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VOL. XIV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864.

No. 39

ROSE TYRRELL.

A TALE OF FRUSTRATED REVENGE.

Written for the Metropolitan Record.

In the comfortable, old-fashioned kitchen of an Irish cottage sat a man and a woman, both evidently beyond the prime of lite, but one could read in their cheerful, honest faces that time had made very little change in them to each other. however he had marked their decay to the rest of the world. The woman sat knitting a sock, which it needed no second sight to say was for one of the broad, stout feet stretching out before the blazing fire on the hearth, and on that night the breath of a fire was not a blessing of a middling order, for outside the winds seemed to be tearing heaven and earth in their fury. It was no wonder the old couple had closed all the shutters of the room, for the sound of the storm was dreadful enough without adding to it the terror of seeing the tortured elements. If one could only have closed their ears also to the hoarse voice of the gale it would have been a most comfortable spot in that little kitchen, and this idea seemed to have struck the old woman also, for now and then she nodded over her needles, returning each time from her trip to dreamland to find five or six wrong stitches in the sock she was knitting. Finally she shipped her needles into the yarn, and put the provoking piece of work in a bag that lay at her side.

The old man woke up at this moment from some sort of a reverse, and shaking the ashes from the pipe, which had gone out, laid it upon the hob in the corner.

A wild night for any poor Christian to be abroad, said he, as he drew his chair nearer to the fire, and looked towards the window with considerable concern. The look told him nothing, however, for, as we have said, the shutters had been closely fastened for the very purpose

of keeping out the sight of the storm.

'Yes,' responded his wife, 'I wish Walter was coming home on any other night than this, but the lad is so venturesome it is just such a time as he would select even if he had made no promise to be here this evening.'

'Well, it's clear be'll not be here now, since he isn't here before this, so I think it's only wasting the honest hours of sleep to wait up any longer. Besides, Sally, there's no use of fancying misfortune for the boy when he's coming home to marry our daughter. Don't put Rose in widow's weeds before she has worn the bride's blossoms. The poor girl no doubt is in trouble enough without us adding to it with sad forebodings. I would venture a naggin of whiskey now that the boy is as safe as any of us, and just as contented, all but a wee bit out of humor with himself and the sea for not getting here at the time he promised. He's in as good a craft as can be found on this coast, and the man that voluntarily blessed themselves, and turned their sails her knows every inch of the ground he pallid faces to one another in silent terror. travels. Tut! woman, said he, seeing his better half still doubtful in spite of this assurance, and kicking off as he spoke a pair of old brogues that he wore for slippers, to give emphasis to his words: 'I'd as lief be lying in his hammock as in my own flock bed.

Well, well, said his wife, half subdued into tranquillity at this vehement declaration and half wondering where the man's wits were to sudden was her entry and so strange her appearmake so wild a comparison.

I may be weak-minded, but you know it is not without cause I am uneasy. There is not another harbor on the coast as dangerous as ours, and on such a night as this nothing but a miracle could save a vessel that did not know well what the girl alluded to, but not wishing to the ways of that inlet.

'That's telling me news,' said the other rather testily. One would think I was a stranger to the country, the way you talk. The man that carries Walter here, could course the isthere always some precaution or other to notify voyagers.'

'Haven't we a lighthouse over there on ton of the promontory, and there is not a trustier man than Jonas Hull, its keeper, in the whole

Parish. Atathe mention of this name, the wife shook her head but volunteered no dissent from her husband's opinion.

Ali, said he, remarking the gesture, he's none the worse for that. That silly girl his daughter, took one of her hands in his, and has set you against Jonas with her crazy notions raising her from her sunken attitude said-

'And what did he come here for?' rejoined his wife, almost sharply, with an indignant flash in her eye. 'Was it not to take the bread out of a poor man's mouth, and was he not aware of father removed whom no body ever found fault | weeping.

threw a fresh sod of turf on the fire, more for want of an answer to this last attack, than because the hre really needed any ailment. 'Twas clear he did not care to be referred to this leaf in the life of Jonas, and could say nothing in the latter's defence. He felt he was pushed to the now.? wall, but like many others, endeavored to hide his defeat if possible. A doctor would have taken snuft in such a predicament, and parried the poke with a sneeze. A lawyer would have improved on the pinch, by putting on his spectacles, and plunging into a heap of papers, apparently to assure himself of his opponent's assertion, but really to gain time to answer it. But as the old man was not a professional man, but only a plain farmer, his cunning in getting out of the corner was not quite so artful. It was one of those plain, moral reflections that seem to be made to fill up pauses-like the lunch, it is fashionable to take between meals. 'Tis hard to know the hearts of men," was all he said.

Now this remark was general enough in its application to have let it pass, and in an ordinary conversation it would have passed unbeeded; but Sally thought she saw the drift of the words, and she evidently meant to give Jonus not even the mercy of the old adage.

'It's easy enough to read his face, then,' she said, and they say that is an index to the heart. I have no doubt one is as dark as the other is ugly.'

'It's not always well to take the book by the cover,' he replied; 'Jonas, I admit, is not the best looking in the world; but for all that he might have made Rose as good a husband as the youngster we've been looking for to-night .--Jonas is rough and tough,' said he, unconsciously adopting part of 'Old Joe Bagstock's' eulogy of himself, and, if Sally had ever heard of that illustrious character of Dicken's, she might have might have added 'but devilish sly,' and finished the quotation to her taste, as well as any further parley. As she knew nothing, however, of any of these things, she let her worthy mate go on Rough and tough,' he repeated, 'but that is only the outside of him. It is the hard kernel that often holds the sweetest nut. Beauty is only skin deep at the farthest, and-

It is hard to say how many more wise sayings he might have spun out, but just then the storm gave a wilder shriek than usual, imitating with its invisible voice, so exactly the wail of human beings in agony, that both husband and wife in-

The argument ceased at that, and both drew a long breath of relief when the frightful noise had died away.

Just then a young girl appeared at a door at the opposite end of the room, and crept hurriedly in, her whole form in a shiver, and her face the picture of the deepest affright. One would have said she had met with something unearthly, so

Oh, mother!' she said in a terrified whisper, as she drew near the old woman, and looked imploringly at her, 'did you bear that?'

show that she felt any alarm.

Oh, this terrible night? cried the maiden. I'm sure that was some boat that went down, for I heard such terrible cries this moment that sounded just as if they came from the sea, and land with his eyes shut, and where there is a as if the voices grew louder in their agony, the or three years before our story opens, and Waldangerous spot, like the one you allude to, isn't storm seemed to get more furious in its efforts to ter's father was then keeper of the light house, drown them, and succeeded, for the sounds all died away after a few minutes, as if the waves stated already, he had been thrown out of his had swallowed them up. Oh, if poor Walter situation from some unknown cause, and Jonas

But she failed to finish the boding sentence, and sank into a chair, burying her in her lap. The two old people looked at one another for Englishman as from any regret for the perquia few moments, as if neither were able to offer any consolation to the poor girl, yet each one and listless, unfit to take up any other, labor, wishing the other would do it. At length the and if it had not been for the assistance which Enowiyou have no good wish for the man, but old man, walking over to the drooping figure of

about character. Let one of you women find, Rose, this is very weak of you. I thought sea, and had contracted a fondness for it, which or fancies; she finds, anything astray in a man you would be the last girl in the village to give constant familiarity with its wildest humors only

time no matter how stormy it was.

other? 'Because-because'-and then as if she could

daughter gently out of the room.

now. I shall be better alone. I would only on land, even exposed to the blast and the pitidisturb your rest, for I cannot sleep.

Well, cheer up, dear, all will yet be well with the help of God. Good night.

What is the matter with Rose,' said the old man when his wife returned.

'Why, she is naturally terrified about Walter,' responded the dame. 'No,' said he, 'there is something else that

she fears, but was afraid to tell.'

The old woman looked mysterious for a mo-

CHAPTER II.

Let us ascend an hour after this scene in the kitches into an upper chamber of the cottage. It is tastefully, but plainy furnished, and the single window it possesses takes in a full view of the rocky headland some half mile beyond, and the ocean. On a calm day or evening the scene must have been grand from such a stand point, but now it was almost a picture of pandemonium. The sea raging at the base of the steep rocks flung up its white foam with every dash it made high in the air, and as the lightning flashed on this, the watery spray assumed all sorts of tantastic and ghostly shapes that might easily suggest the most frightful things to a weak ima-

gination. Rose Tyrrell was not a girl to whom that weakness might be attributed. She was naturally strong-minded, very ardent in her feelings, and of a bounding artless nature, one of those that carries your heart with her even without your consent, and does not think it any particular complaisance to have a pleasant smile or the accidental occurrence as an omen. cheerful word always ready for a friend. In the little village in which she had grown up, and beyoud which she had never been for a day, she was the pet and pride of every one. This was only a fair acknowledgement of her beauty tance. and good nature; but there were other considerations besides to make people think well of her, especially some of the young men of the neighborhood, who considered themselves captivating enough in manner, or possesseed of sufficient influence to make their way into the female heart. Her father was a very successful farmer of the middling class, whose name and influence was no small thing to have in a family. Rose was also the niece of the Parish Priest, and it was rumored that old Father Hanlon had a nice little competence to offer her if she happened to make a match to his choice. This was inducement enough to make most of the young farmers more exemplary characters as well as ardent advocates for the hand of the fair and fortunate maiden. She had already, however, long ago given her heart to Walter M'Evoy, the cause of so much anxiety that night in the little cottage. She had known him from a boy; in fact, they What, my child? said the mother, knowing had been playmates from childhood, and time had warmed their childish intimacy into youthful affection. The families of the young people had never placed any check upon this feeling which they saw springing up, and the fact grew to be tacitly admitted that Rose and Walter were to be man and wife at no distant day. That was two and in comfortable circumstances. As has been Hull had been appointed in his place. The old man took the thing very much to heart, probably piqued as much because his successor was an sites the place afforded. He grew melancholy Walter afforded, the savings of his late office would have lasted but a short time. From a sea, and had contracted a fondness for it, which been heard on such a night.

down on his return home the last time he had the top of the tower the beacon shot its red a storm that created so much confusion and ter-'No, no,' said the weeping girl, 'I feel better | ror in the cottage. If Rose had known he was less pelting rain, she might have felt more tranquil. But her mind was like one crazed every time she thought of the reality.

So there she sat at her bedroom window gazing out eagerly at the distant waves, and totally unmindful of the chill damp air and the light- belonged to them. ning that flung its forked flashes into the room every lew minutes.

She was clad simply in a white wrapper, and seemed to be quite unconscious of the fact that ment, and then stooping down near him, uttered she was endangering her health by this night exin a half whisper, 'She fears Jonas Hull.'
posure.

'Oh, God,' she mucmured, raising her eyes to the dark sky, 'grant that my fears may be groundless. Watch over Walter, and bring um safe home.'

The attitude and the prayer were both in unison, presenting a picture of affliction that many a devotee of art would have given worlds to copy. As her lips closed on the appealing words the roaring winds without broke into a fierce fit of fury, and the sky was filled with one wild glare across its surface. It seemed for a moment as if the elements were arrayed in conflict. Spears of flame sprang out from opposite sides of the sky, and darted towards one another, followed by deep rolls of thunder sounding like invisible artillery. The girl shrank back out of short space in a sort of bewilderment. Was mind was just then in that state to take any im-

'He said last night that I should never see had any power over Walter's fate. He looked a very fiend as he walked off from the house, and now I know too well the dark thought in his inind when he made that menace. But he shall never carry out his purpose. The weak girl shall be more than a match for his artifice, and will foil him yet. At least he shall not wreak

his demoniac vengeance without a witness. Going over to a closet, she took a long cloak from one of the shelves, and threw it around her, pulling a bood that hung down behind over her head. Then she went over and knelt down bethe faint reflection from this her features were for the first time distinctly visible, as she raised her face in supplication to the image, and besought the help and protection of her. it reprethat owes more to the disposition of the person than to any outward adornment. They were not perfectly regular, but there was a freshness about them that half the artificial damsels of fashion would have gone inad to be able to purchase. But it is scarcely fair to attempt to describe her at such a moment.

Her long masses of dark brown hair streamed about her shoulders in disorder, and her eyes, of the same color, which ordinarily must have beamed with mischief and merriment, were now dim with tears, and the fair skin around them red and swollen. In fact, she was one of those whose heart is in their face, and the anguish of hers was certainly visible in every feature.

A few minutes later the door of the cottage softly opened, though if there had been ten mere lad Walter had been accustomed to the years' rust on the hinges, it would scarcely have

Why in day time, my child, more than any paid them a visit. He never missed this filial as beams out over the surface of the water. There well as affectionate duty at the end of every voy- was perched the eyrie-like chamber devoted to age always bringing with him some rarity for his the daily wants and nightly duties of the keeper, that when be took the place, and had Walter's go no further, she broke into a fresh burst of betrothed, and not unfrequently some fine thing for the present one being a batchelor needed and or other for all the old folks. Not being able reserved as little room as possible for his habita-'Come, daughter,' said the mother, 'this will to stay long at each visit, he had always notified tion. It was scantily furnished too. A few Well, woman, have it your own way: it never do, and giving the old man a warning nod them punctually when he might be expected, and stools, some of them seemingly having lost the seems a woman will always have that,' and he as if to question her no further, she led the they never missed meeting him at the time he use of their legs long ago, were scattered through appointed. This night, however, had put it out the apartment. A table tried to balance itself You will sleep with me the rest of the night of the power of mortal to calculate on anything in one corner by leaning one foot on a couple of dear,' said the parent, 'and your father can exactly. Yet it was not the disappointment of bricks, but the striking feature of the room was stretch himself on the settee out in the kitchen not seeing him that evening at supper as alarm the quantity of navigation apparatus which one there till morning, and its not many hours to that at the thought of his tempting the waves in such could perceive around the walls hing up and on shelves; quadrants, compass-boxes, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of sailing, which were probably picked up from the wrecks swept in from from the ocean. The knowledge of this not add anything to the charms of the chamber on such a night. One could fancy the sea giving up its dead at such a moment, and image the green and ghostly figures stalking in and claiming what

> But the owner of the apartment had no such vagaries. It needed only to look in his hard, weather-beaten fuce to see that there was very little of she superstitious about him. There was no weakness of that kind in the wrinkles that lined his brow and gathered round his lips; there was a selfishness in his cold grey little eyes that repelled acquaintance, and the very spirit of obstinacy seemed to hide in his bushy eyebrows.

> What wonder that Rose should have laughed at the ridiculous proffer of his heart, and questioned if there was such a piece of human anatomy in his bosom, and what wonder that the darling of the village, whom every one loved, should have unconsciously inspired a tender feeling in the old crab, which he had a long struggle with himself before confessing.

The Tyrrell Cottage was one of the few houses that he entered familiarly or was allowed to enter, for the hatred between himself and the majority of those in the neighborhood never resight of the terrible spectacle, and was for a laxed in strength since the time that he first took the place of Walter's father. That this that meant as an onswer to her prayer? Her should have been one of his resorts annears strange enough, for the relation between Rose pression, and her highly dilated imagination gave and the son of the old lighthouse-keeper would life and shape even to the sounds and shadows naturally seem to have precluded the possibility about her. So it was not strange that she took of such an intimacy. But old Mr. Tyrrell was often queer in his notions. He generally arose hastily when she had recovered from the to differ with people even on the most trivial first stun of the surprise, and gazed anxiously off subjects, and he often carried this eccentricity to towards the spot where the dark form of the extremes as in the present instance. It was not. lighthouse was dim'y perceptible in the dis- perhaps, that he had any particular love for the company of Jonas that he encouraged his visits, but more from the little spiteful pleasure it gave bim,' she murmured to herself, 'and when I him to know he was different from other people. laughed at his threats I little imagined that he Very likely had the Englishman been a boon companion of everybody else he would have nothing to do with him. How many similar characters are scattered through life.

It was the evening that preceded the one on which we have introduced our characters to the reader. The air was calm and the sky beautiful in its roke of red and blue, fringed with many another color, for the sun was just setting. Not a sign of the storm that raged so fearfully was visible anywhere. Rose had seared herself in a ... nook of the little garden that ran round the house, a spot to which she was accustomed to fore a small statue of the Blessed Virgin that resort frequently on days when the weather was stood in one corner of the room, and before fine to do her 'pocket work,' as she called it, which she had left her night lamp burning. By and which was generally a worsted stocking, or some similar piece of light handswork. She had spent considerable time and taste in cultivating round her little boudon, and it was certainly a. very charming retreat. It was made so that sented. These were of that class of beauty the occupant could see everything around and be hidden herself, although the only tressle work about it was composed of the tendrils of some common creeping flowers and bean blants that clasped themselves about the boughs of a couple. of old trees.

> So it is. The commonest things may be made to appear lovely with only a little taste.

But our pen follows the face of description too fast. Rose was sitting in her little summer house, as we have said and dreaming of the face and form of a handsome young sailor of twenty or so when she heard a step coming in the direction of herself, and, looking out, what should she see but the short ungainly shape and heavy, is physiognomy of Jonas Hull coming towards her. What could it mean? Had he any news from Walter ? This was the first thought that sprung were to her mind. But then it occurred to her that he would be the last to bring such a message A light female form issued forth, and, care- for he had always studiously avoided making his rancies she finds, anything, astray, in a man you would be the last girl in the village to give constant familiarity with its windest numors only less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen. Some little time before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen. Some little time before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen. Some little time before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a seemed to strengthen before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the co seemed to strengthen. Some little time before less of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a shore.

The lighthouse to which reference has been appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a shore.

But you know, John it shift in the elements to get to you him some responsible capacity on board and where everybody is of one. There now go, to your room, and let us have no shift in the end of a marrow in the man though, perhaps on account of her far and labely in the elements to get to you.

The lighthouse to which reference has been in the reversince. Of late, however, consider the end of a marrow in the end of a marrow in the reversince is the course of the storm hurried off towards the sea appearance at the cottage on the occasions of a shore.

Walter's return. Rose herself secretly loaded on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man though, perhaps on account of her far and the man the second the second the man the second the second the man the second the second th his boorish, bashiul nature, or that he discovered her poorly concealed aversion.

What was her surprise then to hear him avow. his passion for her in his rough, uncouth way; and pledge her all his possessions, with a promise of anything and everything she wanted if she would only consent to add the light of her presence to the lighthouse.

Rose was inclined to be angry at first, and a feeling of pride, a new feeling to her, made her draw up her form for a moment, and a flash came into her eyes. But it faded away at once, for the scene was too droll not to reach the spirit of merriment that was uppermost in her, and presently a half suppressed smile passed over her features. It vanished in an instant, however, as she turned to answer the old fellow's protestations.

'Indeed, Mr. Hull,' she said, with as serious a look as she could call up, 'You have taken me quite by surprise. I never had any anticipation of the honor intended for me, and the little acquaintance we have had leaves me quite lost to know why you should come to me on such an errand.

It was the first time she had ever used so many words to him at once, and sound of her voice, and the consciousness that she was spe ing to him, seemed to make him forget the tone of her aswer.

Rose, he replied—she started at being called so familiarly by him - you may get many a finer figure than mine, but there's not many can give you the fortune I can give you.' He tried to throw a knowing wink at her as

side of his face into a horrid contortion. Rose was ready to laugh outright at this facial effort, but smothered the feeling with the great-

he said this, but only succeeded in squeezing one

est difficulty. Taking her silence in this regard as an encouraging sign to his suit, he went on:

I have seen better days than you would suppose. To look at me now, I am not very comely, but that's only the covering, lass. There is a soft spot for somebody, somewhere here with all my rough tumbling through lite, slapping his heart, and giving another of his facial developments, with a laugh that came from his chest with as rusty a sound as if it had not been disturbed for forty years.

