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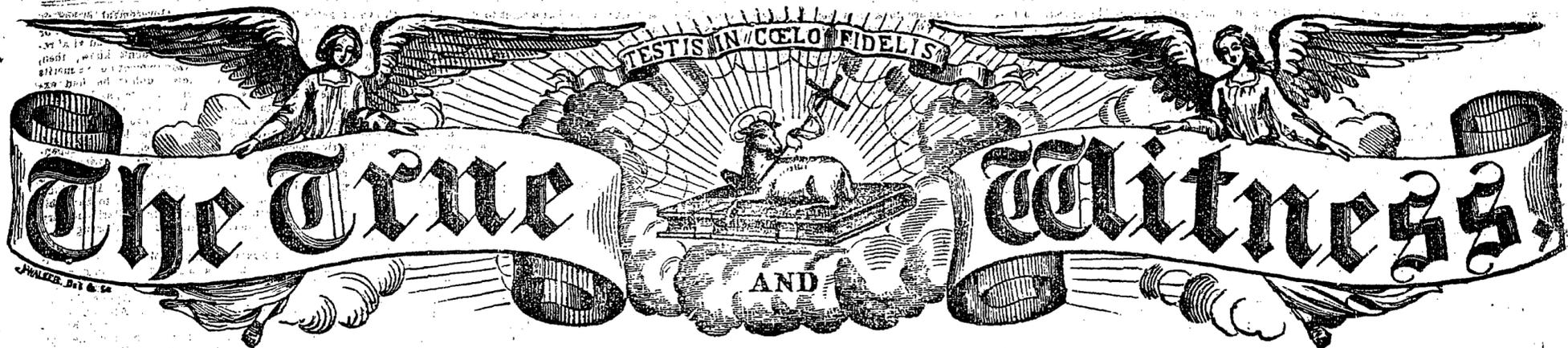
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EDWARD LYNN.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

With a firm resolve so to walk through life, as to show the great Author living and moving within, with lively sentiments of faith, and hope, and charity, for God and all His creatures, with his soul exulting in his new-found treasure, he almost wished for death to summon him to the world of bliss, before his soul should be sullied with the dust of sin, or his white robes come in contact with the pollutions of the world. Oh, spirit—pure dwelling place of the Eternal Word, thy labor is but begun. In the great work thou hast been placed here to perform shouldst thou be proved; and at last when thou hearest the welcome 'Come, ye blessed,' mayest thou be found as pure as now, though thou be tried in the furnace of affliction, and wearing the 'wedding garment' ready to enter into the joy of thy Lord.

CHAPTER VI.—CHANGES.

Captain Lynn returned to his regiment, but with scarce a hope that he would be able to go with them, as it was rumored through the camp that a march was contemplated immediately.—He was warmly welcomed, not only for himself, but on account of the numerous letters and packages which he had generously offered to carry to the boys, many of whom had never been home on furlough. It was his intention to tender his resignation, that his brave comrade, who had been left in command, might have the rank and pay he so nobly deserved, and then to offer himself as surgeon—to be placed wherever he should be most needed. But, after a few days' stay in the camp, he was convinced that if he attempted to serve in any capacity, he would do so at the risk of health, perhaps life, and he handed in his resignation. It was after much deliberation accepted, and he was soon on his way home.

Not far from the shore of one of our Northern lakes—though far enough to be entirely removed from the business-hum attending navigation, which gives such an air of importance to towns along the shore, or upon the banks of a navigable stream—is the quiet little village of —, where the spirit of repose seems to pervade the very air, and the grass grows unmolested in the streets. Although little noise—except the shrill whistle of the steam-mill, and occasionally a passing vehicle, is heard—the inhabitants are not exempt from the many ills that 'flesh is heir to,' and frequent the apothecary shop, nearly as often as the new dry goods and grocery store kept at 'The Corners'—by which singular appellation the village has been known, ever since the first cabin was erected just where the roads intersected, when those roads, now smooth and level as far as the eye can reach, were little more than by-paths. Old Dr. Middleton lived here for many years, and had a lucrative though very hard practice, embracing a tract of country more than twenty miles in extent. Harry Middleton was one of Edward Lynn's college mates; and when the old gentleman, borne down by years of toil, was about to retire to the quietude of private life, he wrote to his friend, urging him to locate in their pleasant village. Young Lynn visited the place, liked it, and all the preliminaries being speedily arranged, the good people at 'The Corners' were shortly astounded at seeing 'E. A. Lynn, Physician and Surgeon,' in the place formerly occupied by 'Dr. P. L. Middleton,' which had hung for so many years over his office door. The young doctor was sure of the patronage of all the friends of his predecessor, and had but little to fear from his enemies, as he had no rival in the place—though he was just as certain that whatever ill-feeling had been cherished toward old Dr. Middleton would now descend to his successor.

The handsome new comer was, of course an object of special interest, and the subject of many an inquisitive bit of gossip; for the inhabitants were no exception to village people in general. It was immediately ascertained, by a secret-investigating committee, that he was unmarried, and might be considered, in slang parlance, a 'good catch.'

Henceforth with the doctor, instead of the Captain, we have to do; and he confessed to his sister, in his first letter, that the retirement of this quiet village, and his present profession, suited him far better than the 'pomp and pageantry of war,' and the scenes of bloodshed which he had so often witnessed. With the prospect of an extensive practice, and a pleasant circle of acquaintances, he was in a fair way to like the place and people. But there was one drawback, there was no Catholic church nearer than eight or ten miles. There were three or four families professing the true faith living in the place, but little was known of their faith by their works. They seldom attended the most holy sacrifice of the Mass, seldom listened to the counsels of the priest, and probably not for years had any of them attended to these duties, 'with-out which they could not truly be called Catholics.' Dr. Lynn looked in pity upon them, and

thanked the Lord that he had been placed where he could labor in His vineyard.

Ten o'clock! Night had drawn her spangled curtain, and silence brooded over the sleeping village. Few lights yet gleamed through cottage windows, and in the office of Dr. Lynn a glowing wood-fire was burning brightly, shedding its genial warmth around the small room, and upon the animated countenance of the young man who entered; tossing his hat on a chair, and his boots into a corner, he sat down with his pen in his hand:

'Dear Sister Carrie,' he wrote hurriedly, and some times with evident emotion, 'no doubt the time seems long since my last letter was laid away in that pretty box, among all those precious bundles of big sheets and little ones, plain envelopes of yellow, and dainty ones of snowy white. Well, I've had hard riding to do, and more of it than I really like; especially if I am to go over a strange road, after midnight, and in a drenching rain, which is not infrequently the case. I am, at last, very pleasantly situated in the family of Mr. Emmet—the only lawyer in the village—an educated and agreeable man, with a very amiable wife, if I may judge upon so short an acquaintance.

'Well, dear Carrie, I have news for you—Last night, after I had thrown off my overcoat, after a chilly ride of six miles in the rain, and was just seating myself before a cheerful fire—wood fires we have here—there was a ring at Mr. Emmet's door, and I was hastily summoned to the 'tavern' to attend a man who had been taken suddenly ill while travelling. And now, Carrie, let me tell you, what I at first neglected, that my health has so visibly improved, that this exposure affects me but little; scarcely gives me a bad cold now, since I have become 'climated' in this chilly region. Indeed, I think it far more healthy than our own more changeable clime, where I have seen the four seasons in as many days, (with a very slight exaggeration.) But to return—I went, and found the gentleman very much prostrated. He had, I discovered, had heart disease for many years, and returning from a religious meeting still further North, had suddenly grown worse. He was nearly insensible when I found him, but in a short time was able to converse a little, though I desired him to keep perfectly still; and to prevent excitement, did not allow him a chance of recognizing his doctor. For, Carrie, he was the Rev. Ebenezer Craft, whom I had been called upon to attend. I made arrangements this morning, to have him removed from the tavern, as he was rather uncomfortably situated, and would be subjected to much annoyance in so public a place; and I know this man well enough to know that it would very materially retard his recovery. Every arrangement had been made, and I went to him; and now, in the morning light he recognized me. He was mortified exceedingly, but I was careful that he should not become excited, and treated him as though no disagreeable circumstance had ever broken our friendship. He was too weak, and too glad of a change, to oppose my plan; and he now lies in a pleasant room at Mr. Emmet's.—He thinks he will die, and seems to feel much anxiety of mind; more than one would suppose, knowing his profession. At his request a Bible was brought, and I read to him, the few moments I could spare. The state of his soul must be strangely at variance with his precepts—and, I may add, example. 'O, no,' said he, 'don't tell Anna, she has more now than she can bear, poor child! She is the picture of death; Ed—Mr.—I mean Dr. Lynn—but whatever he intended to say remained unfinished. I do not suppose he intended to say so much of Anna to me. He is at times almost delirious. I hope for the best, and pray too. Well, sister dear, I must say good night, and seek some rest, for I sadly need it. Love to the dear ones at home, and Dr. W.'s family. Tell Kate I will write to her soon.'

Wearily he donned his outer garments; extinguished his lamp, and left the office. After looking in upon his patient at Mr. Emmet's, and seeing that there were able and willing watchers beside his bed, the Dr. sought his room. After kneeling in humble supplication at the throne of grace, also repeating a portion of the Rosary, a form of prayer he particularly liked, he laid his head upon the pillow, but not to sleep. The events of the previous night and day had revived old associations, and waked emotions in his heart that he had hoped to forget. Anna Craft's sweet face came up before him and banished slumber. Her father had said, she had more than she can bear; said it, no doubt, unintentionally, for his mind was weak as a child's.—What could he have alluded to, unless to grief at the estrangement existing between herself and one yet dear to her? It was sweet to think she still loved him; and he fancied it must be so, and felt a secret satisfaction in musing upon it; although it brought as much pain as pleasure.—While he imagined her mingling with the gay pleasure-seekers at party and ball, in the crowded

city—or away in shady nooks of watering places, where her charms were shown to the best advantage, smiling on all, caressed and flattered, and having no time to notice, if she felt, the rankling pain at her heart—he could be proud and careless too, at least to all but himself. But now, in fancy, he saw her long lashes wet with tears, and instead of a smile wreathing the full red lips, a look of sorrow—and in his heart he felt an 'aching void' that earthly love, he believed, would never fill. The sick man, too, moved no easily upon his pillow, and as his door was ajar he heard now and then a moan, which did not seem to him occasioned by bodily pain—arising, rather, from a disordered mind. The neighbor who had offered to watch beside him—though the doctor thought it was hardly necessary, as his room adjoined the sick man's—had thrown himself upon a sofa, and by his regular breathing he knew he was asleep. Once the minister spoke, and Dr. Lynn listened, thinking he might be needed.—'Anna, my precious child, you will soon be left alone—oh, why was I so inexorable? Why did I so wrong him?' groaned the unhappy father.—'Twere better he should guard you, after all; yet I cannot tell him—I ought to—God help me, I am on my death-bed. O! my daughter!—he paused, and then, as if talking to himself resumed: 'You shall be happy yet. One who could act the good Samaritan thus, is surely worthy your hand.' He talked on, apparently regardless or unconscious that other ears might hear his singular, and often half incoherent ravings. 'Yis, he has been kind—but I see—yes, yes, he expects to be liberally rewarded. Fool that I was my heart is soft as a woman's, to be overcome by fancied kindness. He knows he will be well paid—I see.' The doctor could not repress a smile, as he remembered the old saying—'listeners hear no good of themselves,' and his thoughts having been somewhat drawn away from himself, he fell into a tranquil slumber.

The next day the invalid asked Mr. Emmet if there was another physician in town. He was told none but Dr. Middleton, who had retired from practice.—'Why, do you not approve of your treatment?' 'No—yes—that is, I knew Dr. Lynn before; I do not like the man.' 'I am surprised at that,' said his host, 'he is a great favorite here. And I have, I think, heard him speak highly of you.' 'That is strange,' said the sick man. 'I did not expect it. Still I would prefer another, if there was one near. Then, as if recollecting the singular impression he must be making, he added: 'I hope, my friend, you will not judge the minister of God by the expressions of a frail and sick old man.'

Mr. Emmet assured him that every allowance was made; that in a state of such feebleness it would be very unnatural for one to weigh every word, or even to keep the thoughts within proper bounds. 'You will do me a great favor,' said Mr. Craft, after a long pause, 'by writing to my brother, William Craft, at L—, K., telling him to come to me immediately.'

The lawyer sat down and penned a note as he was directed, adding a request that the gentleman would come immediately to his house. As there was no telegraph office in the village, and they would have been obliged to go to the next town, and as there seemed no occasion for alarm, as this was the third day he had been ill, Mr. Emmet agreed with him, that it would be as well to write. Why it was not done before, he could not tell, but laid it to Mr. Craft's caprice, which seemed indeed the only cause.

All was confusion in the minister's household, when the letter arrived; and Anna insisted on going with her uncle. In vain he remonstrated; she was firm. In vain aunt Betty urged her darling to stay, fearing something would happen to her; telling her she was not able to undertake such a journey, which, to her mind, was equal to crossing the ocean, and almost as perilous, considering the great Ohio must be crossed in the route; at last begging to be taken to care for her young mistress. Without giving, as the old woman thought, very satisfactory reasons for leaving her at home, though she surmised the true one, (that once across the waters that rolled between the two States she was no longer in bondage) Anna and her uncle set out with very little preparation. Mr. William Craft having great confidence in his niece's presence of mind, in any emergency. The daughter's thoughts were with her father, imagining him to be upon a bed of death, perhaps already borne to 'that undiscovered country' whence no traveller returns; she was silent and sorrowful, and the journey seemed long and tedious, although really very quickly performed.

The residence of Mr. Emmet was upon the principal street of the village, and on entering the place they were immediately driven to it, where that gentleman was waiting upon the steps for the arrival of the stage which had conveyed them

over the last five miles. It was dusk, and they were ushered into a dimly-lighted parlor, where Miss Craft sank weary and exhausted upon a sofa, while her uncle was shown up to his brother's room. Mrs. Emmet helped Anna off with her wrappers, assuring her that her father was doing as well as he could be expected, though still in a critical position. 'He has all the attention we are able to bestow,' said she, 'and the doctor attends him unceasingly. But I beg that you will not go up till you have a cup of tea—it will be brought immediately. You look exhausted,' Anna said she would rest a moment before going up, as she feared her strength was not sufficient for the trial she expected, and Mrs. Emmet went out for the needful refreshment.

In Ebenezer Craft's elegant mansion, a glass of wine would have been presented—for upon his side-board were decanters of almost every variety of pattern, and filled with as many different kinds of liquor, and in his cellar were barrels of the same deadly poison; without which he would not have thought his table sufficiently furnished.—In Mr. Emmet's cellar was stored a barrel of cider—which was the strongest beverage in the house—and even this was not upon every occasion called into requisition. 'Touch not, taste not, handle not,' was the motto of this and nearly every family at The Corners.

His brother found Mr. Craft much better than he expected; able to converse, though he considered him somewhat delirious, as he by turns expressed much gratification at the arrival of his daughter, and then wished she had not come.

'It will make me worse, I know,' said he; 'besides it will alarm her to see me so ill. I am astonished at your total lack of judgment, William, in bringing her. I thought you would act differently; and, again, impatiently desiring to see her. Dr. Lynn was aware that his patient had sent for his brother, but knew not of the recent arrival, and, as he hung his hat in the hall, stopped and knocked lightly at the half-open parlor door, and entered (with the privilege of a friend), before ascending to Mr. Craft's room. Anxiety for her father, and want of rest, made Anna almost ill; and now she sat with her head resting upon her hand, just where the brilliant lamp-light made her look, if possible, more ghastly.

'Dr. Lynn, let me present'—began Mrs. Emmet, but she suddenly stopped, for the doctor stood as if transformed into stone, and, as a low cry rung through the room, Anna fell fainting upon the sofa from which she had half arisen.—His presence of mind quickly returned, and requesting Mrs. Emmet to call no one, and to see that her father did not hear of this, he tenderly bent over the prostrate form, and bathed the white face until she opened her eyes.

'I see through it,' he said; 'nervous anxiety, and probably want of rest, if not previous illness, has been too much for her, Mrs. Emmet.'

The lady thought so, too; but the glance of recognition, which spoke volumes to the hearts of the lovers, convinced her quick eye that there was still another reason. She left the room—as the young lady was fast recovering—but not before the news of Miss Craft's sudden illness had been heralded through the house.

'Oh! Anna,' exclaimed the doctor, 'is it thus I meet you? and he clasped his arms around her, and her head rested upon his breast. 'I know I have no right to call you my Anna now, but I am not mistaken in supposing I am as dear to you as ever.'

'Edward,' said she, trying to be calm, 'you can never be less to me; oh, if you knew what I suffer.' He could not refrain from clasping her close to his heart, though his conscience smote him for the cowardly action.

'Oh, do not leave me, now that I know that you love me still,' she whispered. A feeling of new found happiness crept into two long sundered hearts, which now beat together, and each felt that it would not, could not, again sever the bonds which united them.

'But this must not be,' said Edward. 'It is hard to part, oh, my Anna—we must meet again.'

A far different scene was enacting in the room of the invalid.

'There! I said that tasty old gentleman, 'just as I expected. I suppose you did not know that my doctor is that Popish scamp, Edward Lynn. I dreaded this meeting—but the deed is done now. No doubt they're now planning an elopement. Just as I expected. She's a stubborn creature, and he—who knows what a black heart he may have before this time. Where is she? send her to me.'

'It strikes me,' said his brother—a plain spoken man, and very unlike the reverend gentleman—'it strikes me she is in better hands.—Yon separated them without any good reason, Eben—that you must know—and it was too sudden; and now that they have been thrown together, you can make amends, if you will.' The

minister tried to reply. 'No—let me talk now,' said his brother—'you are already too much excited. Who would wonder if they would like each other again—though, for that matter, they have very likely always been the same—she has, I know; and if you want to kill her, just keep them apart a few months longer. But you want love to see it; he really believed this to be true. 'You're no doubt on your death-bed, Ebenezer, and I would not like to die with such a weight upon my soul.' The minister did not like to, either, and so he lay and listened to all his brother had to say, which, at any other time he would have considered very insulting language. William went on: 'He did not try to entice Anna from you—perhaps he could, perhaps he couldn't. There is no telling what a girl will do—and my dear Eben, you eloped with your own lamented wife, you should remember. However, I've no fears that they're planning an elopement. Edward Lynn wouldn't ask the girl he loves to elope, if they were both to die first.' He spoke with warmth, for he had always loved his niece more than any other of his relatives, and he had been much pleased with young Lynn, and equally displeased when his brother so ruthlessly separated them. He had always believed that Edward knew Anna better than to think it was her own will which placed a barrier between them; and he had secretly wished for just such a meeting as had taken place in the parlor below. William Craft was a bachelor, but he had a warm heart, and few knew the deep hidden romance of his life. He had been separated from an early love by a few hasty and bitter words, and death had claimed the being he almost idolized ere he had discovered his mistake and sought a reconciliation. No wonder, then, that his heart bled for his unhappy niece. The doctor entered, and before he could speak, Mr. Craft said: 'If my daughter has entirely recovered, be so kind as to bring her up, Edward.' He went down, but not a little astonished at the request, as well as the manner and tone of the speaker.—It was the tone in which Mr. Craft had been in the habit of addressing him, or very nearly approaching that tone of voice, once so familiar to him. Trembling from head to foot, with many mingled emotions, Anna entered the room, leaning on the arm of Dr. Lynn, who had prevailed upon her to remain in the parlor until he should see the situation of her father whom he well knew had been informed of their meeting, and fearing for him in the excitement occasioned by the knowledge. He could not refrain from pressing to his lips the little hand that trembled upon his arm; but she said: 'Anna, I did not think I could take such ungenerous advantages; but within the last half hour I have seen my heart as it is—weak, selfish, and I fear incapable of the sacrifices it has yet to make.'

