoint of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing ble to mothers," &c. is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to to see a Catholic Magazine equal to The best evidence is to try them. They speak for a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled there is at least a good chance of his wishes being with weakness, leasifule, valpitation of the heart, realised. If overy priest would speak of the under- lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, taking in his parish once a year, and encourage his constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap through these Bitters. publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-pulications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no the neck. religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense virculation, and the support they obtain from their respeneetive political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty globe. and cordial support to their own periocals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain supe-

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ADDRESS

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> the warm. 北海 海岸山麓

Montres] Jan. 29 1884.

Montreal.

man one when she wonders who she shall havethe other, when she wonders who will have ber. When you offer oats to a horse he may say neigh, but he don't mean it.

#### REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that be has RE-MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comtort to his friends and the traveiling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,

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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

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THE Directors of this Company are happy to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the fact, that persons whose properties have been insured mutually, since its Establishment in October, 1859, have saved large sums of money, having generally paid one haif only of what they would have paid to other Companies during the same time, as it is proved by the Table published by the Company, and to which it is referred. Therefore, it is with confidence that they invite their friends and the public generally to join them, and to call at the Office, No. 2 St. Sacrament Street, where useful information shall be cheerfully given to every one. P. L. LE TOURNEUX,

Montreal, May 4, 1865.

Secretary.

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12m. February 1, 1864

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Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSFEPS1A.

AND DISEASES RESULTING FRUM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

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### GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, 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 Diseuses arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

Organs: Constination, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn. Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight

in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimmug of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing
Finttering at the Heart, Ohoking or Suffocating Sen-

sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyec, 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 HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen - Having stated it verbaily to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the prepa-ration I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. - Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxborongh Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel at due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and bave been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Rozborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berke Connty, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hocfiand's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with

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> From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsis of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its retarn for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

3eware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

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Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of

PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town

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PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully prepared and forwarded to all parts of the City. The greatest care and attention is paid to the Dispensing Department, and every Prescription is prepared under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, whose experience in one of the largest Dispensing houses in England and the large Dispens ing trade which be has acquired during the last six years in Montreal, is sufficient guarantee that all Prescriptions will be accurately and scientifically prepared.

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Good Japan Tea, at 2s. 9d. per lb. Mixed Tea (Green and Black,) at 2s. 6d. Bright Sugar, 51d. Coffee, 1s. Dried Apples, 5id. Raisins, (first quality), 6d.

With a general assortment of Fresh Groceries at equally low rates. ALEO, The choicest brands (imported) of Brandy, Gin, Irish & Scotch Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Champagne,

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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will oe 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. commission 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 1864.

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JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bousecours Church, Montreal .- The un-Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH
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OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd
Quality and OULLS. Also, 1½-in PLANK—1st,
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Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,
Various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

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BUGS! BUGS! BUGS! MAY has come and so have the BUGS!-Now is the time to get rid of them, which can be effected at once by using HARTE'S EXTERMINATOR. A certain remedy. Price 25 cents per box.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. The Subscriber is receiving twice a week fresh supplies of this celebrated Mineral Water, which is pronounced by the leading Physicians of Canada to be the best in use. Sent free to all parts of the City. SEEDS! SEEDS!

All kinds of Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, Mushroom Spawn, &c., &c., warranted fresh, Concentrated Lye, Horsford's Yeast Powder, Fresh Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c.

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May 11.

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points West, at ..... Night do do do ... 9.00 P.M Accommodation Train for Brockville ? 5.06 P.M. and intermediate Stations, at ....

EASTERN DISTRICT. Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7 2.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations,..... Express Train for Quebec and Portland, 2.00 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec } 10.10 P.M. River du Loup and Portland, at.... Express Train to Burlington connecting ? with Lake Champlain Steamers for 5 45 A.M. New York.

Express Trains to St. Johns con-necting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 3.30 A.M.

> 3 30 P.K. C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

Jane 27, 1865.

# TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE

DURING THE YEAR 1865.

To se delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use) from the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER:

10 lbs per day for the season...... \$ 4 00 20 lbs do ďο ..... 6 00 30 lbs ..... 8 00 do d٥ 40 lbs do ď٥ .... 10 00 do for one month ..... 1 00 10 lbs 20 lbs ďО do ..... 1 50 ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge

as follows :-Season Customers, 20 lbs per day,.....\$1 50 10 lbs đо do ......... 1 00 do ....... 1 50 20 lba IO lbs do ..... 1 00 During the month the foe will be delivered three

Complaints against the drivers for peglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to. Payments as usual - Cash in advance. Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms. Subscribers are requested to send in their names

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as early as possible. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL. Apothecaries Hall Cathedral Block,

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SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

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KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the

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GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cant with an equal amount of light.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

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BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solucitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

D. M. DETOE

L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864.

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

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# A. & D. SHANKON,

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, Madeirs, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. 17 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solution in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

May 19, 1865.

April 1, 1864.

MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

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 establishment where he will constantly have on handa COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

# BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE 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 boly 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 Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

Abscesses, Ulcers,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS BARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable OURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection

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THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless 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 following diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADAOHE, DROP-SY, and PILES.

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