Rose took advantage of this to let off her suppressed mirth, for it was really becoming painful to keep in any longer.

'Mr. Hull---

She endeavored to say something else, but the words died away in another laugh.

Jonas, taking all this glee as a tribute to his own witty remark, and never suspecting for a moment that the girl was what they call 'making game of him, actually took a position on one knee at the bench by her side. At this, and the comical expression which his features assumed with a familiarity, Rose could no longer contain to any propriety her laughter. Such an expression had never been seen on his face before, and perhaps on any other human countenance. It can be compared with nothing that comes to mind at present. Whoever has seen the little glue and gutta percha heads which are frequently vended on a board through the streets, and has taken one in his hands, perhaps has squeezed out of it something like the expression. However, it is only a chance, and there are nine other chances that no one ever saw it.

Rose, love, he said, edging nearer to her on his one knee, 'you are too lovely to throw yourof them but the same common life that your mother and grandmother have led before you?-But with me,' he said, ' ha, ha, people know little of the old lighthouse-keeper's locker. I did not sail the Sally Ann from Brussels and Bordeaux to this country for five years, never paying a stiver on the cargo, without laying a good bagful by for my old days.' 'Twas clear that the warmth of his speech was melting away his discretion. 'Come Rose,' said he, 'with me; you can cut a higher figure than in an Irish cottage with one of those clod-hoppers.'

This was going too far with his vulgarity and impertinence, and the fair maiden felt it. Rising from her seat and drawing herself away from him, she said, while her eyes flashed fire with the speech-

' Mr. Hull, enough of this. What I looked upon at first as amusing, is now verging on rudeness. "You mistake me entirely, if you take any encouragement from my manner to continue in such a strain any longer. Now, that I see its consequence, I am sorry that I treated your ridiculous offer with such levity, but did not spurn it with contempt at once. I hope you

have your answer now. Allow me to pass, sir.' figure filled the entrance to the little summerseat.

Had the lady before him vanished, or the lighthouse leaved into the air, he could not have been more astonished than he was at this change. But it did not take him long to comprehend the thing, and then as the recollection of how he had been foiled and ridiculed fell full on his mind, his features assumed the look of a demon.

So you have been diverting yourself with me all this time, said he, looking up to her with lifted by intelligence to serve on juries, is it not an that look, and not offering to move, making a outrage upon justice to find them in the contemptible play of the honest passion I had for you, eh?— Well, perhaps, 1 could play as good a joke.— Old McEvoy's lad is coming home to-morrow, 1sn't he? No doubt you are looking for him and may be preparing for him too, said he with a horrid leer, lifting up part of a woolen mitten which she had been knitting, and which had dropped from her lap when she arose. Let us see how long since he has been here; three months; a long absence but it may be longer.

Rose had sunk back in her seat as Jonas went on with his cold, brutal, satire, but when he uttered the last sentence, she started up exclaiming, 'Oh, what could harm him; what could keep him away, for the mention of her affianced had wrought in her a complete revulsion of feeling, and she was now trembling at the terrible

and if I don't mistake you'll hear a little noise overhead before to morrow midnight.

young girl more calmly, for the lighthouse-Ah I will take care of that, said he impiously mocking her, and with that he took his departure.

There was no doubting what the villain meant by these words, and it was with a heavy and sinking heart that Rose passed the rest of the

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF VEN. ARCADEACON BARDEN, V.G .- We Wexford People) regret to have to announce the leath of this estimable and venerated Clergyman, which occurred at his residence, Kinnagh, on Thursday, March 31st, at the advanced age of 72 years. Father Barden devoted a long life to the labours of the holy Mission for which he was ordsined. He was appointed Curate of New Ross in the year 1817; Curate of Tintern in 1827; and Curate of Hook, in 1834. In 1835 he was promoted Parish Priest of Tintern, which parish he resigned in 1862. He was created Archdeacon in 1836, Vicar-Foreign in 1857, and Vicar-General in 1863. His life was marked by the pious zeal ever evinced by him for the salvation of the souls placed under his charge, whilst by his amiable disposition he won the affection of his flock.

-May he rest in peace. OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, HARRINGTON STREET, DUBLIN. — We are convinced that we bring tidings of great joy to many Catholic hearts when we announce that these new schools are now fully completed. On Monday next, the 11th instant, they will be opened to receive pupils. This day will mark an epoch in the educational and religious history of Dublin, as it will at once proclaim the zeal of the Catholic Church in the glorious cause of education, and the determination of a Catholic people to secure for their children a truly Christian and national training. Although these schools are capable of accommodating 700 children, we have reason to think that parents who wish to secure admission for their sons must be prompt in their application, as even already large numbers are candidates for that favor. We understand that the exhausted resources of the parish will compel the good Brothers to commence their new career under a great personal inconvenience; but we are sure the Catholic feelings of our wealthy citizens will shortly place these devoted men beyond the reach of such discomfort.

COADJUTOR BISHOP OF MEATH. - On Tuesday last, at Mullingar, his Grace the Primate presiding, the election of a Coadjutor Bishop of Meath was proceeded with, and the result is as follows :-Rev. Father Nulty, Dignissimus; Rev. Father M'-

Cabe, Dignior; and Dr. O'Hanlon, Dignus. The Rev. Dr. M'Elroy and the Hon. and Rev. Mr.

Plunkett also received votes. THE CATHOLICS OF DONEGAL. - The jury panel for the Spring Assizes of Donegal is before us, and we find it contains 164 names of jurors, 'summoned for the trial of all issues, civil or criminal (except special jury causes) at said Assizes.' Of this number fifteen only are Catholics-and of these Catholics the first name we find is twenty-first on the list, the second is twenty-seventh, and the third is thirty-third—a fact which we beg of our readers to bear in mind. Is this a fair jury panel?—is the list from which this has been compiled a fair list?—do they contain a fair representation of the respectability and intelligence of the county? We shall see. The population of Donegal is 237,396, of which 62-7 are Catholics, or, in round numbers, 178,182, as compared with the other sects put together. Can it be possible, therefore, that whereas the Catholics are considerably more than one to one of the population, they are fairly treated by being put in the fearful minority of one to eleven on the grand jury panel; or in other words, that whereas they are 62-7 of the popupulation of the county they are duly represented on the jury panel by being 10 per cent of the jurors summoned? We are well aware of the specious

self away upon any of the poor chaps of this tice. We are gravely told that the jury must be in-place. What could you ever expect from any telligent and respectable, and that, although in particular localities the Catholics may be in a numerical superiority, they are lamentably inferior to Protestant neighbors in education and position. The assertion reminds us of a state of things that was, but that happily no longer exists. It reminds us of the days of persecution, when Catholics were driven from their homes and possessions, and forced to find a refuge in the recesses of the mountains. It reminds us of the times when education was denied the Catholic, when he was refused knowledge except he wished to exchange for it the precious inheritance of his faith, and when his teachers were hunted like wild ceasts from the land, and he himself was compelled by merciful and enlightened rulers to grow up in ignorance, and bring forth his children to a doom of intellectual bondage. It reminds us also that hardly a generation has passed since this state of things underwent a change, and it would, indeed, appear rash to suppose that in thirty years the Catholic population of the North, living in the midst of persecution, heirs of suffering and misfortune, have advanced with such giant strides that they can now stand side by side with those who are the favoured children of a powerful Government and supreme oligarchy, their equals in intelligence, if not in wealth, and their proud rivals in the cest and noblest attributes of humanity. And here, too, we find the truthtelling returns of the census sustaining our position. We presume that education may now-a-days -particularly as regards the rural population-be taken as a test of 'intelligence and respectability,' and therefore as an indication of the qualification This was said to him as his burly crooked necessary for an enlightened juror. Well, then, in the county Donegal, of the male population that can read and write, (this being the highest standard of proficiency given us by the Census Commissioners), 19,312 are Catholics, 7,473 are Presbyterians, 6,824 are Protestants, and the remainder, including Methodists, Bantists, &c., amount to 897. So that the Catholics of Donegal are the majority of the educated population of the county, exceeding Protestants

nothing can excuse or justify .- Ulster Observer. IRISH TENANT-RIGHT. To the Editor of the London Times. Sir,-Ireland is certainly the country of anomalies. It is moral, and yet it is the only country where murders are fostered by the people on principle. It is always whispering rebellion, and yet when the Queen embarked at Kingstown the people threw their hats into the sea in the excessive zeal of their loyalty. The rents of good land are very low, and the rents of bad land are very high. The Roman Catholics in important cases, almost invariably employ. Protestant counsel, deeming them the most able, as indeed the chances are they ought to be, seeing that the great majority of the Bar is Protestant, and the Protestant Government almost invariably appoints Roman Catholic Judges, intending thereby but, vainly to cajole the multitude. But of the anomalies the greatest is what is called tenhalf menace of the man.

Oh; not the thought of you, certainly, the under a liberal landlord this in some cases, equals in

of every denomination by something like four thou-

sand! If, then, they constitute the majority of the

educated class, by what right are they excluded from the jury-box? If they are more than s-half of the population, and more than s-half of those qua-

minority of 15 to 149 on the panel, a minority which

of which, to say the least, would not be less secure. Now, in the existing state of Ireland there is much Well; God will take care of him, said the to be said in favour of the abstract principle of tenant-right. Where the tenant, as in Ireland, does anything, and the landlord, las a general rule, nothing, in buildings (such as they are), draining, fencing, &c., it is but bare justice that he should, if evicted, be repaid such of his outlay as would put him in the same position as the English tenant, for whom the landlord builds and drains, sometimes in whole, sometimes in part, according to agreement. Such ought to be, but such is not, Irish tenant-right. On the contrary, I have never heard of a case in which tenant right was limited to unexhausted improvements; but I have known of tenant-right being demanded for moor land totally unreclaimed .-I have known of a landlord being unable to get a tenant for a mill and the mill becoming a ruin in consequence, because on its being voluntarily surrendered by the tenant to his landlord, and even taken off the hands of the former by the latter without due notice, as a favour, tenantright had not been paid to the widow of a former miller's man of whose very existance the landlord was ignorant, but who lived in the mill.

Such is too often Ulster tenant-right. How injuriously it tells upon the outlay of capital your readers will at once perceive. Now, when it goes beyond, the abstract principle of just compensation to which I have first alluded, it is, in my opinion, far more injurious to the tenant than to the landlord. In fact, setting aside the certainty that the interests of the landlord and of the tenant are really identical, tenant right is not such a bad thing for the landlord. His arrears are always paid out 'of the tenant-right' money, so that a landlord in Ireland loses little or nothing by getting rid of one tenant and admitting another; whereas he generally makes some sacrifice in England. In fact, so secure of his rents is the landlord by this means that, judging from my own experience, as a landowner in both countries, I think rents are nearly as secure in Ireland as in England, setting deductions for repairs in England against occasional nonpayments by tenants who are not dispossessed in Ireland. But the whole system, carried to excess as it is, is a premium on bad landlords and

neglected farms, ... For obviously the interest of the landlord, if he wish to retain power over his own property, either that he may hold part of it himself, or give it, as may be necessary, to improving tenants, is to keep the tenant-right as low as possible. Obviously, too, the more he lays out upon the land, the more indulgent he is as a landlord, the greater is the interest, in the land of the tenant-at-will, and the larger the amount to be claimed as tenant-right; on the other hand, the higher the rents the greater danger of eviction, and the worse the buildings the lower is the tenant-right. It is greatly to the credit of the landlords almost to a man, that these selfish considerations are almost inoperative. But still the argumentum ad crumenam is sure to come into play, and this phase of tenantright is sure to turn up now and then. What, then, is to be done in order to remove an evil, and secure the tenant, by giving free course to the action of the ordinary principles of fair dealing between man and man, under the existing circumstances of the country?

I would humbly suggest a Bill, extending both to England and Ireland, securing to the tenant repayment, if he is evicted or his rent raised, for all permanent improvements executed with the consent of his landlord, given in writing and duly registered.

I am quite aware of the difficulties that would stand in the way of this-difficulties as to what are permanent improvements, to what amount of cost they might be permitted to run, how they would affect entails. &c. I am sure that the lawyers would pick holes by the dozen in the best Bill that could be drawn. But there are two great evils to be remedied. In England, the wasted condition of entailed estates, where landowners are either unable to make any outlay or have no great interest in their heirs; and in Ireland, the injury to the landowners' interests and to the capital of the incoming tenant by tenant right on the one hand; and on the other hand, the wrong done to the tenant who may have executed permaninfallible, and the matter is one of such simple might interfere

the plain reason that no political capital could be made out of it by either party, but I thank you much for having permitted me to lay before your English readers some Irish notions, on which I would fain hope some thinking men may reffect.

I am your obedient servant. March 30

LIFFORD. LANDLORD AND TENANT. - A very extraordinary investigation was entered on in Kanturk, on Saturday last, at the Petty Sessions Court. The Mesers. Daniel, John, and Robert O'Connell, of Kilcaskin, near Kanturk, summoned several parties, male and female, named Doherty, one for presenting and firing a loaded gun at the O'Connells, and the others for aiding and abetting in the firing, and for riot and assault, and on the other side the Constabulary, by direction of Mr. Moriarty, the stipendiary magistrate had the O'Connells summoned for riotous assembly and burning houses. Mr. Daniel O'Connell is a solicitor, and the Dobertys were tenants. Some negociations took place for possession of the premises, pending legal proceedings, and the Dohertys remained, it was sworn, as caretakers On the 17th March, and again on the 18th, Mr. O'Connell and his brothers went to get possession. On the latter occasion fourteen men with them. Ultimately the houses of the Dohertys were set on fire by the C'-Connell party, and burned down. The Dohertys were, of course, thus evicted, bur they were also summoned for the part they took in the transaction. The magistrates received informations against them to bail. On the other side they took informations against the O'Conneils and their party, for assault, riot, and illegal assembly .- Tralec Chronicle.

County Waterford Railway .- We are glad to lears that an effort is about being made to unite the west of this county with Waterford by a line of railway, which will bring the very important districts of Lismore and Cappoquin into direct communication with this city, and will avail of the Waterford and Limerick line from Waterford to Clonmel.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY AT FRANKFORD, KING'S COUN-TY -A correspondent of the Tippera y Advocate says:-"The Roman Catholic choir, or Band of Frankford, commenced to play 'Patrick's Day' at half-past four o'clock in the morning. After playing half way up the principal street, Head constable Sam Moore seized our first bass player and demanded his name, and said he would arrest us if we did not give up. At the same time the Ohief, Vallancy, called on his men-to arrest us. We answered that we had leave from the magistrates on this day 12 months, 'and,' said we, 'what have we done since that prevents us on this morning?' He said, 'If I were here ye would not play.' We told him that we were neither marching under banners, colours, or emblems, nor playing party tunes. He said we were playing a party tune (Patrick's Day). We said not. He then said, You lie! We told him that we would play at all hazards. So we gave the chief our names, and told him he could have us all in the morning, and then act according to law. We told him then that we would go to the magistrate's; we did so, and performed for a while, and every-window of that splendid building dazzled with illumination.

trate, too. He said that we were playing party, tunes, and that if it were in the North of Ireland we would not do so. We then returned to the chapelyard and satisfied ourselves. . 'After twelve o'clock we got leave from the magistrate, and played through the whole town ; everything was carried on with the greatest quietness.' ARREST OF RODY KICKHAN-The Fenians don't

Fight.—There was a great opportunity given at Mul-

linahone the other day to all lovers of physical force to begin the battle that is to free us from the yoke of the cruel-hearted and merciless Saxon. Mr. Rody Kickham, a real Fenian hero, was deliberating wiith some others in a public house, on the best and surest way to liberate Ireland, and having suspected that those around him wers not ' true men,' he said if the time for fighting came they would not fight; and the reply he received was, 'yes, we will fight.' But let us see if they performed their promise. Constable Hogan, whose sense of hearing must be very sharp, heard the conversation from without, and he resolved to ascertain who were thus devising and plotting the destruction of the British empire. He knocked at the door. The heroes inside, believing that there were invaders striving to gain an entrance at once took to their heels, the valiant Rody amongst the rest; but Hogan and his men were too smart for him, and so Rody was captured without a struggle; and his companions, who said 'we will fight,' were no where to be found! Thus taken by surprise, Rody made no resistance, and he was searched and locked up, and some cards found in his pocket, on which were printed the oath of fealty to the "Irish Republic." A council of magistrates and other wise men were quickly assembled. It was evident that a great capture was made; and the justices and all who assembled to save the state, resolved to send Rody Kickham to Clonmel gaol. The people heard of the news, they assembled in large numbers, they followed the car on which their friend was sitting, guarded by 30 policemen. Now here was an opportunity seldom given for a noble display of heroism in the cause of fatherland. But it was given in vain. The police could be easily overpowered, and their arms captured. Rody could have been rescued from the car on which he sat and placed as General at the head of the little army, to begin the grand work of Irish Liberation! But nothing of the kind was attempted. The Fenisns only talk of fighting. They have no appetite for cold steel; no desire to die for their country. They permitted their friend and neighbor to be carried off to Clonmel gaol without making a single effort to save him, and since then he has been committed for trial at summer assizes, when he may be found guilty and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. We call attention to these facts, not to ridicule any of our fellow countrymes, but to prove to those deluded people who are doing England's work in Dublin and elsewhere, that they are engaged in one of the greatest absurdaties imagin-They teil the country that nothing will free the land but fighting; but when the bour for fighting comes, they will not risk limb or life to give an example of heroism to the people. We ask then, is it not time to give up this folly of deluding the young men of Ireland? A small section of the population will never be able to emancipate the counry. They may annihilate themselves, but they need not expect to damage the enemy. In '98 there were great men in the land, and they failed to make an impression on the foe, because division left them powerless. In '48 there was a martial spirit pervading the country, but the people would not enter the combat to get themselves slaughtered, and the leaders of the movement were scattered over the earth. When such disasters befel men of great prowess and influence, of what use would pigmies be now in calling the Irish to arms? They would have Europe and America laughing at them, and we would be set down for another half century as the greatest cowards on earth. Let the Fenian leaders, then, have pity on us, and spare our character. Let them look at the history of the past hundred years, and see if the sword has done anything for Ireland. It was moral force emancipated our alters and trampled on Protestant Ascendancy. It was moral force reformed the Corporations and extended the elective ent improvement, in denying him compensation if franchise. And if the efforts of '52 had been wisely tenant-right be not recognised. But lawyers are not directed, and a few of the traitors discarded, moral force would have won tenant right for the farmers. equity and public advantage that I could even doubt O'Connell, no doubt, toid us to watch England's the justice and advantage of any state of the law weakness, and make it our opportunity. This we est folly to I have little doubt for such a bill ever passing, for be talking of physical force when England is strong, and keeps clear of difficulties with her powerful neighbors .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE FENIAN SOCIETY .- At the Carlow Petty Sescions, on Monday, a case was disposed of, during the hearing of which some curious statements were made respecting the working of the 'Fenian Socie-

Two Joung men, named Gahan and Jones, were charged with assaulting two others, named Lawless and Bolton. The assault arose in a public house, out of a dispute about the Fenians. A young man named Murphy was examined to prove the assault. He showed great reluctance to answer with reference to a book which Jones had, and the following conversation took place .-

The Chairman (William Fishbourne, Dsq.) - Did ou see a book, or was there a book produced? Witness-There was. They were joking at the time. Sure myself did not mind them at all. Chairman-What did he do with the book?