He sent up a silent prayer to God to aid him in this new trial; and they approached the bed of Mr. Craft, who clasped his daughter in his arms and wept. It was but natural that he should shed tears, thought Mr. Emmet and his wife, as he was very weak, and met his child under exciting circumstances. How very exciting none but the actors in the drama themselves knew.

'Edward,' he said, and the doctor, who was gazing abstractedly into the fire, approached him; 'Edward, take her; I see that is useless to attempt any longer separating you—your hearts have not changed, as I hoped; though there is still a barrier, if she can overleap it, I will no longer make it an obstacle to your happiness.'

The doctor thanked him—wished he could do so with more feeling, for her sake—then clasped the hand which her father had placed in his own, with a convulsive clasp, and giving Anna one long and steady look he left the room. He knew he could not make himself understood, in the delicate position in which he had been so suddenly placed. Regardless of the impression he might make on the minds of those whom he had left, he seized his hat in the hall, and strode off towards his office. He cared not for the opinion of any but Anna, and her he intended to see as soon as he had composed his mind, so as to look clearly in the face of his duty, and could plainly tell her all that was in his heart. He sat down, leaned his head on the table, and then tried to discover the path of duty from the perplexing labyrinths that bewildered his brain. And then he prayed: long and fervently did he beg of God to enlighten his understanding, and enable him to do his duty, without in the least consulting his own feelings. He arose from his knees with peace in his soul. The moon had risen, and looked calmly through the window; the low wailing of the autumn wind was heard among the almost leafless branches, but it spoke peace to his spirit. All nature seemed at peace in the beauty of the autumn night. He walked home, thinking whether or not he would speak to Anna that night. He entered, the parlor was deserted, and he went up to his patient's room. Mr. Craft was sleeping quietly, probably finding 'an open

confession good for the soul.' Anna was seated by her father's side, half-reclining upon it, absorbed in thought. Mrs. Emmet had shown her the room she was to occupy, one opening into her father's, and had then left her, surmising her presence would be a restraint. Mr. William Craft lay on a lounge in his brother's room, as he intended to watch by him, if it should be necessary. Anna was sure of her lover's speedy return, though he had left them so unceremoniously; and she longed for him to come. The clock struck nine as he entered; he was glad it was no later. Touching the arm of the gentle girl, whom he found occupied so large a portion of his heart, and from whom he now believed it was not his duty to part forever. She looked up alarmed but the rose suddenly bloomed, as of old, upon her cheek, and the light of love beamed once more in her clear, dark eyes. They sat down and talked low and earnestly for an hour. He told her of his struggles with his love, of his intentions to spend his life in the service of God, of the path he had chosen, the many temptations and trials of which he feared he had but a faint shade, of his new hopes for the future, provided she could see his duty as he had marked it out, and become his wife without a fear, trusting in God to enlighten her heart, as his own had been enlightened, and then determined to let nothing hinder her progress in the divine life.

'Dear Anna,' said he, 'I am asking sacrifices perhaps; yet, if you are never fully convinced, as I have been, I would not have you perjure your soul; do not fear. But I wish you to be willing to investigate for yourself; I do not intend to ever bias your mind, even if I could, my Anna.'

'I am willing to investigate, dear Edward,' was his answer; 'and if I ever see that you believe to be truth, in the light in which you regard it, I shall never hesitate for a moment to take the step you have—I must say nobly—taken. If you are in the wrong, you will never ask me to follow.'

Before he had bid her good night, they had knelt before the throne of God, and implored His blessing and His assistance, that they might serve him in their new relation, and in that which they hoped would soon bind them for life. As he pressed upon the lips of the weeping girl a kiss, thrilling kiss, and looked into her weeping eyes, he felt a happiness that he had never felt before with the loved one of his heart, and he believed that the blessing of God had descended upon them.

CHAPTER VII.—LABORS OF LOVE.

Three months after that eventful night, as Dr. Lynn took up the letters lying upon his office table, which had been left there in his absence, he perceived that one was from his sister, and he seated himself before the blazing fire, for the snows of a northern winter were piled thick without, and the freezing lake winds crept in at every possible crevice: he read:

'Dearest brother—I had just seated myself to write to you, when I received a letter from Kate White, and of course had to pause and read it. She is so happy that I fear it cannot last. I told you in my last that the impulsive girl was about to join the Catholic Church, at St. Mary's convent. She has been baptized and made her first communion, and writes as one in the seventh heaven might. And yet she is not so enthusiastic as I would expect, knowing her so well, but every sentence has such a positive tone of calm rapture, and I must add of holiness. Her father and mother seem to think Kate will become a sister; I do not like to think of it, as I have not entirely gotten over my antipathy to the name of nun. From her entrance into the convent, I heard, that she has been all that her teachers could wish; and that she is in earnest in her desire to lead the life of a sister; but that they will not allow her to enter upon her novitiate—I think they call it—without much preparation and wish her to finish her studies.—She says she has prayed fervently over it, and really thinks it her vocation. Dr. White is already a zealous worker. I suppose you have received notice from the doctor himself, that he and his wife have professed the Catholic faith.—Dr. W. is doing all he can to get a school under the supervision of the sisters, established here. You remember Mr. Nolan's little girl, Maggie. Dr. White has sent her to school, but Kate urges the necessity of a Catholic education, and I presume she will place her at St. Mary's in a year or two, if a convent is not established. As you may imagine, Edward, the other schools are all up in arms against the proposed innovation. If it is founded it will be in the face of much and powerful opposition. If all church members were as zealous in their work as you and Dr. White, what a different world we would have. How are your religious views tolerated by your new friends? and how does the school prosper which you are about to establish? I have always thought the people in that section of the country particularly anti-Catholic. Dear Ed, I have, as you may be aware, received an invitation from Anna to assist at the nuptials which she tells me will take place when the May roses bloom. Her love seems to have been tempered, not subdued by sorrow; I think she is happier than before.—Her father's sentiments towards you must have undergone many changes, as she says she seldom speaks of you, but when he does it is in terms of the greatest respect. I am so glad, dear brother, that you and my dear Anna are again happy in your love. Now for myself; Mr. W. has not yet whispered the momentous question, but I am afraid that he feels pretty certain that I will give him the answer he desires; and I do fear my little romantic heart would say 'yes' in spite of me.' This is all which the letter contained that can throw any light upon our story, we will quote no farther.

Dr. Lynn had discovered upon a more intimate acquaintance with Mr. Emmet that his father was a practical Catholic, and that he had been baptized, but never lived according to the faith. He had two interesting children of ten and twelve years, and gladly consented to send them to a Catholic school, if one could be formed, and a competent teacher procured. He wished to have them trained up in the faith, of which he had utterly neglected the practice, and he felt

that he was altogether incapable of such a task. About this time Mr. Emmet came to reside with his son, and by his pious conversation, and steady Christian deportment, gave much encouragement to the zealous doctor, and his new undertaking. The children of Catholic parents, and of those who called themselves Catholics, but never practised what they professed, were gathered together, a pious teacher employed; and he had soon the gratification of seeing a well-regulated and promising school. They also procured the services of a priest once a month; and hoped at no very distant day to be able to build a chapel and employ a pastor to guide them in the spiritual way. Many voices were raised in opposition to his plans; it is true; he had no smooth way to travel; some, who had seemed firm friends forsook him, but trusting in One who has promised never to forsake, who stick closer than a brother, the brave young man worked on. A source of great joy to him lay in the knowledge that she who was soon to become his bride, was seeking the way of truth; scarcely expecting to be able to walk in the same path, yet secretly hoping to do so, for she believed that a faith which could claim so earnest a spirit as its adherent could be no false and vain belief.

And sister Cecilia—what of her? In the homes of the lowly, beside the couch of suffering, in the crowded hospital, or in the lowly dwelling, may be seen an angel, though in woman's form, ever bent on some deed of mercy. Ah! she will never know on earth the blessing emanating from her heart of love, that like a chain, the end of which we cannot see in the mist of the future, is winding itself around and around, through the intricacies of human life, and guiding many up to the gate of heaven.

THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE VACANT PRIMACY.—Belfast, June 4.—At a meeting of Clergy of the Diocese of Armagh, held here to-day, and presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Londonderry, the votes were taken for a successor to the late lamented Dr. Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, when there appeared—for the Very Rev. Kieran, P.P., V. G., Dundalk, 28 votes; for the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth College, 26 votes. The decision remains with the Holy See.—Evening Post.

THE MOST REV. DR. O'CONNOR.—His Eminence the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connell, accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Ford, V. G., left Kingston on Saturday morning, by the 7 o'clock steamer, on his way to Rome, where he has been summoned in order to be invested with the insignia of his new dignity. To mark their sense of the honour conferred not only upon the diocese of Dublin, but upon the whole Irish Church, it is, we understand, the intention of his clergy to present Cardinal O'Connell with a testimonial suitable to his exalted rank on his return from the Eternal City.—Evening Post.

THE OBLATE FATHERS AT CAHIR.—The mission of the Oblate Fathers at Cahir closed on Sunday evening last. A beautiful cross of Gothic character and grand proportion was erected at two o'clock, in presence of not less than seven thousand people, whose fervent piety and old faith shone forth as rivals of the brilliant mid day sun. 440 persons were confirmed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and more than six thousand souls approached the Holy Sacrament of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist. We cordially congratulate the good Parish Priest of Cahir and the truly Catholic people over whom may he preside for many a long year to come.—Correspondent of the Waterford Citizen.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, CORK.—The charities of Cork may be regarded as upon the whole most successful, but there is none of these which has undergone more conspicuous improvement, by reason of better and more judicious administration than the male and female orphanages. Those whose memory goes back beyond the recent changes cannot fail to recollect the unsatisfactory position in which the institution was. It maintained but a small number of children, and that indifferently, and yet it was always in pecuniary difficulties. The asylum was unhealthy, as well as inadequate, and the very appearance of the children protested that there was something wrong about the whole affair. The sagacity of the bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, exactly hit the plot. He determined so far to alter the whole arrangement as to place the children under the care of religious, and to have them located in buildings adapted to that purpose. The advantage of the first determination was obvious enough. It is one of those admirably simple things which everybody comprehends easily after the discovery has been made. Of course it would be an incalculable benefit to the children to have the care of orders who had made the training of youth their special duty. That is quite plain. But there remained this other problem; with small numbers and any accommodation that might be had, the institution could not be kept free of pecuniary difficulties; how then was it to be when not only were the numbers to be augmented, but to be provided with buildings of the best character? To a great extent this apparently puzzling problem has been happily solved, and though difficulties many and numerous have been encountered, and many remain, yet a great deal has been already achieved, and there is every reason to believe the work may rapidly be brought to such a completion as will make the Orphan Asylum at once a blessing and a pride to our city.

The buildings have been carried on with the utmost economy, consistent with durability, but as may be supposed the cost has been considerable.—The present undertaking has needed an outlay of no less than £300, and when the expense of providing the necessary furniture has been taken into account a sum of probably £100 additional will be needed.—Towards this there have been already made some contributions, but much more is needed. It has been resolved, therefore, to make a special appeal to the charity of the ladies of Cork to aid in supplying the required amount, an appeal which we are satisfied will be responded to with the generosity and charity which becomes the devoted part of mankind.

It is we assume, a superfluous to dwell upon the advantages which the bereaved children of the poor derive from this institution. When we have said that they are under the care of the Presentation Brothers, we have told enough to indicate that they are tenderly watched over, that the place of a parent is supplied, and that they are educated in a manner calculated to make them good men and useful members of society. We may add this one fact to show the physical benefit that has accrued to the children from the change. Before it the tall scraggy of scrofula was rife amongst the boys, few as were their number; now with fifty-one in the institution there is not a single example of the disease to be found.—This is itself a conspicuous proof of the wisdom which has guided the management of the institution, and is an additional reason why the public co-operation should facilitate its efforts.

The female branch of the asylum experienced the benefit of change at an earlier period than the male branch. In 1853 the girls were handed over to the care of the Sisters of Mercy, who, in their abounding

benevolence, took upon them this burden, in addition to an orphanage existing within their own walls.—Like that under the care of the monks it has thriven and increased under the new management. The augmentation of the original building made to meet the wants of the St. Patrick's orphans is now insufficient, owing to the steady swelling of the numbers to whom the blessings of the institution are extended. The orphans properly belonging to the Sisters are thirty in number, the St. Patrick's orphans forty-six, so that there are now no less than seventy-six female orphan children in this establishment. The Orphanage of the Convent of St. Marie's of the Isle is one of the most interesting parts of that interesting building. It consists of a refectory and day room below, both spacious and well circumstanced, and above of dormitories of large size and well ventilated. Room however, is wanted sadly, and when means permit it is proposed to add another wing in order to supply increased sleeping accommodation, and a number of conveniences which are essential to the proper working of the establishment. When this shall have been accomplished, then the male and female orphanages of Cork may be reckoned amongst its best administered and most efficient institutions.—Cork Examiner.

CONDITION OF IRELAND.—To the Editor of the Weekly Register.—Sir,—It need not be said that Ireland becomes, as the world becomes more enlightened and liberal in its sentiments, every year a greater curse to the British Government. Nor is the case much affected, for better or worse, by the party who may hold the reins of power in the State. The union established between England and Scotland has led to the prosperity and strength of both countries. The union between England and Ireland, especially since the beginning of this century, tended in a contrary direction. The proportion of homeless, clothesless, godless people in England and Scotland to people in comfortable circumstances has, every year for the last sixty, been becoming less. In Ireland it has been becoming greater. Statesmen cannot account for a result so distressing as it is strange, and which all legislation hitherto has failed to discover a remedy for. The Irish bar and the Irish police, with a few people of the upper classes here and there who enjoy the smiles and hospitality of the Castle, may be satisfied with the existing state of things, but these are nearly all. The mass of the nation, that is nine out of ten of the population of the three southern provinces, and a large proportion of the northern one, feel like Lazarus, full of sores which have eaten into their very bones. Any one familiar with Ireland and with Irish life, knows this to be as true as that two and two make four. It is only in the British Parliament or in the English press that it can be denied, as it is often denied, sometimes from hostility. In most cases the denial proceeds from the former. There is, therefore, room for hope that knowledge of Ireland, of its real condition, is all that is wanted to enlist the services of English Statesmen in its cause. Assuming that the bulk of a nation is the nation, and not the privileged few who hold the property, or the power, or the Church-preference, Ireland is the most dejected, the most miserable, the most destitute nation in Europe. Yet this is what men like Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Newdegate, who know nothing of the country and care nothing for the people because they are Catholics and love their priests (which ought not to be a crime) will stand up in the House of Commons and deny the *ipse dixit* of such men on such a point is conclusive with the *Times* and that portion of the press which follows its track. Hence it is that an impression widely obtains in England respecting Ireland, which any one sojourning in that country for a few months, finds falsified at every turn. Everything he hears and sees verifies the deplorable fact that the general state of Ireland at this time is a state of almost unmitigated decay. I own it is easier to prove this than to account for it; as again it is easier to account for it than to prescribe for the disease. Still, something may be done towards its arrest, if Statesmen will honestly set about it. Let Statesmen take the matter up, as Mr. Gladstone some years ago took up the financial state of the country, and there can be little doubt that they will soon discover the primary cause of Ireland's miseries. They will come to the conclusion which every foreign statesman of note has come to, that an entirely new system of government for Ireland must be adopted—as different from the old as free trade is from the old prote trade corn law system, which Mr. Gladstone was instrumental in 'greatly instrumental,' as the late Sir Robert Peel was wont to say of him, in sweeping away. The fault—the grievous fault to be rectified in the past government of Ireland—is to be rectified only by treating it as a Catholic nation, which is as Scotland is treated or as Canada is treated, or as Catholic soldiers and paupers are (though the latter are still but in part treated). This change will involve the recognition of the Catholic Church and the Catholic Clergy in Ireland by the State, as the Presbyterian Church and its ministers are recognised in Scotland. At present the Irish nation—for I am assuming that the 'religious denunciation' which numbers seven times more people than the largest of the other 'denominations' and four times all the others put together, must be so considered, is not in its proper character recognised by the State. It is, in its faith, in its worship, in its hierarchy, in its religious orders, in its supreme spiritual head, perpetually insulted and bespattered with Ministerial and Parliamentary abuse. The civil power which claims to rule it denounces its doctrines and mysteries as 'idolatrous,' 'superstitious,' 'damnable,' and then, with singular inconsistency, calls upon her people one and all to honour and obey the very power who does so. The Jews, the Turks, the Hindus, to say nothing of the various sects who live under Her Majesty's gentle sway, experience no such exasperating treatment at the hands of the State. The religious feelings of men of all creeds or no creed are respected by the Crown and its ministers, and its officials except Catholics. A ruthless, relentless, provoking, never-ending war is carried on against them. They are called on to be loyal, which many of them are, almost to a fault; they are called on to bear their share of the national expenditure, which they willingly do; they are called on, like the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, to risk their lives in the defence of their Crown, and none more readily give their services, yet the Crown, while receiving all these tokens of fidelity from them, cannot, or will not, speak of their religion, except in words which carry a poisoned arrow to the heart of every one who loves it.