Witness-He asked me-'Murphy, will I enter you a Fenian in this book? and he said, 'We will make a Fenian of Murphy.' He came over-'Will I swear you?' says he. 'You won't,' says I. 'Why Because I am easier the way I am, so ?' says he. says I.. Then they said no more, only went and

Mr. Butler-When you refused to allow your name to be put down as a Fenian, what did Jones say? Witnes-Jones said nothing; but Gahan said, 'Murphy, if anything arose to-morrow, you would betray your country.' Mr. Butler-Was there anything said of any dan-

ger that would happen to yourself? Witness - Gaban said be would see my brains

dashed out in a very short time. The Court decided on binding all parties concerned to keep the peace, their own in £5 each, and two sureties in 50s, each .- Express.

THE FENIANS. - We have not seen in the Mazzinian and Garibaldian organs in Italy more anti-Christian, anti-Catholic, and anti-social sentiments and lan guage than we have read with horror in Irish newspapere that abet the Fenian and other brotherhoods which have lately sprung up in Ireland .- Weekly Register.

Another person charged with being a member of an illegal secret society has been arrested in Gilford co. Down, by Hend Constable Rankin, of Belfast. His name is Patrick M. Gee. The prisoner was committed to Bel'ast jail About the same time the police broke up a party assembled in the house of a man named Sheals, in Millfield. As no papers were found no arrests were made.

At the Kildare assizes, held in Naas, a respectable looking man, named Cosgrave, who holds the posithe Naas Union Relieving Officer, was indicted for the manelaughter of Rosanna Doyle, on the 19th of October, 1863, at the Curragh, The charge gross from his not having obtained prompt admission for her into the Nass Workhouse, while We marched off in quiet order, and the police with bead and chief, came armed this time and dashed never visited her (though she lay in the bushes of of place being of course, excepted), that the sooner through the performance, pulling the instruments the roadway); nor did he send her any means of the Whigs are turned out the better it will be for all from their mouths, and ordered us to be taken off to out door relief.

wretch replied? but you know the inlet over amount the fee simple value of land. On this frail the barrack, and said he did not care for the magis. Emugarion The lide of emigration flows on there is not very easy to enter on a dark night, denied to draining fencing and planting, the outlay power than a magistrate, and a stipendary magis. Travellers declare that they have seen whole vilgority missake voil hear a little noise lages in Connaught utterly deserted, the people, old and young grandfathers and little children, being met in hundreds on the road, making their way to the emigration ships. The clamorous greef of relatives parting is seldom witnessed now; on the contrary, the emigrants are quite cheerful. Speaking of those who sailed by the City of Glasgow, the Cork Examiner says that they seemed as joyful as if they were embarking for a pic-nic on a summer lake. The booking-offices in Dublin have all the berths engaged in the Atlantic steamers for weeks to come. Even in some of the best counties, in Leinster and Ulster, the small farmers are giving up their unavailing struggle to live on their small holdings, and are going in great numbers to the country where they can have farms without rent. In many cases the peasants have their passage paid by their relatives in America. - Times.

At the present rate of emigration the population of Ireland will very soon be less than it was at the time of the Union .- Dublin Irishman.

Many of the emigrants who came to Sligo this week were from the county of Mayo, and some of them mentioned a strange circumstance-'When,' said one of them, ' passing through Erris, we saw houses open and deserted, with the furniture left in them.' And on asking why they did not sell the furniture? The reply was—' Who would they sell it too; the people about were all gone, and there was no one to buy anything.' . We have ourselves heard from a gentleman who has lately been in Belmullet and other portions of Mayo, that whole districts are depopulated .- Sligo Champion.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS .- The affecting scenes which we were accustomed to witness on the quays some time ago, when the steamers of the Atlantic Company were plying between this port and the New World, now takes place almost every day at our railway station. Scarcely a train leaves without bringing with it a number of emigrants, about to embark in Queenstown or other ports, chiefly for the United States of America. They are accompanied to the railway platform by their friends, who, when the shrill whistle of the engine announces the departure of the train, give vent to their feelings in cries of the most heartrending bitterness .- Galway Vindicator.

The Galway Vindicator says :- A most fiendish outrage was committed on Sunday night (3rd ult.) at a place called Poppy-hill, near Kilrickle. A man named Healy had made some arrangement with a refractory son of his, and gave him a sum of money to enable him to emigrate to America. The young man felt dissatisfied that he should not obtain a portion of his father's property; and after purchasing in Loughrea the necessary outfit for leaving the country, he returned to his father's residence at midnight, and having made the door fast on the outside, set fire to the dwelling house wherein the old man and his daughter slept. They fortunately escaped destruction, and the police caught the criminal in a neighboring village.

ANOTHER FATAL OUTRAGE. - To the catalogue of fearful crimes which had their origin in intemperance, may be added the murder of Thomas Hanrahan, laborer, Oldtown, near Stoneyford, on last Thursday night. The particulars of the melancholy occurrence are briefly these :- Hanrahan, (deceased) Patrick Sullivan, William Shea, and Thomas Fitzgerald, all neighbors of his, went to Thomastown on St. Patrick's Day. They, as almost all country people do, 'drowned their shamrocks' by drinking some beer in that town. Early in the evening they proceeded towards home, but at Jerpoint they partook of more drink, which was given them in a public house in that locality. After leaving Jerpoint they began to trip each other as they went along the road. This amusement (if such it can be called) was kept up until they were nearing Lord Carrick's gate (Mountjuliet) at Oldtown, when the deceased was tripped up by one of the party, whom he did not catch) but Sullivan was blamed for it. Fitzgerald then said that whoever would again trip Tom Hanrahan should trip himself also. At this juncture of affairs Sullivan retreated to the rere, and in a few minutes poor Haurahan was struck on the right side of the head with a stone; he was knocked down and became insensible. Fitzgerald raised the stone which had been thrown, and found it to be a halfburned lime-stone. He then accused Sullivan of having killed the man, to which the latter replied, . Did ' and walked away. Information was at once conveyed to the Stoneford Constabulary station, and Captain Ivory, accompanied by Sub-Constable Mar-phy (they were the only men in barracks, the others being out on duty) lost no time in visiting the apparently dying man. When they were made acquainted with the facts they pursued Sullivan, and succeeded in capturing him. Father Quancy, of Thomastown, also hastened to Mountjuliet, but as Hanraban was unconscious, he could not administer the sacraments. On the following morning, however, the rev. gentleman was enabled to perform his sacred duty, Hanrahan having revived a little. But as soon as he received the administrations of the priest he began to work in the throes of death; and although Dr. Bradley, of Kells Grange, was in constant attendance on him he died on Saturday moining at nine o'clock. The coroner having been com-municated with, held an inquest on the body on Saturday evening late, which was adjourned until last Monday. The coroner carefully summed up the evidence, and the jury disagreed as to their verdict .-Mr. Hort, R.M., and Mr. J. S. Blake, J.P., were present during the examination of the witnesses, and when the inquest had terminated it was resolved to hold a special sessions at Stoneyford on Tuesday next to receive further testimony. It is stated that Sullivan was observed by his comrades to pelt the stone, whose blow has now resulted in depriving an athletic young man of life, and an aged mother of a dutiful and good son. Fortunately deceased was not married.—Kilkenny Mail.

GRANTS OF MONEY TO PUBLIC PARKS .- Some time since Sir Colman O'Loghlen moved for a return of public money expended in the formation and purchase of public parks and recreative grounds in large and populous places in Great Britain and Ireand since the 8th day of December, 1857. The return has now been made, and but two names, both English, appear on it. Battersea Park cost the State £15,000, the balance of former grants of Parliament, and the produce of sales of old materials. &c. On the purchase and formation of Chelsen Hospital grounds there was expended £4,158, granted by a vote of Parliament. No money whatever was granted for Ireland.

At the Trales election, in May, 1863, the distinction was clearly drawn between those Catholics who 'prefer beyond all comparison a Liberal to 'a Tory administration, because, under a Liberal Government, those who accord in sentiment and feeling with the mass of the Irish people, have a fair chance of attaining influence and power; and those Catholics who were described as wretched factionists, who how and rave againt the friends of liberty and Ireland, and fawn like spaniels on as party which despises and abhors, but condescends to use them? But even this ground, as, it seems to us, is not strongly held in 1864, and in the present condition of first and in the present condition of first remedial measures, and with the population flying from the land, then the population flying from the land, the land t tion flying from the land, those material interests of Ireland which were once held so cheap, in compart, son with the distribution of places among the Cathoadmission for ner into the Mass worknows, while son with the distribution of places among the vertex she was in a fit state to be removed thereto. It was in fact, whether he, by neglect of duty, was the means of her death—he having been in writing; ather think, a pretty general feeling amongst Carlingary of her death—he having been in writing; ather think, a pretty general feeling amongst Carlingary of her death—he having been in writing; and the think, a pretty general feeling amongst Carlingary of the writing among the writing amongst Carlingary of the writingary of the writi

THE COAL PIELDS OF IRELAND. - Coal has been found in seventeen counties of Ireland, and in oach Gof the four provinces. The names of the counties are-Antrim, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Queen's County. Donegal, Monaghan, Roscommon, Kilkenny, Tyrone, Oavan, Westmeath, Carlow, Tipperary, Olare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork! Sir Richard Griffith, who was the first to publish a general description of the the Irish coal fields, grouped the areas occupied by the coal deposits into four great fields which he named after the four provinces into which the country is divided. The coal found in Leinster and Munster burns without flame, and) receives the name of anthracite, culm, and stone coal; that, found in Ulater and Connaught burns, for the greater part, with flame, and is consequently, known as blazing coal. The Leinster coal field occupied portions of the Queen's County and counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary; but is divided into three distinct and detached portions by the limestone rock upon which the coal beds rest. The Munster coal adistrict is the most extensive in Ireland. It occupies large portions of the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, Cork. The Connaught coal field occupies portions of the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo. The Ulster coal district is of small extent. It occupies portion of Antrim, Monaghan, and Tyrone. There is also a small patch of coal in the county of Cavan, which is nemarkable from the fact that it occurs in rocks of the Silurian age, and not in the true coal measures, or carboniferous group common to the rest of Ireland. The sum of the areas of all these coul fields, or, in other words, the extent of country beneath which coal spreads, is 1,881,600 acres.

Her Majesty's gunboat Magpie on Sanday morning was on her way to Galway with supplies for the Coastguard, steaming slowly along the coast of Clare, the stopendous cliffs of which are the admiration of tourists. The weather was very hazy, and while Captain Bell went below to look at the chart and reckoning, the vessel struck upon the rocks, where she remained fast. There was no wind, but, as often happens on that coast, the swell of the Atlantic caused the sea to roll high, and the waves were breaking over the masts. Exertions were being made to get her off the rock, but a mighty wave came and lifted her further inland, and left her stranded as the water receded, so that when tugs arrived it was impossible for them to get near enough to be of use. The Rover, a vessel belonging to the Atlantic Company, then came to the rescue, and an effort was made to tow off the gunboat, but the ropes broke. Her two guns were then thrown overboard, with other things, in order to lighten her. It was all in vain. After 20 hours of fruitless efforts the Rover returned to Galway on Monday evening. The waves continued to dash over the stranded boat, and her keel has been nearly stripped off. There are faint hopes that she may be saved when the spring tides set in. Captain Hawkes, of the Constguard, and Captain Barge, of the revenue cutter, were on board the Rover, rendering all the assistance in their

THE FITZGERALD MURDER-Property of Dillane .-At the Petty Sessions of Kilmallock, a man named Callahan, brother in-law to Matthew Dillane, who was executed at Limerick, for conspiring, and having employed two persons to murder the late Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., applied for license to carry on a retail spirit business in the house occupied by Dillane up to the date of his arrest, and in which he carried on the same trade. The magistrates presiding on the occasion were - D. B. Franks, R. M., J. N. Webb, and J. C. M'Donnell, Esqrs., all of whom strongly objected against granting it. [We understand that Mr. Cussen, who figured in this case in a way that we forbear to characterise, and who has found his position in the county to be since untenable has availed himself, or is about to do so, of a bridge of gold constructed by the British Government for its flying friend.]

IRISH TALENT .- An interesting picture, by a wellknown Irish artist, has just come to light. Few collectors of modern pictures are unacquainted with the charming cabinet pictures of J. O'Connor, a native of Ireland, who died in London some twenty years since, like many others endowed with brilliant genius, but erratic habits, in deplorable want and misery. His pictures (landscapes, with one or two figures) are now highly prized, and fetch large sums when submitted for sale. The picture to which I refer in the romance of the 'Colleen Bawn.' The moment selected by the painter is that in which the young girl is carried off, mounted behind a peasant, who is represented forcing his horse across a rapid strsam, through the rocky bed of a ravine. The picture, which has all the spirit of Morland, with the rich, warm tints of Gainsborough, is about 23 inches equare. It was purchased at a broker's shop in Clerkenwell for a few shillings, and has now found its way into the hands of an amateur collector, who happens to know the value of his prize. - News-Letter Correspondent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GARIBALDI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND. - The following excellent letter from Daniel Lee, Esq., appears in the Manchester Examiner and Times of Tuesday, in which paper there is also a long leading article feebly commenting on Mr. Lee's able expose of the plots of the Italian Revolutionists:—
Sin—La Monarchia Italiana, Signor Ratazzi's jour-

nal, says that Garibaldi goes to England with a hostile intent to France. If true, it is a grave reason why Englishmen should refrain from joining in the laudations preparing for the Italian revolutionist and South American freebooter, even if their own good sense, overpowered by the fascination of the moment, should fail to warn them of the dauger of ought to unite to send thorough representatives to adopting 'the theory of the dagger,' a principle Parliament. What is wanted is a party of men who leading to the destruction of civil authority and so-

The Times cuts down a few palm branches to strew in the way of the red-shirted hero of Aspromonte and expresses a wish that he may be kept in respectable company. The provincial journals, taking up the key note, sing prens in his praise, and consider him the foremost of the idols of the popular heart.' If Garibaldi had never cried 'Rome or Death,' if he had not been the tool of royal revoluvirtues would have remained undiscovered, and the illiterate, expelled member of the Turin Parliament would have continued notorious by his buccaneering expeditions into any portion of the world where the opportunity presented itself. The hero of the lion's heart and the ass's head was in the zenith of his fame when he opened the portals of the Neapolitan kingdom for the entry of Victor Emmanuel's troops; he was a traitor to his king, and shot down when, at the suggestion of Sir James Hudson, he took up arms, with other miscreants, to push on the. Roman question, and abandon all attempts in the Archipelago or in the Adriatic. The wounded pirate laid for months a sullen and disappointed man at Caprera fulminating his threats against the Emperor Napo-leon and the Piedmontese ministry. In 1861, Laddressed letters to the Catholic electors upon what I considered to be their duty in the then coming, elec-tion for South Lancashire in opposing the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell, and the result was satisfactory, like so many subsequent ones, in the rejection of Whig candidates; that circumstance, I trust, will not be forgotten at the general election next year. The reasons I assigned were that countenance and support have been given to irreligious men, who with a cunning and craft in religious and moral anthority in Italy! Subsequent so long as the Privy Council is allowed to give funds events have eyinced the truth of this; and given ir to scholars of one church, so long do we contend

end and aim of the Italian revolutionists is the upsetting of every social hierarchy,' and ! at the time they complain of the state for not undertaking great works, they, ignorant of the first principles of political economy and administration, enumerate sys-tems opposed to the lessons of experience, and hold in honor the dagger and Carbonarism.' An dodious tyranny' of the worst form now reigns in the Neapolitan kingdom, and a bankrupt exchequer is the result of the political administration of Victor Emmanuel's Government in the new territory filched from neighboring sovereigns.

In the person of Giuseppe Garibaldi the people of England are called upon to give adhesion to princi-ples subversive of religion and social order, in the belief that the 'unification' of Italy will be the destruction of the spiritual as well as the temporal power of the Pope. Already 'the great warrior' (?) has set foot on English soil, and the mayor and corporation of Southampton, with the Duke of Suther-land, Mr. Seely, M.P., and a host of other gentlemen, and thousands of the inhabitants, fell down and worshipped the pirate of Monte Video, the god whom the Whig Government set up. At the present moment the triumph is with dukes, lords, and gentlemen, who engage with assassins to work the destruction of Italian sovereigns; but the time will come when they will suffer defeat and degradation from the very men whose champions they now are.

As preparations are being made for Garibaldi's visit to Manchester, I desire to warn Catholics against taking part in any demonstration, or showing an opposition to the illusive movement. It originated in hatred and contempt of the spiritual authority of the Pope, and that illustrious Pontiff has enjoined the Catholics of Christendom to abstain from all recognition of doctrines opposed to faith and morals. Against faith, in the infidel proclamations issued by Garibaldi, ignoring revealed religion, and by opprobrious epithets used by him and his followers towards Christ's Vicar on earth. Against morals, by unjustly invading kingdoms without a declaration of war, and robbing the sovereigns of their lawful possessions, producing anarchy and bloodshed. Such are the deeds of a man whom English society is about to receive into its dwellings. A man of blood, a desperado, is to 'adoru' the saloons of the nobility and to press the hands of the proud daughters of Albion-a man whose rude, coarse language excluded him from the legislature of Turin, is to receive the hospitalities of English gentlemen, and the honors of citizenship from municipal authorities.

Half a century ago a powerful hand raised itself against the temporal power of the Pope, and the mighty Emperor who did it became a prisoner and an exile upon the rock of St. Helena; in like manner a country whose inhabitants give a physical and moral support to revolution and plunder will in its turn become a victim of its teaching and of its practice.

In the words of Monsignere Manning, I would say to Catholics-' What matter the rising of a thousand revolutions, or the temporary successes of ten thousand apostates. The kingdom of God is divine, and its victory and glory are sure as the presence of Jesus upon carth.

Yours truly,

DANIEL LEE. Springfield House, April 4, 1864.

MR. KINGSLEY'S REPLY TO DR. NEWMAN. - For the first time in the history of controversy good Protestants may experience a lawful and profitable amusement in seeing an English Professor soundly chas tised by a Roman Catholic Divine. Mr. Charles Kingsley has received a most wholesome lesson, and no amount of disapproval of the tenets of Father Newman and of the Roman Catholic Church will make a single member of the Church of England stir an inch to Mr. Kingsley's aid. The dispute is not a theological but a personal one. When Mr. Kingsley attacks institutions and doctrines only — however much we may lament at seeing the cause of the Reformation handed over to the championship of a Divine who is accustomed to look at politics and the ology from the point of view of an inspired fox-hunter-we shall all wish to see him as successful in polemics as it is his desting to be. On this occasion Mr. Kingsley was foolish enough to make a random personal assault. He must take the consequences. The Church of England's honor is not involved; the superstitions of the Church of Rome are not at issue; and we leave him with as much amusement to his fate as we should leave Christian himself to his fate in the "Pilgrim's Progress" if we had caught him using obscene language to the doughty Giant Pope. At such times the old Adam rises up very power-fully in the breasts of the soundest lovers of the Uhurch. They particularly dislike the opinious of Giant Pope. But they also particularly dislike insolence; and if Mr. Kingsley does not mind being insolent to a Catholic Priest when he sees him, he cannot hope to get assistance by raising a tardy cry of "Protestant principles to the rescue."- London Re-

THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION SOCIETY AND POPERY -The official report of the Scottish Reformation Suciety declares that Popery is advancing with enormous strides, "while the mass of the people in England seem entirely apathetic on the whole subject. Many in the churches in Scotland are likewise asleep, while many of their ministers show a sad indifference to the tactics of Rome . . . hence the need of vigorous efforts in every parliamentary constituency . . . and as a general election is at hand, every constitutional effort should be made to make this a question at the hustings; and electors, by keeping their party politics in abeyance will boldly speak out, and whose zeal for Protestant truth and liberty will be the regulating motive of their public policy. Une of the specific object of this party is "the abolition of all Popish grants," under which classification the report includes that to May nooth College, and the whole amounts paid annually to Catholic Schools in England, Scotland and Wales, through the Privy Council, as well as those given to every Catholic Reformatory School in Great Britain and Ireland. Such is the plainly avowed programme tionists, of Count Cavour, and British ministers, his of the Scottish Reformation Society, and it is truly lamentable that two centuries of "Protestant truth and liberty" have not taught a better estimate of the principle of justice. If the Immaculates of this organisation were to ask for the abolition of all educational grants, no charge of injustice could be urged against them, but it seems unfair to single out one lass; and there is a rank and disgusting endorsement of Episcopal and other non-Presbyterian doctrines in their very classification itself. Protestant grants to be continued, say the Scottish Reformers, Popish grants to be abolished. Let rigid Presbyterians shake hands with dignified Prelacy, and from under the skirts of its robe proclaim the Popish dethronement. Why not name some doctrinal standard which the Privy Council could subsidise through school grants without committing any sin? Pro-testantism is a word without any doctrinal meaning -it has a different signification in every city, town, and village; and yet this is the only word written on the banner of the new league against the Roman Catholics. Which of the hundred sects of the Protestant Church is so free from erroneous doctrines that the Governmnt shall declare it the only true Church, and pay for the teaching of its children with the money to be withdrawn from the Catholics, and partly taken from them in the ordinary taxation diplomacy, with a stealth, windictiveness against of the country? We have no sympathy with the law and order, have entered by an armed force the doctrines and policy of the Roman Church—we conterritory of the Sovereign Pontiff, to plunder the sider both are opposed to man's best interests; but Church of its temporal possessions, and to destroy: Right is a higher principle than Protestantism and

The Alexandra case is at last decided, and Government have sustained a final defeat in the House of Lords. It is now decided by the highest court of apthroughout; and the Law Lords, by a majority of four to two, have confirmed the decision of the Court of Exchequer Chamber. It is worthy of remark that the Lord Chancellor, who voted in the majority, took precisely the same view that the Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir. A. J. E. Cockburn) took or the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court of Error to hear the appeal of the Attorney-General. The Orown having been beaten at nisi prius, in the full Court of Exchequer, in the Exchequer Chamber, and in the House of Lords, it only remains, we suppose, to release the vessel, give her up to her owners, and pay them heavy damages and enormous bill of costs. If the country gets off with £20,000 as the cost of Earl Russell's and Sir Roundell Palmer's sudden change of opinion in favour of the Federal Government, we shall think ourselves very fortunate. Is this a foretaste of what we must pay for the equally rash, arbitrary, and, we fear, illegal seizure of the rams at Birkenhead? The Peers who voted were the Lord Chancellor, Lord St. Leonard's, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Kingsdown against the Crown and Lords Cranworth and Wensleydale on the other side .- Weekly Register.

THE Court.—The following article evidently official appears in the Times of Wednesday :-

"THE QUESN. - An erroneous idea seems generally to prevail, and has latterly found frequent expression in the newspapers that the Queen is about to resume the place in society waich she occupied before her great affliction; that is, that she is about again to hold levees and drawing rooms in person, and to appear as before at Court balls, concerts, &c. This idea cannot be too explicitly contradicted. The Queen heartily appreciates the desire of her subjects to see her, and whatever she can do to gratify them in this loyal and affectionate wish she will do. Whenever any real object is to be attained by her appearing on public occasions, any national interest to be promoted, or anything to be encouraged which is for the good of her people, Her Majesty will not shrink, as she has not shrunk, from any personal sacrifice or exertion, however painful. But there are other and higher duties than those of mere representation which are now thrown upon the Queen, alone and unassisted-duties which she cannot neglect without injury to the public service, which weigh unceasingly upon her, overwhelming her with work and anxiety. The Queen has laboured conscientiously to discharge these duties till her health and strength, already shaken by the utter and ever-abiding desolation which has taken the place of her former happiness, have been seriously impaired. To call upon her to undergo, in addition, the fatigue of those mere State ceremonies which can be equally well performed by other members of her family is to ask her to run the risk of entirely disabling herself for the discharge of those other duties which cannot be neglected with out serious injury to the public interests."

Two More Cases of Infanticide. - Early on Saturday morning the body of a fine female child was found in East-lane, Walworth. Some laboring men going to their work saw a parcel lying by the side of the kerb, and on picking it up and opening it they discovered the dead body of an infant. From the bruises about the body there is little doubt but the poor child had met its death through foul means. The body of an infant was found in Stafford-square, Commercial-road, Peckham. A policeman going his rounds saw a parcel tied up very carelessly lying in one of the gardens of the square, and on opening it found that it contained the body of a fine child. It was wrapped in some linen and paper, and the remains of this poor child were also conveyed to the workhouse.-London Standard.

THE SWEETS OF TRANSPORTATION. - The case of Sir John Dean Paul, the fraudulent London banker, excited much attention in England some little time ago. A recent copy of the Madras Times gives some curious information concerning him. Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at the penal settlement in another part of Australia, as one of a gang of the convicts, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her 'assigned servant.' We need scarcely add that having thus released him from unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hands, and has since led very quict life in his company.

The Japanese Ambassadors who visited this country last year have published their diary through the bookseller Fouyah, at Yeddo. Among other things it is therein said that the people of the west are very little different from each other; the dresses are the same as well as the weapons, through one nation manages them better than another; the French, above all, appear to excel thereis. Ceremonies and honours are very easy, and the honours to be paid to a sovereign are very nearly the same as to a person of inferior rank, one takes his hat off, makes a small reverence, and therewith the thing is finished. At our audiences with the princes they were not separated from us by a curtain; even the Princess was not veiled, and sits as high as the Prince. The lords were very civil, even too civil, for they allowed us to eat and drink more than was in accordance with our ceremonies. The lower classes were less civil, and unequivocally demonstrated that they thought us ugly. Among the women there are many handsome ones--among others, the Empress of the French: They run like a man. In order to appear taller they wear a high bonnet. Even fastionable women dance very much; they hang on the arm of the men, and one sees the men frequently run along the street in the arms of women. We believe them to be their own wives. Women in general cojoy too much liberty, and the fashionable ones wear the same dresses as those of the lower class. The dress of the women, especially at night is not always decent. Excepting the Dutch women, all other European women stand below the French. The men are stiff, rough, and a little proud; they wear no weapons, and very seldom the distinction of their rank. It appears that everybody, and even the fashionable people frequent the cafes. High officers even frequent the theatres. We were sorry we could not understand everything there. Almost everybody had a spying glass, which, perhaps from distraction was always directed at us. The merchants are proud and the shopkeepers do not like one to turn their articles too much about. It appoved us very much to see raw meat exhibited in the towns. Esting meat is often very healthy, but why exhibit it to every one? In Paris and London they run (walk) very fast, just as they do in our country; when there is a fire. The houses are so high that they must be destroyed at the first carthquake. They appear, however, to stand against fire. - Times.

Herod and Pilate have made friends. Mazzini is or has been on a visit to Garibaldi at Mr. Seely's house in the Isle of Wight. This incident must, we think, disabuse the minds of those Englishmen who, fancy that Garibaldi has come here only for the benefit of his health, and that his visit has not a revoperverted minds might degrade themselves as they might by bending the knee before a man who really religions and moral authority in Italy! Subsequent so long as the Privy Council is allowed to give funds thy and he is verifying our prediction. When the of the privy Council is allowed to give funds thy and he is verifying our prediction. When the of this and given described to should give in the victor belongs the spoils, actually and given described to the victor belongs the spoils, actually belongs the spoils, and given described to the victor belongs the spoils, and given described to the victor belongs the spoils, and given described to the victor belongs the spoils, and given described to the victor belongs the spoils, and given described to the victor belongs the spoils, and the vere carried to the credit of our common port to the Emperor of the French in 1856, that the the required conditions. Border Advertiser.

THE LAWYER AND HIS CASE. - In a recent 'lunacy' action the counsel for the plaintiff had got to his last witness, whom he was re-examining. The witpeal in the realm that the Ohief Baron was right ness being pressed as to a certain instance he had mentioned, said it was a case of downright delirium tremens, but the patient recovered in a night. It was, he believed, a case of gradual drinking-sipping all day, from morning, till night. 'My lord,' said the counsel for the plaintiff, 'that is my case, meaning, of course, that the plaintiff's case was concluded. Roars of laughter followed the observation, and the learned consel was for some time puzzled to know the reason why.

MR. ROEBUCK AT HULL - Mr. Roebuck delivered a lecture at Hull, on Thursday, on the science of politics. He said he had been all his life in favor of the extension of the suffrage, but he owned things had lately happened in America that frightened him .-He was convinced, however, that the extension of the suffrage was only a question of time; and therefore he wanted to know how that extension was to be made safe and beneficial. The answer was, educate the people in the science of politics-teach them what government can and what it cannot do. This was the theme of Mr. Roebuck's lecture, and he discoursed upon it with much good sense and with kindly feeling towards the upper as well as the lower classes. - Standard.

UNITED STATES.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' VENERATION FOR HIS MOTHER. His veneration for his mother was very great. His allusions to her contain some of the most beautiful expressions of affection and reverence to be found in English literature. In a letter to General Cass, he thus describes her: 'The first person whose acquaintance I made on this earth was a woman. Her pretensions were humble, but to me she was a great ladynay, a very queen and empress She was more-she was my earliest friend ; my visible, palpable, guardian angel. If she smiled approval on me, it was as a ray of Paradise shed on my heart. If she frowned disapproval, it seemed like a partial or total eclipse of the sun."

The Springfield (III.) Register, speaking of the widespread demoralization of our people and the prevalence of crime consequent upon it says :- This is one of the legitimate and inevitable consequences of war. But by all means let the fighting go on and vice and crime continue to multiply. Are we not freeing the negroes. To what higher mission could a great nation apprear Never mind what becomes of the 'sanctity of the family circle;' let 'young men and boys' -- young women and girls -- go on 'sowing the seed of moral and physical disease,' while Abolitionism holds high carnival over the land. Has not Abraham Lincoln, have not Abolition orators, have not. Christian ministers sworn that the war and its conseduences shall never cease until the fetters shall fall from the lumbs of the last slave in the U. States." Of little consequence to these pious reformers is the moral leprosy fastening itself upon the nation, the frightful increase of crime and prostitution, the penury, the woe, the suffering and death the war is causing.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY EXPOSED. - The following letter from General Wistar to General Dix, sets forth some of the sad evils resulting from the system of kidnapping and plundering by the bounty jumpers, who, as recruiting agents, are inhumanely trafficking in white flesh :-

Headquarters United States Forces,

Yorktown, Va., April 15, 1864. General—An extended spirit of desertion prevailing among the recruits recently received from the North, in some of the regiments of my command, has led me to make some inquiries resulting in apparently well authenticated information, which I beg respectfully to communicate in this unofficial manner, deeming it required by humanity, no less than by our common desire to benefit the service.

There seems to be little doubt that many, in fact I think I am justified in saying the most of these unfortunate men, were either deceived or kidnapped, or both, in the most scandalous and inhoman manner, in New York city, where they were drugged and carried off to New Hampshire and Connecticut. mustered in and uniformed before their consciousness was fully restored.

Even their bounty was obtained by the parties who were instrumental in these nefarious transactions, and the poor wretches find themselves, on returning to their senses, mustered soldiers, without any pecuniary benefit. Nearly all foreigners, mostly sailors, both ignorant of and indifferent to the obthemselves involved.

Two men were shot here this morning for desertion, and even thirty more are now awaiting trial or execution. These examples are essential as we all understand; but it occurred to me, General, that you would pardon me for thus calling your attention to the greater crime committing in New York of kidnapping these men into positions where, to their ignorance, desertion must seem like a vindication of their own rights and liberty.

Believe me to be, General, with the highest eseem, your obedient servant,

J. J. WISTAR. To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, New York City.

Signs .- All the signs which portend a supreme social catastrophe gather in the air—the passions of political calumvy and intolerance creep into every household, polinte the ordinary intercourse and polson the common relations of men. The machinery which has made the worst governments of history execrable in the eyes of mankind is openly set up in our streets Spies go about the land; the drum usurps the forum; the bayonet supplants the press. Men are taken from their beds under the cover of the night to vanish alike beyond the control of law, and the consolations of love, the ostracism of ancient Greece is publicly recommended, the deportations of modern Russia are openly practised. And all these things are done with jubilation and applause; without shame as without remorse; without respect for the insulted past; without consideration for the imperilled future.—N. Y. World.

Scenes on the Cape, - Many stirring and some

ludicrous scenes have transpired over on the Cape in connection with the Bohemian wreckers and those set to watch them; and some of the incidents develope the means used by the wreckers to secure the plunder. One night ately the officer of the guard, having an inkling that certain goods fished from the wreck were concealed in a neighboring barn, about midnight went with his men, taking with them dark lanterns. On arriving at the house found all still and its inmaies doubtless buried in sleep dreaming over their ill-gotten gains. They proceeded to the barn and opening their lanterns commenced a search. At first they found nothing to reward it, but presently in pitching over the hay they discovered a large quantity of goods carefully buried beneath the pile. Having secured them, they re-placed the bay so as to make it appear that it had not been disturbed, and bore away their prize, chuckling at the thought of the astonishment the honest man would exhibit in the morning when he discovered that his spoils had so mysteriously disappeared. Again, some of the crew thinking that a few fresh laid eggs would add zest to a repast, lutionary, object, of their hallucination... We confess quietly proceeded to the residence of a farmer who we honor Garibaldi for his frankness. We said last was celebrated for his success in raising poultry; week that, flatter him as some British noblemen of and soon found themselves in the building where quietly proceeded to the residence of a farmer who Biddy was accustomed to take lodgings, and bad might by bending the knee before a man who really just entered when pat! something fell on the top has no claim upon their homage either as a patriot of the cap of one of the party. He took it off and on the party has been belowed the latter of the party. He took it off and looked he was under a hen roost sure enough; but that he trees the Party has been been belowed. that between the Red [Republicans of Nice and the the deposit was - water. A close examination showaristocracy of England there can be no real sympa- ed that it came - not from Biddy - but from a pile

and among the bushes, and scouting parties are often sent out to hunt them up. One day a party of half a dozen went out in pairs, each pair going in a different direction but within easy nuil of one another. One of the party as he was pursuing his way came upon a certain spot. Here, thought he, is the very place I should select if I wished to conceal goods; we will examine it. He did so, and sure enough there was a pile of them as much as he could lug on his shoulders. He mounted them and started on his return, when he caught sight of an old woman, whose actions excited his suspicions,-He went to her and found her in the act of conceal ing a quantity of the spoils. On demanding what she was going to do with them, she innocently said she was taking them home for the purpose of drying and ironing them. The officer said he would save her that trouble, and the old lady went off grumbling. One of the party coming along helped to shoulder the goods and the two went staggering under their heavy dripping burden when they espied a man in a neighboring field who, on catching sight of them started towards a bushy swamp in the vicinity. Dropping their burdens they gave chase to him, one going one way the other heading him off. Away they went pursuers and pursued. Finding that he was likely to be nabbed the fellow made for the swamp. Making no bones of it, the officer dashed after him, sinking leg deep at every stride. Finding his game was up, the man dropped his goods and made off. The sopping articles were carried and added to their former prizes, and a third time was a similar scene enacted with other parties, when finding they were too much of a load for them, one of the party went for a wagon in which the recovered property was conveyed to our friend Chamberlain's. It seems that there was a Jew passenger on board the Bohemian who brought over a large stock bogus jewelery. By a singular chance most of these gewgaws were washed into a particular cove, and immenso quantities were strewed along the shore. The action of the water upon them rendered them almost worthless, but crowds of people visited the cove-' Jewelly Cove,' it has been named-in search of the trash and bore it off exultingly. If there are any mermaids about the Cape this finery will be a regular godsend to them. Such are some of the scenes and incidents which are daily and nightly transpiring on the Cape; but in relating them we do not wish it to be understood as saying that the parties guilty of these dishonest acts are all residents of the Cape. Many of them belong in other towns-some in Portland. The officers engaged in prosecuting the search for goods testify to the cheerfulness with which many of the citizens of the Cape have nided them. We have given but a few instances; but there has been fun and labor enough in the affair to fill a column if related, in a life-like manner-and there would be no need of drawing on the imagination either. The real facts have humor enough in them. - Portland Advertiser.

DIVORCES IN PHILADELPAIA. - There have been during the past year one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce, being an increase of two over the previous year, and being one out of thirty-five of the marriages. Of the above one hundred and fifty-six applications for divorce, there were ninety-one in which desertion was the alleged ground; forty-one in which adultery was the cause; nineteen for illtreatment; two for bigamy, and three for habitual drunkenness. In ninety-one of the above cases the suits were brought by the wife, and in sixty-five by the husband.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Orpheus C. Kerr says :- " Patriotism, my boy, is a very beautiful thing. The surgeon of a Western regiment has analyzed a very nice case of it, and says it is peculiar to this hemisphere. He says that it first breaks out in the mouth, and thence extends to the heart, causing the heart to swell. He says it goes on raging until it reaches the pocket, when it suddenly disappears, leaving the patient very constitutional and conservative.

Deacon Peters lately took occasion to administer a reproof for swearing to Joe Mills, a particularly wild fellow, but not intentionally transgressional. Joe listened attentively to his words, and seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and, when he had con-cluded, replied as follows:-"The fact is, deacon, that I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it." The deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of the most total depravity.

THE SERPENT AND THE SUTLERS. - A colored preacher within our lines recently felt constrained to preach against the extortions of the sutlers from which his flock had suffered. After much deliberation he an-nounced his text as follows: -" Now de serpent was more sutle than any beast of the field which de Lord God bad made." It is needless to say that his deductions were not particularly complimentary to the sutlers.

Two russians, who in Venice would be called bra-vos, were hired by a New York merchant to murder another merchant named Anderson, who was designated as the "biggest man" in a certain boarding house. There happened to be another large man in the same house, who was taken for Anderson, and whose life hung for a week on a very slender thread. Finally the plot was discovered and the assassins were arrested and turned State's evidence.

A letter received from Admiral Porter, pronounces Banks' recent expedition, a most disastrous failurebesides over 30 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons and a first class gunboat, the Eastport. Nearly 4,000 prisoners have been lost, and in addition, the paymaster's safe, containing a million dollars in Greenbacks was captured by the enemy. The reports in circulation that General Banks is to be superseded by General Sickles are untrue. Generals Franklin and Stone who lie under the imputation of having through neglect and carelessness contributed greatly to the disasters in Louisians, will be relieved and probably court marshalled.

THE VALUE OF DEAD HORSES -There is nothing without its uses, and the carcass of an old horse has its value. As we have had innumerable complaints of the careless manner of bestowing equine burisl, we may be doing a great public service by calling attention to a floating paragraph which states, to our astonishment, that large fortuenes have been made every year since the commencement of the war out of the dead horses of the Army of the Potomac. The popular idea is that when Rosinante vields up the ghost, she is buried in some field or left to moulder into mother earth in the words somewhere. Not so. She has made her last charge and gnawed her last fence rail, but there is from \$20 to \$40 in the old animal yet. A contract for the purchase of the dead horses in the Army of the Potomac for the ensuing year, was let a few days ago to the highest bidder at \$1.76 per head, delivered at the factory of the contractor. Last year \$60,000 were cleared on the contract, and this year, it is thought, \$100,000 can be made on it. The animals die at the rate of fifty per day, at the lowest calculation. At the contractor's establishment they are thoroughy dissected. First, the shoes are pulled off; they are usually worth 50 cents a set. Then the hoofs are cut off; they being \$2 a set. Then comes the caudle appendage, worth half-a-dollar. Then the hide: we don't know what that sells for. Then the tallow, if it be possible to extract tallow from army horses, which is extremely doubtful, unless they die immediately after intering the service. And last but not least, the shinbones are valuable, being convertiblelinto a variety of articles that many believe to be composed of pure ivory, such as cane-heads, knife-handles, &c.