Hence it is that so many of the people of Ireland at the present day have come to the conclusion that perhaps there is some impossibility in the attempt which England has been making for 300 years to exercise a beneficial sway over a Catholic country, as Ireland is. If Englishmen will give their calmer thoughts to the subject it will not appear so strange to them that such a conclusion should be come to. The case they have to view is drawn out over 300 years. During all that long period England has been trying her hand at the work. She has had two ways open to her in which to move. One was to leave Ireland, as Scotland was left, to determine what should be her own creed, and then to apply her powers in the natural, civil, and material order, to promote the temporal welfare, or as political economists would say, the 'wealth' of country. The latter, which she ought to have done, and could so well have done, England has left undone, and directed all her energies, moral and physical, to force her own creed upon a people who would not, and in their conscience could not, embrace it. The whole foundation of English, even Irish, legislation has been anti-Catholic. It is this that has destroyed Ireland, and made both the source and stream of English Government hateful to the Irish nation. Till that foundation has been swept away, and a new foundation laid, not in extending toleration—the name of which is a reproach—but in what the people are to be dealt with consider justice and equality, every attempt to build upon it will fail. In regard to religion, Ire-

land asks as she has a right to do, that the Crown and the law of the land shall respect the people's faith and blot out every word of scorn or condemnation which is in public documents and official mouths or declarations uttered against it. The odious methods taken by the State to make the religion of the Irish people be detested by others must for ever be abandoned before the rule of the British Crown can be a rule of peace in Ireland. The pottering system of legislating to remove evils which are the cause of many religious disabilities has had this day. Let it cease with the past. Let it be confessed that it was a crime and a wrong to attempt to rule a Catholic nation by a Protestant rod; and let it be shown that the Crown of this realm can deal, within its temporal sphere with the people of Ireland as it does with the people of Scotland, without either disparaging their religion, or, in the exercise of its patronage, passing by men on account of their religious belief.—Yours, &c.,

R. BELANET.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.—A copy of the bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Fortescue, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General for Ireland, has been issued amongst the Parliamentary papers. It is not a voluminous document. Its provisions are briefly the following:—It repeals certain sections of the Landed Property Improvement Act of 1860, allowing the rest to remain in force. The term 'improvement' is defined to mean the building of a mansion house and offices upon the lands of a limited owner. It provides that the previous sanction of the Landed Estates Court shall not be necessary for landlord's improvements, in any case where the next collateral successor does not object within a month after receiving notice from the limited owner. Any limited owner who expends money on landlord's improvements shall be entitled to be a creditor upon the estate. If he intends to lay out money on such improvements he must give notice in writing within three months to the next collateral heir, and must annually, within four months after the 31st December, lodge an account of the expenditure for the previous year in the Landed Estates Court, where a record will be kept, with the proper vouchers, open for inspection. He shall be entitled to an annuity of £7 2s. for every £100 so expended. Any person succeeding to the estate, subject to such charges, may within six months lodge an objection in the court, which shall be empowered to deal with the objection and the costs of the proceedings. Charges may be regulated by lodging in the Office of the Registry of Deeds the record of titles with an affidavit of the expenditure and the estates affected. If the court vary or modify the amount of the annuity an attested copy of the order shall be registered. In case the next collateral owner objects, the court may inquire into the circumstances of the estate, and annul or disallow the charges. The court may order advertisements and notices, and shall have full discretion as to the costs of all proceedings before it. Successors shall be entitled to inspect improvements. A limited owner shall be empowered to grant agricultural leases, improvement leases, building and repairing leases, for any term of years, absolute or determinable, at fixed periods, subject to these restrictions—that no lease shall be valid without notice to the successor, and the term shall not exceed 31 years for agricultural lease, 61 years for an improvement lease, and 99 years for a building lease; but if the judge of the Landed Estates Court be satisfied that it would be beneficial for the inheritance, he may grant a longer term for a building lease. Every agricultural lease shall contain covenants to till and use the lands in good husbandry, and not to injure or burn the soil without the written consent of the landlord. Every lease shall take effect within one year after the execution, and shall imply covenants of entry for non-payment of rent, and for the due payment of the rent. The successor, after receiving notice, may apply to the court to prevent the making of the lease.

Twenty five sections, comprising two parts of the bill, are devoted to the subject of landlord's improvements and leasing powers. The third part treats of tenants' improvements. It provides that any tenant may make such improvements as are mentioned in the 37th section of the Act of 1860, and upon the termination of the tenancy shall be entitled (subject to certain exceptions) to a sum of money for compensation equivalent to the increase in the letting value of the land. He shall not be compensated for improvements which the owner could have compelled him to make. If he has been allowed to remain in undisturbed possession for 41 years after the making of improvements numbered 2 and 6 in the 27th section of the Act of 1860, or for 31 years after the making of improvements numbered 1, 6, 4, and 5, he shall be entitled to no compensation. The possession of a tenant who has redeemed after eviction for non-payment of rent shall be deemed undisturbed. The 31st section enacts that if the owner shall grant and the tenant shall accept a lease for 31 years it shall be deemed a complete satisfaction of all claims for compensation. If the tenant does not, within three months after notice of the landlord's willingness to accept such a lease, he shall be deemed to have afterwards making any claim for compensation on receiving notice to give up the possession. If the parties cannot agree to the amount, a valuator shall be appointed by the Board of Works, who may examine on oath. He shall take into account deteriorations or diminution of value caused by bad cultivation or neglect, and he shall in no case award more than £5 an acre. He shall give notice of his award to the owner, who may appeal to the chairman of quarter sessions. The awards and orders shall be open to public inspection. The amount of compensation shall be a set off against any claims for rent, and the tenant shall be entitled to retain possession until a settlement. Any limited owner who pays compensation to his tenant shall have a charge upon the fee-simple, and he shall have power to agree to tenants' improvements. The successor, if he disputes it, may apply to the chairman of the county to set aside such agreement, and the chairman shall determine the question. To render such agreements binding upon the successor, they must be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Peace within six months. By the 47th section of the bill the right of distress is abolished, unless the land shall be held under a lease or written agreement regulating the terms and giving a right of distress.

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION AND MR. DUFFY'S LETTER.—At the last meeting of the National Association Mr. Dillon, in replying to the criticisms which his letter of a few weeks since to the secretary of that body had called from a section of the Irish press, read in his defence a letter from Mr. Duffy. We thought that this letter was likely to cause misconception, and we find by an article in the *Ulster Observer* that it has done so already. The writer of that article assumes that Mr. Duffy has declared himself in favor of an alliance with the advanced Liberals of England. We will believe this when we find it expressly stated by himself, but no sooner. Assuming the existence of an Independent Irish Party in the House of Commons, who, in the exercise of an impartial neutrality, had done their utmost to obtain the best terms possible for the Irish tenantry, and that the land bill of the Government was the most that could be procured, we think it would, in that case, have been perfectly consistent with the spirit of the Independent Opposition pledged for Mr. Duffy, if he had been in Parliament, to have voted with ministry. It is in this sense we understand him. We cannot understand him to mean that he would have voted with the Government simply because there was an Irish Land Bill on the paper for the next night without reference to whether it was good, bad, or indifferent. He would have first used whatever means an independent position supplied him with to get the best measure he could either from the Government or the Opposition. No one who remembers Mr. Duffy's views on the Tenant right question or his speech of last year at the Dublin banquet, can believe that he

regards the Land Bill of the Government either as anything like complete justice to the Irish tenantry, or as at all commensurate with the urgent and vital requirements of the country. We don't know, then, why he should support the Government on the merits of a measure of this character, unless he had exhausted all means of obtaining a better, and thought it preferable to nothing. We don't deny that the vote of an Irish member might have been given to ministers in the division on the Reform Bill in strict accordance with the principle of Independent Opposition, but we do deny that the vote of the so-called Irish Independent representatives was so given. If we have not apprehended Mr. Duffy rightly we should be very glad indeed to have his views on the whole question of Irish Parliamentary action, that we may understand him thoroughly.—*Wexford People*.

THE LATE FENIAN TRIALS.—We believe that Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who is a high authority in criminal law, has given it as his opinion that the indictments at the late Fenian trials were bad. Application is, therefore, about being made to the Attorney-General for a writ of error, and the case will shortly be argued before the House of Lords. Should the opinions of Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Butt be maintained, the convictions obtained will be quashed.—*Ulster Observer*.

BAILED OUT.—Mr. O'Donnell Divisional Magistrate proceeded on Saturday at two o'clock to Kilmashnam Prison and admitted to bail Henry and Michael Doran, two brothers residing at Roundtown, who had been detained in custody under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movement. They were released on their own recognisances in £50 each, and two bails in £25 each.

CONDITIONAL LIBERTY.—Mr. Jeremiah Ryan, son of a respectable citizen, Mr. Michael Ryan, pawnbroker, Broad street, has been liberated from jail by order of the Lord Lieutenant, on condition of his immediate departure for America, whether the young man has had to proceed, attended by a constable, until his arrival on ship board. He left on Tuesday last, having been compelled to go direct from the prison portal to the railway carriage door and to start to Queenstown with a constable in plain clothes as his custodian. Mr. Ryan was not allowed to take a farewell look at his old home, but he had been visited frequently during the days before his departure by his relatives and friends. There are fourteen fanatical named 'Fenian' prisoners still in the county jail, most of the number from the county of Limerick, and if the quiet of the country could be endangered by their enlargement they must be formidable people indeed.—*Munster News*.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Lord Lieutenant has directed the release of Mr. Stephen B. Walsh, Kilmallock. In conformity with the order, Edward J. Collins, Esq., R.M., attended at the City Court-house, yesterday, and accepted the highly-respectable bail tendered by Mr. John Walsh of Clonbrion, and Mr. Michael Stephen Walsh, of Kilmallock, in the sum of £300 each, and the prisoner in a like amount. We trust this is a beginning of the remissions so long reserved from Limerick, and that Earl Kimberley will initiate and inaugurate his accession to his new title (due 'tis said to the Fenians) by a liberal and propitiatory emancipation of the other sufferers who are still, perhaps unwarrantably, as far as reliable evidence goes, but at any rate unnecessarily detained.—*Munster News*.

DUBLIN, JUNE 1.—There was some extraordinary evidence given at the trial of Sergeant McCarthy by court martial yesterday, when Constable Talbot, of the detective department of the constabulary, was examined. The objects of the Fenian Brotherhood were to make war on the Queen in this country, to establish a republic, to seize on all property, and kill every person who opposed them. They were to rise on a certain night in certain places, where arms were to be distributed among the Brotherhood; the men were then to form in different places where the Fenian leaders were; they were to seize every one that would not go with them, and hang or shoot them until they succeeded in overthrowing the Government of the country and establishing a republic in its place by force of arms. The question having been read over by the short hand writer, the witness said, 'There is more I wish to add to that reply.—The informers were to be carried to the camp, stripped, and tied to trees, and a man told off to keep stabbing them now and again every half hour or quarter of an hour, going from one to another where they were.' Major M'Bean.—'This was in earnest, and not joking?' Witness.—'Upon my oath, Sir, this was not joking.' Major M'Bean.—'I can scarcely believe it.'—*Times* (or).

The proceedings of the general court-martial for the trial of soldiers charged with participating in the Fenian conspiracy was resumed yesterday at the Royal Barracks, under the presidency of Colonel Brett, 61st Regiment. Lance-Corporal Brennan was under examination during the entire day, and gave further details of the prisoners' complicity with the movement. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy's counsel, but at the rising of the Court at 4 o'clock nothing had been elicited from the witness to shake his direct examination.

It is not so easy to circumscribe and 'stamp out' the plague of Fenianism as the underpest. When the police think they have succeeded, and that their vigilance so long on the stretch may at length relax, a sudden outbreak shows that the social disease has been lurking in unsuspected quarters almost as virulent as ever. The plan, however, of putting the infected out of the way seems to be as effectual in one case as the other. In former times the summary mode now adopted of dealing with suspected cattle was the approved method of dealing with suspected rebels. In these times we find it sufficient to lock them up, and prevent communication with the healthy part of the community. It is a fortunate circumstance that in both cases the pestilence is a foreign importation, and may be successfully guarded against by a strict inspection of vessels at our ports. The police are now pretty well acquainted with the diagnosis of Fenianism, and yesterday they obtained what they believed to be clear proofs of five new cases in Dublin. At 26 Chapel street, they found Peter Kelly, a leather-cutter, whom they believe to have been one of the military organizers of the Fenian movement, who has held much intercourse with the soldiers in the garrioso, and been an extensive manufacturer of military belts. In the same street they found Thos. Brady, alias Flood, who had lodged in the house in Denzille street where Stephens was when the *Irish People* was seized. Bryan Gibney was arrested in Little Britain street, and he is said to have been first a 'B' and latterly a 'Centre' in the Brotherhood. Two other persons, T. Brady and John Reilly, were arrested at their residences in Great Britain street and Green street. These two are supposed to have formed part of the detective staff of the Fenian police, whose business it was to protect Stephens by conveying false information to the authorities and putting them on the wrong scent.

The *Daily Express* understands that Judge Longfield has intimated his intention to retire from the position of Judge of the Landed Estates Court, which he has ably and faithfully occupied since the institution of the Court.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held yesterday, Mr. Gibart announced the following donations:—From the Marquis of Kildare, a MS. of the book of posting of the forfeited estates of Ireland of 1801; from Lord Romilly, English Master of the Rolls, 10 vols. of the publications issued under his superintendence; from Mr. W. D. Moore, a translation of Professor Dander's treatise on the constituents of food.

THE LATE INVESTIGATION IN MIDLTON.—The result of the late investigation has been that Mr. Wilkinson has been succeeded in the commission of the peace.—*Cork Examiner*.

A correspondent writes:—A glaring instance of bigotry in connection with a public institution has been very properly made public by the Rev. Dr. Spray. A poor man having met an accident in the street was conveyed to the Adelaide Hospital, but his condition becoming worse, his sister naturally desired he should have the last sacraments administered to him. According to the regulations of the hospital, when a clergyman accompanied her to the hospital, it will be believed that the Catholic capital of a Catholic country a rule is suffered to exist in public hospital forbidding the entrance of a priest within its portals! Yet it is the fact. The man might have died without the benefit of clergy for all the governors of Adelaide Hospital cared. He had actually to be carried out of the hospital at night wrapped in blankets, and brought into a neighbouring house, where he had spiritual consolation afforded him, and he is now in St. Vincent's Hospital.

The Dublin Evening Post has sent a special commissioner to West Connaught, in order to test, by personal inquiry and observation, the statements with respect to the conversions in West Connaught, which were published in The Times on the 10th ult. in a letter addressed to that journal by the Most Rev. Dr. Trench, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. His first report appeared yesterday evening; and a letter from the Rev. Richard Hosty, parish priest. The drift of their statements is to show that the persons whom the Archbishop saw at Castle-Kirke were partly imported on cars from other places, partly the families of Scripture readers and others connected with the mission, and scarcely any of them Roman Catholics, or 'jumpers,' as the priest calls them. In other words that his Grace was imposed on.—Times Dublin Cor.

EMIGRATION.—The mournful spectacle of a body of over forty emigrants, recently occurred at Scartegle (Kerry) a great part of which is the estate of Captain Herbert, M.P. These unwilling exiles were the pride of their relatives, and the whole population. Their severance from their friends was full of bitter grief than if death had descended upon the glen; because that would be due to the wisdom and power of the Almighty, whereas the departure of the sons and daughters of the people was owing to the remediable, but unremedied evils of the land code under which they laboured but could not well live.—Munster News.

The number of emigrants now leaving Kerry for America has reduced considerably. This falling off is chiefly due, we believe, to the fact that intended emigrants are terrified by the breaking out of the cholera on board several of the emigrant ships.—Tralee Chronicle.

A number of gentlemen, including Lords Bandon and Bantry, have presented an address on Ritualism to the Bishop of Cork, in which they give a strong expression of their utter reprobation of the unchristian and unworthy manner in which they deeply regret that a clergyman of the Church, though happily not belonging to the diocese, spoke of his lordship, in a published letter addressed to his parishioners. The allusion is to the Rev. Mr. Carroll, of St. Bride's, Dublin.—Times Dublin Cor.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—For the past ten days the weather has been very parching, and consequently the crops are rather backward for the season. Rain is sadly needed, and if we are not soon favored with it, the prospects of the farmer will be very gloomy. In any case hay will be an indifferent crop, and we fear that all descriptions of corn will be short in the straw. Such a parching May has not been experienced since 1855, when there was severe frost on the night preceding the 1st of June.—Dundalk Democrat.

The Tyrone Herald says:—The appearance of the country is at present most pleasing, as the crops sown have come above the surface, and look very healthy. The Flax instructors have been suspended for a time, but they have left the flax crop in a promising state. A good deal of turpits has already been sown, and preparations are making for fully an average crop.

The Dundalk Democrat says:—A favorable change in the weather has taken place this week, and we are glad to be able to state that the crops have been much served by the general rain which has just fallen. Flax, corn, grass, and meadow lands are beginning to display much luxuriance in growth and we hope the good weather which has set in will lead to an earlier harvest than of late time ago was expected.—Dundalk Democrat, June 2.

There is a great want of grass all over the country, and much suffering among the cattle in consequence.—Lippicet Revolver.

Steps are at last taken for the practical establishment, or rather revival, of the woollen manufacture in Kilkenny. The shares for the project are already said to be in the market, and the establishment will bear the ancient and time-honoured name of 'The Ormonde Factory.'

THE RINDERPEST.—We believe it will turn out notwithstanding the alarm created on the subject, that Ireland is yet free from the rinderpest. The old lung distemper, in an aggravated state, has been, we suspect, mistaken for the cattle plague which has done so much damage in England. There has been no new case at Druman, county Down, and in the South the cases reported have turned out to be lung distemper. In Louth, we are glad to state, no symptom of the rinderpest has made its appearance.—Dundalk Democrat.

Although no other case of rinderpest has appeared in Ulster, a cordon is still maintained round each of the infected districts. The number of police at Cahra has been reduced to three; and an additional force of 30 has been ordered to districts near Dundonald, in which some cattle have died. The Belfast Newsletter says:—

'The impression gains ground in the neighborhood that no animals have suffered from the malady which has worked such dreadful havoc in the sister kingdoms. We (Dundalk Democrat) are happy to state that the report of the cattle plague having visited this country is now believed to be unfounded. Like human beings after a very severe winter, delicate cattle were attacked with the lung distemper in a more aggravated manner than usual, and this deceived Professor Ferguson. But there are no new cases, and any sickness prevailing amongst the horned stock through the country is merely of that type so well known in Ireland. This will be welcome news to graziers and cattle dealers, who were so much alarmed by the rumours that the dreaded cattle plague had got into the country.

ABUSES OF THE IRISH CHURCH VERIFIED BY HISTORICAL RECORDS.—By a member of the Church of England. Edited by Sir Charles Shaw. Ridgway, Sir Charles Shaw is a Scotch Presbyterian, who flourished in the Spanish and Portuguese constitutional wars, each time at the head of a brigade entirely composed of Catholics. The events of his life he has spent in Ireland, and he feels very keenly the injury done in Ireland by her Protestant Established Church. Accordingly, he has republished, prefixing and affixing only a few remarks of his own, a pamphlet which originally appeared in 1775. This pamphlet almost entirely consists of extracts, these extracts being from the very best authorities in the religious and general history of Ireland; such for example, as Spenser, Sir John Davies, Sturford, O'Connell, Usher, Bossard, Lord Palmerston's ancestor, Sir John Temple, and the like. The pamphlet is, in our opinion, a valuable and, certainly, a darker, inopportune and valuable one. We regret that Sir Charles has not thought fit to enhance the value of the brochure which he has disintegrated, and edited, by bringing the history down to date, by a resume of events affecting the religious condition of Ireland from 1775 to our own times.—London Atlas.