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ing and curing all the fills swhich pafflict us in the shape of coughs, colds and inflammatica of the throat, lungs and chest.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

eda v The doubts that have long been entertained as to the acceptance of the Imperial Crown of Mexico by the Arkhduke Maximilian, may now be looked upon as disposed of. On Sunday 10th April, the Archduke received the deputation which, headed by M. Gutierrez de Estrada, formally tendered him the Crown, and signified his acceptance of that offer. The Mexican Flag was then hoisted on the roof of the Arch-Ducal residence, and was greeted with a royal salute, after which a solemn Te Deum was sung. The terms upon which this acceptance of the Mexican Crown has been concluded, are said to be these. The new Mexican Emperor renounces his claims to the throne of Austria. and to a share in the family heritage; with the proviso that this renunciation may be revoked should he within six years see fit to resign his Imperial Crown.

From Italy there is nothing to report. From the fact that the Sovereign Pontiff is again able to appear in public and to take part in all official ceremonies, we may conclude that his health has much improved. From the latest telegrams published by the London Times, we learn that on the occasion of his visit to the extra-mural Church of St. Agnes, the Holy Father was se much cheered by the people." From this too we may conclude that, in spite of the intrigues of the Piedmontese Government to foment rebellion in the Papal States, and of the army of revolutionary brigands which it entertains in its pay, the Pope's subjects are by no means disposed to exchange the gentle sway of Christ's Vicar, for that of the licentious and unprincipled oppressor of Naples. It is rumoured that great pressure is being brought by the "party of action" to bear upon Victor Emmanuel, in order to make him declare war without delay. "The Italian army is large," continues the Times correspondent, "and Italian finances bad;" and from these signs of the times he concludes that " there is more danger of the peace of Europe being disturbed by what may occur in the South than by what is passing in the North; and finally that Italian affairs should be closely and constantly watched."

The chief item in the domestic news of England for the past week consists of course in the glowing accounts of the reception of Garibaldi In London on the 11th ult. The entire rabble of the metropolis turned out to meet him. From all the rookeries, from all the haunts of vice and infamy the decizens poured forth to greet the advent of a kindred soul, to do homage to one, the odds against them are still enormous, we whom they intuitively recognised as their leader have every reason to believe, as well as to hope, and representative man, "Truly, it was a wonderful gathering," says the Times. Besides the "tawdry and ill arranged" processions of all kinds of strange societies-of whose members some were, as the Times describes them, " arraved in that stupendous travestie of what is popularly supposed to have been the costume of Robin Hood;" whilst others "had resorted to those artificial aids to the complexion which, however well they may look through the misty glare of the footlights, never escape unfriendly criticism in the open day;" besides all this theatrical display, there was a real live member of Parliament to be seen seated in the carriage with Garibaldi; and a "little child," washed of course for the occasion, which, having been put -forward to present the hero of the day with a bouquet, Garibaldi, according to programme, and an the most natural manner in the world, took up in his arms and kissed, to the intense delight and amusement of the crowd. Our readers. some of them at least, will remember the descrintion given in Pickwick of the ever memorable election at the borough of Eatanswill.

In spite of all this however; in spite of the fact that one or two of the most prominent of the anti-Catholic members of the aristocracy, and that the members of our Liberal Government, prostrated themselves before the revolutionary idol of the populace, it is clear from the language of the Times that the great mass of the respectability, and of the gentry kept aloof from the ignoble display; and that Garibaldi himself perceived and was mortified by this slight; -for we are significantly told that, " perhaps the General would have been quite as well pleased to be received by some of our representative men." All passed over quietly; and for a wonder the mob dispersed without having attacked any Catholic edifices, or having outraged any Romish ecclesiastics.

In the Parliamentary debates we find another amusing exhibition of anti-Catholic malice, in Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, who died in the Oratory trious Joseph Mazzini, who has done so much at Brompton, made over to that institution, in for Italy, freedom and humanity." Were the

from £4,000 to £5,000-having during his life time expended the greatest part of his fortune of £30,000, in establishing ragged schools in the metropolis and in other works of charity. In due time the reverend gentleman, who was a convert and one of the Priests of the Oratory, died and was buried in the private, but duly licensed burial ground of the Oratorian Fathers.

But the deceased had a brother-in-law; a Mr. Smee, to whom it seems that he had bequeathed nothing, although Mr. Smee had always behaved himself in the most " brother-inlaw-ly" manner imaginable; and although his, Mr. Smee's heart, so yearned towards his deluded and wealthy brother-in-law-that, in spite of the latter's defection from the Holy Protestant Faith, in the words of Mr. Newdegate:-

"The attachment of Mr. Smee to his brother-inlaw never failed; at all times, his house was open to receive him, and his family would have been too glad to receive him back.

Mr. Smee indeed carried this attachment to his brother-in-law, not to speak of his brotherin-law's money, so far as often to beg Mr. Hutchinson to leave the Oratory and come and take up his abode with him. This the obdurate priest refused to do; and as he died without remembering Mr. Smee in his will, he lest poor attached Mr. Smee quite a disconsolate brotherin-law, and, if the truth must be told, a very angry brother-in-law. Mr. Smee naturally hastened to pour his woes into the sympathising ears of Mr. Newdegate, who again quite naturally brought the case before Parliament in a most appropriate motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the character and number of monastic institutions in England and Scotland. A warm debate ensued; but upon a division poor Mr. Newdegate was left in a majority of 33, in a House of 193 members. Even the Times commenting on this affair remarks that "it is scarcely creditable to the legislative wisdom of the House of Commons that they should have tolerated such a waste of time on Mr. Newdegate's motion;" of which the object was merely " to discharge a certain amount of loose talk about Jesuitical practices and new aggressions of the Church of Rome."

In so far as the Spring campaign in the States has progressed hitherto, the advantage has been on the side of the Confederates. They have inflicted a heavy blow upon the Federals in Lousiana under General Banks; they have sunk and destroyed several of the enemy's gun boats on the Roanoke; they have taken Fort Pillow, and Plymouth: and Newberne is by this time expected to have fallen into their hands. On every menaced point they appear in strength; and not only do they repel the attacks of the enemy, but they seem determined to carry the war into his territory. Never was a righteous cause more nobly sustained in the field, than has been the cause of Southern independence by Lee and his brave companions in arms; and though that their courage and perseverance shall ultimately prevail over all the efforts of the North to subjugate them. Nor is it only in the disasters of the North in the field, that the friends of the South may find grounds for rejoicing. The finances of the enemy are in a most rotten condition, and cannot much longer he expected to hear the strain upon them .-A crash seems inevitable, and when the snews

of war fail, the contest must come to an end. Latest dates from Europe per steamers City of Washington and Belgiun announce the fall of Duppel after a heavy bombardment, and with great loss of life on both sides. The Garibaldi fever was still raging in England. The absence of all the representatives of Foreign Powers, with the exception of those of the American Federal Government and of Turkey, from all the demonstrations in honor of the fillibuster was conspicuous, and had been commented upon. It is said that a pressure had been brought to bear upon the Government to compel his departure from England. This is denied by the Ministry; but it can hardly be supposed that the reception given to Garibaldi, the representative of the Revolution and the poignard, and the manner in which his name has been coupled with that of Mazzini, who but the other day was on clearest evidence convicted of a conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon, can be looked upon with satisfaction or indifference by the Continental Conservative Powers in general, or by our illustrious ally the Emperor of France in particular. The latter will treasure up these things in his memory; and the shelter and countenance given in England to the Apostle of the poignard, Mazzini, and to his faithful ally and his right hand, Garibaldi, will no doubt have their effect upon the entente cordiale betwixt France and Engand. "We cannot forget" - said the great working man's Address presented to Garibaldi on his arrival in London-" that there are many who have been associated with you in your which our old acquaintance Mr. Newdegate glorious enterprises, who are also deserving of figures as the chief actor. It seems that the late our admiration and esteem, especially the illus-

of the people of England towards those of France and towards the French Government.-Garibaldi was to leave England for Caprera on the 28th ult.

Union of ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA. - Before contracting, or in any manner encouraging any proposition or over tures for, such a Union, the Catholics of Canada would do well to enquire what manner of persons they are, with whom it is proposed to unite them. Perhaps the following, which we clipfrom that very excellent Catholic paper the Vindicator of Prince Edward Island, will serve as an illustration of what we ourselves might expect, were we to be such fools, or traitors as to lend our aid, or give our assent to a Legislative Union with the Lower Provinces:-

"We have in this country a system of education somewhat similar to that about to be introduced into Nova Scotia, and the result is that Catholics are tyrannized over in the most shameful manner, and the rights of civil liberty, and conscience are trampled under foot. Our whole system is under the influence of bigotry and fanaticism, and Catholics are not listened to in the matter any more than if they were dogs. . . In a word the whole system is carried on with the most venomous anti-Catholic spirit. Catholics are heavily taxed to maintain a Protestant College, and other Protestant Institutions, while they do not receive a shilling from the public chest for their own educational es

The Vindicator thus sums up the amount of pecuniary injustice inflicted upon the Catholic minority of Prince Edwards Island by their Protestant tyrants:-

"The Catholics of this Colony are compelled to pay annually the sum of about seven thousand ounds towards the support of our common schools in which not one Catholic child can, according to law, be taught a single word of his religion."

These things are published by the Vindicator as a warning to the Catholics of Nova Scotia to resist the efforts now being made in that intensely Protestant Province, to force upon them the same tyrannical system of State-Schoolism as that under which the Catholic minority of Prince Edward's Island groan. 'We reproduce them, as a warning to our coreligionists here, lest they sanction, or appear even to sanction, any propositions for a Union of Canada with these fanatically and "renomously" anti-Catholic Lower Provinces; as a full and convincing proof of the truth of what we have repeatedly advanced on this head—to the effect that such a Union would be fatal to our Canadian civil and religious liberties; and as teaching us that we should treat all those who propose or favor such a Union, as the worst and most dangerous enemies of our country and of our Church.

Of all the schemes hitherto broached for the crushing out of French Canadian nationality, for the degradation, and spoliation of the Catholic Church on this Continent, that of the Union of the British North American Provinces is the best adapted to secure the object in view .--"Representation by Population" would be bad and ultimately fatal, no doubt; but the Union of all British North America would be sudden would ask Catholics calmly, and party feelings longer. cast on one side, to consider it. If against such a preponderance of the anti-Catholic section of the Legislature as Representation by Population would ensure to the Protestants of Upper Canada, Catholics would find it hard to make head, how could they offer any resistance whatsoever to such an overwhelming preponderance of Protestant interests in the Legislature, as the Union of all the British North American Provinces the way of maintaining our communications with while his companions kept shouting "fesse! fesse! the Lower Provinces, appear remote, yet should we, if faithful to Lower Canada, and above all if faithful to the Church, be prompt to discountenance all who favor, or may justly be suspected of favoring, a measure so ruinous to Lower Canada, so pregnant with evil to the cause of the Church, and Catholicity; for it is a measure which alas! too readily commends itself to our scheming, self-interested, and unprincipled politicians. The reasons for this are not far to seek. As every actor on the boards of a provincial theatre pants after a larger stage on which to exhibit himself, and feels assured that to be better appreciated and more admired, he requires but to be better known; so many of our Colonial politicians pine after that broader stage, that wider sphere for the exercise of their talents, and that greater notoriety which a Union, or fusion of all the British North American Colonies, would no doubt assure to them. Besides, what is it that leads most men to take up with public or political life in Canada? Every body knows that the cluef inducements are, the distribution of the public funds-of which, of course, in the process of manipulation some, and no inconsiderable amount, always manages to stick to the fingers of the manipulators. The larger the sums so macipulated, the larger the amount is of course, that sticks or adheres to official fingers: and the handling of the revenues of a United British N. America would thus yield for hardsomer perquisites to patriotic officials than does the handling of our Canadian revenues. So also with the patronage. Government appointments would be

member of the Ministry for the United Provinces would be far more influential, as well as far more lucrative, than that which any one of our public men now occupies. Now, unfortunately, these purely personal and mercenary considerations are, it is to be feared the considerations which will have the greatest weight with many, only too many of our Canadian publicists, even with some of those who style themselves patriots of the purest water, and are most vociferous in their professions of devotion to "our laws, our language, and our religion." We pray God that we may be mistaken; we devoutly trust that in judging some of our public men by their antecedents, we are judging them unjustly; but, we frankly confess it, that we greatly fear that, when their own personal interests are on one side of the scale, and only the interests of their country and of their Church on the other side, the latter will kick the beam.

And if the mass of the Canadian people, if Catholics whether in Upper or Lower Canada are apathetic or inert upon this great question: if they will not rise above all mere party and personal considerations in this crisis of their fate, they will richly deserve the lot that is surely in store for them, should, through their supineness, their blind confidence in dishonest, and mercenary leaders, the fatal and threatened Union come to pass. To day is our own; to-morrow it will be too late; let us then whilst it is still to-day, plainly give our Lower Canadian leaders and Catholic representatives to understand that what we expect from them is fidelity to the interests of Lower Canada, and of the

In the Montreal Watness of the 12th April, over the signature " T.," and under the caption "Another St. Jerome Case," there appeared the following account of the adventures or rather misadventures of a travelling missionary, for which the writer evidently intends to make the Catholic clergyman of the district, the Rev. Father Gresponsible. One passage we have ventured to

ANOTHER ST. JEROME CASE.

(To the Editor of the Wilness.)

Several of the inhabitants of Cote St. Julie, in the Seigniory of Petite Nation, Parish of St. Andre Avelin, invited a missionary to come and spend a few days with them. Mrs. B --- offered her house to as many as would be willing to come and hear. The missionary went to her house on Monday, the 14th March, and found from eight to ten persons there. He was reading and expounding the Scriptures, and all were attentively listening to him, until the Rev. Father G- arrived with about ten sleighs laden with men. Entering the house, he began disputing, and then assailed the missionary in a tirade of low and unbecoming words, calling him nick names, such as, Yankee Speculator, 'Lum-Speculator,' ber Dealer,' 'Buyer of oats;' and also called him several times a : brute.' The crowd was now increas ed to thirty or upwards. The house being small was full. Words were loud and attitudes threatening. The missionary thought best to leave, and did so, but Mr. B ..., the man of the house, went after him, and asked him to return, promising to protect of all British North America would be sudden him. When they got in, matters looked worse indeath to our best and dearest interests. For—we stead of better, and Mr. B—advised him to go away, as it seemed dangerous for him to stay any One man, who invited the missionary to drive with him, had to escape for fear of the violence of the crowd. Mr. B—went to the stable for the priest's horse, and by this time the missionary got to the brow of the hill, about four acres from the house, when a man on foot overtook him, and two others in a sleigh following, tried to drive them before them down the hill, evidently wishing to get him out of the sight of the people, who were standing looking on from the house in numbers about twenty, all of which were French Canadians, with the exception of one woman. Seeing their intention, he wished to get out of the road, and thus evade them, but he was knocked down and kicked in the face. He then would easure? And though the danger of such got over the fence, but was followed by this ruffian a Union may, owing to the material obstacles in about the face and head, inflicting bruises and cuts, where he was again knocked down, and kicked One of the cuts might be described thus,-a deep gash about two inches long, and the fiesh literally torn from the inner corner of the eye and left suspended there, and which can never be brought back to its proper place. They left him exhausted and weak, but, to his praise and credit, a bold resolute Canadian, who had not lost all the finer feelings of humanity, tied up his head, and ventured to escort and assist him to walk about three miles where he would be safe. Though this man knew that he was placing himself in a dangerous position, where he could expect no better treatment from the mob which came with the Rev. Father G — than the mission-ary had received at their hands, still, he could not bear to see a fellow-sufferer exposed to the mercy of those who had lost all feeling, and extended to him a helping hand in the hour of seed. Since then the missionary's lot has been cast among kind friends, who have attended him with all possible care. Dr ---'s services were obtained, and he has paid 6 or 7 visits, and he thinks that one of his eyes has received an incurable injury, and it is still so feeble that it cannot bear the light, and, doubtless, will be so for a considerable length of time. The above cruel deed was perpetrated in a French settlement several miles from any English inhabitants.

These are a few of the faces concerning this case

of inhumanity. You may expect to hear 'further

As one story is good only until another is told, we have waited for another version of the above the government patronage, and the handling of tale, which in due time came to hand, and which puts the pliest's conduct in a very different light from that in which " T." represents it. We also have received from an eye witness of the entire proceedings, an account of what occurred : and though because of its length we do not insert the whole of our correspondent's communication we give below the essential portions thereof: premising that the Mr. Tollydel c is a wealthy speculator in lumber, and that the missionary V is a person whom in one of his business trips to the States, he picked up and engaged to come overmore numerous, more lucrative because of such a which he had resided some fifteen years, and by a convicted conspirator against the life of Queen Union: there would be a larger quantity of offi-

will signed three years before his death, a sum of Victoria to be thus spoken of in Paris, it needs cial carrion to distribute among the pack of mised we will proceed to deal with the allegations no prophet to say what would be the sentiments hungry place-beggars; and thus the position of a of the Witness, in so far as the pri est is con-'cerned':-- " 12 and and in

In the first place it is false that several inhabitants of Cote St. Julie," and especially a " Mrs. B invited a missionary to come and spend a few days with them." The missionary came on his "own hook" as the Yankees say, or rather at the instigation of his employer Mr. T: and on the day in question he forced himself into the house of Mrs. B .- uninvited, and an unwelcome guest. Having thus forced himself in upon the family of Mr. B., the latter sent a pressing message to the priest to come and rid them of the intruder upon their domestic privacy. The missionary also expressed himself anxious for a meeting with the priest.

Yielding to the reiterated invitations of Mr. B. the parish priest did go over to that person's house; not however, as the writer in the Witness asserts with a following of "about ten sleighs laden with men," but alone and unattended. It is however true that in the course of the afternoon some four or five sleighs, and about ten persons did arrive at Mr. B.'s bouse.

It is false that the priest called the missionary " a Yankee speculator, a lumber dealer, a buyer of oats and a brute." But it is true that; the missionary in question having forced himself into the house of Mr. B. without even announcing himself, his name, or business to the owner, the priest told him that he knew not who, or what he was, or whether he might not be an American speculator. The term "brute" never passed his -the priest's-lips.

It is false that there was anything menacing in the attitude of the people present at this discussion. It is also false that the missionary was warned to leave the premises, because he was in danger: but it is true that the owner of the house gave him a hint to be off in pretty plain terms, telling him that if he wished to go no one would interfere

If we compare this account given by our correspondent, with that of the Witness, and particularly with the passage which we have underlined-we shall find that it is supported by strong internal evidence. "Mr. B." says the writer in the Witness " went to the stable for the priests? house." From this it would appear that the priest was an invited and a welcome guest-or Mr. B. would not have taken the trouble to nut his horse up in the stable; and consequently we must reject the version given by T to the effect that the priest uninvited and unwelcome drove up with a large retinue to disturb a peaceful religious meeting held in the house of which Mr. B. was the owner. Had the latter looked upon the priest as an intruder he would not have put his horse up for him in the stable. Again it is evident that the missionary must have cleared off before the priest left the house, for T expressly

" Mr. B. went to the stable for the priest's horse, and by this time the missionary got to the brow of the hill, about four or five acres from the house."

So that unless the priest went off without his horse-the missionary must have got a considerable distance from the house before the priest left

it. This exonerates the latter from all charge of complicity in the subsequent misadventures of the missionary, of which our correspondent is able to give us no details of his personal knowledge. If any blow was dealt to the said missionary our correspondent deplores and condemns it; but the language of the former was so grossly insulting towards his bearers whilst in the house, that it is exceedingly probable that he met with the violence which he provoked. On these points however our informant has no personal knowledge, and enters into no details. By the account given in the Witness it would appear that the assailants of the missionary were only three in number-" one on foot, and two others in a sleigh following:" and seeing that "from eight to ten persons" are by the same account represented as having formed portion of the missionary's audience to hear the Scriptures read and expounded, and must therefore have been interested in his behalf-it is strange that none of these offered to protect their spiritual teacher from the violence of the other three who assailed him. A fact strongly suggestive that the great majority of those present were averse to any violence being used towards the retreating missionary is also to be found in the statement in the Witness that the three men who are accused of having struck him "evidently wished to get him out of the sight of the people who were standing looking on from the house in numbers about twenty." In the matter of numbers however T is as confused or confusing as our friend the fat knight with his men in buckram. There were according to the former "from eight to ten persons" assembled when the priest with " ten sleighs laden with men" arrived. Allowing only three persons to a loaded sleigh, this gives us at least forty persons present. After that we are told that the crowd continued to increase. One man had to escape: three followed the retreating missionary: and yet only about twenty persons remained out of the original forty, increased afterwards by the crowd that gathered, and from which only four persons seem to bave absented themselves. T is at fault either in his arithmetic or his memory; perhaps the latter; and yet he is one of a class

THE "COURT HOUSE CONSPIRACY." A piece of business under this name has created quite a sensation in town during the past week. As in it the interests of public justice are concerned, we will endeavor to make our readers acquainted with the facts of the case-for which we are indebted to the Montreal Herald.

Some years ago a Mr. Leon Doutre acted as Returning Officer under Mr. Ryland in this county; and his accounts for expences incurred in that capacity were in due time tendered to the Government. It was then discovered that these accounts were false; that, not to put too fine a point on it, this Leon Doutre, in company with others, had tried to defraud the country by-we copy the Montreal Herald of the 29th ult-" presenting bills in excess of those which he had really paid." Not only was this fellow Leon Doutre detected in this piece of rascality, but a more serious crime, amounting to felony-in short forgery, was laid to his charge. Here again we quote the words of the Montreal Herald:-

Among Mr. Leon Doutre's vouchers there were two receipts, the body of them in his own handwriting, the signatures in another handwriting, purporting to be that of the persons to whom the names belonged. These signatures, however, turned out to be forgeries, and it was perhaps, not unnatural at first for the Commissioners and the Government to believe that Mr. Leon Doutre was the forger. He, however, explains the matter in this way, that he had sent a messenger with the receipts to be properly signed; but that this man, looking upon the whole thing as a matter of form, and having the same loose notions about public morality which we have already alluded to, saved himself the trouble and cost of a journey to the country by signing the names himself. Mr. Leon Doutre's pretension, therefore, is that so far as the forgery was concerned, he was not the person who defrauded; but the person who was defrauded.

A Bill was laid before the Grand Jury charging the aforesaid Leon Doutre with this forgery: but as this Bill was thrown out, he is entitled to the legal benefit-though of his guilt in the other dirty piece of business " there is," as the Herald says, "no doubt."

This same Leon Doutre took some part in the machinations which led some few months ago to the dismissal of Messrs. De Lisle, Schiller and others from their situations; and these machinations were severely commented upon towards the latter of January last, by the Evening Telegraph, which resuscitated against Doutre, the old accusation of torgery. Hereupon the latter instituted an action for libel.

The editor of the Telegraph thus menaced, naturally turned his attention to the certainly forged documents upon which the charge was originally based. These documents could not be found; and on enquiring, it turned out that the papers in the affair of Doutre, had, at the in- bly in mitigation of sentence, are, as a general stigation of M. Dessaulles-a particular friend of rule, hung without scruple. our fraudulent acquaintance Leon Doutre, and the lately appointed Clerk of the Peace-been sent to Mr. Holton, whilst that gentleman was still in office. This seemed strange; but the business appeared blacker still, when upon examination of the papers, which Mr. Holton that the two most important of all, the forged documents upon which the whole case, as against Leon Doutre rested-had disappeared. In justice to Mr. Holton it must be added that these documents must have been abstracted from the rolls before the papers were sent from the Court House to his office; so that he at least is above all suspicion of complicity in this affair. The real criminal of course is not yet known; but people naturally ask themselves " cui bono?" who had an interest in concealing or destroying the tell-tale papers? As tending to throw some light upon these questions, upon which we offer no opinion of our own, we copy the following from the Montreal Gazette of the 29th ult:-

THE COURT HOUSE CONSPIRACY.—We are informed that, in the case of Mr. Leon Doutre for forgery, after the indictments were thrown out in March, 1857, the papers were placed by Mr. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, in a cupboard with the other records of the Court, and that neither Mr. Delisle nor Mr. Schiller were ever asked by any one for these papers during their tenure of office. Mr. Schil ler continued to act as Deputy Clerk till January, 1864 Mr. Carter was named Clerk of the Orown in 1862, and never knew of any enquiry for this record until after the appointment of Mr. Dessaulles as his collengue. In the latter end of Junuary or beginning of February, Mr. Carter seeing Mr. Dessaulles engaged in looking amongst the records of the Court of Queen's Bench, asked him what he wanted. Mr. Dessaules answered that he was trying to find the papers in the case of Leon Doutre. Mr. Carter indicated to Mr. Dessaulles where the record should be found, and Mr. Dessaules removed it from the Crown Office to his own private room, and subsequently admitted to Mr. Carter that he had procured the pa-pers in order to show them to Mr. Joseph Dourre, who desired to see them.

Mr. Schiller, knowing of the proposed action of damages against the proprietors of the Evening Telegraph, communicated the fact to Mr. Carter, and suspecting that the record might be tampered with, he examined it, and called the attention of Mr. Carter to the fact that the forged receipts were within the record. After this, Mr. Carter told Mr. Dessaul-les of the probability of an action being brought, and that he had better take care of that record. Mr. Dessaulles then took the record and locked it into his drawer.

Subsequently to Mr. Schiller's visit, Mr. Dessaulles proposed to Mr. Carter to send these papers to Quebee, but Mr. Carter objected, saying they were the records of the Crown Office. Mr. Carter heard no more of the case until Mr. Dessaules showed him Mr. Dickinson's letter of the 23rd. Upon reading this letter, Mr. Carter, somewhat surprised, said to Mr. Dessaulles that he must have been writing to Quebecon the subject and Mr. Dessaulles then admit-ted that in writing to Mr. Holton, on other busi-ness, be had called his attention to these papreserve the letter ordering their transmission to Quebec. Mr. Dessaulles thereupon, without any urther consultation with Mr. Carter, wrote a letter transmitting the papers without showing the letter to Mr. Carter or keeping a copy of it, or a list of what was sent, or even telling Mr. Carter that he was actually sending them.

Since writing the above we have been informed that Mr. Carter has sent to the Attorney-General a written statement of the circumstances attending this case, and demanding that an enquiry may be made.

STRANGE FREAKS OF JUSTICE.—We have seen with surprise, and we will add with pain, that the sentence of death passed upon Barbinas, convicted of poisoning his wife with arsenic, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The reason for this strange step we do not know. It has indeed been urged that there are doubts, not as to the extent, but as to the fact, of his guilt. Certainly if such doubts there be, and if they are reasonable, or such as any reasonable being can entertain, the prisoner should have the full benefit of them; but the logical consequence would be, not a commutation, but a total remission of the sentence.-There is, there can be, no question as to the degree of the convict's culpability, for in his case there was not one mitigating circumstance. He is either "guilty" of murder, and one of the worst of murders, or he is "not guilty." If 'guilty" he ought, by every law of God and of man, in justice to society and in justice to himself, to have been hung; it "not guilty" of murder, what is he imprisoned in the Penitentiary for? Alas! the administration of justice in this Province is a farce, or rather a lottery. Like kissing it seems to go by favor; and thanks to the inconsistency of our rulers-lenient where they should be inflexible, and unrelenting only when mercy should temper justice—the people are fast beginning to lose that respect for the law without which laws themselves soon cease to be operative, or a terror to evil doers. Not so much in the severity, as in the certainty of the punishment does the security of society consist; and tive towards criminals under sentence of death, deprives us of this, the most essential guarantee against the enemies of our persons and our properties. The only approximation to a rule or principle that we can discover in the administration of the laws, as towards convicts, is this; those the least worthy of Executive consideration, e.g., abortionists, and wife-poisoners, have their sentences commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary: whilst those whose offences have in them peculiar features entitling them to most merciful consideration, and pleading forci-

FLUNKEYISM RAISED TO ITS HIGHEST Power.-Mr. Jenkins of the London Daily News gives a full and graphic account of the rites with which Garibaldi was worshipped upon had received from Mr. Dessaulles, it appeared his arrival at Southampton; how the Mayor bowed down before him, and how the Town Clerk got upon a chair and read an address which, in its rolled up form gaily decorated with rib- ed acknowledgment of your kindness; while at the bons looked like a Field Marshall's baton adorned with the sacrificial fillet." Mr. Jenkins also is very particular about the dress of this " fillibuster," whose transient success as a pirate when aided by the fleet of Great Britain, and the armies of Piedmont, has driven the Great Briton into the very lowest abyss of flunkeyism imaginable. Mr. Jenkins for instance, thinks it worthy of notice "that the gaily embroidered can the General wore yesterday is exchanged for a plain black felt one;" that he no longer wears " Mr. Perkin's crimson silk handkerchief:" and that the gabardine garment being buttoned up seems at first to deprive his appearance of some of the artistic and picturesque brightness so note worthy when I first saw him on board ship." The state of Garibaldi's linen, whether clean or foul, is by some extraordinary oversight not mentioned : but Mr. Jenkins atones for his negligence in this respect, by informing the world in general and the Great Briton in particular that, when "he-Garibaldi-rises to speak, and, by the natural movements of his right arm brings his coat or cloak into a series of infinitely graceful folds, I see that the bright scarlet lining thereof "-(surely our Liberal Great Briton has the eye and the soul of a tailor)-" is capable of an indefinite number of combinations, and that though when buttoned and the figure is in repose, it has the military simplicity of a soldier's overcoat, it only needs the slightest change of position to bring its exceptional characteristics into play." So much for Garibaldi's "gabardine garment" or coat: on the subject of his breeches and lower integuments generally, Mr. Jenkins preserves a strict silence.

We learn also that the great man acknowledged with a deprecatory bow "the constant allusions made to his virtues in the speech inflicted upon him by the Mayor. The latter, struck no doubt with the picturesque effect of the " bright scarlet lining" of Garibaldi's cloakwhich we hope is paid for-informed his hearer that "he regarded him as a King, an uncrowned | Catholic hearts. Your gift and address I accept with pers. Mr. Carter made no other remark at the King ; and wound up by the expression of a joy, expressive as they are of that ardent love, which time baving other matters to attend to; but said the ministers of his holy that if the papers were sent, care must be taken to hope that the day will come when he—Garibaldi church. [Almighty God often makes use of the weak

the modesty of the great man, who was not reassured until it was explained to him that it was a " celestial crown" to which the Mayor alluded : and which would no doubt in due time be awarded to him - Garibaldi - when assassins, and cutthroais, whether clad in coarse fustian, or picturesque scarlet such as the soul of a Jenkins delights in, shall meet their rewards. Truly we may conclude that, when such rubbish as this fills the columns of the English press, flunkeyism of the most virulent and malignant type has seized upon the community.

FIRST VESSEL FROM SEA .- On Thursday, 28th ult., the first vessel from sea this season, the Ardmillan arrived in port.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. B. PROULX.

BY THE CATHOLIC NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 16TH REGIMENT, TORONTO.

On Tuesday evening, Color-Sergeant Carroll, on behalf of the Catholic non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 16th Regiment, called at St. Mary's Presbytery, on the Rev. J. B. Proulz, their Chaplain, to present him with a magnificent gold watch and guard, as a token of their respect and esteem. This munificent tribute, on the part of the gallant soldiers of the 16th, is highly creditable to the donors, and has been well merited by the recipient. Father Proulx, since his appointment to the chaplaincy of the forces, has devoted himself earnestly to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers. In season and out of season, he is ever ready to attend to his military proteges, not only as their chaplain and spiritual guide, but as their faithful counsellor and friend. The watch which was purchased in the establishment of J. G. Joseph & Co. - bears the following inscription :-

" Presented to the Rev. J. B. Proulx, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, by the R. C. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 16th Regiment, as a Tribute of their Respect and Esteem."

The Address is as follows:--To the Rev. J. B. Proulx, R. C. Chapiain to H. M.

Rav. Sir-I am deputed by the Roman Catholic non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, to present to you, and to re-

spectfully request your acceptance of, the accompanying testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and guard, as a small but sincere mark of our appreciation of the more than paternal solicitude, invariably the vaciliating, inconsistent action of our Execu- evinced by you, as well for our temporal as for our spiritual welfare, during the period we have been placed under your spiritual guidance. I remain, Rev. Sir,

Your very obedient, Humble Servant, P. CARROLL

Color-Sergt. 1st Batt. 16th Regt. REPLY.

MY DEAR AND ESTEEMED FRIENDS, -I am deeply moved by your kind words, and greatly honored by that the vilest, the most execrable of murderers, the valuable testimonial which you have just presented to me.

appreciate your kindness, and how warmly I thank

you for this manifestation of your feeling.

Permit me to assure you that, your interests and welfare-like those of your comrades in arms, of the 30th, the Royal Artillery, the Military Train, and the Royal Canadian Rifles—are dear to me; and I would be in the position of the soldier who would desert his flag, were I to fail in the least essential particulars to fulfil my duty towards you.

As to my relations with you in the discharge of my sacred Ministry, I fear your good nature has prompted you to over-rate my services. I must, however, in all justice, say, my duties have been made pleasant and agreeable, by the co-operation of men as good and amenable as there are in the world.

I am proud to think that this compliment is the expression of many warm hearts; but I regret that all my kind friends are not present to receive the assurance of my thanks. Please convey to them this expression of my greatful appreciation of their genero-sity and esteem, and say I will never forget them. Allow me, once again, to express my warm-heart-

same time, I take leave to commend myself to your prayers, assuring you that you shall always be remembered by me, in return, at the Holy Altar. Dear and esteemed friends,

Gratefully and respectfully yours,

J. B. PROULX, Ptre.

TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of the Huntingdon Journal. St. Jean Chrysostome, April 19, 1864.

Sir-His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, with his usual paternal solicitude for our spiritual welfare, having sent to this parish the Rev. Father W. T. D'Arcy, for the purpose of assisting our worthy Parish Priest, the Rev. L. S. Pominville, in his ar-duous duties, during the boly season of Lent-on Sunday the 17th instant, the Irish portion of the congregation, wishing to acknowledge their zealous pastor's eagerness to avail himself of every opportunity in providing them with the benefit of a priest of their own nation, whenever he has the good fortune to have it within his reach, thought it their duty to present the Reverend Father with an Address and a tangible token of their gratitude, in order to show their appreciation of him as a laborer in God's Vine-

ADDRESS.

Reverend Father-Permit us to approach you with sentiments of religious respect, and, at the same time, to return you our most sincere thanks for your untiring zeal for our spiritual welfare since you came amongst us. We fervently hope that your repeated instructions and lectures to us on our duty to God and our neighbor will not soon be forgotten, but be treasured in our hearts, so that when the joyful words are uttered, 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you,' we may be of that happy number. We request, Rev. Father, that you will accept of this small but heartfelt token from us as a mark of our esteem and respect for you. that, if the amount is not as large as we would wish, you will consider it as the tribute of good hearts. We also request that you will not forget us in your prayers, and particularly when offering up the holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and in return, Rev. Father, we will never cease to offer up our prayers to the Throne of Grace for your spiritual and temporal

The above address was presented to the Reverend gentleman, together with a well filled purse, by J hn M'Gill, Esq., J.P., and Messrs. M. Campion, and John Rogan; to which he made the following

My Dear Friends—When, for conscience sake, I left friends, country and home, in the dead of winter, little did'I anticipate the warm welcome, that awaited me in Canada. In your Venerable Bishop I found a loving father, in his priests, kind brothers, and in you, my friends, christian men and women, eager to hear the word of God. Ever faithful and ever grateful in your bosoms beat true Irish

-"shall wear a crown." This again startled | and the lowly, in order to confound the foolish wis dom of worldly men. For any good, then that I may have done among you, thank not me, but God, and after him your good Pastor, who makes no ditinction between Canadians and Irish; who loves all alike in Christ, and whose fatherly interest in your spiritual welfare has brought me here. Love God. do good to all men; practice your holy religion teach by word and example to your little children. In offering up the holy sacrifice I will not be unmindful of you, but will often beg Our dear Saviour to bless

> PETERBORO ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. At the Annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Peterboro, held on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-President-John Moloney, Esq. Vice President-John Delaney, Esq.

Recording Secretary - T. G. McAuliffe. Mr. Michael Healy, Corresponding Secretary and

Treasurer-John Doherty. Chief Marshal-Mr. Michael Redmond. Assistant Marshals - Mr. Maurice Haulon, Mr. Michael Moloney. Chaplain-Rev. O. Kelly.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. James Duignan, Thos. Tunny, Edward Martin, Peter Simon Florence McAulisse, John McCullough, Christopher Boyd, James Navin, Richard Treus...,
Augus M'Donnel,
T. G. McAuliffe,
Secretary. Richard Trenwith,

Peterboro, April 11th, 1864. - Review.

The Montreal Gazette gives the following extract from a letter written by a French Canadian, who engaged a large number of his countrymen fast fall, under the pretence that their services were wanted in the lumber shanties of the Northern States :- " I am still in the United States" -writes this French Canadian Judas-" I have gained a good deal of money, thanks to the toxons (sheep), whom I engaged, and afterwards sold to the Northern army for money." How cooly this double-dyed scroundrel, whose perfidy is only equalled by his brazen-faced impudence, regards his treachery towards the unsuspecting victims he has consigned to battle for a cause with which they had or could have no sympathy whatever. Tarring and feathering would not be quite good enough, we think, for the fellow.

DEMAND FOR STEAMERS .- Agents from the United States are at present endeavoring to purchase Canadian steamers, for military transports. These waters have already been well cleared of the "rat-hole fleet," and there are probably few if any of our first class boats, either freight or passenger, upon the market.

The Oshawa Vindicator is informed that the appearance of the Fall Wheat, this spring, in all that section of the Province is really magnificent. The oldest farmers say they have not known it to come from under the snow in such a promis-I need not tell you how cordially and sincerely I ing condition for the long period of thirty years

> It would appear that a very large increase of crime has been observable for some time past in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. make the following extract from the Brockville Monitor, in reference to the business before the Assizes lately held in that town :- " The criminal calendar was unusually large, numbering over twenty cases, and comprised murder, rape, burglary, forgery, larceny, and misdemeanors of various kinds. The civil dockets was not unusually heavy.

Spotted Fever .- Two cases of this disease mat'e their appearance in Aylmer. It was fully received by his brother-in-law and sister, brought from Michigan by a family who were visiting their friends there. In the case of one of the children it proved fatal in less than eleven hours; but the skill and perseverance of Dr. Clark stayed the progress of the disease in the other case. It is now convalescent, and it is hoped will soon be restored to perfect health.