Recently, a quantity of ornamental stained glass was maliciously destroyed in the parish church of Xanturk, in the county of Cork.—The Catholic habitant held a meeting, in pursuance of a requisition, to take such steps as will lead to the detection and prosecution of the miscreants who committed this disgraceful outrage on the Protestant Church. The chair was occupied by Mr. Gallagher, J. P. Mr. Keller read a letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Regan, the parish priest, expressing his abhorrence of the outrage, and offering to subscribe to the reward for prosecuting the offenders. The Cork Examiner states that two men have been arrested against whom there is evidence, and that there is reason to believe they are guilty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTCH SABBATHARIANISM.—There is no situation with more claims to the sympathy of the courageous and the inventive, and the enterprising than that of the man who has started a new sect and committed himself to a good schism. His reasons for that step were, probably, that the old affair had become worldly; or it had relapsed into common sense, and settled into the ordinary usages and maxims of every day life. Dogma had retired into the background, and form had adapted itself to the manners of the age. But when the seceders have erected with their own hands the platform which is to be a half way house to the very heaven of heavens, they then find it necessary to hang out a sign and to exhibit marks of a most distinctive character. They cannot tell people that they ought to be good, kind, honest, and true, and do their social duties, for that is what all the fogies and humdrums, in books, and in parlors, and in pulpits, have been telling the world ever since there were fathers and sons, and it is ridiculous to start an institution to do the work of Adam over again. So there must be a new theory, a new word, or an old word in a new sense, or some very distinctive custom; in fact, something to do, and get to heaven by doing it. The Free Church of Scotland has now been a quarter of a century in this trying position. It split upon a point which probably nineteen of its members out of twenty now feel to have been something between a very foolish mistake and a piece of sheer spite; for they must know by this time that they don't get better preachers by choosing for themselves, and that, anyhow, a man does not save himself by choosing his own preacher. But what are they and their preachers to do, seeing that they are effectually in for it, and cannot get out of it without eating more humble pie than suits the stomach of Scotchmen? It is really a hard case, and one in which it is difficult to advise. The Free Church is either a tremendous necessity or a tremendous humbug. In the former case it ought to wear sackcloth and ashes; in the latter its ministers ought to doff their saintly garb, and put on shooting-jackets and wide-awakes. But of course they won't see this, and they must show continually some reason for their existence and for the authority they claim. As far as we have the opportunity of seeing the fourth commandment in the Jewish Decalogue supplies the leading idea of the Free Church, its chief form of godliness, and the fulcrum upon which it proposes to move the world. An absolute cessation from work for twenty-four hours is a virtue easy to understand, and, to a day laborer, easy to practice. It is, of course, comparatively easy to an idle man, so far as he is only idle and not vicious also. But there is a simplicity about the precept which is at once convenient and delightful. It can supply at once the agreeable feeling of being 'good all over,' and the moral cosmetic which makes one 'beautiful for ever.' Whatever you do, whatever you are the rest of the week, do nothing, just nothing at all, for twenty-four hours, except your attendance on Mr. So-and-so's ministrations, and such refreshments as nature may require. We shall not pursue this latter point into the niceties which form almost the sole material of Northern casuistry. For insupportable reasons the venerable ministers of that youthful Establishment see much more sin in fresh air and healthy exercise than in hot joints and hotter potations. Whether the grounds of this and other counsels of perfection are to be found in Calvin or in Thomas Aquinas we cannot say, but the Scotch Sabbath is pre-eminently a motionless, sedentary, somnolent, eating and drinking institution. It is almost the article of a standing or falling Church, for the Scotchman who breaks the Sabbath, even by drawing up the blinds of his front parlor, is not unlikely to proceed to the gallows.—Times.

It would be hard to exaggerate the perplexities of the question which now embarrasses the Legislature of America, and places the Congress and President of the United States in direct opposition to each other. The Congress, as at present constituted, is essentially Radical, while the President is practical and Conservative; but these differences of opinion, which might otherwise be of little consequence had an intensity of expression on the great question of the Negro. We know from our own experience the difficulties connected with the subject of Emancipation, even under conditions favorable to its settlement; but in America these embarrassments have been immeasurably increased by the circumstances of the times. A rebellion, a civil war, a victory, and an outbreak of all the passions incidental to such a result, have combined to encumber the original question with perplexities not its own. The question of the Negro would be impracticable enough if dealt with alone, as a question, on grounds of pure policy or expediency, but in America it has been made a party question also, and is employed to keep one section of politicians in power and another out of office. Then the subject is inseparably connected in the mind of the people with the insurrection and the insurgents, so that doctrines of phylloxera are professed or recommended out of mere spite to the South. In addition to all these disadvantages we may say that the question is materially obscured by misapprehensions, for there are many Americans of the Northern States who have no practical acquaintance with the actual position and prospects of the Negro in the South. In this embroilment the most satisfactory feature of affairs is the consistent, sincere, and intelligent policy of the president himself. We should be begging the question if we said that this policy was the only true one; but it is at any rate uniform in character and reasonable in purpose, nor can we doubt that it has been honestly conceived and as honestly entertained. Nobody accuses Andrew Johnson of political ambition or intrigue. He has declared that he has no ambition for power, and no wish to have his tenure of office prolonged.—London Times.

The Atlantic cable expedition will set sail about the 1st of July. Four steamers are to be engaged in the enterprise. The Great Eastern is on the previous voyage, carrying and paying out the cable, and the others acting as tenders, which it is hoped may be recovered.

Du Chaillu, the great African traveller, sends to the London Times some interesting notes on a tribe of pygmies which he discovered in Western Africa. They resemble the gypsies somewhat in their habits, and gain their livelihood by napping game which they sell in the villages. They average about four feet six inches in height, and are known as the Ooungos.

THE LONDON FAILURES.—It is singular that in the three great London failures on the 10th May, the religious element was largely mixed up. The Quakers placed great faith in Overend, Gurney & Co., the Baptists in Peto and Boff, and the Unitarians in the English Joint Stock Bank, which had been established on the old bank in Clements's Lane, (Robertson & Co., of which Samuel Rogers, the poet, was long the head). The three religious sects, had long been dead largely with the three persuasions here named, leading members respectively, were in the same pews with them, and must have paid largely for their trust.

BIBLE-LOVING SCOTLAND.—There is perhaps nowhere to be found a country where men could more fiercely inveigh against the paternal form of rule in the Papal dominions, and the absence of personal freedom supposed to prevail there, than Bible-loving Scotland. Yet it is to be questioned if there be any country where the inquisitorial system is more absolute or where the interpretation of the Christian law is more harsh or more foreign to the spirit of its great Founder than in that very holy land. God's benign decree of rest is made in the hands of Scottish spiritual rulers a weekly punishment. The beautiful world that he unrolled before human eyes is made a sin to look upon. The stifling air of the town in which half a million have been toiling and breathing the week long, is the Sabbath atmosphere they assign to the working man. That God should love a cheerful heart appears to them impossible of conception, and they wage war against innocent enjoyment on the Lord's day. In their eyes the sacred festival is one which should be passed in spiritual shams. It does not content them that a man should offer up his homage duly before indulging himself in any harmless recreation; no, he must sit the twenty-four hours long in the ashes of humiliation and gloom. Nor is this a mere speculative creed. If it were so it might be a matter of discussion, but it would not very much concern those outside the pale of its influence. Its importance lies in the fact that it is really imposed upon the popular habits, that it invades the domestic life of the people, and that it is carried into practical effect to the serious detriment of the popular liberties.—Cork Examiner.

Mr. Lyne, the father of 'Father Ignatius,' writes to the Standard a very pathetic letter with regard to his son. He says that he has all along entreated him to return home, and that Ignatius has now done so, consenting to be guided by the advice of a bishop and a clergyman who had his confidence. The conditions which Mr. Lyne required were that his son should abandon his monk's dress, and should give up to prepare care the child which 'out of his abundant love and charity he took charge of.'—Mr. Lyne goes on to denounce with the utmost warmth the cruel scandals that have been circulated by wicked slanderers, and to prove their untruth has received into his own house hold the 'Sister' who nursed Ignatius during his severe illness. He also speaks in the most affectionate terms of his son's devotion and earnestness, expresses his deep desire that some of the clergy may be able to make use of and direct his son's devoted but erratic zeal, and undertakes to be responsible for his son's just debts. Ignatius thus describes his present position:—'I have been deceived by many of the clergy; all support has left me; I am in debt and a beggar without hope; my health and strength have failed; the slanderer seeks to destroy me, and I live, and am safe in my father's house.'—Guardian.

General Esauergard, late of the Confederate service, arrived at Liverpool from New York on Saturday on board the Cunard Royal mail steamship Scotia. Yesterday he went on 'Change, where, on his presence becoming known great interest was excited, and the newsmen rapidly filled. He remained in the room talking to several gentlemen for a few minutes, and was applauded on leaving. He was followed through the streets by considerable numbers of people, until he evaded public curiosity by taking refuge in an office in Runcorn street. It is said that the object of the gallant General's visit to this country is to advance a railway project in the United States. During his stay in Liverpool he remained at the Adelphi Hotel.

DECREASE OF CHOLERA.—We are glad to notice that the unfortunate instances of cholera which took place among the German emigrants on board certain vessels bound from Liverpool to New York have not recurred, as by all late arrivals at that port, including the splendid ships, Queen, Erie, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, the emigrants are reported to have been free from all sickness, and to have been landed in the best possible health and spirits. This circumstance tends to prove that the outbreak of cholera was purely exceptional, and, inasmuch as the vessels of the National Steam Navigation, which are justly celebrated for the commodious and liberal character of their passenger accommodation, refuse to receive any foreign emigrants whatever, it may be reasonably expected that there will be no recurrence of this disease, and that all will go smoothly for the future, as it had invariably done in the past. We are informed that this company carried something like 37,000 emigrants during last year, landing them all safe and well; and with view to keeping pace with the increasing requirements of the trade, we understand that further additions have been made to their magnificent fleet, which in point of size and quality is admitted to be one of the finest in the world.—Standard.

COURTESY TO THE PRESS.—At the Derby banquet, says the Court Journal, a reporter was sitting directly behind Mr. Disraeli, 'taking him down,' in a reporting sense. The reporter missed an important sentence, and somewhat audibly expressed his annoyance. Mr. Disraeli, on this, hesitated in true Parliamentary style, and very quietly repeated the dropped sentence. No one but the grateful reporter knew why he did so. This week another reporter sent a hurried note to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking for some information as to his forecast speech on the Thursday afternoon the foremost man in England walked into the reporter's den, and politely gave the astonished 'gentleman of the press' what he required. Similar anecdotes might be told of Lord Stanley, and they are merely mentioned as a hint to local 'great men' who think it a part of their role to snub the reporter, so frequently their superior in the sense in which a man is judged to be or not to be a gentleman.

The complete scheme of Reform proposed by the Ministry may be summed up very shortly. Dismissing its accidental and separable parts, it consists of a reduction of rental qualifications in town and in county, a disfranchisement of small boroughs, and a transfer of the members taken from them to increase the number of members for counties and more populous boroughs. The qualification in towns is reduced in deference to the claims of numbers; the county qualification is reduced for a similar reason though the motive for fixing upon the £4 limit has always been exceedingly obscure; the disfranchisement of small boroughs is proposed because the numbers of their inhabitants are insufficient to justify the maintenance of their present privileges; the groups are allowed one or two members, according to the third number of their aggregate population; the third number is given to counties when their inhabitants exceed a fixed number, and to towns when their inhabitants exceed another fixed number. No statesman could approve a plan of Reform such as the Government propose, unless he saw in it a fair prospect of settling the question, and the speeches of its advocates, no less than its apparent principles, can permit to one to indulge in such a hope. The scheme itself might, indeed, not be so alarming were it not put forward as an instalment, and were it not planned with a carelessness which would be out of place in the most trifling proposal for a change in the law.—Times.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.—We regret to have to record a case of hydrophobia in this neighbourhood. In our last we mentioned that a dog, which showed signs of rabies, had escaped from Mr. Higgs's Trecott, communicating the disorder to other dogs, and doing other mischief. We learn that about a month ago a servant girl in Mr. Higgs's service was trying up the dog in question when the animal, bit her on the right thumb. She experienced no serious results until Tuesday week, when her thumb, arm, and chest became considerably swollen, accompanied with great heat, pain, redness, stiffness, and numbness, the arm being so stiff that she was almost unable to move it. Mr. Higgs sent for Mr. Pope, surgeon, of this town,

who saw the girl on Thursday, and saw her evidently suffering from hydrophobia, the result of the bite of the dog. On Friday night she became very ill, biting and tearing at almost everything near her, and suffering much from convulsions. She repeatedly declared that she heard the dog growling at her; indeed, she displayed all the symptoms of this dreadful disease. As surgical writers on the subject do not lay down any specific mode of treatment in cases of this kind, Mr. Pope determined to cause profuse salivation in the patient, with the view of neutralising the poisonous character of the saliva of hydrophobia. This is a source of procedure not often resorted to, but its beneficial effects were soon apparent. On Sunday the convulsions and the spasms, from which the poor girl also suffered had ceased, and there now appears to be every prospect of her ultimate recovery.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIAN RAIDS.—But if it be undertaken to justify this conduct by the plea that it was proper to allow this attack to go on for the purpose of retaliation for the raids committed against us from Canada during the rebellion, then the defence is utterly baseless both in reason and in fact. The acts of which we had to complain were acts of American citizens in rebellion against their Government, seeking to abuse the hospitality of a friendly power by making it a base for military operations against us. They had in Canada the rights of political refugees and those only. And there is no reason to con end that the Canadian Government in any way encouraged such an abuse of their hospitality. It may be true that a large portion of the people sympathized with the rebellion, but this was not a matter with which we had any concern, provided that no hostile acts followed such sympathies.

Certain it is that neither the people of Canada nor their Government, during all those years of war between us and the Confederates, ever organized or encouraged the organization of a single expedition against us. They did not take our side of the contest to be sure, neither were they bound by any law to do so. All we had the right to require of them was 'hands off,' and that they kept in good faith. So much they had also the right to require of us. Can we say that our obligation has been fulfilled to the same extent? This whole attack has been set on foot and prepared by our own people. They were at peace and in perfect friendship with us, and that peace has been disturbed by lawless bands marching from the United States, carrying with them arms and munitions prepared here. Can any comparison be fairly made between these acts and the inconsiderable raids made against us by Confederate runaways?

There has been a good deal of cheap patriotism exhibited in furious denunciations of the conduct of the British Government during the rebellion, but history will record but very slight reason for the whole of it. We had no reason to expect that government to look upon the question as we did. Its interest in it was not such as ours. We ought never to forget that during the gloomy period of our great struggle, when a small weight in our own scale might have inclined it to the rebellion, England, true to her promise of neutrality, refused to recognize the independence of the Confederacy or by any act of hers to add to the power of our enemies. Suppose that after Fredericksburg or Chancellorsville she had taken up the cause of the rebellion, what would have become of us? If she did many things that seemed unfriendly and left undone many more, still the great fact remains that she kept her sword in the scabbard and her iron clads at the docks, leaving us to crush the insurrection at our leisure. If we are wise our Government will keep its obligations towards England faithfully and will give her no cause for controversy.—Detroit Tribune.

THE LAWS AND THE FENIANS.—It is evident from the conduct and rhetoric of the Fenians that they do not understand their own status in the United States nor the laws they are violating, nor the duty of the United States Government. They talk of the neutrality of the United States in the Fenian undertaking, assume that it must be after the pattern of this English Confederate neutrality, with some additions: that it shall keep its hand off while they openly make its territory a base for hostile expeditions into Canada.

How can a Government be neutral between its own citizens and a foreign Government? To have neutrality there must be belligerents. Where are they in this case? Can we recognize citizens of the United States, plotting a crime against a foreign Government, in violation of our laws, as a belligerent? We might win as much propriety talk of neutrality towards burglars and murderers in our own jurisdiction. The Fenians appear to be utterly unconscious that they have put themselves in this status and under the obligations of citizens of the United States. This fact appears in all their plottings, their public speeches and their official proclamations.

They come to this country, and apply for naturalization, and take the oath of citizenship, and then they show that they have taken this character upon themselves merely to make war upon Great Britain as Irishmen and rebels against that Government.—They confess that their assumption of American citizenship is a fraud, and they aggravate this insult by trying to drag our Government into a war to aid them as citizens in their schemes as aliens. This unconsciousness that they are anything but Irishmen, and that they owe any obedience to the laws of this country, is a striking feature in all their performances and expressions.

Men cannot hold their double character of Irish rebels and American citizens. If they came here to make war upon England, they swore to obey our laws and when they break our laws our Government can know them only as lawbreakers, and liable to the penalties. Their organization within United States jurisdiction for hostile purposes against Great Britain is a violation of our law, for which every man who has taken an active part with them since he knew their design, is liable to arrest and punishment.

Nearly every speech made by the Fenian leaders has proclaimed a criminal offence under our laws.—The late proclamations of Sweeney and Roberts and others, and the speeches in aid of the Fenian raid into Canada, are confessions of that which our statutes make a crime; and all the pennywise contributions made knowingly to aid the invasion, are a violation of our laws, for which these men are liable to arrest and punishment.

We make these statements because it is evident that the Fenians know not where they stand, and that the mass of them are rushing into a penal offence without knowing it. We desire to impress upon their minds the fact that they are citizens of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws—a thing which Irishmen appear to have a constitutional incapacity to comprehend. They have gone on for a long time proclaiming an organization and purposes and war preparations, which of themselves were a violation of our laws. That these were not arrested was because of their farcical character. They had impunity in the universal lack of confidence in their declarations.

The leaders of one of the Fenian factions have deemed it necessary to precipitate an attempt to invade Canada, which they knew to be impossible of success partly for the purpose of heading off the other faction, and partly to meet this universal lack of confidence in their sincerity. Whether they have removed this or not, they have established the proof that their organization is a violation of our laws; and have compelled the Government to prosecute it. It cannot neglect this duty without abandoning the administration of law, and becoming a necessary to the offence. Much stress is laid upon the conduct of British neutrality in England and the British American Pro-

vinces in our civil war, and it is assumed by the Fenians that in imitation of that, our Government must permit them to use the United States as a base to make war upon Canada. The American Republic does not recognize the binding force of an example of bad faith. But although the English and Canadian citizens generally sympathized with the rebel enterprises that were fitted out in England and Canada, and although transparent pretences were allowed to cover them, yet their Government did recognize the duty of preventing them when evidence was furnished that they were for hostile purposes against the U. States; and our Government persists in holding the Government of Great Britain responsible for the damages caused by the rebel ships that were fitted out in England.

There was enough of bad faith in English neutrality to demoralize the rules of neutrality, and that Government may now see the consequences of her conduct, in the encouragement which it has given the Fenians to believe that under neutrality as practiced by England America could be made a base for making war on the British Possessions. But the Confederates did not go into England and the United States, nor declare their hostile purposes, nor announce when and where the blow would be struck, as is the Fenian manner. They kept up some subterfuge. And ineffectual as the prosecutions were in the Canadian and English Courts the duty of preventing and prosecuting was recognized, when the evidence was furnished. The English Government eventually interposed to prevent the ironclad ships from sailing, and our Government always held it responsible for any injuries committed by expeditions fitted out in her jurisdiction.

General Sweeney assumes to threaten the United States Government, by declaring in his speech at Buffalo, that if it undertakes to play the watch dog for England, Irishmen will be its enemies. The United States must suspend their laws, and become accessories to the Fenian war against England—must involve themselves in a war with England—for the wild Irish project, or the Irishmen will execute vengeance upon it. Such a threat is thrown out by an open breaker of our laws, who is already liable to a severe penalty.

And how will this threat be executed? By making war? Their long and openly prepared war against Canada does not make the menace fearful in that respect. By their votes as citizens of the United States? How can they vote worse than they have done for the last six years—always? The Government has survived their votes in the perils of a great civil war, when the bulk of them were cast for the success of the Confederates; it has survived their votes always for the Democratic party; what worse can they do by voting?

It is time for these men to be informed what they are, and what they are doing, since none of them seem to know. They are citizens of the United States, owing allegiance to its laws, and openly breaking them. They have abused this nation by taking the cover of its citizenship to carry on rebellion against their former Government. And with characteristic Irish recklessness, they have undertaken to drag their country into a war for a wild project which the bulk of their own race believe to be impossible and undesirable, and which to the rest of mankind seems so absurd that they can believe their sincerity only at the expense of their reflective faculties.—Cincinnati Gazette, 11th June.

The New York journals refer without a word of comment to the fact that young Ketchum is serving as book keeper in the shoe shop at Sing Sing, and has won the good will of all about him. He breakfasts in his cell, but is allowed to eat dinner and supper in the work room with the foreman and outside helpers, who bring their dinners with them, at which meals he has the best of fare; his parents and wife come often to see him; he receives and answers many letters; and the prospects are that he will come out better fitted for business than ever, and then have his revenge on Wall Street; he is not confined to the rule of silence generally maintained in prison, but is allowed every possible privilege, being looked on as the victim of circumstances rather than as a studied malefactor.—Albany Argus.

A correspondent from Dayton, Ohio, some weeks ago, drew attention to the fact that certain combined proselyting agencies in the City of New York, were in the habit of kidnapping on our streets the children of poor Catholic parents, transporting them to the West, without their parents' leave, and then selling them as apprentices. Now that slavery of the negro is abolished, a white slavery, especially of the children of Irish Catholics, is thus established. Comments have been made on this publication, and fair-minded men, of some local influence, have questioned whether our correspondent's statements can be substantiated. In past years we have had ample proof that this game has been practised. Children have been carried off, without the consent or knowledge of their parents. In some cases the poor parents have gone to heavy expense in the effort to find these lost children. We have, ourselves, in one instance, on the prairies of the West, met a car of these little captives, and, talking with some of them, found that they had been stolen from their parents! Generally, their names are changed, in order to render detection more difficult. Once out in the West, they are sold to the highest bidder! Whether the prices they bring are faithfully returned to the proselyting societies, or pocketed by the agents, we leave to be judged by those that know the moral principles that govern people engaged in this kind of work.—N. Y. Freeman.

THE DISCHARGE OF ROBERTS.—Roberts was discharged because the Attorney for the United States stated that it was found impossible to serve process upon persons required as witnesses, and because the crowd had gone in a body from the Court to find out the residence of one witness, and had in other ways set up a system of terrorism which made it impossible to obtain evidence. However, he added that it was notorious that Roberts had broken the neutrality laws, and that he would proceed against him in another place where the terrorism could not be employed. He would at once lay a bill before the Grand Jury.

The pretence of plantation hunting Yankees, that their object in going South is not to make money, but to better the condition of the benighted population of the region, recalls the anecdote told by Dea Swift of the speech made by William of Orange, when he landed at Torbay, in 1688, on his way to take possession of the British throne. 'Mein beoples!—Mein beoples, I come here for your good!—for all your good!'—the most remarkable instance, said the sarcastic and witty Dean, in all his history, of a man unconsciously telling the truth.—Phil. Age.

IT WAS OF GEORGE THE FIRST that this story was told. The Irish linen trade.—The market for linen in the United States has been remarkably quiet for the past fortnight. At the beginning of the month there were favorable evidences of improvement, and for some days the comparative dullness that had prevailed seemed to have passed away; but again the languor sets in and has continued to the present.—In some quarters a feeling prevails that raw cotton to an extent far exceeding all previous calculations is likely to be brought into the kingdom in the course of the year, and that prices will ere long be down to the figures noted in 1860. No one capable of rightly estimating the indomitable energy of our American cousins can for a moment doubt that cotton planting will now form a leading enterprise in the Southern provinces; and that, as in the past, the people of the great Republic possess of righting themselves, a long time has yet to be given them ere they will be able to turn over even one-half the extent of raw cotton raised there the season before the outbreak of the war.—Belfast Newsletter.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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 G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JUNE—1866.

Friday, 29—St. Peter and Paul, Ap. Obl.
 Saturday, 30—Commemoration of St. Paul.

JULY—1866.

Sunday, 1—Sixth after Pentecost. Precious Blood.
 Monday, 2—Visitation of the B. V. Mary.
 Tuesday, 3—Of the Octave.
 Wednesday, 4—Of the Octave.
 Thursday, 5—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Every moment it was expected that the boom of the cannon would proclaim the outbreak of the war in Europe, which all the efforts of diplomacy now seem unable to avert. This would seem to indicate that it is destined to be rather a people's, than a monarch's, war; that it has been fanned and fostered into flame, less by the greed and ambition of Kings and Emperors, than by the revolutionary passions of the governed. In so far as Italy is concerned, there can be no doubt but that the party of the revolution are forcing their puppet King against his will and better judgment, into a war with Austria; and that if he does not put himself at the head of the movement, he and his throne will be swept away by the irresistible torrent. The poor man is in sore straits. Ahead of him is the yawning gulf of bankruptcy which threatens to swallow him up, if he advance; behind him are the maddened columns of the Revolution, which threaten to crush him beneath their feet, if he lag behind. The sceptre has already passed from the hands of Victor Emmanuel into those of Garibaldi.

In the South of the Peninsula everything seems to indicate that the Neapolitans will rise in arms against their Piedmontese masters, the moment that war in the North shall have called the hated foreign soldiery to the field. In consequence, arrests of the clergy and suspected laity, of all whom their antecedents render subject to the imputation of loyalty and patriotism, are daily taking place; and a veritable Reign of Terror obtains, of which some account will be found on our sixth page.

The excitement growing out of the late marauding expeditions from the United States has quite subsided. The troops have been called in from the front, and everything has relapsed into its accustomed place, and order. The prisoners will, it seems, be tried by the civil tribunals upon charges of theft and murder; and if proved guilty will, we suppose, and hope, meet the reward of their crimes, in spite of the very unnecessary advice which some of the United States papers are pleased to favor us with.—Before they presume to criticise the anticipated action of our Canadian authorities in the premises, we would recommend them to consider how in analogous circumstances they would deal with British subjects who should cross over to the State of New York, and there commit precisely the same acts of plunder and violence as those which the marauders from the United States committed in Canada.

It is a significant fact, which should have the effect of suggesting to some hot-heads in Upper Canada, the injustice and the folly of trying to create prejudice against their Irish Catholic fellow citizens, that of the late invaders of the Province, a large portion was composed of the criminal classes of the United States, who were evidently actuated solely by motives of plunder. Such classes are to be found in all countries. In proportion to population, they are as numerous as it would be more correct to say more numerous in England than; they are in Ireland and amongst the Irish; and certainly in Canada, by their orderly conduct, by their obedience to law, and by their peaceable disposition, our Irish fellow-citizens as a general rule set an example to the entire community. It is not because they believe that their country has been very ill-treated for many centuries by England—and that she has often been most shamefully treated in former times is certain—that it follows that Irishmen in Canada are disposed to conspire against the good and impartial government be-

neath which they live, or to invite aggression on their adopted country; and though amongst the prisoners taken from the late marauding bands, the majority seem to be of Irish origin, it does not follow that their criminal acts meet with any sympathy from men of the same race in this country. There are plenty of Irish roughs in the large cities of the United States, and that it was from this class of society that the marauders were chiefly recruited is evident from subsequent disclosures. For instance here is a fact which speaks volumes. One of the Fenians arrested by the steamer Michigan turns out to be a noted ruffian well-known as "Stonehouse Jack;" and the Governor of Pennsylvania has claimed him on a requisition charging him with a robbery and murder committed at Pitohole on the 3rd of last month. The national origin of this scoundrel we knew not; but even should he be of Irish origin, could anything be more absurd or more unjust than to attribute to the orderly, law abiding and industrious Irish Catholics of Canada, in general, complicity with—or moral responsibility for the acts of a ruffian whose peers in crime are to be found amongst men of all races? Beware would we say to a certain class—happily we believe only a minority, though a noisy minority, amongst our separated brethren—beware how you gratuitously insult a whole people: beware lest you alienate the affections of a large body of citizens, whose brave hearts, and stout right arms would in the hour of danger prove our country's best and most impregnable bulwark. Now, more than at any other time should he be marked, and held up for reprobation all who seek to excite discord amongst Canadians, or to create a prejudice against any section of Her Majesty's subjects.

By the Steamers City of New York and Moravian we are put in possession of European intelligence to the 14th inst. Actual fighting had not commenced: but the advance of the Prussians had compelled the Austrians to fall back, and evacuate the Duchies. This is looked upon as tantamount to a declaration of war, and in consequence, the Ambassadors of the two Powers, had received their passports. The next steamboat will probably announce the outbreak of the work of blood.

A letter from Louis Napoleon to M. Drouyn de L'Huys had been read in the French Corps Legislatif. In it the writer expressed his regret at the failure of the efforts to hold a Conference: repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandizement for France: and defined her attitude as one of attentive neutrality, coupled with confidence in her right, and her power. There is nothing noteworthy from Great Britain or Ireland.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—With reference to the injuries inflicted by the Fenian raid on the Missisquoi frontier where a large quantity of valuable property was stolen and destroyed, Sir F. N. Belleau announced in the Legislative Council that it was the intention of the Government to institute an inquiry: and he added that a force, to co-operate with the military force on the frontier, was about to be organized.

In the House of Assembly, on the 21st inst., Mr. Holton asked it was the intention of the Ministry to bring forward this Session a Bill for the schools of Lower Canada, according to promise.

Mr. Galt replied that such a measure would be brought down; that he trusted, the said measure would prove satisfactory to all parties, and he promised that it should not be carried without a fair discussion.

Mr. Scoble put a question with reference to amendments in the Upper Canada School laws, and the intentions of the Ministry.

M. Cartier declined to answer directly, but referred the questioner to the Att. General of Upper Canada, when he should be in his place.

On the 22nd, Mr. J. A. McDonald announced that it was the intention of the Ministry to push through all business connected with the so-called Confederation of the Provinces as quickly as possible, and then to prorogue. In the meantime members might do their best to push through as many private and public Bills as possible.

It is said that the Government is about to establish at Quebec a naval school for the training of officers and cadets for a Provincial Marine.

As Catholics in Canada are often taunted with the language of a certain section of the press in the United States which calls itself the Catholic press; and as the infamous principles and sentiments which are therein often to be found, are fathered upon the entire Catholic community, and cited as illustrative of the lax morality, and low code of honor that obtain amongst them, we may well be pardoned if we say a few words in vindication of ourselves, and of our really Catholic contemporaries, unjustly confounded with others altogether unworthy of the same name.

The so-called Catholic press of the United States consists of two distinct, and well marked classes of journals. Of these, one is primarily or essentially Catholic; and only accidentally Irish in its tone and politics, in that it happens that, in the United States, the majority of English reading Catholics are of Irish origin. This section

of the press is one of which any country, any community would have reason to be proud. Its conductors are scholars, gentlemen, and Christians; and though of course they write on political questions with a strong national bias, there is rarely to be found in their columns anything offensive to the national feelings of Catholics of other countries, nothing repugnant to sound doctrine and Catholic morality. Amongst these high-toned members of the press we may be permitted to mention such papers as the New York Freeman, the New York Tablet, the Baltimore Mirror, the St. Louis Guardian, the Pittsburgh Catholic, with many others equally worthy of honorable mention; and if Protestants judged us only by what is written and published in these journals, we should have no cause of complaint.

But unfortunately for the credit of the Catholic name, there is another class of journals on this Continent, which arrogate to themselves the title of Catholic, and which do reflect infinite dishonor upon that name. These are primarily or essentially Irish, and only accidentally Catholic, in that it so happens that, in spite of the fearfully and rapidly increasing apostasy and demoralisation of the descendants of the Catholic immigrants to the United States, a large number, perhaps a majority, of their Irish readers still profess to be Catholics. With journals of this stamp, popularity, and not principle, is the one thing regarded. They write and publish that which they think will pay, and extend their subscription lists; they care not to rebuke error; but prefer rather to pander to the vitiated appetites and morbid tastes of the least reputable of their supporters. So it comes to pass that, in journals of this description, you shall find in one column an edifying report of an Ordination on such or such an occasion; and on the next column, the brutal details of a prize-fight between two rowdies. One page shall be taken up with an account of the espousals of a virgin bride of the Lamb, and of the ceremonies at the reception of a young Religieuse; another shall be wholly devoted to the obscene details of some filthy divorce case, on the indecent disclosures before the Police Courts, consequent upon a raid on a disorderly house. It is in the so-called Catholic papers of this description, and in these alone, that are to be found justifications of a secret society which the Pope, which the Bishops of the United States, have condemned and anathematized, and all whose members are, ipso facto, excommunicate. But unfortunately Protestant readers, not aware of the distinction between the "essentially" and the "accidentally" Catholic press, which we have drawn above, confound the two; and thus, unfortunately, impute to Catholics in general, the low and degrading principles, the disregard for moral obligations, and contempt for decency which characterize the journals of the second class, or journals only "accidentally" Catholic. Great is the injury, in a spiritual point of view, done by this class of journals. They often fall into the hands of Protestants not ill-disposed towards Catholicity, and ready to embrace the truth were that truth fairly presented to them. But the rays of Catholic truth, reaching them through such an impure medium, are so villainously distorted that they shrink from it in disgust; and conclude, not erroneously if this be Catholicity, then it is impossible for any man of honor or of common honesty to be a Catholic. To this the only reply is, that it is not Catholicity; not the Catholic truth which the Church guards with jealous care, which the Pope proclaims, which the Bishops and Clergy, by word and example, preach throughout the world, and which her faithful children do their best to reduce to practice.

As a proof of what we have advanced, we will quote the words of one of our really or essentially Catholic journals in the United States, the N. Y. Freeman, on the subject of the late marauding expedition upon Canada. The writer tests that expedition by the unbending standard of Catholic morality, and gives the result as follows:—

"O'Mahony and Killian led Fenianism into the disgraceful affair on the borders of New Brunswick. Roberts and Sweeney led Fenianism into the graver fault of the assault across the Niagara, and out from St. Albans. They engaged Fenian followers in what was bound to be a failure disgraceful to all who took part in it. Had they even, by supposing the impossible, succeeded in holding a footing in Canada, it would, still, have been a deeper disgrace—for the Canadians have done no harm to Ireland, and have as good a right to govern themselves in the way they are doing, as the Irish people in Ireland have; Canada has given to Irishmen good and happy homes. There is nowhere that Irishmen are better treated than there, and Irish Catholics were among the foremost to turn out in Canada to repel the Fenian invasion from their soil. Meantime, it seems very certain that organised bands who had no connection with the Fenians rushed up to, and beyond St. Albans, for the mere purposes of plunder and outrage. Some of these were not even of Irish blood, but went to rob and steal. The promoters of this disorderly and undisciplined raid, are responsible for giving these rogues the opportunity of bringing reproach on the name of Irishmen, which many of them were not!"

Gen. Meade has given all the straggling bands notice that they must quit, and go home? They are doing it, and the ignominious war is over.

We hope former subscribers, who have quit our paper because we told them, beforehand, how the thing would turn out, will now do us the justice of believing that the one who is honest with them is their best friend—even if they still prefer taking papers that only help to lead them into the fog; and to fool them: We cannot do this, even if we be

counted an enemy for telling them the truth.—N. Y. Freeman.

If Protestants would judge us, and form their estimate of our political morality from papers of the stamp of that which we have quoted above instead of from the low democratic journals which misrepresent and bring disgrace upon us, much of the ill-feeling that prevails between Protestants and Catholics would soon disappear.

CONVERSIONS IN CONNEMARA.—We all know how the supernumeraries of a minor theatre are mobilised and utilised, so that in one short melodrama they play many parts. In one scene they shall appear as brigands carousing, quaffing imaginary wine out of very real tin or pewter goblets: anon the scene shifts, and our *ci-devant* brigands figure as loyal troops—or as a chorus of peasants, hailing with songs of triumph the safe return of their chief to his ancestral halls. To the simple on-looker, not used to the mysteries of the theatre, all appears very grand no doubt; but to the hardened and somewhat surfeited spectator, posted up in the tricks of the stage, and learned as to the mode in which the effects are got up, the whole affair appears decidedly stale, flat, and unprofitable.

So is it with the conversions in Connemara, reported in a late letter to the London Times, by good Dr. Trench, the very unsophisticated gentleman who enjoys the revenues, and assumes the title, of Archbishop of Dublin. This gentleman, it seems, had never seen a real live convert from Popery: he was naturally incredulous as to the existence of such a phenomenon, except in the heated imagination of some moon struck frequenter of Exeter Hall; and therefore he determined to go down in person to Connemara, and determine for himself the truth of the reports as to conversions which had reached his ears. So the adventurous, but sceptical, traveller may be supposed to penetrate into the depths of a New Zealand forest, with the purpose of authenticating the rumors of the existence of the Dodo or Moa Dinornis which some pretend still to roam the more unfrequented parts of the island: and so Dr. Trench, poor credulous man, went to Connemara to look for converts, and was bamboozled accordingly. For of course he saw what he went to see, what he wanted to see, and what his guides were determined he should see—that is to say live converts.

From the deluded gentleman's own report of his trip, as given in a letter to the London Times, the whole thing was managed very simply. Our readers all know how, in Ireland, when a Protestant Episcopal visitation is expected, to keep up appearances, the parson about to be visited will borrow a congregation for the day, from his neighbors—to make a show. Well! some thing of the same kind seems to have been done in the case of Dr. Trench. A lot of Souper, supernumeraries got together for the occasion from all parts of Ireland, were made to do duty at the first place he visited, and on the occasion of the consecration of a Protestant church. The ceremony over, the converts were, like our old acquaintances the theatrical supernumeraries aforementioned, quickly marched off to do duty in the next church that Dr. Trench was to inspect. Here then, of course, the same lot of converts in buckram, were for the second time paraded before him: and thus the process, being repeated at every separate church visited by Dr. Trench, in a course of time a really formidable array of real conversions, was made out for the papers; and was cited as justifying another appeal to the pockets of sceptics in England, who were inclined to doubt the glowing statements put forward by the Souper agents. What becomes of these doubts now though? when Dr. Trench writes and says that he has seen a lot of real converts—so many, in such a place; so many a few days later, in such another place: and so on, through all the places where our friends the supernumeraries were engaged in doing duty as "brands snatched from the burning."

The first place Dr. Trench visited was Castle Kirk, in company with Dr. Plunkett, the notorious Souper agent. Here 58 converts were paraded, and pointed out to him.

Two days later, and in the same company, he attended a ceremony at Errismore: and here a lot of 206 converts was paraded for his inspection. Of the said converts, 96 were young children drafted from Dublin, and other parts of the country.

On another day Dr. Trench, visited Sellemas a place about six miles north of Clifden—(which is the depot, or school from which the converts are marched out to the different posts as they are wanted, and where their services to make up a congregation are required—Errismore is some seven miles south of it); and was treated to the spectacle of a lot of 235 converts, the greatest number paraded together during the entire visit of inspection. Returning to Clifden, in the evening, another parade of 235 converts took place, it being deemed expedient it seems, to make a little difference in the numbers, lest the hoax should be too transparent even for an intelligent Protestant public.

Here is the secret of the Connemara conversions. Clifden is a kind of convert depot, to which all the little children bought up by Souper

agents, from needy, starving and unprincipled parents, are drafted from Dublin, and all parts of Ireland. Then when a show of converts at any particular place in Connemara is required, a requisition, or order, sent down to Clifden is promptly complied with, or filled up; and Souperism is triumphant in the eyes of the world.

But these facts not being known to strangers, Dr. Trench's letter in the Times created quite a sensation. For a few days the belief did obtain—even amongst the more intelligent classes, that a "great work" had been done, and was still going on in Connemara: "the hand of the Lord" so the elderly females of Exeter Hall protested, was very visible; and greasy-looking men of God hesitated not to proclaim with the orthodox nasal twang, that the reign of the Beast in Ireland was drawing to a close. In the meantime the Papists who knew that—sooner or later—the truth would leak out, held their peace; and enjoyed in anticipation the discomfiture of the "Jumpers" and their emissaries.

That discomfiture has come at last, very suddenly, and unexpectedly to the saints. For it seems that even amongst Protestants in Ireland there were sceptical men, sons of Belial, who did not accept without considerable misgiving all the marvellous tales told by that good man Dr. Trench. Doubts were thrown, not upon his veracity, so much, as upon his intelligence. It was darkly hinted that fun had been poked at him, that he had been tricked, and made a fool of by the parties interested, from pecuniary motives in keeping alive the delusion as to the rapid progress that the Reformation was making in the West of Ireland.

And so as these doubts gathered force, an inquiry—or investigation into the truth of the facts asserted by Dr. Trench was determined upon. A special commissioner was despatched by the Dublin Evening Post to Western Connaught, to test by personal inquiry and observation the statements which were published over Dr. Trench's signature in the London Times of the 10th of May. The first report of this "special commissioner" was made public on the 4th inst., and was accompanied by a letter from the Rev. Richard Hart, parish priest. Of this Report we will allow the Times' Dublin correspondent a most unexceptionable witness, to speak in his own language:—

"The drift of their statements is to show that the persons whom the Archbishop saw at Castle-Kirks were, partly imported on cars from other places, partly the families of Scripture readers, and others connected with the mission, and scarcely any of them Roman Catholics, or 'jumpers' as the priest calls them. In other words that His Grace was imposed upon."—London Times.

And in these simple words is told the entire history of the Reformation movement in Ireland. These are but two classes of persons therein concerned: the impostors in the first class: the "imposed upon" in the second.

In view of the speedy realisation of the Quebec scheme of Union for the British North American Provinces, our Protestant friends of Lower Canada are beginning to bestir themselves on the school question; and we are told that Mr. Judge Day is actually at the Seat of Government, urging on school legislation in order to protect the interests of the Protestant minority.

No one can object to this. Every legal security that the Protestant minority may require to ensure to them their rights as parents over the education of their own children, should cheerfully be granted to them; but at the same time, and whilst the question is under discussion, it is but reasonable that the Catholic members of the Legislature should insist upon the giving to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada the very same legal guarantees that in Lower Canada are accorded to the Protestant minority. We are sure that Catholics here, in this Province, entertain no desire in any manner to limit the rights of Protestant parents; and we hope that the Protestants of Upper Canada will offer no opposition to any measures that may be brought forward for securing Catholic parents in their Province, against the interference in educational matters of a Protestant majority.

The different sections of the Fenian Brotherhood continue their mutual interchange of invectives, and bandy terrible accusations of treason and pecuniary dishonesty. There is, no doubt, a good deal of truth spoken on both sides.

The latest pronouncement was made by Head Centre Stephen, who in a speech delivered by him at Washington on the evening of the 19th inst., thus expressed his opinion of Messrs Roberts and Sweeney:—

"I say, and mark the import of my words, that all Irishmen, be they whom they may, who are throwing obstacles in the direct way to our country's liberation are traitors and are this hour abhorred, despised, execrated by the men in Ireland, and they dare not for their life's sake place a foot on the soil over which the green flag should now in triumph be waving. The men who now propose to sell the Irish vote of this country to political demagogues are traitors, and I here denounce them by name, Roberts, General Sweeney, and the whole party called the Senate. It is time to speak out in plain language, and I will do it now, hereafter, and forever, by voice and through the means of the press. I say they are traitors to the cause of Ireland, and let them be so looked upon by not only Irishmen but all Americans who sympathise for struggling freemen. Again I thank you, my countrymen, for the compliment you have paid me in listening so patiently."

ORPHANS' PIC-NIC.

We again call the attention of our readers to the Pic-Nic, in aid of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, to be held in Guilbault's Garden, on Wednesday next, 4th July.

Earnestly we exhort all to attend. It is for the benefit of orphans; and none can refuse to give their mite to two hundred and fifty little ones, who have been thrown on the world homeless, friendless, and whose bare support depends in a great measure on the success of this their Pic-Nic.

Let none absent themselves; at least—can we do no more—let each of us purchase a ticket, for the sake of Him who, for our sake, was once a little one on earth; whose ears are ever open to the orphans' prayers; and who warns us not to give cause of sorrow to those who are so dear to Him.

He has not left us orphans, and has granted us, in more or less abundance, what, but for our expected help, these little ones will lack. We cannot refuse our aid, solicited in such a name; to be given for such a cause; rather let us one and all unite, and strive our best that the Orphans' be in very truth this year a Monster Pic-Nic.

It is written that true charity faileth not; and we will resolve each one to show that this heavenly virtue is well grounded in our hearts.

The street cars, running in every part of the City, will take their passengers to the very entrance of the Garden. Three Bands will be on the ground the whole afternoon; and we learn, with much pleasure, that all the orphans are to be present. The little girls will watch the proceedings; the boys purpose forming themselves into a committee of reception and welcome, with banners unfurled, and headed with life and drum, they will introduce their patrons within the Garden until between two and five o'clock, when they are to receive marching orders and exhibit themselves through the walks as a juvenile volunteer corps.

The St. Ann's Band, which has within the past year excited so much admiration and praise, will be in attendance in full uniform. Various sports and games will cause the minutes to pass agreeably until the hour for dancing arrives; and we can surely promise our readers that no effort will be spared to make the afternoon a most agreeable one to all present.

The programme of sports and games will shortly appear. The Hon. Henry Starnes, Mayor of the City, Hon. Thos. Ryan, M.L.C., Colonel Brydges, Director G. T. R., Colonel Devlin, Walter MacFarlan, Esq., and—the old patriarch of Grifintown—P. Brennan, Esq., have kindly consented to be judges of the games; and award the prizes to the successful competitors.

Once again, let all attend; and, forgetting for the moment our own cares, leaving behind us the dust and heat of our crowded city, give a little recreation to ourselves, and pleasure and relief to so many who are dependent on our charity, and whose little hands and hearts will be raised up in supplication to the Throne of Grace that we may be rewarded a hundred fold even in this life for what we may do for them. "I was hungry, and you gave me to eat. I was thirsty and you gave me to drink. I was naked and you covered me." "Lord, when did we see thee hungry and fed thee; thirsty and gave thee to drink; naked and covered thee." "Amen, I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these, you did it to Me."

OUR VOLUNTEERS.—The conduct of our Volunteer soldiers, wherever stationed during the late excitement, elicited universal satisfaction. No cases of insubordination were heard of; though stationed within easy access of a foreign territory, no desertions occurred, thus showing how vain were the hopes of the Fenians that they would be backed by large numbers of disaffected persons in Canada; and we have no doubt that had our Volunteers been called upon to meet the enemy in the field, they would have done ample justice to their careful training.

Lieutenant Col. Devlin's corps, the Prince of Wales, was stationed at Durham, and was brought into town last week. The regiment was in a high state of efficiency, and the good conduct and soldierlike bearing of the men won general admiration. Previous to their departure an Address was presented to them in the name of the Mayor, and residents of the Municipality of St. Malachi d'Ormslow.

THE RIVAL PRESIDENTS.—There are two rival Presidents in the United States, as our readers are aware. By the one, the law of the land is administered; by the other mob-law, and up to the latest dates, the mob-law President has had the advantage on his side.

Thus it took place. Mr. President Roberts was proceeded against by Mr. President Johnson for violation of the laws of the United States. Hereupon the first-named President invoked the aid of mob-law, by means of which he so thoroughly intimidated the witnesses, that the proceedings had to be stopped, and the District-Attorney had to abandon the case. He promises, however, to bring it before a Grand Jury

which will not be so subject to the influence of mob-law or terrorism.

The New York journals, even those amongst them which were favorably disposed towards Fenianism, are a little disgusted with the turn that affairs have taken. One President, they think, one code of laws should suffice for the country; and they see not why a non-American Republic, with its peculiar office-bearers, and its peculiar code of laws, should be allowed to set itself up in opposition to the American magistrates, and to set at defiance the law of the land. This has, as the New York Times puts it, raised a new question:—

"The question no longer is, shall Mr. Roberts, as a Fenian President, be tried, convicted, and punished? but, shall the law of the country be upheld; shall justice be decided, defeated, disgraced in its own Courts?"

This is a very grave question, involving in fact the question—is Mr. Roberts, or is Mr. Johnson, Chief Executive Magistrate in the United States? There cannot be two chiefs; if two men ride on one horse one must ride behind; and the question which the Fenians have raised is "Shall the post of honor be awarded to President Roberts, or to President Johnson?—One or the other will have to give way, though a pretty severe struggle betwixt the two may be anticipated.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From A Friend at Kingston we have received a communication complaining of the brutal and insolent demeanor of certain Protestant officials towards Catholics. The writer, who affirms that he was an eye and ear witness to the conduct complained of, gives us his name privately, but adds that he does not wish that name to appear in the business.

Under these circumstances we are bound to respect the confidence placed in us by our correspondent; but at the same time we are in honor bound to suppress his communication. The rule which we have laid down for others in these matters, we must adhere to ourselves; and that rule is—that no man has the right to bring an anonymous accusation against another; and that no journalist has a right to make public, or give circulation to such an accusation, unless he who brings it is willing to substantiate it, if its truth be impugned, over his own name.

If A Friend will authorize us, should the truth of his allegations be contested, to cite him as our authority; if he will pledge himself under these circumstances, either to make good, or to retract his allegations, we will publish them, but not otherwise. Were we to act in any other manner, we should be violating the laws of honor, and of Christian charity; and should thereby debase ourselves to the moral level of the editor of the Montreal Witness.

Kingstonian is informed that under no circumstances can we take notice of anonymous communications.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—This glorious National Festival was celebrated on Monday with accustomed pomp. There was a magnificent Procession arranged with that good taste and eye to artistic effect which characterise all the demonstrations of our French Canadian fellow-citizens. High Mass was sung in the Parish Church, handsomely decorated for the occasion; and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. M. Thibaudeau, Parish Priest of St. Hubert. In the evening the festivities of the Day were appropriately terminated by a Grand Promenade Concert in the Bonsecours Hall.

We learn from the New York Tribune that His Lordship the Bishop of Brooklyn gave positive orders that the churches of his diocese were not to be desecrated by any religious ceremonies therein for the unhappy men, apostates from the Church, who lost their lives during the late Fenian raids in Canada. In consequence of this injunction, admittance to the church of St. Vincent de Paul was refused to the body of a man named Eugene Corcoran, who died of wounds by him received at Ridgway. From this action Protestants may learn in what esteem Fenians are held by the Catholic Church.

After a long protracted inquiry, the Coroner's Jury have delivered their verdict in the case of Alexis Charboneau, killed by the explosion of the steamboat Lion, on the 17th ult. They find that the explosion occurred from excessive pressure of steam; they censure strongly the Captain, and others for having allowed the Lion to start on her trip before her boilers had been inspected by proper authority; and urge on Government the propriety of submitting all new boilers to a severe test by water pressure, before permitting them to be employed for the generation of steam.

As a measure of precaution against any future raids, it is the intention of the Government to keep a force of 3,000 men on the frontier, and a few armed steamboats on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

Reinforcements from England are expected; and it is said that a great quantity of bedding for the use of the troops, has been forwarded from Montreal to Quebec.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.

June 1866. Dawson Brothers, Montreal. This very amusing periodical has come to hand. The selection of tales is good; it contains much useful and curious information, and, as usual, the illustrations are first rate.

WHAT THE PROTESTANT MINORITY IN LOWER CANADA WANT AS TO EDUCATION.

(From the Toronto Freeman.) The energy and activity of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, in enforcing their educational claims, is an example to be admired. While admitting for some one statement, and for some unfairness shown to the Hon. Mr. O'Connell we cannot but feel that they have shown a pattern to the Catholics of Upper Canada, worthy of their immediate imitation. Not only men in the position of Dr. Dawson of McGill College, and Dr. Grahame of St. Francis College, Richmond, but the teachers of the ordinary dissentient schools, have contributed to swell the volume of opinion and influence, on this great question.

We have before us in an Eastern township paper of last week, a report of the proceedings of the Teacher's Association of the District of Bedford. The scene of the recent foray of General Speer and his gang. At this meeting Mr. Laing, President of the Association delivered an address, in which he discussed the merits of the class-books now in use, of the present standard of examination for teachers, and school interests generally. He then proceeded to say:—

Now, briefly, what changes do we desire to see made in the official element of our educational system? Is it necessary to our interests as Protestants that we should insist upon a Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Protestant Schools? It seems to me that the less complicated the machinery—the fewer wheels within wheels—in our system the better and the more harmonious the action. What we chiefly desire, in this respect, is our just and fair proportion of the Superior and Common School Funds—that proportion to be determined by our proportional taxation. With that fully secured to us, it seems to me to matter little whether the general administration of the school fund be entrusted to a Protestant or to a Catholic. His responsibility can be so determined by law, in either case, of to protect our interests fully. But a point upon which I believe we should strongly insist, is the abolition of the present system of School-Inspectors, and the substitution thereof of a secretaryship to the General Board of Education, or rather of two such—one for Protestant and the other for Catholic scholars, the incumbents of which should devote their whole time to the work of visiting schools of every grade, holding Teachers' Institutes, and, by frequent assembling of the parents, and delivering lectures upon educational topics, to create and sustain a healthy interest in educational matters throughout the country. Such a change would greatly simplify our present system—would diminish the present large expense—would infuse a new life and energy not only into our teachers and school officers, but also into our schools—and, what we so greatly need, would create a unity of method and of action in all our schools.

In addition to these suggestions as to the Administrative changes sought by the Ministry, (who already have their own Normal School,) Mr. Laing observed on the general question:— "But how about Common Schools in mixed communities of Protestants and Catholics? Shall the majority rule and the minority suffer? Very small minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant, I believe must suffer. I confess I can see no help for them.—But in case the families of the minority shall amount to a number sufficiently large to entitle them, reasonably to a separate school, it would seem just that towards the support of such a school they should receive a share of the Government aid allotted to the District of which they form a part, proportional to the amount they themselves contribute for educational purposes. I trust that we shall have this *veritas* *quæstio* fully discussed. I did not presume to offer this as a full solution of the difficulty—I offer it merely as an individual opinion!"

We call the earnest attention of our western readers to these views and exertions of the minority in Lower Canada. Those who compose that minority see clearly that now is their hour of opportunity, and, like sensible men, they are resolved not to let it slip. On the eve of the formation of the local constitutions for Upper and Lower Canada, the education question naturally presents itself, as of vital interest to the whole people, and to none more so, than to the denominational majority in both. We wish our dissenting brethren in Lower Canada every success in their laudable efforts, and we entreat those who have most weight among our own community to speak their word in season, before the local affairs of Upper Canada shall be irrevocably committed to the custody of the local majority. Prevention is better than cure, even if you are sure of the cure, which one cannot well be, of anything in the future which depends on political exigencies.

Our Prince of Wales Volunteers just returned from Durham, speak in the highest terms of the uniform kindness and warm rustic hospitality extended them, whilst there by the farmers of the locality. During their entire stay, every attention that genial country warm-heartedness could suggest was made them, all classes of the community appearing to vie in contributing to their comforts. As a sample, as soon as it was known that the corps were about to leave for home, the following appeared on all the walls and fences in the vicinity:—

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A SPOILSMAN FENIAN.—One of the Fenians imprisoned at Montreal, and now removed to Bedford, C. E., was a soldier, drummed out of the 17th regiment at Halifax, for theft; was afterwards condemned to the Nova Scotia Penitentiary for larceny; and was pardoned out on condition of acting as hangman, in the execution of the murderers of Captain Benson. This ex-hangman and jail-bird of course joined Sweeney, from pure love of Irish liberty! Not a doubt of it.—Toronto Freeman.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—On Monday afternoon the 16 prisoners taken on the Missisquoi frontier, the examination being closed, were committed by Col. Ermatinger to the jail of this district, on a charge of aiding and assisting persons who had entered Canada with the design and intent of laying war against Her Majesty the Queen. The prisoners were brought in by the 11 o'clock train last night, and among them are two additional acquisitions, viz.: George Crawford and Daniel Coburn, both inhabitants of the county of Missisquoi, who may be regarded as a compensation for the loss of Mr. Kelly, the grateful correspondent of the New York Tribune.

ANOTHER FENIAN SKIRMISH.—St. Armand, June 22—5 P.M.—At half-past two o'clock to-day five or six Fenians came on a reconnoitering tour to Pigeon Hill, and on arriving at the outpost began firing on the Richelieu Light Infantry sentinal stationed there. They were in a thick bush off the road, leading across the lines to Franklin County. As soon as they were perceived the Company was placed under arms and led on the run on another road, for the purpose of intercepting their retreat to the lines. They fled, however, and before the men could get up to the bush they were first seen in, had disappeared through a swamp, the water in which reached up to their waistbands. Altogether about twenty shots were fired, but unfortunately, owing to the distance and the obscurity, none of the shots reached. There seems to be no doubt that a number of Fenians are still lurking on the frontier. Those who were seen at Pigeon Hill this afternoon were all armed with carbines and sabres and pretty roughly dressed. The officers in command of the Richelieu Light Infantry Company are Capt. Lefebvre, Lieut. O'Carren and Ensign Fletcher, a son of the well known and popular Brigade Major of the district.

ONE FENIAN WITHDRAWN FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.—We mentioned, a few days since, the fact of J. S. Armstrong, Government detective, having arrested two notorious scoundrels from among the Fenians intercepted in their passage across Niagara River, by the steamer Michigan, known respectively as 'Shell' Fairchild and 'Stone House Jack.' These ruffians employed the time while the invading force were engaged in the memorable struggle of Limestone Ridge, in plundering a store at Fort Erie, and firing upon the proprietor with murderous intent. Immediately upon their release from the custody of the Michigan, these parties were arrested by the civil authorities and held to await the demand of our Government for extradition. In the mean time, however, another claim has been put in for the release of 'Stone House Jack,' by the authorities of Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the Governor of that State has issued a requisition for the prisoner. He is charged with having committed a murder, with robbery, at Pithole, on the 3rd of May last.—Hamilton Times.

A special meeting of the Hamilton Council was held on Monday evening, at which the following resolution moved by Coun. McKinnon, seconded by Ald. Fitzpatrick was unanimously adopted by the Council:—

"Resolved,—That the spirit of loyalty and devotion to our beloved Queen, and patriotism to our country and homes displayed by the volunteers of Canada in rallying around the flag to hurl back the insulting foe, deserve the highest marks of our gratitude and admiration, and that this corporation tenders its thanks for their patriotic and praiseworthy services to our defenders, and more particularly to the 13th battalion, who evinced the most indomitable bravery and resolution when before the assassin foe, and that it tenders its sympathies to the friends and relations of those whose lives have been given in their country's cause, and to the wounded who lie in their beds suffering from injuries received in battling for a cause so dear to their hearts as that of their country's integrity."

It was moved by Coun. Fearman, seconded by Ald. O'Reilly: "That Aldermen O'Neil, Sweeney, Councilors Lawson, Charlton, and the mover, be appointed a committee to take into consideration the best means of recompensing the volunteers who have been called out to repel the late Fenian invasion, and other matters relating thereto, and that said committee report to a special meeting of the Council."—Carried.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—The lumber trade of Ottawa is this year, particularly active. The number of logs brought down to the mills larger than in any previous years, while the demand for lumber is very great. Already nearly 10,000 logs have come down and many more are on the way. Such is the activity of the trade that new mills are being erected and increased facilities for sawing are being made, and it is calculated that nearly 100 millions of feet of lumber will be turned out of the Ottawa mills this year, a great deal of which is destined for the States market. That does not look as if the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty had greatly affected that branch of Canadian trade so largely enjoyed by Ottawa.

WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.—The inhabitants of the village of New Lancaister, County of Glengarry, have purchased 30 Spencer Rifles, and two companies of Volunteers are daily drilling under the passed cadet. Our informant adds that every man, old and young, volunteered to go to the front, under the passed cadets, officers thoroughly capable of putting them through.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—On Saturday afternoon about five o'clock, people passing the house in Bonaventure Street, belonging to Dr. Ringston, but which has been unoccupied for more than a year, were led from the intolerable stench proceeding from it to ascertain the cause. Those going into the house were horrified to find the dead body of a woman lying on the floor in a very advanced stage of decomposition, so much so that they did not venture to go near it. The clothes appeared to be ragged and wretched. It is impossible to say who the woman is or how she came to her death. The police have not been notified of any one missing, and it is probable she was an unfortunate outcast who has perished from sickness and destitution.

IN MEMORIAM. Died, in the White Shepherd's Convent, on the 17th inst., Mary Ann Morrissey, aged 20 years, and 10 months.

Earth counts a loving child the less, And Heaven, a glorious saint the more! While all the virtues, in distress, With us, a common loss deplore. But why, Sweet Spirit, why should we Shed tears of sorrow o'er thy bier! Who would not wish to be with thee, In realms of bliss, from misery here! Yes, dear friend, thy lot is best— This world of ours was far too base For one so good, so pure, so blest, With every sweetness—every grace! So, if fond Nature will, anon, Having memory's silent spell, Force us to heave a sigh for one We loved so tenderly—so well! Let our regret be free from pain, And our hearts' joy by a hallowed joy; To feel that she—the whom we name In love and honor—reigns on high! Montreal, June 22nd, 1866.

SUSPENSION OF THE HARRIS CORPUS ACT.—The Executive Council has sent a circular to all the advocates acting for the Crown, advising them to be most careful in entertaining charges on frivolous grounds, against parties suspected of Fenianism. It is the intention of the Government to use the slightest possible extent consistent with the public interests, the power given to it by Parliament on the first day of the session.

Married, At the Parish Church of Notre Dame, on Wednesday the 20th instant, by the Revd. Canon E.O. Fabre—Mr. James J. Bogue, to Catherine, daughter of the late Anthony Welsh, Esq., merchant grocer, all of this city. No Cards.

Died, In this city, on the 25th instant, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of G. E. Clerk, Esq., aged seven months and 14 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 26, 1866. Flour—Follards, \$4.30 to \$4.60; Middlings, \$5.00 to \$5.45; Fine, \$5.75 to \$5.80; Super., No. 2, \$6.10 to \$6.25; Superfine \$6.00 to \$7.00; Fancy \$7.50 to \$8.00 Extra, \$8.25 to \$8.75; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.50; Bag Flour, \$3.50 to \$3.65 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb.—New worth 15c to 18c, according to quality. Pork—Quint; New Mess, \$24.50 to \$30.00; Prime Mess, \$21 to \$30.00; Prime, \$20.50 to \$30.00. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.60 to \$4.90; Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.50. Asbes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.40 to \$5.42; Seconds, \$5.25 to \$5.00; First Pools, \$3.15 to \$3.00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9.00 to 10.00 Sheep, each, \$6.00 to \$6.00 Lamb, 2.00 to 4.00 Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

June 26, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6 Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6 Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 0 Wheat, per min., 0 6 to 0 6 Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 4 to 3 6 Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6 Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 9 Do, salt do 1 1 to 1 2 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 6 Onions, per min, 4 0 to 0 0 Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 6 to 0 8 Lamb, per quarter 0 6 to 0 7 Lard, per lb 0 10 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 9 2 to 10 10



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 2nd instant, at 8 o'clock P.M. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, P. O'NEARA, Sec. Secretary.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held in their Hall, on SUNDAY next, the 31st instant, at HALF-PAST TWO o'clock P.M. As very important business will be laid before the meeting, every member is requested to be present.

By Order, P. COYLE, Sec.

WANTED,

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

Address, THOMAS WALSH, Sec. School Commissioners, Lacolle. June 27, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—Wm. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, O'Connell Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table, Staats Zeitung, Oriental Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers: Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette; Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Soie and Le Delfricheur.—The Novellets, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices.—Albums, Photographs, and Prints.—Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 29. — The paragraph in Sunday's Monitor, contradicting the statement about a secret treaty between France, Prussia, and Italy, has not produced the confidence it was intended to inspire.

An evening paper is very indignant at anybody being so stupid or so malignant as to suspect the Government of double dealing, in calling together a conference at the very moment when it was bound by secret engagements which would make a pacific arrangement impossible.

Such hypocrisy, of which hardly an example is to be found, even in barbarous times, is no longer possible in this age of publicity, when the most secret acts of diplomacy come so promptly to the knowledge of all, and when Governments need the support of public opinion. Why should French policy, dissembling what it has the right to avow, have recourse to trickery and falsehood, which without attaining its object, would dishonor it?

All very fine, no doubt; secrecy and trickery are not the qualities which do honor to men or to Governments. But such things have happened before; and we are not sure that they may not happen again. Want of publicity in proper time is precisely what the French public complain of. We all remember that details not less indignant were given on former occasions. Evening and morning papers, too, denounced as inventions of the malignant the rumours of France going to war in 1859, long after the famous interview of Plombières. The disclosures about the annexation of Savoy and Nice, first indicated in M. Petelin's pamphlet, were denounced, on quite as good authority, as malevolent fabrications. Yet the annexation took place, and the writer who advocated it did not go without substantial marks of favor.

The following details of the plan for territorial compensation were spoken of in connexion with the proposed Convention:—In exchange for Venetia, Austria to receive a portion of the provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina; Italy to obtain the said provinces from the Turkish Government. For her share of the Elbe Duchies Austria to acquire a part of the Rhine Provinces.

Paris, May 31. — In reply to M. Jules Favre, M. Rouher stated today in the Corps Legislatif that up to the present the negotiations with England for a new Treaty of Extradition had been fruitless. In order to facilitate the negotiations the treaty had been prolonged for six months.

The following petition to the Emperor, prepared by the committee representing Italian Bondholders in Paris, is in course of signature:—

"Sire,—Under the august and all powerful initiative of your Majesty France gave her best blood to Italy to emancipate her, and then lent her money for organization. We do not claim the debt of gratitude for the blood we shed for Italy; but we are dismayed at seeing her Parliament forget the engagements which the nation contracted with us when it made an appeal to French capital in aid of its finances, as it made an appeal to our arms to win its liberty. Whatever be the consequence of the vote of the Italian Chamber of Deputies making a reduction of 8 per cent on the unpaid interest of a debt freely contracted with us, we cannot allow such an act to pass without laying at the feet of your Majesty, who is our chief protector, a strong protest against the principle of spoliation which dictated it, and against a precedent calculated to produce a most serious violation of the law of treaties. We feel confident, Sire, that your Majesty will not leave us without defence, so that by invoking your intervention we yield less to the fear of seeing our interests neglected than to a feeling of legitimate indignation at this disregard of all duties and this denial of all rights on the part of a people for whom France has done so much. We have full confidence, Sire, in the complete protection with which you cover us, and with which your Government will cover us. No voice commands more attention than your Majesty's, and thanks to it, justice will be done us. With this hope we are, Sire, &c."

(Here follow the signatures)

Paris, June 4. — La France of this evening says, in reference to this subject:—

"We have every reason to believe that the English Cabinet concurs upon all points with the French Government."

The Temps highly approves the Government having sought for information from the Prefects on the state of public opinion in France with respect to the war. It observes, however, that though the Government has acted very properly, yet that the Prefects must find it very difficult to get at the information it requires. It is in cases like this that a comparison with England, it says, is most instructive. England has no Prefects, and the Minister for the Home Department would be greatly puzzled to find out, by means of his subordinates, what the cities and counties think of the policy of his colleagues of the Foreign office. But he need not go this way to work. England, though she has no Prefects or Sub-Prefects, has as many newspapers as she can or as she wishes to have. All sorts of opinions are represented in her press; and as English journalists have not the terror of *avertissement* hanging over them, they express their opinions freely and boldly. But this is not all. The press is not the only way the Government has of knowing the state of public opinion. Englishmen can meet together as often and as numerously as they please; they can speak, discuss, and sign petitions, till there remains no doubt of what the country wants.

As for us in France, we are afraid of this free play of the ideas and force of the country. We are wrong. At every time that an appeal is made to the public sentiment on behalf of a policy of justice, a response worthy of a great nation is sure to be obtained otherwise we should be forced to admit that France has fallen from her place as a great nation. Everything has its inconvenience no doubt, and liberty, as Royer Collard said, is assuredly no tent set up for repose. It has, however, its advantages. Had the Prussian people preserved their Parliamentary liberties they would have avoided the war and put down M. de Bismark, and we might say the same to those who among us profess to exert its political liberty. Liberty has at least this advantage—that it enables the Government to know at any hour, and in the most exact manner, what public opinion is, and which it is impossible for those who govern a nation to disregard.

The *Sentinelles* Toulouse states that it is intended to send a squadron of ironclad vessels to the Adriatic in case hostilities should commence between the Austrians and the Italians. The object of sending the fleet into that sea is to protect French interests and to cause the French flag to be respected.

The "Societe pour une nouvelle traduction des Livres Saints" will, in all probability, soon cease to exist. It was set on foot under the joint auspices of Petavel, a Protestant minister, several Catholic priests, Jewish rabbis, and laymen of various persuasions, but was soon deserted by most of the priests and laymen who were sincere in their devotion to the Church, and who had been imperceptibly drawn into it through their liberal tendencies. Amadeo Thierry, the president, has been preparing a defence on canonical grounds of the society and of its proposed object, but I rather think that this production will never see the light. I am assured that the Pope has written to the Archbishop of Paris, requesting that the head of the diocese, in which the above-named society has been established, may not allow the work to proceed without giving the necessary caution to the faithful, and recommending ecclesiastical aid to stand aloof from it. Whatever private reasons Mgr. Darbois may have had for abstaining from noticing the society in his official capacity, they

naturally gave way before this intimation from the Pope. Accordingly those priests of the diocese of Paris, who had up to that time adhered to Thierry and Petavel, were ordered to leave the new society; and it is said that Thierry himself finding how things were going, and perceiving that it would be ridiculous to persist in his enterprise, has as good as promised to drop the subject. The matter, therefore, is brought to a close; and either the original project will be entirely abandoned, or it will be followed out as an ordinary literary undertaking. Mgr. Darbois's intended journey to Rome is postponed indefinitely. — Correspondent of *Le Catholique*.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The *Employe*, a new Paris paper, tells the following story:—One Monday morning a clerk applied to his superior for permission to be absent 48 hours on some family affairs, and received an affirmative answer. However, he did not appear the whole of the week, and no one knew to what cause to attribute his absence. On the following Monday he reappeared at the regular hour. "Well, Monsieur," demanded the chief, "why have you stayed away all the week?" "You, Sir," replied the clerk, "gave me permission." "If," cried the chief, "I gave you leave for 48 hours only, and not for six days!" "I beg your pardon, Sir," answered the young man, "I have only taken the exact time which you granted me. I work here eight hours a day, but six times eight are 48! I certainly had no occasion to ask your permission for the eight any more than for the hours which I do not come to business." This was logical, but since that day the chief specifies by administrative hours the duration of the leave he grants.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—Prospect of the Italian Army.—The organization of volunteers by the authority of Government to serve under Garibaldi is considered as tantamount to a declaration of war, says the *Correspondence de Rome*. Such is indeed the cry of the democratic party, who are sincere in their enthusiasm and in the public demonstrations which it calls forth; but the Government are by no means so much at their ease as they would appear to be. Thus, a general who had been commissioned to treat with Garibaldi said to him mournfully, we reckon upon you, and your volunteers, for the army has neither commanders, homogeneity, nor sufficient training. It is indeed easy to understand why the General was dispirited when we look a little into the organization of the Italian army, which has swallowed up the old Piedmontese troops. As for the Generals: Cuneo, Durando, de Soanaz, Govone and the rest, have often been beaten by the Austrians. La Marmora is a bad military tactician, and nearly lost the King at Palestro, in 1859. Cialdini is unfit for a high command, owing to his impetuosity. The only soldierly quality that Victor Emmanuel possesses, is personal courage. Fantli of Modena, the only real general of which this army could boast, is dead. Some of the colonels are said to be acquainted with the art of war; but will their knowledge be brought into play? On the other hand, the Austrian army is commanded by men like Benedeck, Olan-Jallass, Stadion, Zobel, Schwarzenburg, and Orenoville. As for the second weak point, the inhabitants of Northern, Central, and Southern Italy, differ from one another in manners, and in various other ways. Discontent is universal, and the *canova* which binds the Neapolitan soldiers by oath, will cause them to fly from the field of battle, and to take refuge either in the Abruzzi or in the ranks of the enemy. This is so well known that the Austrians have had to make arrangements beforehand for dealing with the mass of deserters from the Italian army. Indeed, if the German journals are to be credited, numbers of refractory recruits from the provinces of Piedmont and Milan are already betaking themselves to Southern Tyrol.

THE AUSTRIAN DEFENCES IN VENETIA.—La France publishes a letter from Brescia, dated the 19th inst., in which it is stated:—"The Austrian tactics are at this moment undergoing a change which presents itself to the notice of the least experienced in warlike operations. The right bank of the Po from San Benedetto to Ostiglia has been literally evacuated, and the left bank of the river, which is the real ground for strategical operations, is alone relied upon for defence. At Monselice and Stanghella, upon the branch railway line which connects Padua and Rovigo, the military preparations are of a truly formidable character, and the whole country around the forts has been cleared. Lunettes have been erected at various points, and the covered way round Rovigo is nearly finished. Since the official organization of the Volunteer force under the command of Garibaldi attention seems to have been especially directed to the line of the Alps from Tonale to Lake Garda, and from the lake to the extremity of Friuli, through Valagana, Forzaso, Felre, Belluno, and Cadore. Within a few days there will be at least 30,000 men upon this line; 9,000 Tyrolese chasseur have been called upon from the mountain districts to defend the defiles through which an attack is anticipated. All the gunboats on the lake have drawn up at Pesciera, except one which keeps guard between Sazise and Sermanso, and which is constantly employed in taking soundings of the lake at all points. Yesterday, upon a false alarm that Garibaldi with a Volunteer force was approaching the lake, General Kuno, who commands the troops on the line of the Tyrol, pushed forward 4,000 men from Verona to occupy the approaches to Montebaldo in Dalmatia a landing is also apprehended, and from Venice and Pola the whole coast is being lined with soldiers and artillery. In the last-named town the inhabitants have been ordered to lay in a supply of provisions for six months, or to leave the place. Roads are being opened from the high grounds to the plain, and along the course of the rivers, as though an important action was expected in those districts."

Some French papers have expressed an opinion that an Italian army may, with a fair chance of success, attempt the conquest of the Austro-Venetian provinces. There are, however, great difficulties to be overcome by an Italian invading army. The Mincio must first be crossed. That river is 40 miles long, from Lake Garda, whence it derives its source, to Governolo, where it falls into the Po, and it is throughout sufficiently deep to present a serious obstacle to an invading army. An army attempting to cross the Mincio would find itself between two formidable fortresses, Mantua on its right and Peschiera on its left. These two fortresses are not more than 20 miles distant from each other. Peschiera, situated north-west of Mantua, and little more than a mile from Verona, rests on Lake Grado, of which it occupies the southern extremity at the source of the Mincio. The population is not more than 3,000, and the fortifications are not extensive but there is a vast entrenched camp close to the town capable of accommodating 15,000 troops. It would be impossible to attack Peschiera with any chance of success on the side of Lake Grado. Any vessels attempting to approach would be destroyed by the guns of the fort, and the Austrians are, moreover, masters of Lake Grado. A narrow paved road defended by two *teles-du-pont* serves as a communication between the entrenched camp and the town. The camp commands Peschiera and the entire plain around it, and would render the town untenable were it captured. It has been compared to the bastion Malakoff at Sebastopol. Peschiera is the weakest of the four fortresses which constitute the Quadrilateral. Mantua is situated on an island to the south-east of Peschiera. It contains a population of 30,000, and a garrison of 40,000. It is connected with the land by five paved roads, defended by three tiers of guns. It can only be captured by a regular siege. A besieging army would be necessarily exposed to the attacks of the Austrian army. Vanquished, it would be destroyed; victorious, the enemy might retreat to Verona, Peschiera, or Legnano. Suppose an invading army in possession of Peschiera and Mantua, it would have the line of the Adige to force. At the north is Verona, the key of the Friuli and the Tyrol. Verona is a city of

60,000 inhabitants, and is divided into two parts by the Adige, and is strongly fortified. Porto Legnano is 25 miles south-east of Verona. It contains only 9,000 inhabitants, but its fortifications are more extensive than the town. Two detached forts, a triple wall, with bastions, and two *teles-du-pont*, present a formidable defence. The approaches to the town may be completely flooded by the waters of the Adige. Verona is placed in communication with Legnano by a road protected by a line of batteries. The garrison of Legnano may send a reinforcement to Mantua and to Vicenza by means of a double *tele du pont*. — *Times* Cor.

Italy's scheme evidently is to rouse the Slavonian subjects of the Porte, and by infecting their Croatian brethren with a similar spirit of rebellion to pave the way for an invasion of Hungary. To the Kaiser, had he to fight Prussia and Italy at the same time this device might prove more embarrassing than a well sustained attack upon the Quadrilateral. It is but a few days ago that M. Deak, who has been all ways regarded the most loyal man in Hungary, quietly told a deputation who had come to consult him on some question or other, "That the future of Hungary did not seem to depend so much upon the action of her Parliament as upon a fortunate accident." This is a most ambiguous, and, in so cautious a man as M. Deak, anything but an insignificant remark.

Rome.—The health of the Holy Father is good, and he was able to take part in the public celebration of Corpus Christi, which was observed with great splendor:—

Monsignore Vigliani has had an audience of the Pope. In the course of conversation he requested His Holiness's blessings for Victor Emmanuel! The King, to his praise be it said, possesses a sense of his own position. When war first broke out in Italy he remembered that he came of a family that numbered saints among its members, and he sent the Abbe Stellardi, his chaplain, to Rome, to ask for faculties to grant him absolution in articulo mortis, notwithstanding the censures that he had incurred. The Pope did what the Church always does under similar circumstances. Should war break out again, Victor Emmanuel may very probably renew his request.—The unfortunate Prince is ill at ease; he tries to divert his thoughts from his position as much as possible, and it is said that when he has devoted a day to business, and especially when he has given up one to pleasure, he often sings out in the night, so as to wake his aides-de-camp, and desires somebody to sit up at his bed-side. Madame Rattazzi left suddenly for Florence on the 16th inst. It is by no means improbable that the French ambassador has been the cause of her departure. Madame Rattazzi herself alleged as a reason for it, that the ministry were about to fall, and that Mr. Rattazzi would be sent to Berlin as plenipotentiary.

Kingdom of Naples.—Reign of Terror at Naples.—The arbitrary and tyrannical behaviour of the Prefects Quattoro is greatly fostering the reactionary feeling in favour of the King of Naples. Our correspondent says:—

"If the banished sovereign has only the courage to throw himself into the Abruzzi at the right moment, to enter Naples, or to land in Calabria, his people will give him a hearty welcome, and stand by him; and so power on earth will tear him from them. It is useless for a young king to await a congress, or the events which may lead to a tardy restitution. When a throne has been lost, it is re-conquered. Neapolitans reckon upon him, for he is the only man who can calm the boiling passions of the people without giving umbrage to Europe, and still this horrible brigandage which may possibly attain a monstrous growth."

From what we hear of the mysterious designs of the Vigilance Committees of Naples, Bologna, Ancona, Florence, Milan, and other towns, we believe that the French abominations of 1793 will be surpassed by those of Italy, which will assume a more odious form.

In France, the scaffold had been the instrument of martyrdom. It was mounted by priests, women, nobles, commoners—people, in short, of every class—with heroic courage or sublime resignation. Louis XVI. had set the fashion, and had invested that mode of suffering with a crown of glory. As the condemned were carried to their death in the well-known cars, they succored one another with death starting their faces, they secretly received absolution from a priest hidden in the crowd, and bade one another a brotherly farewell. But, in Italy the dagger is the favourite weapon of the revolutionists, and the private murderer takes the place of the executioner. They whom the committees shall have marked for their victims will fall at the street corners, under the knives of cowardly assassins. They will die an inglorious death, deprived of that aid which the faithful so ardently desire, the last absolution by a priest. This is, doubtless, a gloomy prospect, but things have come to that pass, that it is best to withdraw the veil, and to let the world know the condition into which Italy has been allowed to fall.—*Correspondence de Rome*.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* evidently anticipates an uprising in Naples should war break out; not so much from love of the Bourbons, as from intense hatred of the Piedmontese. We give some extracts from a letter under date 31 ult.:

"I was in error in stating that so large a number had enrolled as volunteers in Naples. Up to the end of last week, and this includes all, I believe, who are as yet inscribed, there were not more than 750 volunteers, 350 of whom were Neapolitans, the rest being Venetian or Roman emigrants. Of these 520 left last week for Como, and the others have followed since. It must be confessed that in comparison with other cities Naples does not cut a very good figure, but then we had demonstrations!"

There is a danger not only before the Quadrilateral, but in every province in Southern Italy when drained of the military and the Liberal element. In Sicily civic corps are to be formed, and are perhaps already formed, for patrolling the suburbs of the great cities. Still greater precautions will be needed on the continent to meet and put down the attempts of brigandage and reactionists. The reports from Terra di Lavoro, the Basilicata, and the Calabria are such as to awaken great anxiety.

What occurred during the revolutionary period of the last century may be expected to occur again among a people little raised above savagedom, and bounded on by the priests. In Terra di Lavoro there are said to be six bands—that is, of any importance (for there are other smaller parties who do business on their own account), and, though we often hear of their defeat and dispersion, it is really nothing more than voluntary separation. Their tactics, according to information from the district, are these:—They separate or unite according to the work contemplated. A fire on the top of a mountain is the signal of union, the note of the cuckoo, easily imitated, is the signal of approach; they march by night, lying by during the day, and in times when snow is on the mountains, which it is far into the spring, they baffie pursuit by tacking heel-taps to either extremity of the boot or shoe. Great alarm was created the other night by information brought into Isolaetta, the frontier station en route to Rome, that a band of 500 men were assembled in Stragolgalii, in the Papal States, with the intention of passing the frontier. Every road but one to Isolaetta was immediately closed, and all the disposable force of the military and of the National Guards was assembled to resist an attack. We are now no longer to speak of mere brigands, for mingled with them are the reactionists, who, as ever, are not nice in their associates; and that the reactionists are persistently at work the continued and frequent arrests which are made abundantly prove. Monsignore d'Orai and Nastro have left Naples by superior orders, and the Bishop of Termoli has been brought up here under arrest.

Monsignore the vicar of Caserta, and several priests have also been brought up by Carbiners, and are now probably in Rome, as are also the "Passionisti" of that town, charged with attempts to seduce the soldiers from their duty. Eight Priests and monks of Beneventum, accused of attempts at reactionary movements, have been less indulgently treated, as they are now in Castel Capriano (the "Vicaria"), so also is a celebrated brigand of Beneventum, found in the streets of Naples, and the Editor of the *Conciliatore*. Numerous arrests, too, have been made in Sessa, Aversa, and Palma, as where have they not been, and where are not they necessary?

GERMANY.

How THE ROW BEGAN.—Germany in its Confederate capacity began this controversy, which now threatens such alarming and disastrous results. "Execution" was decreed against the Duke of Holstein, and a Federal army marched into the Duchies with the design not only of expelling the King of Denmark from the Germanic province of Holstein, but of annexing also to that territory the province of Schleswig, for the benefit of the State under its future Duke. But Prussia, though anxious to see the Duchies torn from Denmark, had not the least desire to see them included in the Confederation as an independent State. She wished to incorporate them with her own territories for her own private advantage and aggrandizement, and so she took the work of "execution" out of the hands of the Federal troops and assumed it herself. Then Austria, discerning the intentions of her rival, claimed the right of co-operation, and in the end these two Great Powers drove the armies of Denmark, first out of Holstein, and then out of Schleswig. But when this had been done the difficulties arose which have led to the present state of affairs. Prussia desired to appropriate the whole spoil, giving an indemnity to Austria in the shape of money. But Austria consistently refuses to take compensation for territory except in the form of territory, and Prussia could not come to terms with her. So as a provisional expedient for at least suspending the quarrel, the two Powers agreed to take a Duchy apiece under military occupation until something more conclusive could be arranged—Holstein going to Austria and Schleswig to Prussia. This was the Convention of Gastein, still nominally binding on the two Powers, though directed against the legitimate authority of the Bund. As time, however, wore on, Prussia began to intimate her intentions of consuming the business in her own way. She scarcely disguised her determination to take and keep both the Duchies until at length Austria, enraged at her demonstrations and still more at the arrogance with which they were expressed, resolved to return rather to fight than yield, and began to arm in preparation for the conflict. It was only incidentally, and under the temptation presented by Austria's impending difficulties, that Italy, for purposes of her own, armed also. The original quarrel was, and is, purely German.—*Times*.

Were the German question the only one involved in the war, every right-thinking man would be on the side of Austria. There is unhappily the Italian dispute also, yet even for the holding of Venetia the Austrians can present arguments which it would be difficult for statesmen or lawyers to confute. Their tenure of the province rests upon a basis of legal right, which they may well oppose to the aspirations of their opponents. They may say that Venetia, its soil, its fortresses, its position as a defensive outwork of the Empire, is theirs by solemn Treaty. It was to the great Napoleon, the ruler whose teachings the present Emperor of the French professes to follow that they owed their first possession of Venetia. It was taken from them in 1805 by the chances of war, and fell to them again in 1815 by the same arbitration. It was confirmed to them by the Treaty of Vienna; the General Congress of 1856 did not venture to question their right to it; the Peace of Zurich recognized it as theirs when they ceded Lombardy to Napoleon. They might retort on other Powers which hold possessions that are surrendered from neighbouring nationalities, and ask who is to cast the first stone at them. They may urge that no equivalent has been or could be offered them; that they will not take money, and that no territory on their frontiers can compensate them for the loss of Venetia, or is in the power of the Conference to bestow, if even it were suitable.

Some of the leading Vienna politicians reason thus:— "It would do well to cede Venetia to Italy for a valuable consideration, as that province will always be a thorn in the side of Austria. It is for the diplomatic world to find a fitting territorial indemnification for Venetia. The Danubian principalities are entirely out of the question, as Austria is not disposed to lengthen her northern frontier (towards Russia). Now that an army of 800,000 men has taken the field, and there has been an extraordinary outlay of sixty and odd millions for warlike purposes a heavy blow must be dealt to that State which by its cupidity and ambition has brought about the present crisis. Unless Austria is willing to allow Prussia to annex the Elbe Duchies and to rule supreme in Germany, she must now endeavour to bring her down to her proper level."

Some journals assert that Russia would militarily support the Austrian Government.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree suspends the laws for the protection of personal liberty in Venetia and other Southern parts of the Empire. Authority to do likewise, and establish military courts, is given to the general commanding the army of the North. The Austrian army is now 800,000 strong of whom 600,000 will comprise the army of operations; 350,000 against Prussia, and 250,000 against Italy.

BRUNN.—Up to a few days ago the King had not been prevailed upon to affix his signature to the treaty with Italy or to enter into an understanding with France respecting the sale or cession of the Saarbruck mines. His Majesty is extremely reluctant to league with foreign Powers against a member of the Confederacy, and besides, will not relinquish the hope that peace may be maintained after all. Prince Baryatinski, the conqueror of the Caucasus, has arrived here on a special mission from St. Petersburg. He is the fifth messenger the Czar has despatched to this capital in the cause of peace. The reply the King uniformly returns to these well-meant exhortations is that he has no wish to alter the *status quo* in the Duchies, but will hold himself bound by the treaties of Vienna and Gastein.

June 6.—Prince Frederick Charles leaves for the head quarters of the Prussian army in Silesia to-morrow evening.

UNITED STATES.

RADICAL MALICIOUSNESS ON THE BRANCH.—CASE OF THE REV. JOHN HOGAN.—Our readers will recollect the case of Rev. John Hogan, of this place, who was indicted for preaching the gospel by a grand jury specially called for the purpose by his Honor, Jonas J. Clarke; who, for the time being, we are obliged to call the Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit.

At the present term of the Court, the case came up for trial; but as Mr. Hogan applied for a change of venue, on the ground that he could not get justice done him in any court where either Jonas J. Clarke or R. H. DeBolt presided, Jonas had to send the case out of his district. Instead, however, of sending it to the nearest circuit, in conformity with the law and the practice in such cases, he sends it to Adair county, where it will again have the care and attention of another radical judge. East from here, Macon county was the first outside of the 17th and 18th judicial districts, but the "skips" over that and sends the case up to Adair, off the line of any railroad, twenty-five miles farther away than there was any necessity for, and all for the reason that Macon

county was Judge Barkhart's district—a judge, who, by the way has some respect for himself, and the high office which he has been chosen to fill; and disdains to mix up politics with the administration of the laws of his State.

We want our readers to weigh carefully all the points in this case. Mr. Hogan has been a Union man from the very inception of the rebellion. His objection to the oath did not arise from any thing he had done to prevent him from taking it with a clear conscience. He could have done so better and even more consistently than the framers of the infamous constitution—Drake himself. He did not object, because it was a measure emanating from the radical party of Missouri. He would have objected to it had it come from any party or any government, save what he regards as the legitimate head of the Christian Church. No the honest servant of God that he has proven himself to be, will not recognize the right of his own party—for John Hogan, as citizen, cannot be classed otherwise than as a radical Unionist—to prescribe the conditions upon which he should minister as a servant of Christ. He will not bend nor truckle to the miserable faction now in power, and for this he must suffer. What does Clarke care for the devotion of this holy man to the cause of the government? He must bow himself down to this juggernaut of radicalism, or all the fierce malignity of the party must be loosed upon him, and even in court, justice must be denied him if possible. One would imagine and expect that in a party professing so much love for Union men that they would, perhaps, exert themselves somewhat to see that a Union man like Mr. Hogan had at least a fair and impartial trial, but this last exhibition of passion and prejudice precludes such hope. Desperation has seized the leaders, and they are determined to make the most of the little time left them in office.

ANOTHER BEATING AFFRAY IN CONGRESS.—Mr. Grinnell, of New York, having made some remarks in debate, which were deemed offensive by General Rousseau, another member of Congress, the latter attacked the former with a cane, which seems to have been a slight one, as it was smashed, without much damage having occurred to Mr. Grinnell, who was taken unawares.

PROTESTANT ECCLIASTICAL SEMINARY.—The Indianapolis *Herald* reports that a number of young men of that city have given the principal of the Baptist Seminary a deal of trouble by persistently making love, orally and by letter, to the young ladies under his charge. The other day the principal learned that some of his pupils had packages of letters from young gentlemen in the city—tender epistles. Exasperated beyond endurance, he caused the young ladies to stand up before the entire school, and read the letters in full, with the names of the writers. There was a fluttering in the school.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson says that in the argument of the Missouri case, before the Supreme Court of the United States, he and Mr. David Dudley Field (who were of counsel for Father Cummings and Mr. Garesche), maintained that the clause of the Missouri Constitution, which prescribed these oaths is invalid, because it conflicts with the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, which says that "No State shall pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law." He also says that a majority of the Supreme Court came to this conclusion a few days before their adjournment, and that the Court failed to announce its decision only because the Judges selected to deliver the opinion had not time, before the close of the term, to prepare such an opinion as the importance and gravity of the question required. That this will be done during the recess, and that it will be delivered during the next term, he has no doubt.

A disgusting bid for Irish votes was made in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, beginning with a resolution from Mr. Ancona, (Copphead) of Pennsylvania, calling for a repeal of the neutrality laws. After a number of substitutes, of the demagogic sort, had been offered, the whole subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will probably sleep. If the neutrality laws were repealed to-day by a unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, we should be none the less obliged to prevent armed expeditions from setting forth from our territory against countries with which we are at peace, and the Executive would be none the less obliged to employ the army and navy for that purpose. This is in fact the first principle of international law. It makes no difference to us whether other nations have neutrality laws or not. We have a right to demand, and we do demand, that they shall keep their subjects from making war upon us. If they fail of their duty in this regard, it is no answer to say that their neutrality laws were not efficient, or that they had no neutrality laws. That may, perhaps, aggravate the offence; it cannot mitigate it. Our duty toward foreign nations is exactly the same as theirs towards us. Neutrality laws are enacted to give the Executive and Judicial authorities a prescribed form of action, to prevent us from being embroiled in wars in which we have no interest. If we desire a war with Great Britain, there are a hundred ways to attain that object without resorting to that sneaking and cowardly device proposed by Mr. Ancona.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Gayle, the man who advertised in a Selma newspaper, that he would procure the murder of Messrs. Lincoln, Seward and Johnson, for a million of dollars, has been indicted for treason and murder, and held to bail in the sum of \$15,000.

DIET FOR INVALIDS.—*Chicken Jelly*.—Omit a fine large chicken into very small pieces, bruise the bones and put all together into a stone jar with a cover that will make it water tight and keep it boiling steadily for three hours, then strain off the liquid and season it slightly with mace, pepper and salt or with loaf sugar and lemon-juice. By returning the pieces of chicken to the jar, and setting it again in a kettle of boiling water, you can collect nearly as much jelly from the second boiling.

Bread Jelly.—Set away a quart of boiling water to get cold; take one third of a six cent loaf of bread, slice it, pare off the crust, and toast the slices nicely of a pale brown. Put the toasts into the boiled water, set it on hot coals in a covered pan and boil it gently, till you find that by putting some in a spoon to cool, that the liquid has become a jelly, strain it through a thin cloth, and set it away for use. When it is to be taken, warm a teaspoonful, sweeten it with loaf sugar, and add a little grated lemon-peel, or outing, if allowed.

Port Wine Jelly.—Melt an ounce of isinglass in a little warm water; stir it into a pint of port wine, adding two ounces of sugar candy, an ounce of gum arabic, and half a nutmeg grated. Mix all well, and boil it ten minutes, or until the gum arabic is thoroughly dissolved. Then strain it through muslin and set it away to get cold.

Irish Moss, or Carrageen.—Soak half an ounce of the moss in cold water for a few minutes; then wash it, shaking the water from each speck, and boil it in a quart of milk, till it attains the consistency of jelly; sweeten to the taste with loaf sugar.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or 'common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the Lungs. 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 25 cents a box. May, 1866.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

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

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCES.—As among the operas of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among perfumes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best. In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, etc., this choice has long since been made. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has no rival among the perfumes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet-waters are scarcely saleable in any market where this refreshing, healthful, delicious, and almost indestructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is when intermixed with water, a fine preservative dentifrice. Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 532 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, from whatever cause arising are the most obstinate of external maladies. The greatest believers in mercury admit that it cannot control them. The iodide and biiodide of that mineral, as well as carboxide sublimate, all heretofore given for scrofulous and syphilitic eruptions and diseases, have been abandoned, and in all parts of this continent physicians are curing the most confirmed and virulent chronic eruptions on the skin with BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts chemically upon the blood and disintegrates it. The use of BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at same time with the Sarsaparilla will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, etc., etc., as they carry off from the system the vitiated matter free by the Sarsaparilla. 506 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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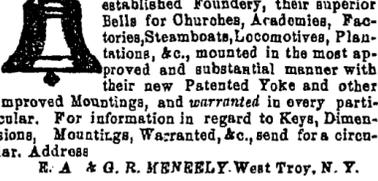
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