FIRE. - On Wednesday morning 27th ult. about 91 a sudden and alarming fire occurred in the premises occupied by E Atwater & Co., oil and colour merchants, No. 12 and 14 St. Nicholas Street. It is said to have resulted in a man named Holland holding a candle near a can of varnish which took fire, immediately igniting the surrounding combustible matter, putting the whole building in a blaze. The other men on the premises seeing what had been done, rushed up stairs and escaped by the roof, but the unfortunate man himself lost his life. His body was recovered this afternoon. Owing to some cause there was a little delay in the arrival of the fire police and bose reels, and the pressure of the water was for some time rather light. In consequence of the nature of the burning material, however, these circumstances had little influence over the control of the fire in the building itself, which was an impossibility, and the adjoining buildings were protected by strong party walls. A cask was blown into the street with a loud explosion, and the premises opposite, belonging to Mr. John Henry Evans were somewhat damaged. At one time there was some danger of the flames from the rear of Atwater's extending to the store of W. Nivin & Co., and goods were also removed from the fine block adjoining on St. Paul st., by a party of Grenadier Guardsmen, detached for that purpose. Portions of Mr. Lovell's establishment were also damaged by water, which was thrown in by way of precaution. Hose was laid to every available hydrant in the neighborhood, and about 11 o'clock the flames were brought under. At the time the fire took place the books were placed in the safe, but everything in it was found uninjured after the fire. The Safe was one of Herrings, and the test was a good one for the Safe, for a fiercer body of flame we have rarely seen. Messrs. E. At-water & Co., are reported to be well insured, with Mr. Woods, in American offices .- Transcript.

JUST FUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,

A. J. BOUCHER'S NEW MUSIC STORE,

176 Notre Dame Street.

(Second Door from the Congregation Nunnery,) A most charming SONG, written on Archbishop HUGHES' LAST WORDS, and entitled,

"O Bury me in the Sunshine." PRICE 30 CENTS.

-ALBO,-"Souvenir de Sabatier," (PRICE 50 CENTS.)

beautifully illustrated with a Photographed Portrait of the distinguished composer; being a series of elegant Waltzes, arranged from the favorite melodies introduced in Sabatier's celebrated

lm.

Prince of Wales' Cantata. Montreal, May 5, 1864.

Married.

At Prescott, C. W., in St. Mark's Catholic Church, on the 26th ult., by the Reverend Edmund P. Roche, Peter Moran, Esq., to Miss Harriet Scott, second daughter of William J. Scott, M.D., all of Prescott.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, May 3, 1864.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,50 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,00 \$3,25; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,65; Super., No. 2 \$3,85 to \$3,90; Superline \$4,00 to \$4,10; Fancy \$4,40 Extra, \$4,70 to \$4,80; Superior Extra \$5,25 to \$5,50 Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,27h.
Ontmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,90 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U.

C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,79 to \$5,72h; Inferior Pots, \$5,95 to \$6,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,17h to \$6,221.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 17c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 20c to 22c.

Eggs per doz, 11hc. Lard per lb, fair demand at 8hc to 9c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 81c.

Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc

Bacon, 5c to 6hc.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$16,75 to \$18,00; Prime
Mess, \$14 to \$15,00; Prime, \$13,00 to \$14,00.—Monk

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

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I	Flour, country, per qtl	12	G	to	12	Ð
	Uatmeal, do	13	9	to	14	Đ
i	Indian Meal	00	0	to	00	0
ı	Peas per min	3	4	to	3	6
i	Beans, small white per min,	5	0	to	5.	6
ŀ	Honey, per 1b	0				
	Potatoes, per bag	3	0	to	3	3
Ì	Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6	50	to	57	.75
	Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10				
	Straw,	\$4,				
	Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	6/1	to	Ō	7
I	Butter, fresh per lb,	I			1	3
	Do salt, do				ì	
	Lard, do.	0				8
Į	Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.	3	6	to	3	9
1	Buckwheat	2				6
i	Flax Seed, do.	0			0	
i	Timothy do	0	0	to	Q.	0
	Oats, do,	2	3	to	2	6
	Turkeys, per couple, (old)	14			15	0
	Fowls, do	2	6	to	3	6
	Geese, do	0	0	to	0	0
	Ducks, do	3		to		ĕ
	Maple Sugar,	0		to		7
	Maple Syrup, per gallon	6		to		0

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

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

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

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads.

CHS. LARIN.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES CADDEN, son of Patrick Cadden, and Mary Mihan, of Drumewell, within two miles of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He emigrated to this country about 27 years ago; and when last heard from he was in the employment of James M'Coy, Pembroke, C.W. As he has been left beir to a considerable amount, any information of hiswhereabouts, whether dead or living, will be thank-

> JOHN AND MARGARET M'GUIRE. Percy Lunding, Mayersburgh, Township of Seymour, Canada

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 of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction 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 halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July... IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW-

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

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

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DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps or sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Jorner of Crang-and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal Jan.17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARIS, April 1.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine yesterday tried Mazzini, by default, for his share in the plot against the life of the Emperor, for which Grecor and his accomplices were condemned in February last. After reading the indictment, which was in substance the same as that against the others, and which was given in extenso at the time, the Avocat-General, M. Merveilleu-Duvignaux, addressed the Court as follows:—
Messieurs,—The crime imputed to Mazzini is

established; and we have, therefore, no occasion to adduce any further proofs. You are still under the impression of the words pronounced from this very seat some weeks ago by the venerated chief whom he had the honor to assist, and whose task, so painfully interrupted, it is now our duty to complete. At the same time, as the guilt of the accused present was established, so was that of the one absent; but it is expedient, especially on account of the audacious denials which the latter has published in foreign journals, to give a rapid and instructive retrospect of the past. Using the right given to us by Article 470 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, we repeat, with the act of accusation, The preceding attempts on the life of the Sovereign have had the same originator, Mazzini; the conspirators received from him instructions, money and arms.' When, the Emperor, of the Constitution, of yourselves; in 1857, Tibaldi and several other Italians appeared before this Court of Assizes, accused of a plot against the life of the Emperor, they had jesty of Him who made and who rules the Mazzini for their accomplice. A complete m- world." vestigation had clearly demonstrated that Tibal-di, the organiser at Paris of the plot formed abroad, and the possessor of the arms prepared for the execution of the crime, was himself merely the instrument of Mazzini. To the circumstantial details given on that head by the prisoners Grilli and Bartolotti was added the still more decisive proof derived from the correspondence seized. Several documents written by Mazzini, gotry, fanaticism, and intolerance of the Middle ages. which have been already read in this court, and which we reproduce now, contained, under date June 10, instructions at one precise and cautiously drawn up, given to Massarenti and Campanella by the real chief of the conspiracy. Mazzini indicated to the conspirators the two centres of action-at Paris, the residence of Tibaldi; at London, the house of James Stansfeld and his wife, whom he designated as 'James, the friend at the brewery, and 'Caroline.' It expressly part of the Catholic cemetery. Such an act of defiresulted from these papers that the two men resulted from these papers that the two men where it happens is Charlerot. The great and saint-most recently admitted into the plot would find by Bishop of Bruges, the late Monseigneur Malou, is the requisite funds at Stansfelds, and directions and arms at Tibaldi's. At the same time two who had an instructive dread and fear of him, and suspicious exterior, took from one of his pockets a letters, also seized during the investigation, addressed to Mazzini, signed Caroline (the baptismal name of Mrs. Stansfeld), and bearing the postmark of Walham-green, the quarter where Stansfeld's brewery is situated, contained, along tian maxim "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." with private matters which left no doubt as to good Bishop by his extraordinary gifts and talents, the origin of the letters, the following passages. Superior excellencies of his character and the edify-The first, of the 16th of June, said :- 'I have ing example of his life during the whole course of received your dear and anxious note by Mr. Nathan, who brought it himself. The second, of beyond the reach of impotent malevolence and undiscoursed beyond the reach of impotent malevolence and unthe 19th of June, began with these words: - I disguised hatred that will immortalise his name and the 19th of June, began with these words: - I consecrate his memory in the undying annals of have received the money, and James will, of Christianity.—Cor of Weekly Register. course, carry out your instructions.' Mrs. Stansfeld wrote thus in reply to a letter from Mazzini, dated the 11th, containing a remittance, the forwarding of which was announced by a letter from morandum book containing the address of the brewer, James Stansfeld, and he confessed that jurisdiction regarded Mazzini's guilt as judicially proved, and the sentence of transportation was pronounced against him by default. In Dec. fessed his criminal design, and, after having attempted to maintain that he had not received instructions from any one, he was obliged to acknowledge whose instigation he had obeyed. In the course of May, Mazzini had given him a rendezvous at Stansfeld's brewery, and a conversation there took place on the projected attempt, and on the time and place where the crime might be most easily consumated. A few days later, at the same place, the plot received its definite organization. Donati committed suicide in prison in January, 1859, thus giving a sad guarantee of the sincerity of his revelations. Lastly, in the late trial, Mazzini again appeared, choosing decree has not received the Royal Exequatur! among his confederates the conspirator whom he in May, 1863, instructions to address his letters not recognised that Cardinal's nomination as Archfor London to Rosselly, 58 Middleton-square, bishop of Bologna. the residence of the backer Nathan, drawing up with his own hand a detailed note, which was, as a momentary suspension, giving again in his own ants. band the new address, Flower, 35 Thurloe-square which is the residence of Stansfeld, directing the choice of the intimates whom Greco was to accept as accomplices; sending arms and lastly, procuring, through the medium of the Nathan whom you already know, the money which was to facilitate the flight of the ussassins after the -attempt. Such are the facts which it is impor- great, a splendid act of audacity and success shall tant that you and the world should know. It is now incumbent on you, Messieurs, by a soler in judgment, to proclaim the truth respecting this conspirator." The Court then retired to deliberate, and af-

terwards delivered its judgment in the following warns them against 'public agitation' and 'too tefims:—" Whereas it is proved by the proce-cite no suspicion. 'You must,' he says, 'let the dure that Mazzini, in 1863, was guilty of a plot having for its object an attempt on the life of the Emperor, the said plot, determined between several persons, having been followed by an act committed or begun for preparing its execution; and whereas the guilt of the said Mazzini results the Lombard League. Let eighty young men, reprincipally from the declarations and confessions bust and decided, selected from amongst yourselves, of the condemned prisoner Greco with letters and the most prudent of the populace, vow with a written by Mazzini, and which are—1, a note be-Let these eighty be separated, organised in groups ginning with the words, Da Parigi a Londra,

square, Brompton, London; whereas likewise the have been read, applying to him the said articles, thought of might overtake them and reveal, the the Court condemns Mazzini to the punishment of transportation, and conjointly to the costs of the trial with Greco, Trabuco, Imperatori, and Scaglione."

PARIS, April 7.—The Moniteur of this morn- apon :ing says:—

"According to advices from Miramar, the Archduke Maximilian will receive the Mexican deputation on Saturday. He will leave for

Mexico on Sunday next." La France of this evening says :- " In consequence of the explanations contained in M. Drouyn de Lhuys' despatch of the 20th ult., the British Cabinet is evidently more inclined to-wards the views of France. The labors of the Conference will be facilitated by the understanding which appears to exist between the two Western Powers."

In the first speech which Cardinal Bonnechose delivered in the French Senate, which was against bad books and against Renans "Life of Jesus," there occurs the following remarkable sentence:-

"Shall we make no attempt, gentlemen, to escape the deluge of filth with which we are threatened! Our laws protect the Majesty of one Majesty also remains exposed to the foulness of the insults of bad men-I mean the Ma-

BELGIUM.

BELGIAN LIBERALS .- They are now making an earnest appeal to their dupes for Liberal Pence, in imitation of Catholic Peter Pence, in order to be enabled to pay their bribery and corruption expenses in the elections, and as they foolishly and madly avow, to print and publish all sorts of books, pamphlets, and papers for the enlightening of Catholics sitting in darkness and under the shadow of the ignorance, bi-They intend immediately—they inform the publicundertaking the translation into Flemish of the notorious Renan's book-his blasphemous 'Life of Jesus,' and selling it at the reduced low price of four-pence, that all Priest-ridden and benighted Catholies may purchase and read it. A woman of notoriously bad character, separated from her husband, and living in open adultery with another man, died a few days ago and was buried in unconsecrated ground. The Liberals hearing of it, had the body disinterred and reburied in the most conspicuous ance and desecration needs no comment. The place not allowed to rest quiet in his grave. The Liberals dared notattack him during life, like all base and vile cowards, are, now that he is no more, trying to dishonor his greatness, vilify his virtues, and misinterpret his heroic deeds of charity and patriotism. Their Presently the stranger approached M. Varisco, baseness is incapable of estimating the great Christishipped his hand into the pocket, seized hold of the But the by his great learning, by his works of piety, by the

ITALY.

PIBDMONT-TURIS, April 4.—The sum of money seized by order of the Turin tribunal at Lemmi's and alleged to be the proceeds of a subscription towards the same, dated the 10th, which was also seized, a fund for an association objected to by the Governand is included among the written evidence. ment, has been restored to Garibaldi's bankers, it Lastly, in Tibaldi's possession was found a me- having been proved that the money in question had no connexion with the aforesaid fund.

The Turin correspondent of the Monde and Unita Cattolica inform us that two Priests of the when in London he had been in communication Ohurch of St. Alexandro della Croce at Bergamo with that intimate friend of Mazzini. Your high have been arrested for refusing to give the Holy Moretti, author of a bad book condemned by the Index. We are happy to say that not only the Catho lic journals but also such revolutionary ones as the 1858, a man name Donatt was arrested at Paris on a charge of plotting against the Emperor's lite.

Torino, have protested against the violation of the conscientious rights of these worthy Priests. They conscientious rights of these worthy Priests. They have however been released only on giving bail to the amount of ten thousand francs.

The Vicar General of Milan, Mgr. Caccia, is under the obligation of appearing before the Tribunal of the Council of State, as soon as his health will allow it, to account for his refusal to give the Canonical investiture to the Passaglian Priests named by the Government to the three vacant Canonicates of the cathedral. It is reported that all the Bishops of Lombardy have drawn up an address to the King to protest against the iniquitous pretensions of the Ministry in this affair.

Our contemporary, the Unita Cattolica of Turia, is summoned before the Assize Court of that city, for publishing the Bull of Excommunication issued against the Parish Priest of Aggebbio, because that

A poor photographist of Bologua is prosecuted for publishing the portrait of Cardinal Guidi, with an considered possessed of most energy, giving him, Archiepiscopal cross, because the Government has

· A letter from Imola, printed in the Pungolo of Milan, on the 29th of March, states that the assassination of the Sub-Prefect Murgia is only another to be it were, the vocabulary of the plot. Then, in added to the hundred committed in that town dur-September, 1863, resuming the enterprise after ing the last year, in a population of 11,000 inhabit-

> Orsini left behind him his autobiography and in it there is one letter from Joseph Mazzini. That letter is duted '1854,' and it contains a plan for the wholesale assassination of the generals and officers of the Austrian army in Italy. 'If,' says the writer, addressing his fellow-conspirators, 'you feel the truth' of what I tell you from the bottom of your hearts, as I feel it in mine, we shall act. To encourage them he adds :- 'The Italians will do everything, if a break the hesitation which reigns to-day, and give the people again the consciousness, of its own power.' And finally he puts this question :- 'Do you teel capable of this deed? You can do it.' But what was the deed? To assassinate the chiefs of the Austrian army. That this may be well done, he

enemy sleep. Three of the best men among you, until the present time never suspected, consecrate three months of labour to mature the plan, even its smallest particulars, and to prepare the materials.

Organise a company of death, like our fathers of

ginning with the words, 2 Dar Large a Londra, of three, or at the most of five, under the orders of blushing liar, the arch-hypocrite. Know you who is open; so that in a few years there will be railway. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, to Madame Rosselly 58, Middleton-square, and sixteen heads of groups known to you; let them dead? Monsignor Caputo, who spoke of chanting a communication with the North by three different 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

ending with these, 'a piano by Broadwood;' 2, promise silence, prudence, dissimulation; let., them a note thus, worded—'Mr. Flower, 35, Thurloe-relling and let them be considered in the property of the considered in the property of the pr avoid every occasion of collecting together, of quar-relling, and let them be considered in Italy as wise square, Brompton, London; whereas likewise the men. Manage to arm them with daggers, not before the day of action; those who have arms should desirable; by Articles S6 and S9 of the Penal Code; posit them until that day; some misfortune un-

weapon, which would suffice to raise suspicion. So much for the marvellously ingenious organisation with its ... consecration', to labour, its ... verrible oath, and its dissimulation. We now come to the way by which the bloody work was to, be entered

Some safe man amongst you should consecrate himself to study, observe the habitation of the general and of the principal officers, heads of the staff commandant of the artillery, &c., and their habits, especially at the hours when the greater part of the officers are thoughtlessly out, and the operation might happen simultaneously. Two or three decided men should serve for each these important officers; twenty for all; thirty for the and the other frequented by the officers; thirty for the

. . . or for any other point to be selected, suggested by circumstances in the place Whea the Austrian army has lost its officers it is lost.

What a bideously delicate use of language there is in all this horrible programme! Satan himself could not express the thing more daintily. Note the 'con-secration to study;' mark the bloodthirsty counsel about the time when the unfortunate officers would be thoughtlessly out; observe the exquisite neatness of that phrase, 'operation.' But now for the perfected work :--

The people should be cared for, maintained well. kept in good humor, and organised as much as pos-sible; but the project of the officers' Vespers must be kept enfirely secret; if not, it would turn a plan totally diverse and false. It would suffice that the good part of the populace should be made aware that at one tolling of the bell, or at any other concerted signal, they should go into the Square with any weapons of their trade, or any others that they

The Vespers completed, the eighty would become the insurrectionary staff, and would guide the people, according to instructions to be concerted before hard, and upon which we shall have time to understand each other.'

Then follows this characteristic bit of advice:-There is no need of frequent correspondence with me, as that is dangerous. Now, mark that all Mazzini's horrible plots failed, and that his miserable dupes paid with their lives the penalty of their intended crimes, whilst he kept his precious skin safe at a distance. Here is his wind up :-

If the affair succeeds, you will have tempered anew the mind of all Italy, and be the initiator of her liberty. The names of the eighty shall be confided to the gratitude and affection of generations to come. - Adieu! Love your Joseph.

THE PICKFOCKET'S TRAP.—The Lombardia of Milan says:—A young man, with his arm caught in an iron trap, had just been led through the streets of this city to prison. A person named Varisco had invented a gin to catch pickpockets, which may easily be placed in a coat pocket, and is so constructed as to hold the hand of the thief as if in a vice. M. Varisco being in a locality which those light-fingered gentlemen are thought to frequent, and remarking near him an individual of a rather handsome silver snuff box, at the same time assum. ing a simple air, then leisurely taking a pinch from it, he placed it into a pocket provided with the trap. bait and in another second showed by his cries that be was securely caught.

Rome. - The Correspondance de Rome has the following:--

'We have often insisted, and with good reason, that an understanding exists between the Government of Turin and the 'party of action.' It is in vain that people seek to deny this understanding. Moreover, they deny it feebly enough, because it is in the nature of things that it should take place, and because there is not a single mind possessed of any ideas on politics, but has foreseen it. Official Italy, isolated, secretly abandoned by all the Uabinets of Europe, is like Ugolino, shut up in the tower of starvation. She must either get out of this tower or prey upon herself. It is then easy to understand that she does not choose to perish, and that with a situation-the full horror of which she realizesstaring her in the face, she will not shrink from the most desperate measures.

The anti-Christian press continues to spread the most sinister reports concerning the health of Pius IX. The Independance announced yesterday that the Holy Father had received the last Sacraments. It was even rumoured in the Italian journals that the Pope was dead. The Diritto, with the height of impudence, fabricated the following bulletin, dated from the Vatican: — The discharge from the tumour on the right side is constant and corious. Two incisions have been made in the right leg. The blood is one mass of corruption; there is a general disturbance of the humours of the body, great mental agitation of the patient. The doctors disheartened. A partial cure useless; scarcely a hope of ultimate recovery.' The Pope once dead, say the revolutionary party, the French military authorities would be requested to rid Rome of its clerical rule, to call upon the Romans to form a provisional government, and then to submit to universal suffrage the question whether they would have Emmanuel for their Sovereign on these terms. The French would be allowed to leave Rome quietly. But should French authority dare, in continued violation of Italy's right, to protect a conclave, and to permit the election of a fresh Pope, the signal of a Roman Vespers would be given and not a single French soldier would see France again. We are enabled by means of the latest and surest intelligence to contradict all these reports, which are invented and propagated by hatred. Pius IX. is in good health. He has begun to give his audiences again, and on Easter-eve he gave a special reception to one of our countrymen, Count Leon de Limminghe du Mortier. It is worthy of remark that in Italy, where they have the means of obtaining the most certian intelligence, the Catholic press shows in general no signs of uneasiness. It even augurs length of days for the Holy Father, and predicts that he will live to see the day of triumph. The Contem. poranco and the Unita Catholica especially show a confidence on this head which it is our duty to publish : the latter journal expresses itself to the following effect :- ' The Pope is dead !' This is the savage shout during the last few days, of the Caiphases and Pilates of Italy. The Paladins of iniquity, the Janissaries of falsehood, the Pretorians of falsehood and of infamy have repeated in chorus - The Pope is dead? The Barabbases of criticism have re-echoed the sound. We are delighted that it is at this season of the year that the impious cry has been uttered. The revolutionary mob of to-day is as false as that of the Jews of old. What became of the infamous vows, of the criminal designs of the Scribes and They vanished like smoke at the very Pharisees? moment of their fancied accomplishment. The machinations of our own days will meet with the same fate. How comes it that we wonder, if at this season when the Church calls to mind the 'Tolle! tolle! crucifige eum! of her ancient foes, her modern enemies should salute our ears with: 'It is over with Pius IX. ! the Pope is dead!' Perhaps we are mistaken; but this similarity, this coincidence strikes us forcibly. It cannot be the effect of chance; is it not the harbinger of an event? The Pope is dead ! Not so, wretches! The Pope is not dead; he lives, of justice. Know you who is dead? It is Oavour, the master artificer of the Italian revolution, the un-

To Deum at St. Peter's for the completion of Italian routes, and with the South also there exists a good unity. Others are dead too, senators, and deputies railroad. What does not exist in any other capital, younger and more robust than the Pope. Have you the three railways radiate from a common centre at forgotten this? But the Pope lives on, in spite of Termini. You see they are making progress even certain official falsenoods, in spite of all, the synagogues and all the sanhedrims in the world : he lives in spite of the treason of a Passaglia, the ingratitude of a Liverago, the blasphemies of a Pantaleon, the heresies of a Gavazzi, the turpitude of all the apostates from the sanctuary. He lives and he will live, because that he should live is the prayer of so many virgins, apostles and martyrs. He lives, and he will Queen is his debtor, a Queen who will not fail to give glory to him who has so greatly glorified her. He lives, and he will live, exactly because certain personages would rejoice at his death. Plus IX. will not die, until like Simeon, he has, seen the glory of God's people.'-Bien Public.

ENGLISH IN ROME.—The Tenebra Offices commenced on Wednesday, and both St. Peter's and the Six-tine were crowded. At the latter there was barely standing room, and the usual pushing and crowding on the part of Viator Britannicus and family was the order of the evening. There really appears to exist a conspiracy among the second and third rate specimens of that amiable species for the suppression of all devout attention on the part of their Papist neighbors, and there are moments when one is tempted to invoke the memory of the Marechal de Tavannes, and to realise the feelings of Catherine d'Medici. I confess to emotions of this description in an aggravated form on Thursday morning in the Pauline Chapel, when the Blessed Sacrament being twice exposed for public adoration, a party of persons, whom would have fain made over to Abe Lincoln, but whose cockney accent and marvellous combination of black bugles and tawdry lace bespoke them born within the sound of Bow Bells, took possession of the row of seats in front of the Altar, and having placed themselves there, half of them with their backs to it, turning out a group of quiet Nuns who were kneeling against the bench, cooly began to talk in a loud voice about every subject but sacred ones, to an individual of apparently the same social status as themselves, with the neck of a bottle of ale sticking out of his pocket, and to the utter disturbance of every Catholic present. On the whole, however, the better classes of English behaved far more respectfully than usual, and the exceptions may be greatly attributed to the very much lower rank of persons who travel in these days, and whose want of education and intelligence, whose lack of good taste and breeding are never more painfully obtrusive than when added to a tone of protest assumed as a buckler of defence by the major part of these unbappy persons, when a mania for sight seeing draws them within the vortex of Popish superstitions. It is wax they stuff their ears with; the ropes they tie them-selves to the mast-head of bigotry with. They will 'go down to the sea in ships to see wonders," and consider all precautions lawful, however annoying to others, and if ever an English Catholic is tempted to be ashamed of his fellow countrymen it is in Rome during Holy Week. The medal, however, has its reverse and among the pleasautest features of this year's offices has been the very large gathering of English and Irish Catholics, whose devout assistance at the Functions has been most continuous and edifying, and whose presence here cannot be otherwise than frought with good to the country to which on their return, they will, it may be trusted, bring an increase of that devotion to the Holy See, and love of Rome, which can scarcely be acquired save here, and which is the primary want of Catholicism in England, - Cor. of Tublet.

Preparations are being made in Rome for the coming of the new Mexican Emperor and his consort. Rome is to be the only European city which they are to visit after assuming the Imperial title. It is expected that the basis of a Concordat with the Holy See will be settled during that visit on the part of the new Empire. Arrange ments for their coronation have also been spoken of; and is thought that the Holy See will appoint a Cardinal to be sent as Legate for that ceremony. Some think that Mgr. Labastida, the illustrious Archbishop of Mexico, will receive the Roman purple and the mandate to crown the Emperor and Empress of Mexico, in the Pope's name. A company of English and German bankers have purchased the coupons of the :!d Neapolitan loan which belonged to the Bourbon family, as its private property, in the confident hope that the Turin Government will recognise as well the unwarrantable confiscation of such private property by a dictatorial

decree of Garibaldi. THE BASILICA OF ST. CLEMENT, ROME. - The researches in the ancient church, now subterranean to the more modern one of San Clemente, still continue, and supply proof that the whole interior, walls and pilasters, must have been originally covered with polychrome decoration. Among the many paintings of Scriptural and legendary subjects hitherto brought to light, the last discovered are about the most interesting. They are on a wall-surface above the actual façade, and seem to have belonged to the decoration of the narthex; these being indeed the most valuable, and of such metit in style and composition that it may be inferred their discovery will be remembered as an event to lead to some modification of theories res pecting the conditions of art before the Renaissance, or the precise period of its last and deepest decline in the so-called 'dark ages.' We here see illustrated the poetic legend of the martyrdom of Pope St. Clement, on the coast of Cherson, or the Crimea. After working as a slave with other Christian victims, in the stone quarries, he was drowned in the Euxine Sea, but his body was miraculously preserved in a splendid temple built under the waters by angelic hands! And every year, on the anniversary of his death, the waves retreated, leaving a passage along dry ground for the faithful to visit and worship at that mysterious shrine. Once (according to the fable) it happened that a mother brought her young child with her on this solemn occasion; and, returning, left the boy in the temple, imagining he had followed with other children brought by parents to join in the same devotion. To her agony she found that the sea had flowed back, submerging, before she could retrace her steps to, that martyr' shrine. On the next anniversary she returned, entered with other worshippers, and there, to her unspeakable joy and astonishment, lay her lost son, asleen before the tomb, unscattled and unconscious, till he awoke in her arms! This story is represented in three distinct scenes .- Builder.

ROME PROSPEROUS AND IMPROVING .- From a letter. addressed to Mr. Magnire by an eminent personage in Rome, the following is extracted : - Rome is in stalu qui. Its going on as it does is a standing miracle. Never was the city more prosperous or more populous in modern times than it is at this moment. I never remember so much life or so many improvements going on at the same time. Since you were in Rome, the Holy Father has enlarged the Lunatic Asylum immensely, and a building for the manufacture of cigars has been erected that would be an ornament to any capital in Europe. Since you were here two bridges have been built on the Tiber-one for the railroad and the other at the Leonine Port. They are both beautiful works of their kind, and excite the admiration of all who see them. Besides these works, new streets are being made, an excellent arsenal, magnificent barracks, and many other useful institutions have been enlarged, so that, as you see, the Papal Government has not been idle. Already there is a railroad from Rome to Civita Vecchia, which will be extended to the Tuscan frontier, as the concession has been aland will live to witness the triumph of religion and ready granted. At the end of this year, probably, the railroad to Foligno will be completed, which takes to Ancona. The one to Naples is already,

Termini. You see they are making progress even in Rome. - Cork Examiner.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES :-- The Monarchia Nazionale of the 20th gives, the following particulars of the present state of brigandage in the Neapolitan pro-vinces:--In the Beneventano, after all the sacrifices made to destroy the band of Carusso, the brigands have appeared again in the direction of Pietraroia, having at their head the sanguinary chief Giordano. virgins, apostles and martyrs. He lives, and he will having at their head the sanguinary chief Giordano. live, because day by day two hundred millions of In the Basilicata, all that has been obtained has been Catholics besiege Heaven with fervent supplications the death of Ninco Nanco. There remain still Donfor him. He lives and he will live because a mighty atello Crocco, Tortora, Canosa, Egidio, Masini, Queen is his debtor, a Queen who will not fail to give Baione, Antolio Franco, Domenico Ciccone, Nicola Auletta, Prospero Simeoni, Paternisi, Percuoco, the band of the Petrogallesi, and another dozen of bands of lesser importance. In the Abruzzi, the brigands still range about the mountains of Mariella, at Furci, at Sanbuono, and other places; without reckoning the bands which still range through the territories of Bari and Lecce, in the Silla, in Calabria, in the Salernitano, and the Avellinese, and even at the gates of Naples, on the peninsula of Sorrento.

AUSTRIA.

Dresden, April 4 --- According to intelligence received here. Austria appears decided to place Venetia in a state of siege. Precautionary measures continue to be taken in Southern Tyrol. The fortified places, especially Kufstein, are receiving strong garrisons. Mountain defiles and gorges are carefully watched. News from the Roumain frontier gives reason to apprehend a rising in that quarter. military governor of Transylvania, in accordance with orders from Vienna, is taking precautions in order to protect the province against any coup de main. Strong bodies of troops are being concentrated on the Wallachian frontier.

DENMARK.

The bombardment of Duppel and Sond rberg continues, but it is rather feeble. The allies have extended their trenches and traced another parallel.

The Danish representatives in the Conference had arrived in London. There was nothing else to indicate a meeting of the Conference.

A committee of the German Diet had recommend

ed the Diet to send a representative. We read in the Echo de Fourviere :- At the end of last August Monseigneur Melchers, Bishop of Osnabruck, in Hanover, and Vicar Apostolic of the North made a pastoral visitation amongst the Catholics of Schleswig, of Holstein, and of Denmark. In Copenhagen he confirmed a hundred persons, amongst whom were seventy-eight converts from Protestantism. Most of the stations visited by Monseigneur Melchers had not seen a bishop for three hundred years, that is since the establishment of Lutheranism in those countries. One can easily imagine the reception given to the prelate by those Catholics who were so long abandoned. They were singularly struck by the conduct of the King, who invited to his table the venerable prelate, and all the priests who accompanied him. This kindness of the King of Denmark ceased to surprise us when we learned, a short time ago, that the Prince was a Catholic in secret, and that he frequently showed to priests and to other persons several objects of piety crosses and medals, which he carried about him. His Protestant mother brought him with her to Rome at the time of the Jubilee of 1825, and divine grace having touched the heart of that Princess, she was converted in a malady which she had at the time, and of which died in the capital of this Christian world, where her tomb is to be seen in the cemetry of the Vatican. Her son who was then only 17 years of age, was so struck by that example, that he was converted a short time after; but motives of State prevented him from professing his faith openly. It is probable that high authorities permitted him to act in this manner whiist waiting for more favourable circumstances.

BRESLAU, April 1.- The National Government has published a proclamation relative to the late Imperial ukases, in which it recommends the peasants not to pay the Russian authorities for the acquisition of land which they have possessed for a year past by virtue of the decree of the National Government. This decree maintained the indemnification of the landed proprietors by the State.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY. - The annual report addressed to the Emperor of Russia. says the Presse, furnishes significant details respecting the actual state state of the Russian army. It appears that in 1863 the Russian army in active service comprised 364,422 men of infantry, and 93,453 men for the special arms. In 1864 the infantry has been increased to 694,511 men, and the special arms 114,150. To these numbers must be added 127,000 men charged with preserving order in the provinces and 200,000 more apertaining to the reserve. The Russian army therefore, forms a grand total of 1,135,-670 men. What an enormous burden for the budget of a country. Surely there can be no more eloquent condemnation of war than such figures.'

'Ma, have you got any carrots?' asked a little boy, who had been writing a letter for his mother. Why my son? asked his mother. 'Cause I left out s word in my letter, and the teacher says that when we leave out a word we must put in a carrot, and write the word we want to put in over the line.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the mornng toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that thic delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving-smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE .- It is a maxim in war to assault the enemy before he has concentrated his strength for an attack. It should be the same in conflict with disease. Even BRISTOL'S SARSA-PARILLA, an antagonist with which few mortal maladies can cope, does its work of cure and regeration more swiftly when resorted to in the early stages of a disorder, than when the latter has become intrenched in the system. Scrofula, that has not pierced deep into the flesh or touched the bone, vanishes as if by enchantment under its influence. So it is with skin diseases, liver complaint, affections of the bowels and the kidneys, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and rheumatism. But let it be also understood, that when the struggle between the physical powers and the malady has become a sharp and seemingly doubtful Battle for Life, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA can still turn the scale in favor of the patient. The merest wreck of humanity is not past salvage with its hygican aid.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.

who have been suffering for years with a disordered liver, or weaknesss of the digestive organs. You will believe this after giving HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a trial. This remedy will cause a permanent cure, and enable you to enjoy life,

A Good Time Coming .- For dyspeptics and those

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. Ah! said he, tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, and water.

To forgive provocation is one of the many proofs of a great mind.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW? -As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, the has compounded a Scothing nurse and physician, one has compounded a Socialing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like ma-gic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers-try it now.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. May, 1864.

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Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, 26th April, 1864.

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Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen,-Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinute cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsum can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-ledged as the remedy pur excellence.

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

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbou's, English's, Dufresne & M'Garity's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Benallack's, Douglas', Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon.

COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do.

Montreal, April 21.

JA HARTE, Druggist.

NOTICE.

THE FABRIQUE of the Parish of Montreal intends commencing the exhumation of the remainder of the corpses in the Old Catholic Cemetery in the St. Antoine Suburbs, on the Second day of MAY next. Proprietors of Lots in the above Cemetery are requested to remove the mortal remains of their friends and relatives; and to transport them to the Lots in the New Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, which, on application to the said Fabrique, will be assigned to them in exchange for those which they now hold in the Old Cemetery.

The process of exhumation must be brought to a close in the course of the month of October next. Montreal, 8th April, 1864.

E. A. DUBOIS, Agent.

LUMBER.

TORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and OULLS. Linch and 4-inch BOARDS— 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—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.

JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

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



MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

EHIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLGOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing Tragrance. It's aroma is almost inexhaustible;—
while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing,
Comparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtaxed
Stody and Mind, particularly when mixed with the
wrater of the Bath. For

FAINTING TURNS,

MERVOUSNESS,

HEADACHE, DEBILITY,

AND HYSTERIA,

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

ROUGHNESS, BLOTOHES, SUN BURN,

FRECKLES, AND

-PIMPLES. It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the compierioz. Diluted with water, it makes the best denartice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it artso removes all smarting or pain after shaving.

COUNTERFEITS.

Boware of imitations. Look for the name of MUR-TAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.

Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP,

Wholesale Druggists, New York. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Mentreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Cempbell, A G Davidson, K Campbell & Co., J Cerdner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, and H R Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. 12m.

·¥eb. 20, 1864.



A Neglected Cough, Cold, An Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchisl and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Calarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengh-

the Yoice. Military Officers and Soldiers who greatax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine. Brown's Breachtal Troches having proved their efficacy by a best of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army,

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures,

Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of

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

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

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

Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the

Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:-

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

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th

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

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others .--Yours truly,

WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Pa. From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I

have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,

J H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N.Y. Dr. C. M. Jackson-Dear Sir-I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that

cannot be surpassed.

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

** Reware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature of M. JACKSON is on the WRAPPER of each

Rottle. 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. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 AROH

STREET, PHILADELPHIA SUPPOPIONES & EVANS. Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in Sold by all Druggists and Canada, &c., at 25 cts. a box.

Feb. 5, 1864.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, &c., at 25 cts. a box.

Jan. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN,

MERCHANT TAULOR; AND

MASTERTALLOR TO THE

Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, L3-No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman'.)

WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL. ADTOCATES, &C., Office-No. 125 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House.)

MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE.

N. DRISCOLL

HUDON & CURRAN. ADVOCATES No. 40 Little St. James Street,

NOTICE.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 29, 1864. IN consequence of having (this day) taken into Partnership Mr. JAMES SKELLY, the Business of

my Establishment will henceforward be conducted under the name and Firm of T. TIFFIN & CO.

Returning my sincere acknowledgments for the proofs of confidence with which I have heretofore been favored, I trust that the same will be continued

THOMAS TIFFIN.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-

tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

TO LET,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

VARENNES WATERS.

THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are recommended by the most skilful Medical practitioners. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant,

salubrious, and refreshing.

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

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

CAUTION.

I, the undersigned, Cultivator, of St. Denis, and County of Kamouraska, notify all persons in business, and the public generally, that I will be in no manner responsible for any debts that may be contracted in my name, without the production of a written order signed by myself, in the presence of two witnesses, and recognised as authentic by a Jus-

HYACINTHE GAGNON. St. Denis, Co. of Kamouraska, 24th March, 1864.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters; TIN-SMITHS, w

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL

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

Jobbing punctually attended to.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required.

Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal.

April 28, 1864. 2m.

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

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

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, 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 COMPLAINTS,

CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE,

PILES.

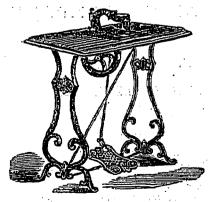
For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines,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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD



FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

(MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)

Prices ranging upwards from

Twenty-Five Dollars BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family

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

13 Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and

the Provinces, C. W. WILLIAMS & CO. 12m Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT. CARPENTER & JOINER,

54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. FOURNIER & CO. MFOrders, however extensive, promptly executed. March 24.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the

Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

" Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. Sir, -Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphule of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles.] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Super-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potatoes and Indian corn, manuring a portion with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phosphate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot manured with this latter substance was far more abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten days earlier than the crops manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with equal success on onions, cabbages, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Lime, in my opinion, is one of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known for the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all sorts of noxious weeds into existence like stable manure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend

it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood Is particularly recommended for use during

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

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

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrotula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous

and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-

erful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most belpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable me-

dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Causda — Also, sold at Wholessle by J. F. Henry & Co.,

Montreal. Section of roll 2 and 16 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &