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VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

No. 40.

THE TWO MARYS; OR. THE O'DONNELLS OF INNISMORE.

CHAPTERR XII .- MARIA IS TRIED -HERR VON SULPER RECOGNIZES AN OLD ACQUAINT-ANCE-THE ACQUITTAL-WILSON IS CON-

The dreaded day, so full of nervous excitement for poor Maria Flohrberg, is at length at hand; she has had various interviews with solicitor and counsel, and they think that after all she will keep up very well, but we will not deny that she herself has very great doubts on the

On the whole, the poor harassed creature had borne up tolerably well; the good-natured Mainwarings had not allowed her to be left much alone, during the few weeks that had elapsed, either Bertha or Margaret being constantly with her, so convinced did they feel of the innocence of their protege; yet there had been moments, nay, hours of unutterable agony, when the thought of the criminal charge which had been brought against her would pierce her to the quick, when fear, an overwhelming fear, lest her innocence should not be fully cleared up would seem, as it were, to paralyse every faculty of her soul.

She did dread her appearance in an open court on a criminal charge; but her friends felt that much, nay, almost all depended on the evidence of Mary O'Donnell, who would be able to swear positively, that she was with Fraulein at the very time the latter was supposed to be at Mr. Stevens's shop in Oxford Street.

Herber: Mainwaring and the solicitor who was to conduct the case, began, however, to feel much annoyed at the non-appearance of Herr Von Sulper; they had written to Coblentz, and we have seen what delay the latter had unfortunately met with, through the General having left the place; and they ther telegraphed to the quarters of the latter at Vienna, the very day Von Sulper had left, to go in quest of the

Flohrbergs. Mary had reached London, three days before that appointed for the trial, and each of the friends noticed a striking change, for the worse, in the appearance of the other. Clad in the deepest mourning, poor Mary's countenance, robbed of its usual lively expression, and almost as pale as that of her German triend; herself, too, more nervous than the barrister had supposed, so cool and self-possessed had she always seemed, it were hard for the casual observer, if two young women, to have guessed the accused

from the witness. At an early hour, the kind-hearted Mr. Mainwaring arrived in a cab for his young friend;—Mary O'Donnell being accompanied from his house by his son. Of the family of Mr. Monwitness against Maria Flohrberg; the housekeeper, who had let Mary O'Donnell out, and who had been subprenaed on the part of the favorably for Fraulein. accused; the pawubroker and his assistant were also present.

In much anxiety Herbert Mainwaring approached Fraulein, on his father leaving her within the precincts of the court, and enquired as to whether she had yet heard of, or from, her German friend.

With her heart throbbing wildly, from the intense nervous agitation under which she suffered, and covered with the deepest shame at the gnominious position which she so unjustly occupied, Maria then took her place in the dock.

The jury baving been duly sworn in, the business of the day commenced; and Mrs. Montague's counsel opened the case. The principal, nay, the apparently conclusive points in the minds of all who heard him, being, the bracelet having been pledged in Maria's name; the maid, Wilson, having met her on the staircase on her return home a little after eight; and the identifying of her shawl and dress by the pawnbroker and his assistant. Maria grew yet paler, and colder, as she listened-Was she utterly destroyed? Even her innoceat intention, when preporing to leave home to get an order in heu the Fraulein really did say this to you, how do of the gold Von Sulper had given her, had you still know that there was no mistake as to been, she found, construed into a consciousness

of guilt.
The first witness called into the box, was Mr. Stephens, the pawnbroker, who made oath, that that on the night of the twenty-third June, he had received in pledge, for the sum of twentyfive pounds, a diamond bracelet, from a person you met the Fraulein on the staircase of the who called herself Maria Flohrberg; that it was a few minutes before eight o'clock in the

French language. But, if Mr. Stevens betrayed considerable ness as great as his own. agitation, and nervously played with meaning a gentleman in Oxford Street, the person who stood beside her.

more when replying to Herbert Mainwaring's

Nothing however could shake his evidence as to the time at which the trinket had been offered. He was asked could be identify the prisoner as the person again; and he replied, 'No, I think not.'

But that answer will not do, sir. Can you, or can you not, swear that the prisoner at the bar is the person who gave you that bracelet?-Now, remember, you are on your oath.'

'I, I am sure I cannot say,' replied the pawnlike to say, on my oath, that was the person;but I could swear to the clothes she wore, if they were here, so could my assistant.

were handed up, to the intense amusement of the bystanders.

'Those are the articles the person who came

to my shop wore on that night,' said Stevens.
'You are positive of this,' said Herbert.— What can have made you remember, so clearly one shawl out of perhaps a hundred you may have seen on the day in question?'

'They are old-fashioned articles,, replied Stevens, 'not such as one often sees; and my assistants were laughing about them and asking each other what they would lend if they were brought to us to pledge.

'And you have said, that this person spoke to you in French, and that you know this language well. Was it good or bad French that she

spoke! 'I should say not very good,' replied the man;

the accent was not good. 'Oh, the accent was not good, wasn't it? On your oath, now, can you swear that it was such French as you know Germans are apt to speak; or the French of a person who is not a well-educated Englishwoman?

'I am sure I cannot say, afraid to say on my oath,' replied Stevens, in a state of the greatest perturbation, looking now at the ceiling of the of the court, then at the judge, then at the counsel, in a state of the most perfect bewilder-

'Speak to the point, sir. On your oath was the French that person spoke to you, the French of a foreigner, or of an Englishwoman?

'I can't say; would be afraid to say, unless I heard the person speak again.

resent; you will speak more positively a little

later, perbaps. The pawabroker's assistant was then sworn. and deposed, on oath, to the fact of the bracelet he had judged from the outward bearing of the having been pledged at a quarter or ten minutes to eight; and also identified the shawl and bonnet, as having been worn by the person who pledged it.

At this moment Herbert Mainwaring was called aside; he returned a few moments later, and the friends of Maria Flohrberg thought that tague, no one was present but his wife and the they discovered an expression of intense pleaswoman, Wilson, who had been subpænaed as ure in his handsome and hitherto anxious countepaace; be certainly then had heard something which had assured hun the trial would terminate

> The woman, Wilson, was the next witness examined; she would have kept her veil down, but was ordered to remove it, and she certainly disclosed a face in which there was not a single prepossessing feature; when she spoke it was to answer her counsel, in such low and hurried accents, that he was obliged to tell her to raise her voice, and speak less quickly.

> 'You say that you saw the bracelet on your mistress's table, after she left the house; that you went up stairs, and remained in your own room: and that returning to the dressing-room at a quarter past eight, you met the Fraulein Flohrberg on the staircase; that she told you she had been out for a walk. Now will you please to tell me how it is you knew it was just a quarter past eight when you met this lady ;what had occurred to enable you on your oath to mention that particular time?

> Because the Fraulein Flohrberg, herself said, when she met me, 'it is now a quarter past eight, Wilson, I am not well, and shall go to my room; do not let any one disturb me.'

> 'You are quite sure, now, that you are correct! You are on your oath; but, supposing time; might not the Fraulein, berself, make a mistake?

> 'I am quite right, and say it on my oath,' said the undaunted Wilson.

'Well, now, do you not remember that night being out yourself, about the very time you say Alstein, and'house in Harley Street?

'No, sir, I was not out at that time; but I

not many paces from Mr. Stevens's shop; he mistook you for another, and addressed you, but by the sudden and strange illness of the lady in as you raised your veil he discovered his mistake? Now, think carefully before you speak, taken. and I'm sure you'll remember the circumstance to which I allude.'

A close observer, and three were many such in the court, might have noticed a slight twitching of the muscles of the woman's mouth, as Herbert thus closely questioned her; but she quickly recovered herself, exclaiming loudly-

'I'm sure, sir, I can't call to mind anything of broker, she kept her veil down; I would not the sort, nor how many times in the course of my life impertinent strangers may not have was struck by the appearance of a female, standspoken to me in the streets.

'O, very well, very well,' said Herbert, ' we Poor Maria's unfortunate shawl and bonnet shall return to this point, later.' Then, addressing the judge, he said, 'My Lord, a very important witness will, I find, attend in the court, presently, when this witness will have to be again examined on the point concerning which I have been questioning her.'

A flush of pleasure lighted up, for a moment, Maria's pale and anxious face, for her solicitor had leant forwards, and whispered 'have courage, I understand Herr Von Sulper is in town; we shall get you safely through.'

All the witnesses for the prosecution having been heard, Mary O'Donnell was put in the witness box.

She raised her veil, and disclosed a countenance the sweetness of which won the admiration of all; naturally fair, the sable robes she wore, as also the trying scene she bad lately passed through, rendered her yet paler than usual; but strove to hold down the thick veil which screened in answer to the questions put to her, her voice, loud and clear, rang through the court.

With remarkable calmness and lucidity, the young lady declared, on oath, that she had spent an hour with her friend, early in the evening ;that they had gone out together, at a little after seven, but parted almost immediately; that she had made a small purchase, and returned; that Fraulien had reached home before her, and, seeing her cross opposite the house, had, herself, admitted her; that Fraulein had then told her of her having met a friend, immediately after they had parted, who had lent her some money, which she was going to send to ber friends in Germany; that the church clock had chimed three-quarters after seven, when she entered the house, and that the time-piece, in Fraulein's room, pointed 'Very well, sir, I've done with you, for the to the same hour; and that she remained with her friend till a quarter after eight.

A few questions were then put to Mary, but nothing could shake her evidence, which had been given in a remarkably clear and straightforward manner.

Mrs. Somers was then called, and deposed to having let Miss O'Donnell out, between the hours of eight and nine, on the evening in question, though she could not speak more positively as to

Mrs. Somers was about to leave the witness box, when there was a bustle in the court, the eyes of all turned in one direction: those of the poor tortured Maria, not excepted. Two gentiemen had entered, the one a hale, hearty man, the other old before his time, maimed and sickly. Maria gazed till her head swam, and a mist was before her eyes, for she had looked upon her father; and what terror and sorrow were in the glance he had returned her; the other was her friend Von Sulper.

But, impelled as if by a species of fascination, Mrs. Montague rivetted her gaze on the face of the German, and she listened with eager attention to hear what he would say.

He was shown into the witness box, and a dead silence prevailed in the court; it had transpired that this was the witness whose arrival had been so anxiously expected, and whose evidence, along with that of Mary O'Donnell, who had already proved an alibi, would surely cause the acquittal of Fraulein, and put another in her

All who felt for the awful position in which Maria Flohrberg stood, hung upon the words which fell from the lips of the German.

Poor Flohrberg's excitement was so great that he was obliged to lean for support on the arm of the Squire, and his eyes filled with tears, as he gazed on his poor Maria, who, with parted lips, and a countenance from which all color had vanished, awaited the termination of this dreadful scene.

'Herr Von Sulper,' said one of the officers of the court.

which proceeded from a person a few paces from himself. For one instant his eyes met hers, a

question, the evidence of Herr Von Alstein was

He deposed to having met the Fraulem Flohrberg at the top of Regent Street, at half-past seven on the evening of the twenty-third June; that he then lent her the sum of ten pounds, and parted from her after a few minutes conversation; he then remembered he had forgotten a parcel he was going to take with him to the continent, returned to his hotel, and was again in Oxford Street, at a few minutes before eight ;ing before a pawnbroker's shop, whose height and dress were the same as that of Fraulein, he believed it to be the same person and addressed ber as such, but on raising her veil, he discovered his mistake, for never were countenances more dıssımilar.

Herbert then addressed the judge, saying,-My Lord, this closes the case for the defence; but your lordship will remember, that I said I should have occasion to ask a few more questions of the witness Wilson. She was accordingly called into the witness box. He then addressed the judge as follows:--

'My Lord, the last witness, Herr Von Sulper, is prepared to swear, that the person whom he accosted outside the pawnbroker's shop, is the woman whom your lordship now sees in the witness box.'

The paior of death overspread the features of the wretched being, and almost unconsciously she her countenance; but the judge ordered her to raise it, and Van Sulper fixed his eyes full upon

'That is the person whom I spoke to, in mistake for Maria Flourbeg,' he said.' 'I would swear to that face amidst a thousand, it wants but the attire, worn that night, to render the outward resemblance perfect. The scar on the country. forehead, and the eyebrows meeting, I particularly noticed on that occasion.

The shawl and bonnet were shown to Von Sulper; he identified them immediately, as the pawnhroker had already done.

The judge then summed up, dwelling at some length on the fact that the shawl and bonnet of the accused lady had evidently been worn with a view to throw the guilt on an innocent person; an althi, too, had been distinctly proved, and he left her fate, with confidence, in the hands of the jury, convinced that, as reasonable men, they could not take any other view of the case than that which he himself held, also adding, that the acquittal of the accused must necessarily involve the condemnation of another person, who must shortly herself appear in the dock in the light of

Again there was a buzz expressive of unqualified satisfaction, succeeded by the most perfect silence, till the jurymen returned to their

They had not been absent three minutes; on their return, the foreman stepping forwards, said, fated to meet with Herr Von Sulper, her very ' My Lord, we find the prisoner at the dock not guilty.

No longer was the pleasure of the eager crowd, who on that day thronged the Old Bailey vented in a subdued manner, the ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs the expression of universal satisfaction could not, on the moment, be repressed, but was answered by a loud huzza from the assembled crowd with- air is polluted.

But the object of this unfeigned satisfaction was insensible to all around her; but strong arms were twined around her waist, and removed her from that ignominious dock, and, burrying her by a back entrance from the crowded court, suffered the fresh breeze to play upon her pale features, and when she opened her eyes, she of the interview that awaited him. seemed as if awakened from a hideous dream; but loving faces are around her; there is her dear old father, as she takes him to be; and there is the Squire, too, and her kind friend the was far too restless in his mind, you see, to take barmster, and Von Sulper, surely he must not be part as yet even in the conversation of his forgotten; and Mary, too, is there, looking on with those loving, trustful eyes; and then there table Old Baily, so very engrossing was the one comes a flood of tears which wonderfully relieves | thought that filled his mind. that poor throbbing brain, and a whispered thanksgiving for her almost miraculous escape; and those who loved her, suffered her to weep on, he was shown into the spacious hall, up a noble aware that those tears were of marvellous relief staircase, and into an apartment, the furniture to the overcharged brain; and whilst one kind and decorations of which gave him ample evifriend procured wine for her, another went in quest | dence of the owner's wealth. 'I have passed, for years, by the name of Von of Squire Mainwaring's carriage, and to find a Sulper, replied the German, but it may perhaps way by which the party could quietly leave the whole; from the carpet, whose rich velvet pile be as well to state, that my family name is Von court; and Von Sulper—well, Von Sulper was sunk beneath the foot, to the satin curtains, the not thinking even of Maria, just now, save to doors of green malachite, the costly mirrors, and But he was interrupted by a piercing shrick, thank God that his newly found niece had es- various articles of luxury, scattered around with caped so marvellously the snares of her enemies, no unsparing hand. for see how he hurries after one of the officers And has she deserved all this, that selfish,

As soon as the interruption was over, caused ed me was Mr. Montague?' asked Von Sulper of this functionary.

'I did, sir,' replied the officer, 'and he desired me to say he should be anxious to see you as soon as this terrible business, as he termed it, should be concluded.

Herr Von Sulper returned to his little party, and, in answer to the kind invitation of Squire Mainwaring to join them at dinner, replied that he had a little business to discharge, having settled which, he should feel happy to accept his offer, and would rejoin his friend Flohrberg

But a few words more ere we bid farewell to the gloomy court to which we have ventured to introduce our readers, and then let us depart, for it is an atmosphere which contaminates those who breathe it.

Who should now have exchanged places with the good Maria, but the woman, Wilson? Out of her own mouth had she condemned herself, and now she stood within the dock convicted, not only of robbery, but of perjury, also; an abject thing, so vile in her wickedness, that the hearts of none were moved to pity for her. She pleaded guilty and threw herself on the mercy of the court.

Her sentence for this double offence, was transportation to a penal settlement for the term of twenty years.

The wretched woman had long, as we mentioned before, been carefully hoarding up all she could come by honestly, or dishonestly, and her peculations were numerous enough, though they had hitherto been of a smaller kind, so that, an inmate as she was of a luxurious household, she had not hitherto been found out.

It was her intention, shortly, to have left England for America, taking out with her what she deemed a sufficient sum to enable her, and a man, whom she wished to marry, to engage in some lucrative business in that distant

Wicked people are very cunning, but, with all their cunning, they do very foolish things; thus it is that the most hardened criminals oftentimes overlook some trifling circumstance which a little more deliberation might have set right, and effectually have ensured their own safety; but it seems as if an all-wise Providence had designed that this should be the case, for how often are they not caught in their own snares, and lost in their own crooked paths. 'Verily,' saith Holy Writ, ' He who diggeth a pit for another shall fall noto it himself.

Had Wilson substituted common sense for cunning, she would have borne in mind, that it were of little avail to disguise herself in the attire of the innocent Fraulein, unless she could also feel quite confident that no person would see the latter after she had parted from her on the night of the robbery. She fancied berself quite secure, and that she was going to play what she termed a very cunning, clever trick, little dreaming that Mary O'Dennell's second most providential call at the house would be the means of saving her friend from her toils, and as she was cunning, in wearing Maria's garments, had served to convict her in more ways than one.

And now let us go forth, gentle reader, into a nurer and less tainted atmosphere, away from the terrible court in which and and vice have been judged, and man's justice meted out to them; let us go forth and breathe the free air of heaven; let us hasten away, for here the very

CHAPTER XIII - THE REVELATIONS OF HERIL VON SULPER.

Herr Von Sulper, was not at all an excitable personage, oh dear, no; he was a downright phlegmatic German, but still he selt a great amount of nervous uneasiness when he thought

Consequently, he strolled up one street and down another, on purpose to while away the time till the appointed hour bad arrived. He friends, as to all that had passed at that detes-

At last the time had come, and presenting himself at the door or Mr. Montague's mansion,

In one moment he had taken a survey of the

was a new minutes of the person spoke in the did go out much later, said Wilson, meeting the moment's thought, another gaze; yes, the re- the court, in whose hand he had managed to deceitful woman? murmured Von Sulper to young barrister's penetrating gaze with a calm- cognition was mutual, and Mrs. Montague, for slip a card immediately after the removal of the himself, as imagination carrid him back to a very But, if Mr. Stevens neurayed considerable with his fingers, and you remember, don't you, said Heragitation, and nervously played with his fingers, how much bert. meeting a gentleman in Oxford Street. the nerson who stood heade her.

Since it was who had given unterance to that hysteinsensible Mrs. Montague from the Old Bailey. humble home in Munich, and a certain scene he
ric shriek, fell in a heavy swoon in the arms of the nerson who stood heade her.

The nerson who stood heade her. I I requested, to the gentleman whom you inform- But the train of thought in which he was indulg-

his hand the card of Herr Von Sulper.

I am not aware to what cause I am to attribute the honor of this visit, sir, Mr. Montague said, bowing as he spoke, 'though, if rumor speak rightly, the sudden illness of my wife, at the court, this morning, is attributed to her previous knowledge of Herr Von Sulper though she herself denies it-

A stern, grave look spread itself over the face of the German, and he replied,

Mrs. Montague and I knew each other well, Mein Herr, much better than you think; for she is also more deeply interested in the fate of the unfortunate German lady she has so cruelly per-

secuted, than she herself imagines.' 'For Heaven's sake tell me what you mean,' exclaimed Mr. Montague, in whose mind a thousand conflicting and harrowing doubts, whirled with the rapidity of lightning, and do less whether they lived or died. My gentle Ida me the credit, he added, of believing me when madam, took your deserted child, and, when one I say I was truly rejoiced at hearing of the ac- year later, she became the wife of Frederick quittal of that much injured lady; truly grieved Flohrberg, my brother being then dead, she and to think that her residence in my family has been her worthy husband agreed to rear this little the cause of such suffering to herself, whilst the guilty person so narrowly escaped unpunished.

'I do believe you Mr. Montague,' replied the German, but your wife, Mein Herr, your wife would have persecuted, even to death, that had never heard the name of Flohrberg; and unnocent girl; that hard, unfeeling woman thus, when I met my poor niece, and your would-,

'Hold, sir,' said Mr. Montague, 'remember, if you please, that the lady to whom toon that subsisted between us, and probably you apply such ignominious terms, is my wife, and--'

'Calm your indignation, Mr. Montague, or direct it at its right object,' said the German .-I would, nay, I must speak to your wife, in your presence before I leave the house.'

'Mrs. Montague cannot see you, sir; she is still ill, and even were this not the case, I should insist on knowing, ere I granted you an interview, what the real nature of that interview is to be.'

For a moment the German stood as if irresolute, then advancing closely to Mr. Montague, he said, 'To tell her that Fraulein Flohrberg, whom she prosecuted for theft, is her own

George Montague pressed his hands before his eyes, and reeled like some drunken man, as Von Sulper uttered these words; then after a moment's pause, as if to gather strength to hear some new and equally terrific announcement, he exclaimed, 'And her father.'

'Her father, my twin brother, for whom she evidently mistook me, when in court, and the husband whose home she forsook, is no more,' said the German, with a countenance full of sad- to keep my family in ignorance of our mutual ness, 'fear not, Mein Herr, I have told you the worst, but in justice to her child, and my most unfortunate niece, whose relationship to myself I knew not till within this few days past, and whom I saw this day in the felon's dock, I must see your wife before I leave this house.'

Not one word did George Montague utter; but with compressed lips, expressive of determination and a resolute will, he rang the bell, and desired the servant who entered, to tell his fortunate young woman who is not, as yet, conmistress he wished to speak with her imme-

diately. A pause of some few minutes elapsed, neither of the men breaking the silence that ensued; then the rustle of a silk dress, without, was heard; the door opened, and the unsuspecting | meet her husband's gaze. She rose, laid her |

Mrs. Montague entered the room. Herr Von Sulper's back was to the door, but her start, change colour, and cling for support to | child?' a couch near which she stood; then, as if rendered desperate, she exclaimed-

Fritz! Fritz! I heard that you were dead: tell me, in mercy, how it is you are here?

'Not Fritz, madame, but Heinrich. Nay, look again,' he said, ' for the lapse of well nigh thirty years, has not quite effaced the features of either, from mutual remembrance, and the strange likeness between poor Fritz and myself, which has wrongly misled you, has not, you see, faded away with time. But, madam, it is not of myself, or of the dead, of whom I wish to speak. but of the living. Woman! cold, heartless woman,' he said, have you ever thought of the child whom you abandoned, solely to the care of a father, stricken with sickness and poverty, and then to the angelic, amiable Ida. Know you that she lives, and lives in the person of the Fraulein Flohrberg, whom you have so cruelly dragged forth as a common thief?"

The last words of Von Sulper were lost upon the wretched being to whom they were addressed, for her eyes had met those of her husband, and she could read pity, sorrow, indignation, all combined together; horror and fear took possession of her soul, and she sank senseless at her husband's feet.

George Montague recoiled from the helpless form before him, but he rang the bell, sent for Mrs Somers, and stood coldly by while she used the ordinary restoratives employed on such occasions, then dismissed her, telling her to remain within call. And then enquired of his wife if she had any questions to put to the gentleman with whom he found she had been so nearly connected.

'It is not true, what you have told me; it cannot be true,' she exclaimed, springing to her feet. I will not believe that the Fraulein Flohrberg is a child of mine; in mercy do not tell me this.'

'I will refresh your memory, madam. Do you remember, madam, a certain night, the last you ever spent in your own home; your husband my poor Fritz, was sick, even to death; he had received the last rites of our church but three days before; he had rallied, it is true, yet his and reflection. life hung upon a thread. You remember this, do you not, madam? continued the pitiless catechist. But a visible shudder was her only reply. Well, the funds were at a very low ebb; in short, there was no cash affoat, but that which long. my sister, and your sister-in-law, Ida, now the To be thought rich—do nothing Frau Flohrberg, madam, could give to yourself and you will have plenty to spare.

ing was disturbed by the opening of the door, and the half dying Fritz. Your little girl, poor and Mr. Montague stood before him, holding in Maria, whom, to-day, you have brought witnesses against, in a crowded court, lay wailing in the cradie, an infant scarce two years and a half

> Here the words, 'spare me, spare me,' smote on the ear of her husband, and he saw that his guilty wife had clasped her hands over her face, and heard the stifled sobs which broke from her lips. But Von Sulper had no idea of sparing his guilty sister-m-law, just then, and he continued in the same cold, pitiless tone of voice,

' And so, madam, you will remember, that you chose such a time as that to carry out the threat you had made to your husband in a moment of mutual recrimination. Your lives had been of discord, it was true, as must always be the case when beauty, or money is the object looked for by man or woman; and thus it came to pass, that you left your babe and your husband, reckwaif, thus cast upon their hands as if it were their own, sparing ber the knowledge of ber mother's cruel desertion. But, madam, I had lost all clue to my gentle sister's whereabouts, in my long years of absence from my native land; I daughter, in my visits to General O'Donnell, at Coblentz, I was all unconscious of the connecwould have remained so to this day, but that I providentially met your child, that evening, madam, on which you charged her with having stolen your bracelet. She was hurrying, full of grief, to raise money on a miniature she showed me, set with pearls, for the relief of those whom she wrongfully supposed to be her parents, but who had nobly supplied your place; I gave her ten pounds, to send to them; the possession of this money was distorted by you into a fresh aggression, however, was not met by a Durham Letproof of her guilt. But Providence has not allowed that in every sense, her own mother should be the murderess of her own child's happiness. I was absent, who could swear to giving her that money. Miss O'Donnell, too, had left for Ireland, early the next morning, whose evidence has been so all-important; but, at last, a letter summoning me to England, reached my hand, through General O'Donnell, and the chance mention of my sister's maiden name, revealed to me the truth. As Herr Von Sulper, only had your child known me, and that name, madam, which I have borne these fiften years, and, without which I could not have inherited the fortune, which, at my death, will revert to your child, has served connection, even since circumstances have thrown us together: but, rest assured, had I recognized Maria Von Alstein, my brother's child, in the General's protegee, she would never, as Maria Flohrberg, have sought the bread of dependence beneath her mother's roof. I go, madam,' added Von Sulper, ' is there any questions you would wish to ask me, or any message that you would desire that I should dear to the unscious of the close affinity that exists between

you ? Mrs. Montague raised her face, bedewed with tears, and for the first time during the long conversation of her brother-in-law, ventured to hand on Von Sulper's arm, and looked in his

as it closed he turned round, and confronted Mrs | Each word you have uttered, has pierced me Montague; her husband stood by, an observant to the very soul. I know not what to say .but still silent spectator of the scene. He saw How can I face my deserted and much injured

> Then tottering across the room, she stood by her husband's side, looked up in a face that had ever beamed with kindness to ber, and said,

> 'George, I cannot face this child, whom I have mjured; in mercy to me, do not cast me off without a word; what would you that I should

'Catherine,' he replied, gently placing the unhappy woman on a couch, beside him, 'I marvel not that you should say you cannot meet Maria, after the deadly mjury you, her mother, have inflicted; yet my wife, I leave the de-cision to yourself; but let me not be here.— Not till some little time has passed away could I meet your injured daughter. Much cause, too, have I for bitter reproach, unconscious as I was of the existence of any living tie: above all, of your most cruel desertion of Maria. 1 would recommend you, now, to seek that quiet and seclusion in the country which you cannot find in London. Return to Fairview, in at least two days from the present time, and at the expiration of a week, I will join you with Millicent and Alice. And I would advise you to be guided by Herr Von Sulper, as to whether Maria shall be left in ignorance of the relationship that exists between you or not. Perhaps she may the more readily forgive you the public disgrace you have inflicted, whilst deeming you almost a stranger, than if she knew herself to be your child. However, be guided, as I have already said, by Von Sulper. I shall not see you again, probably, till we meet in Manchester, at the time I have mentioned. I wish you farewell, Herr Von Sulper,' he said, 'hereafter I shall be glad to see you, and also the injured lady, whom, though I judge it wise that the truth be concealed from her, I shall always regard as my daughter; too happy if, in any way, I can benefit either her or yourself.

As Mr. Montague spoke thus, he turned to leave the room, deaf to the voice of the brokenhearted woman, who so earnestly conjured him to stay. His sense of honor, pity, justice, all had been violated in the person of his wife, and, with his feelings deeply wounded, he burried away to the solitude of his own room, for thought

(To be Continued.)

If an invalid, too weak for out-of-door exercise run up and down stairs very rapidly all day

To be thought rich-do nothing : ' time is money',

LECTURE ON THE LATE CARDINAL ARCH-BISHOP OF WESTMINSER BY MR. HENNESSY, M.P.

On last Monday evening a lecture was delivered by John Pope Hennessy, Esq., M P., in the large room at the Hanover-square Rooms on the Life of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, the object of the lecture being to assist in the completion of a church in the Diocese of Ardagh, in Ireland. The attendance in the reserved seats was by no means so good as we desired to see, but as Holy Week had commenced, the Clergy were engaged in ecclesiastical duties, and as the Easter recess had begun, the Members of Parliament were mostly out of town. In the other parts of the room the attendance was much better, and the audience throughout the entire evening evidently felt the deepest interest in the subject of the lecture.

Soon after eightjo'clock Mr. Hennessy, accompanied by The O'Donoghue, M.P., and other friends, came upon the platform and was loudly cheered.

The Chair was taken amidst great applause by The O'Donoghue, who stated that he was very proud to occupy the chair on that occasion, and that he would not, by offering any remarks of his own, keep the audience from hearing without delay the lecture

which his friend, Mr. Hennessy, had consented to deliver. Mr. Hennessy then came forward amidst loud cheers, and commenced by observing that there were many who had heard in that room a voice which they would hear no more. The bright intellect of Cardinal Wiseman which had from that spot unfolded many of the glories of art was gone from amongst them, but the name of Nicholas Wiseman would live for ever. [Cheers.] It is not for me, [continued Mr. Hennessy] to enter into the consideration of these subjects, I mean ecclesiastical themes, in which he was greatest. Eloquent dignitaries have already told from pulpits how well the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster discharged the solemn duties of his high and holy office. It is not for me to presume to enter upon that ground, but as a layman, and as the least worthy of the honor, I shall endeavor to perform the duty which I have ventured to undertake, and to speak of the social and literary merits of the great Cardinal. Now in the first place, to what country did Cardinal Wiseman belong? I answer, to that nation which is so close to this wealthy nation, and yet which is so poor; to that nation which, in the fifth century, sustained a great Papal aggression in the person of St. Patrick. [Loud cheers.] That ter and an Ecclesiastical Titles Bill-[hisses]-for Earl Russell and Viscount Palmerston, though they are old, are not old enough to have lived in the time of St. Patrick. [A laugh.] I claim the Cardinal for Ireland. His father, James Wiseman, was a merchant of Waterford, and his mother, Xaviera Wiseman, by birth a member of the old Irish family of the Stranges, of Aylwardstown, in the County of Kilkenny. But the Cardinal was born in Spain, and you know that between Spain and Ireland there are old historical links. It was a Spanish King who came to Ireland that called our country Hibernia after the river Iberus in Spain, and it was near that river that Cardinal Wiseman was born. We may therefore safely call him a Hibernian. [Cheers.] At the early age of four years Nicholas Wiseman was sent to England, but at that time he did not remain here, but was taken to Waterford, where he received the first rudiments of his education. At the age of ten he was placed in Ushaw and passed six years in that great seminary under very distinguished masters. When he was sixteen he was sent to Rome, and we find in the Cardinal's works an interesting account of his voyage from Liverpool to Rome. Arrived at Rome he was, with his companions, received most kindly by the Pope who then ruled over the Church, Pope Pius VII. [Cheers.] He devoted himself clesely to the study of Oriental languages, and wrote his work the Hora Syriaca. He soon gave evidence of such extensive learning that he was made a Doctor of Divinity even before he was ordained a Priest. [Cheers.] You know that to be a Priest in full orders a student must have arrived at the age of twenty-three years. In Rome Dr. Wiseman was soon called upon to deliver several important courses of lectures, which he did with great success. He studied men as well as books and travelled through many parts of Italy and of Sinily. One of the greatest of his courses of lectures was his memorable course on 'The Connection between Science and Revealed Religion,' and yet these lectures were at first delivered belose a circle of vate friends. Respecting these, the Pope said to him that he had robbed the Egyptians, and strengthened the believers. This is a most appropriate time for reference to the great work which I have mentioned, when infidelity is so rife in the land, and when scepticism abounds in Oxford and Cambridge, and even amongst those who wear the mitre. The best answer to the 'Essays and Reviews' and to the Bishop Colenso will be found in these truly learned lectures of our great Cardinal. [Loud cheers.] In 1838, Dr. Wiseman came to London and acted as one of the Priests of the church in Lincoln's Innfields. It is probable that there are some here tonight who remember him discharging missionary duties. He also at that time delivered several important courses of lectures. It was in 1836 that he founded the Dublin Review, in company with another illustrious Catholic, Daniel O'Connell. [Loud Cheers.] In the pages of that Review he wrote the memorable articles on the great religious change then progressing to those distinguished members of the High Church party who then began to come over to the true faith, and encouraged them in affectionate though uncompromising language. [Cheers.] In 1837 he preached the funeral oration on Cardinal Weld. In 1838 or 1839 he undertook many long journeys and preached more than a hundred sermons, such was his great industry. [Cheers.] In 1840 he was appointed coadjutor of the Midland District and President of Oscott College, and in 1847 he was removed to London, where he soon succeeded the Bishop of this district. We now come to 1850, a most important date, not only in the Cardinal's life, but in the annals of the Church in England, [Cheers.] In that year he left London for Rome in obedience to a summons from His Holiness Pope Pius IX. [Loud cheers.] It was well known that the Hierarchy was about to be restored in England, and it is a fact that Lord Minto, then at Rome, actually saw the Bull relating thereto. We ought all to know the correct history of what was called the Papal Aggression, and yet there are few who are fully convergant with the particulars. We recollect the anger of the Times and of the Protestant Bishops and of the Minister, then Lord John Russell. [Hisses.] Now, I have it on the highest authority that before Bishop Wiseman left England he called upon Lord John Russell, and told him that he was about to be created a Cardinal, and that Lord John Russell replied in the words: 'I congratulate you on the event.' The Eishop did not then know that he was to come back to reside in England as Archbishop of Westminster but when he reached Rome he found that it had been so ordered by the Pope, and, therefore, in obedience he came back to London, having first issued his famous letter, ' from outside the Flaminian Gate.' [Loud cheers.] When he came he found all England in anger in consebuence of the cenduct of the Ministry of the day. He was, however, much consoled by many kind addresses from the Oatholics of all parts of the kingdom. The address which was considered the best which was presented came from Oscott College. It was composed by a friend and countryman of mine forms. The largest and most comprehensive I ever Providence, is all that we could wish. Dry airs, who is here to-night, and who is called The O'Donoghue. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] The stu-dents competed for the honor of writing the address,

and the fact that The O'Donoghue was chosen con-

stitutes, I think, a very good claim to the chairman-ship here to-night. [Cheers.] I have mentioned

that the Cardinalate was not assumed without no-

tice to the English Ministry. The same course had been adopted by Cardinal Weld and by Cardinal Acton, in compliance with a rule of the Church that those who are created Cardinals shall announce the circumstance to the Prime Minister of the country in which they may have been residing. I now come to the subject of the titles of the Bishops. Now, we know from history that Catholic Bishops have long used territorial titles; for instance, Mr. Pitt presented to King George III. an address which bears the signatures of Dr. Troy, Archoishop of Dublin, and Dr. Moyland, Bishop of Cork. Lord John Russell himself, in 1844 and in 1845 gave his opinion in favor of the same course. In 1847 Lord Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed a well-Catholic Bishops should be episcopally addressed in all official documents. Lord Clarendon, in Dublin, in 1847, addressed Dr. Murray with the archiepiscoof what is called the 'entree,' and very high on the list stood 'The Roman Catholic Primate,' and 'The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.' Now, can an address be presented to her Majesty, praying Pope, and yet the head of that Government wrote in the Durham Letter very applicable to the present almost a prophecy of the writings of certain professors in Oxford and Cambridge, not forgetting Dr. Colenso. Then you remember we had the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, against which I need not say much, as it is a rule of charity to say nothing but as when the great Dr. M'Hale was one day in 1858 under examination before a Parliamentary Committee and he was asked 'Who are you?' to which his temporal power here, and we all remember how any bravado, and though he was advised to fly, for that his life was in danger, yet it so turned out in the lapse of time that I believe I am quite right in saying that to many thousands of Protestants who never saw the Archbishop of Canterbury, the genial The versatility of the Cardinal's mind was something wonderful. It is an interesting fact with reference to the Main Drainage, of which we have heard so much of late, that it appears by an article in the Encyclopædia Britannica' that it was Cardinal Wiseman who first suggested the system which has been adopted. [Cheers.] I had the honor of going through the British Museum one day with Cardinal Wiseman and Mgr. Nardi, and I recollect well that Alexandrinus,' and read it with perfect case. I am happy to learn that Mgr. Nardi is about to deliver a lecture in Rome of our great Cardinal. [Cheers.] In 1858 Cardinal Wiseman, as you all know, visited Ireland, where he received a most enthusiastic reception. In his speech in Waterford he gloried in peing a citizen of that truly Catholic city. [Cheere]. offered to an Irishman. This is wrong, for, not to speak of others, that honor was offered to another great man connected with Waterford, the famous Luke Wadding-[cheers]-who, however, declined the distinction. In 1861 Cardinal Wiseman founded the 'Academia of the Catholic Religion,' at which he read many papers which showed that though not robust in his bodily health, his mental powers were still by Canon Morris, which we reviewed last week. He then referred to the Cardinal's charities, stating that His Eminence had contributed £2,000 to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Great Ormond street, and £200 to to quote some brilliant passages from Cardinal Wiseman (said the honorable member, in conclusion) be to us a sustainment under difficulties, and may the day never come when Catholics shall fail to reloud and enthusiastic applause.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

April 15 .- With sincere regret we announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Kilmore, which took piace at his Lordship's residence, Farnham street, Cavan, on Tuesday evening last.-His Lordship was in the 88th year of his age at the time of his demise. The deceased Prelate is succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Conaty-a divine re-

markable for his eminent virtues and learning. I do not know how it may be after Easter, but up to the present Ireland has had the lion's share of the attention of Parliament. It is not wise, it is said, to look at a gift-horse in the mouth; but if one were tempted to the folly in this instance a few reasons might be given in justification of it. With peace in Europe and little to excite at home, there is a possible dearth of debateable subjects; and while on the that in Belfast thousands of people may, with perfect one hand, therefore, we should rejoice that Irish topics occupy so prominent a position this season, in the House of Commons, on the other hand, we should give thanks that there is one subject which may aluse them with deadly effect—wreck houses—plunder ways be discussed by it, if not with pleasure, at all events with profit. Before proceeding to refer to Mr fact, it would appear that the more numerous the Monsell's motion on Irish Railways I may mention that Mr. Whiteside's question apropos of Fenianism in America created something like a sensation .-Owing to Mr. Cobden's funeral, which was attended by several members, the attendance in the House at the time when questions are usually put was some-what small, but the cries of 'order,' and the sudden rush which followed as Mr. Whiteside rose indicated the interest which was felt in the inquiry which he was about to address to the Government. It had reference to statements which appeared in the Times American correspondence on Thursday, and which were to the effect that encouragement has been given by eminent political individuals in the United States to the so-called Fenians, whose confederacy, it was stated, was designed to attack Canada, to invade Ireland, and to make war, when required, upon Eng-

heard of was that which proposes to chaw up the warm sunshine, and an atmosphere not less bright universal world outside the Stars and Stripes. The than genial have been ours for many days, We replatform of the American Fenians is mild in com- joice to know that these advantages have been availparison with that, but it must be confessed that it is ed to the utmost, and that our spring work-our sufficiently great to satisfy modest ambition. Mr. seeding and planting—were never at this period of Layard's reply was brief, but it admitted that the the year more advanced. The same may happily be

portance to warrant an inquiry in reference to it to be addressed to the Government at Washington -Under the ordinary circumstances it is probable that the matter would have passed without exciting the least attention or if remarked upon, would have simply offered food for laughter. But the present are not ordinary circumstances. The two last ob-But the present jects in the programme of the Fenians may be left to fate, but the first is within the possibilities. And it may so happen that, impelled by the encouragement of designing politicians, who have their own interests to serve, and who look to them and not to the welfare of the Irish people, our countrymen in America will be made the means of precipitating that collision in Canada which all fear, but which known circular to colonial governors, directing that all hope may be avoided. This it was which imparted interest to Mr. Whiteside's question. But as good occasionally comes out of evil, it may be that the 'tall talk on the other side of the Atlantic will pal prefix of 'Your Grace,' when he wanted that impel her Majesty's Government to bestir themselves Prelate to procure certain statutes from Rome. Nay, in the matter of Irish grievances, and endeavor to more, in 1848, when the Queen visited Ireland, a list create in Ireland, by a generous policy, that best was made out of those who were to have the honor defence of all nations - a prosperous and contented

it be doubted that this course of conduct made it if that the Commissioners appointed to enquire into only consistent that the restoration of the Catholic | the Railway System of the United Kingdom may be Hierarchy in England should be received without instructed to direct their inquiries, in the first in-Ministerial anger in England. [Cheers.] The stance, to the Irish Railway System, with a view of Queen's Government ought to have been the last to ascertaining, with as little delay as possible, such find any cause of offence in the course taken by the facts as may enable the house to determine whether the provisions of the second clause of the general the following sentence. [Here the honorable mem- Railway Act of 1844, should be applied to such Irish ber read portions of the Durham Letter and conti- Railways as are subject to its provision.' You are nued.] Now, why is the conduct of Catholics called aware that under the Act of 1844, it is in the power in this letter 'insidious?' If anything, it was too of government take the railways of the kingdom public, for there was not the least approach in it to into its own hands, or to make such other arrangeanything sly or insidious. There is one sentence ment as would place them more directly under the government control than at present. In the course time. It is where the writer refers to the dangers of his speech, in which he placed his case in a very to the Church of England from within, and it seems clear and practical light before the house, Mr. Monsell instanced several circumstances in connection with the management of Irish railways which went far to justify his plea that in the case of Ireland at least the provisions of the Act of 1844 might advantageously be put in force. He showed, taking the what is good respecting the dead. [A laugh.] Belgian railways by way of illustration, how low That Act got a strain often, but never so great a one rates were beneficial both to the companies and the public, but admitted that as directors were trustees who are properly bound to abstain from anything in the nature of speculation with the property entrust-Grace with calm dignity replied, 'I am the Archbi- ed to their management, the experiment which he shop of Tuam.' [Loud cheers.] In 1859 Mr. New- advocated — a large reduction of the fares and degate-[hisses] -accused the Cardinal of exercising | charges on Irish railways - could only be attempted by the government. He submitted a calculation, supclearly His Eminence refuted the statement. In plied by Mr. Dargan, to prove that this experiment December, 1850, and afterwards, the Cardinal stood | might be worked by a body with the authority and his ground manfully, without any fear and without means of a government, not only without loss, but with considerable gain.

According to Mr. Dargan, as much as £200,000 a year might be saved in expense of management by a proper system of arbitration. It is calculated that £200,000 or £150,000 might be saved in the difference presence of Cardinal Wiseman was quite familiar. of interest at which the Government would borrow money under that which is now paid on Irish railway bonds and debentures; and that at the outset there would be a margin of nearly £400,000 a year within which railway charges might be reduced .-The Chancellor of the Exchequer, indeed, took exception with the calculation as over sanguine; but it appears to be of a character to allow of a large deduction on that head, and yet frame the case sought to be established. There was one fact stated in every department of art, science, and literature by Mr. Monsell than which there could be no more the Cardinal was able to give full and instructive forcible illustration of our backwardness in the rise information. He took down the difficult 'Codex of national prosperity as compared with England .-According to the last week's returns the total receipt of all the Irish railways were a little over £26,000; in England, those of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line alone were £36,000! A volume could not be more conclusive than these figures. They describe the condition of the country within the compass of a sentence. The motion was supported by Mr. White-I have heard it said that the Cardinalate was never side, Mr. Scully, Dickson, and Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Ennis, Chairman of the Midland Great Western of Ireland, alone taking exception to some of Mr. Monsell's statements.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphatically disclaimed all idea of the Government taking the actual management of the Irish railways into their hands, but admitted that it was possible to deal with them in some such manner as that proposed, and unimpaired. [Cheers.] The honorable member also the advantage of a low system of fares. He then spoke of the Cardinal's last illness, reading out promised to expedite the inquiry of the commissionwith much feeling the Cardinal's letter to Father ers as much as possible, and allowed it to be inferred.

Remoter and other passages from the valuable book. from his tone that the bait thrown out by Mr. Monsell was too tempting to be altogether discarded by a Financial Minister .- Cork Examiner. FAILURE -The prosecution of the prisoners charged

with being implicated in the late riots has ended in the adjoining church. The lecturer then proceeded a very unexpected, and we fear, very disedifying way. The course adopted by the Crown-although Wiseman's recently published Essays on Shake- it was, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, not speare, which elicited great applause. Cardinal only well advised, but in some degree necessary, amounted to an acknowledgement that the law was will ever live amongst us in honor; his sway was baffled, and justice baulked of its legitimate pregnot earthly, but was linked with that Ohurch which Nor is this consideration altered even by the supis universal, immortal and Divine. May his example position of the innocence of the accused. For, if those who were arraigned were guiltless of the crimes laid to their charge, it is painful to think that member with grateful and loving memory, Nicholas the real criminals escaped detection, while the lives Wiseman, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. The and liberties of innocent men were imperilled. The honorable and learned gentleman sat down amidst result of the trials is, on public grounds, greatly to be deplored. The enormities committed in August last-the outrages inflicted upon society-the terrible shock given to the peace and prosperity of the town -required that the offenders should be punished, and that their fate should stand out as a useful and solemn warning to all evil-doers for the time to come. And yet, although the crimes committed ranged over an entire fortnight, and were perpetrated in the open streets-although their authors must have been visible to many an eye-although the town was filled with military and police, not one wholesale conviction has taken place, nor has one of the real culprits been punished. The thing appears to be incredible, and to those unacquainted with Belfast must prove inexplicable. The parties who concocted and fomented the riots, who, day after day, flung lighted brands upon the burning pile, may now chuckle over their misdeeds and plot another outburst of popular fury. If we are to rely on the proof furnished by the late Assizes, it seems safety to the oselves, burn effigies in the public the roughfares, march in mock and real funeral processions through the streets-carry arms openly and shops, and take the lives of unoffending men. In offenders are, and the more audacious their crimes, the more certain is their chance of escape from punishment. A solitary criminal in a remote country districts is sure to be bunted down by the officers of the law, and the blood of murdered man cries in vain for vengennes. It is a melancholy and disquieting reflection. There can be no peace in the community, no respect for the laws, no security for life and property where such anomalies prevail; and should the town ever again become the scene of disorder and strife, the failure of justice at the late Assizes may be safely regarded as one of its primary causes .- Ulster Observer.

> Mr. Hennessy has laid before the House of Commons a Bill for repealing the law under which people in Ireland may be sentenced to penal servitude for the offence of vagrancy.

THE SEASON .- The season, thanks to a buniguant Government considered the matter of sufficient im- raid of all Kerry .- Trulee Chronicle.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION. - The preparations for opening the great Exhibition for Works of Art and Industry, which is to take place in Dublin during the coming summer, are making rapid progress, and already abundant promises of the success of the undertaking have been given. The arrival of goods from nearly all parts of the world affords constant employment for the curious crowd who flock daily around the building. The contributions of foreign courts and countries are exceedingly liberal. Pictures of great value have been sent from Hamburgh. The Queen of Spain has also sent a valuable and interesting selection. The value of the pictures and sculpture furnished by Italy will be more than £100,000. The contributions from France, too, are on's most extensive scale. In addition to the courtries of Europe, claims for space have been sent in from Ceylon, the Falkland Islands, Jamaica, Japan, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, West Africa, Dominica, and Siam. From the last-named place no less than seventy-seven distinct 'natural products, articles of manufacture, and curious preparations' have been forwarded. That the exhibition will present many attractions to the public cannot be doubted; and we sincerely trust that the public will respond with becoming enthusiasm and in such numbers as will secure a splendid financial result. It has been officially announced that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will preside over the ceremonies of the inauguration, in the name and on the behalf of her Majesty the Queen. This arrangement would have been more gratifying, especially to the Irish people, if circumstances would have permitted the Princess of Wales to accompany his Royal Highness on this auspicious and interesting occasion. She will not, at that time, be in a condition to undertake the fatigue of so long a journey, or the excitement of so superb and magnificent a festival. Could it have been otherwise, her welcome would, we doubt not have been overwhelmingly cordial. The Prince will, in her absence, however, have a warm reception; and his visit to the sister isle will, we may reasonably hope, be attended with the happiest effects. We should like to believe that the night of Ireland's miseries is near its close, and that the opening of this great Ex-hibition will be for that country as the dawn of a bright and prosperous day. That the Exhibition itself will do good is above doubt. The multitude of visitors attracted by it will bring with them into the capital a stimulus to every trade; and the bustle, enterprise, and excitement thus created-to say nothing of the money spent-will have a salutary influence on the minds of the resident population, making impressions which will last when the attractions themselves are over, and the doors of the great temple of industry are closed. Depression, which is itself a calamity, has long reigned over the hearts of the Irish people. To shake off that depression, even though the result were accomplished by means altogether artificial, and even though the relief lasted only for a single day, would be a boon of incalculable value. This mighty assembly of the connoisseurs, artists, merchants, curiosity worshippers, and wealthy wonder-mongers of the civilised world will not break up in a day or a week, and will, by its very presence, communicate to the soul of old Ireland a thrill of genuine delight such as it has not experienced for many a sad year. Among the elements of that delight, healthy and legitimate pride will be intermingled. Ireland will feel that if hundreds of thousands of visitors come to its capital to gaze, it has something to show. From the exposition, its own productions will not be absent .-Poverty and distress, humiliation and despair, conflict and prejudice have not broken its old spirit, after all. It has some energy, pluck, ambition, and hope left even yet. To feel this—honestly and heartly to feel it—will be a blessing the utility of which can hardly be over calculated. Practical lessons of great importance will, moreover, be taught to our fellow-countrymen by this Exhibition. In the presence of its many wonders, they will feel that energy and aspiration, industry combined with talent are, whatever may be said to the contrary, unfailing conditions of the progress and welfare of any people by whom they are exemplified. We fear that this is a truth which many of the people of Ireland thave yet to learn. The very characteristics for which, as a nation, they are celebrated, seem to imply this. Prodigal, generous, impulsive, they are accused of Those are virtues which, though never so beautiful in themselves, do not tend to fortune. The Irish are, however, capable of other and more Conservative qualities. They can be provident, persevering, and devoted. The bleakness and desolation in which so many of them are ircumstances forced to exist have not been eminently conducive to the growth of such attributes. Energy does not thrive on indigence; nor is devotion very likely to grow fat on despair. The tenderest plants most require the sunshine. May light and hope shed their radiance upon our hapless neighbors; and may the opening of their great International Exhibition be to them but the beginning of an era of social happiness and material prosperity .- Sunday Times.

The Munster News of April 5th says :- The farmers of the county of Tipperary appear to have formed a very satisfactory estimate of the profits likely to accrue from the judicious management of a flax crop from their trifling experience of last year, altho' the dryness of the weather was calculated to materially injure the movement. We understand that vigorous preparations are being made in all parts of the country in order to have the land in a fit condition for the reception of the seed. At Newport, which is only eight miles distant from this city, the requirements of growers have been very enterprisingly met by Mr. Bassett of the Limerick Southern Chronicle, who has altered his extensive flour mills to suit scutching machinery purchased from the most celebrated Scotch manufacturers.

COUNTY ARMAGH-THE FROCLAIMED DISTRICTS-A proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland revokes the proclamation bearing date the 31st July, 1848, and 8th December, 1851, and relieves the baronies of Upper Fews and Upper Orior, and the parishes of Derrynoose and Keady, from the operations of the 11th Vic., cap. 2, commonly known as the Orime and Outrage Act. The Privy Council was held on the 28th instant, from which date the revocation took place. - Belfast News Letter.

EMIGRATION .- A correspondent remarks - " It is really painful to witness the outflow of the youths of both sexes from the town of Urlingford and the surrounding localities, which takes place to reach the emigrant ship for America, regardless of the unsettled state of that country—their passages having been paid in almost every case by relatives at the other side of the Atlantic. Some of those relatives having been entrapped into the Federal army, and having received an enormous bounty, do not well know how to dispose of the cash otherwise than by paying the passage of their remaining families at home. In other cases, when a young man and young woman are sweethearts, at home, and cannot afford money to go together, the best off of the two as to cash will start at once, making a vow to send home means to bring the other after, as soon as the founds may admit—a promise that is almost invariably kept. In this way the very life-blood of the country is fast ebbing away.'—Kilkenny Modera-

The tide of emigration shows no sign of ebbing. On Wednesday last hundreds of people of all ages, from the gray-headed grandfather to the child in arms. poured into Queenstown for embarcation in the National Company's fine steamer Louisiana, en route from Liverpool for New York. Hundreds more were expected to go by the Inman steamer next day. Emigration from Ireland to America has totally changed its aspect. It is no longer a matter of lamentation to anybody but the National Association of Ireland and the priests, whose congregations are thinned and their dues diminished. The Cork

Herald says that ' when the tender leaves the pier with its human freight a hearty cheer breaks from the emigrants, which is generally responded to on shore, and a moist eye or corrowful face is seldom seen among the throng.' This proves that the cheerful view of Irish emigration taken by your paper shows more real sympathy with the people than the jeremiads which it sometimes calls forth in this country. The prospect of peace now opened by the fall of Richmond, and the rout of the last great army of the Confederates, will be a fresh impetus to the Irish peasantry to seek their fortunes in the New World, where farms without rents or landlords are to be won by honest industry, and enjoyed without the apprehension produced by notices to quit .- Times

The emigration from Irish ports during the year 1864 amounted to 13,903 persons, of whom 61,125 were males and 73,778 females, being a decrease of 2,917 compared with the previous year. This num ber includes 734 persons, natives of other countries who embarked at Irish ports. Nearly half the emigration is from the province of Munster, from which the numbers were 48,397; from Ulster, 19,853; from Leinster, 19,790; from Connaught, 18,121; and 8,008 emigrants came from provinces not ascertained. Respecting the age of the emigrants, it appears that 19,804 were under 15 years; 72,207, or 62.9 per cent were from 15 to 36; 14,152 were 35 years of age and upwards; and the ages of the remaining 8,740 were not specified. ... It seems that since the 1st of May, 1851, no less

than 1,546,028 emigrants have left Ireland.

The Times says that a person in London is advertising to lend money to parties in Ireland or elsewhere, on condition of prepayment in cash by the borrower of the first year before receiving the advance. Recently an Irishman requiring a loan of £150 forwarded £9 as the first year's interest on that sum at 6 per cent, and, receiving no answer, wrote again inquiring why the money was not sent. The answer was that the applications for advances were so numerous that persons who made remittances must wait until their turn came. It is understood that at his residence in the neighbourhood of London the postman delivers from ten to twenty letters, most of them from Ireland, and several of them registered as containing money. The matter is in the hands of the police, but the man at present keeps out of their reach.

ELOPEMENTS TO AMERICA .- In referring to the emigration from Cork-during the past week it amounted to fully a thousand persons-a local journal mentions a new phase of the passenger trade. Elopements to America have become, it would seem, a leading feature of the national 'exodus.' We are informed that this week's emigration includes a fair proportion of runaways, the motive in most of these cases being of a tender nature. Indeed, the in creased facility for elopements which this ready means of flight affords promises to become alarming. Three cases of the kind are known to have occurred within a fortnight, and how many may have remained undiscovered we can only surmise. The last of those referred to was a runaway match between a well-to-do-farmer's son and the fair daughter of another still better off, both being from Maryborough. The young woman had provided herself with the respectable sum of £80 of her father's money, and brought a maid servant with her. The pair were traced to Queenstown by their respective fathers, and were surprised in preparations for embarkation. Romeo had a sound thrashing from his indignant parent; he was deprived of his passage ticket, and was torn from the arms of his Julier, the latter being permitted to proceed with her female companion. Another somewhat similar case, in which the parties were from Tullamore, King's County, had a similar termination.

The official declaration of the poll for the county of Louth, by the High Sheriff, took place on Saturday at Dundalk. The court was thronged by the supporters of Mr. Kennedy, the successful candidate. The total numbers were, for Mr. Kennedy, 1,002; Mr. M'Olintock, 923—majority 79. The Sheriff therefore declared Mr. Kennedy duly elected to serve in Parliament for the county of Louth. Mr. M'Olintock, the defeated candidate, was not present, nor were any of his friends. Mr. Kennedy, in returning thanks said he had the support in this contest of every Roman Catholic clergyman in the county. He thanked the landlords and the nobility of Louth, who had left their tenants free to vote according to the dictates of their consciences. He maintained that his victory was achieved by strict adherence to observance of law and order. He hoped that the noble example set by Louth would be imitated by at least 22 out of the 32 counties of Ireland. The friends of Mr. M'Clintock threatened the new member with another contest at the next general elect-

It is expected that there will be a fierce contest in the county of Tipperary, and that Messrs. Waldron and Moore will have to defend their seats. Mr. J. J. Lyster O'Beirne will offer himself for the borough of Cashel at the next general election, and from all that I can hear of him he would be a valuable acquisition to the Irish representation.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR .- A crowded meeting of the trades and labourers of Ballinasloe was held in O'Grady's long room, on last Saturday evening --Mr. Harris, master plasterer, took the chair. John M'Oorry, bricklayer, of Dublin, addressed the meeting on the good results of labor organization in Dublin, showing how the builders' laborers united, and requested the laborers of Ballinasloe to profit by the example and unite also. Wages would continue to be measured by the selfish standard of political economy until they organized in the towns, at least. He felt proud while or tramp through their town to be able to make some practical suggestions. He was proud of the noble stand made by the chairman and his brother masons on the side of honest labouring men. He was aware that Lord Clancarty was a large and a good employer, and provided that they got in union on registered rules, as in Dublin, a deputation could approach the noble lord and say, 'we have hard toil to undergo, a small advance would secure us even common food, and remove us a step from starvation.' I have no doubt he would concede. Unite on the principle of self-reliance, and your chairman and other good men will help you on. Even a penny per week would save your manhood from beggary. Resolutions were moved and seconded by tradezmen and laborers, approving of the plan of organization proposed. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. M'Corry and the chairman, when the

meeting separated. DUBLIN, April 18 .- The West Connaught Church Endowment Society has just received a great accession of strength in the adhesion of the Archbishop of Dublin. Last year he could not see his way to accept the invitation of the committee to preside at its meeting and become one of its vice-presidents; but he now occupies the position which he then declined, and he declared at the meeting of the society yesterday that all his doubts and difficulties had been entirely removed. The. Rev. W. C. Plunket, to whose exertions the society owes its origin, gave his own his testimony as to what he witnessed in the West Connaught district. The Dean of Emly summed up the results of missionary efforts there, stating that in a quarter of a century there was an increase of 44 congregations, 23 churches, 24 clergymen, and 3,000 Protestants. These are the fruits of the 'Irish Church Missions,' which the Endowment Society proposes to embrace in a regularly organized parochial system, in order that the Church may keep for ever the ground she has gained. The Dean of Cork drew a distinction between the Irish Church and the Irish Establishment, which, he said, is immense, and he

which no human breath can extinguish. Statesmen may decide on the fate of the Irish Establishment, the fate of the Irish Church can be decided only by her own sons and daughters. No amount of legislation can preserve a dead Church; no amount of persecution can destroy a living Church. These senti-ments were received with loud applause. Possibly the Irish Church would have more life if she had got rid of the Establishment, and might feel that she had got free from a painful yoke and cast off a heavy burden .- Times Cor.

The Wexford People announces a discovery of treasure-trove. Some children, playing on the sands at Saline, coast of Wexford, found an eartherware vessel which contained about 600 silver coins. The vessel was embedded in a small declivity about a stone's throw from the ancient ruios of Kilgorman Church. The coins are said to be Roman. A local numiematist, however, has inferred from the circumstance of 'VIII.' being discernible on several of them, that the entire collection is English, and belongs to the accursed period of Henery VIII.

A Clonmel paper states that Fenianism is spreading rapidly in the county Tipperary. Some time latety, while a large number of Feniaus were marching through Emly, some disturbance took place between them and the police. Several of the band were arrested, but were released by the police on condition that the procession should disperse.

ULSTER Society.-People who read the English papers will be surprised to read what follows. It is however, by no means an uncommon instance. But for the Orange brand no people would live more harmoniously than the Ulster people :- 'Mark of Respect.—The Tyrone Constitution (a Protestant paper) ays-The parishioners of Cappagh, in order to testify their respect and esteem for the Rev. C. M'Oauley, their newly appointed parish priest, resolved to plough his farm and otherwise assist in putting the seed into the ground. Accordingly on Thursday, the 30th ult., about 80 ploughs and harrows, with the requisite number of men and horses, assembled at Carnoney, the new residence of Mr. M'Cauley, and in a few hours ploughed, harrowed, and sowed all the land intended for cropping. It was most gratifying to observe that a considerable number of Protestants-both Episcopalian and Presbyterianwere among those who so kindly rendered their services to Mr. M'Cauley on the occasion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Convesion. - The Rev. Frederick Brown, late Curate of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, has been received into the Catholic Church by Monsignore Manning.

The opening paper of a series of papers on the condition of the Protestant Church of England appeared in the Dublin Review last week. The writer professes to inspect one diocese at a time, beginning with the diocese of Salisbury, and dividing his work into urban and agricultural parishes. He will inquire into the value of livings, how they are divided, the amount of labor bestowed for the amount of remuneration received, the extent of the parishes, and the number of parishioners. He will also inquire how the livings have been acquired, whether by Church or aristocratic patrozage, or by purchase ;and also in the manner in which the doctrines of good works is inculcated by the people. The writer pelieves that we are not a particularly charitable people, and that our reputation exceeds our deserts: The amount annually provided in London for charitable purposes is somewhat less than a million a year, and this includes the care of the sick poor, and subscriptions to our hospitals. The rental of the metropolis is about fourteen millions a year, and it is assumed that one-fourth of a man's expenditure will be in his house rent. This will show our yearly household expenditure to be about seventy millions a year. It is really far more, but we prefer taking toe lowest possible amount. It will appear then, that our charities will not exceed one-seventieth part of our ordinary domestic expenditure. The increase of Romanism in certain towns will be narrowly investigated, and the means used to make converts indicated. That in the metropolis and several of the large country towns their progress has been prodigious, is a notorious fact. By an article that lately appeared in Christian Work, and on which we place the fullest reliance, it appears that one parish alone - that of Kensington-which twelve years ago one Catholic cathedral, five chapels, including that host of lay agents. We thought this statement must for the supply of spirits to the union workhouse. have been an exaggerated one; but we did the writer a gross injustice-for we investigated the matter ourselves, and found his assertions to the letter perourselves, and found his assertions to the letter per-fectly true. On comparing the Catholic Register with the 'Clergy List,' we found in the enormous and wealthy parish of Kensington that there were resident in it three Catholic priests to one clergyman of the Church of England. Church-rates will not pass unnoticed by us-a subject which ought not to present insuperable difficulties. True, in the country districts, it appears hard that the poor inhabitants attending a village church, and one in which the repairs and maintenance would be most costly, should be called upon to pay the full amount necessary to uphold it, when adjoining wealthy landholders, either from pique, absenteeism, or avarice, will voluntarily contribute nothing. Still, in large towns we are inclined to consider that there must be some fault with the incumbent if he cannot induce his congregation to raise the money to maintain their church. t would be difficult to think otherwise in London, when we see magnificent Roman Catholic buildings arising on all sides of us, as well as handsome Dissenting chapels, some of them models of 'ecclesiastical architecture, without the slightest apparent difficulty in raising the funds necessary for their erection.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS AT A FUNERAL .- On Monday, March 27th, the funeral of a Mrs Huckie. a member of the Roman Catholic religion, took place at the Begford Cemetery, and as it was generally known that the ceremony would be performed by the Rev. J. P. Wormall, the Roman Catholic Priest, residing in this town, about 500 persons were attracted to the spot. Owing to the pressure of the crowd it was with difficulty the coffin containing the deceased was borne along. On arriving at the place of inter-ment a portion of the spectators, consisting of per-sons of the lowest grade, crowded round the grave and prevented the mourners approaching the coffin of their departed friend. The reverend gentleman proceeded with the solema services according to the rites of his Church, during which the conduct of persons in the crowd was most disorderly; they rudely called upon the Priest to speak in English and some low persons even spat on the coffin as soon as it was placed in the grave. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Priest and friends of the deceased left the burial-ground. They were followed by crowds of persons, some of whom pelted the Priest with snow-balls, applying to him most disgusting epithets. It is hoped, for the sake of common decency, as well as our common humanity, that such outrageous proceedings will not be permitted to take place again .- Bedford Times.

INCREASE OF NATIONS .- Official returns lately issued show the rate at which various countries increase and multiply. In Great Britain in the year 1862 a living child was born to every 28 persons. In France (1861) only one child to every 37 persons: Austria (1862) one to every 42; Prussia (1860) one to every 25; Belgium (1861) one to every 32; Sweden (1859) one to every 29; Denmark and the Duchies (1862) one to every 31; Bavaria (1861) one to every 29:

SCOTTISH CRIMINAL TABLES .- The criminal tables for Scotland, showing for 1864 the charges for the more serious offences, exhibit a decrease of commitments for trial, compared with 1864, of 5-6 per cent. -namely, from 3,404 to 3,212. Offences against the person increased 16 per cent., but offences against property decreased greatly; those with violence 18 9 per cent., without violence 11.18 per cent, and malicious offences against property 32 per cent. Forgery and offences against the currency decreased 24.39 per ceut. The proportion of convictions to committals was 74 per cent; the decrease in convictions was only from 2,451 in 1863 to 2,379 in 1864, not quite 3 per cent. Of the 2,379 convictions, 857 had the aggravation of previous convictions. 202 persons were acquitted on trial, 37 of them being found not guilty, and the charges against 165 not proven, the juries inclining much more to the latter verdict than to the former. Two persons were executed in 1864, and 197 were sentenced to penal servitude, but the great majority of the sentences were for imprisonment. The number of those committed who could neither read nor write rose from 642 in 1863 to 690 in 1864; but the number who could read and write imperfectly only decreased from 2,069 to 1,825. The number able to read and write well was nearly the same in both years. In the five years 1855 59 the commitments averaged 3,687 a year; in the five years 1860-64 only 3,352, and the number in the year 1864 was the lowest in the entire ten years. The committals in 1864 were 2,302 maies and 910 females. 1,679 males and 700 females were convicted, including 14 persons outlawed and 6 found insane. Of these 2,379 persons convicted, 490 males and 367 females had been convicted before.

THE CONVICT PELIZZONI .- Last evening the Sheriffs of London, Alderman Dakin and Alderman Besley, received a communication from the Secretary of State for Home Department, directing the immediate discharge of Serafini Pelizzoni, who up to that time had been under sentence of death for the murder of Michael Harrington in the brawl at the Golden Ancher publichouse on Saffronhill, on the evening of the 26th of December. Later in the evening the prisoner was discharged accordingly by Mr. Jonas, the Governor of Newgate.

SINGULAR PROGNOSTICATION. - On Wednesday last the Rev. Stephen Barclay Drury, an unmarried clergyman of 26, who has for about 12 months acted as the curate of Phillack and Gwithian, had a conversation with the brother of the rector of those parishes, Mr. Charles Hockin, and related a dream, which he described as a very singular one, and as having made a deep impression on him. His words were—"I dreamt I was to be buried, and I followed my coffin into the church, and thence to the tomb. I took no part in the service, and when we came to the tomb I looked into it, and saw it was very nice. I then asked the undertaker who was to be buried, and he answered 'You.' I then said, 'I am not to be buried-I am not dead.' The undertaker then said, 'I must be paid for the coffin;' upon which I awoke." On Sunday morning and afternoon Mr. Drury officiated at Gwithian, and, after the second service, remained with the children to practice singing. Returning to his lodgings in Gwithian at half-past 4 he waited a little, took with him Thomas a Kempis' Christian Pattern, and set out for a walk, accompanied by a Newfoundland dog. He asked for a bit of cord, as he might give the dog a dip, and started in his usually cheerful and happy mood. In an hour and a half the dog returned with the cord round his neck. Mr. Drury was never again seen alive. His absence throughout the night occasioned no surprise, as he sometimes went to and elept at Copperhouse, two miles off. On Monday morning a Gwinear miner, in quest of seaweed at low water, near the rocky shore of Godrevy, saw Mr. Drury's body in a pool 70 or 80 yards from the sea. An inquest, under the county coroner, Mr. John Roscoria, was held on Tuesday at Gwithian, when these cir-cumstances were elicited and a verdict was returned of 'Found drowned.' From the facts, however, that Mr. Drury had never shown the least signs of depression, that he started with the expressed intention of giving the dog a dip, and that he was very near-sighted, the general inference is that the unfortunate gentleman slipped on the rocks, was stunned, fell into the water, and so casually and singularly fulfilled his strange dream of a few days previously. Cornish Telegraph.

The Hertfordshire Express says that the late possessed but one small Catholic chapel, has now banker, Sir John Dean Paul, is now residing at Gustard-wood. Wheathampstead, about eight miles from of the Oratorians, capable of holding at least 2,000 St. Albans, and has commenced the business of a make crucibles out of. At last, after many individuals, several numberies or sisterhoods of dif- wine and spirit merchant. On Tuesday his tender months, the German clay arrived, but the wo ferent denominations, and two monasteries, besides a was accepted by the St. Albans board of guardians

UNITED STATES.

STATE RIGHTS .- In a speech delivered in the States Senate in the Winter of 1860 .- President Johnson said on this point;
'The Republican platform declares, and the Sena-

tor from Illinois argues that the power of Congress being sovereign over the Territories, it can exclude slavery from the Territories. What do you mean by sovereignty? I shall not undertake to define it on this occasion, but I will give my understanding of the power of Congress over the Territories. I deny any such power is conferred on the Federal Government in reference to the Territories. It is not sovereign. This Federal Government possesses no sovereign power. All its powers are derivative and limited, and those that are not expressly granted are reserved to the States respectively. Congress has no sovereign power. All its powers are derived, it can excercise no single, primitive or original power. Where, then, does it get sovereign power in reference to a Territory of the U. States? Where does it even get sovereign power in reference to the District of Columbia? It has no such power. The Congress of the United States may exercise exclusive and limited power, out not sovereign power. Its authority is limited, it is defined, and I deny the assumption that the Federal Government has sovereign power in reference to the Territories of the

It was learned from persons from Westminster, Carroll county, that Mr. Joseph Shaw, editor and proprietor of the Westminster Democrat, had been shot and killed on Monday night, at his room in Nachariah's hotel, in Westminster. The statements in regard to the affair were many and varied, but the facts, so far as could be gleaned, are these : Shaw returned to Westminster from this city on Monday afternoon, and at once repaired to his room in the hotel. Late in the evening he was waited upon by a party men, but refused to open his door to them. The door was then broken open, and Shaw at once fired upon the party entering, shooting in the left hand a man named Henry Bell. The party then fired upon Shaw in return, piercing his head and body with bullets, and killing him almost immediately. -They then left the hotel, and, as far as ascertained, no arrests have been made. It appears that on the Saturday morning following the assassination of President Lincoln, a meeting of citizens was held in Westminster, at which resolutions were adopted notifying Shaw that the publication of his paper would no longer be permitted, on account of its containing articles abusive of the late President, and also providing for the appointment of a vigilance committee to prevent the return of any paroled rebels to the county. Subsequently, late at night of the same day, in the midst of continued and increased excitement, a crowd went to the office of at any former period. It is a curious fact that du-Mr. Shaw and destroyed his types, press, books, &c., ring the present American war many of the persons compelling him to leave, and informing him, it is stated, that if he returned to Westminster, they would bounds of truth—whom the contest has thrown here, lynch him. He left, but returned again on Monday willingly or otherwise, have occupied the spare hours lynch him. He left, but returned again on Monday evening, took rooms at the hotel, and announced of a contemporary sojourn by search in the Museum that he would shoot any one who would molest him.

guard in Westminster at the time the affair took place. It is understood that the affair is being thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities.— Shaw was about 35 years of age, and unmarried. His parents reside near Taneytown, Oarroll county. He had been editor and proprietor of the Westminster Democrat for several years .- Bultimore Sun.

A report has been submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts by a special committee appointed to consider the expediency of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, and of repealing the provision of the statute indicting imprisonment as a punishment for selling cider, wines, or malt liquors. The Boston Journal says the committee held seventeen public hearings, at which they took the evidence of prominent temperance reformers, magistrates, prosecuting officers, and other competentent persons in regard to the matter. The evidence showed that ntemperance is greatly on the increase throughout the State. The United States has granted licenses to no less than 5574 dealers in spirituous liquors in Massachusetts, or one dealer to every 224 inhabitants and every 45 voters. Besides these there are many dealers who are not licensed, and it is beliefved that 10,000 dealers is a moderate estimate for the State, or one for every 125 inhabitants and every twenty-five voters. There are 2008 places in Boston where liquors are sold. The evidence went to show that, except in one county, the sale of liquors is no more restrained than it was before the passing of the prohibitory law. In regard to the feasibility of executing the present prohibibitory law, says the Journal, the testimony showed that the matter was so difficult that the nuisance act, (which does not inflict imprisonment as a penalty) has generally had to be resorted to in order to secure convictions for illegal sale of liquor. Juries either will not convict under the prohibitory law, or influential citizens, often well-known temperance men will interfere to stop proceedings. They are afraid of the vengeance of the liquor dealers, in attacks on their persons or the destruction of ther property. It is almost impossible to get witnesses who will testify to what they know, and men who complain of liquor sellers do not want to appear in the cases or have their nemes used in connection therewith .- Tran-

PRIVATIONS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTH .- Four years of war have left their impress upon the Confederate States. Go where you will, that impress is plainly visible, not only in the natural accesery, but n the very faces of the people, in their habits and customs, their mode of speech, their very thoughts. The devastated landscape tells the horrors of this protracted struggle, not more plainly than the worn and haggard features of the inhabitants, their coarse homespun apparel and their scanty fare. It is a terrible ordeal through which they have passed, and would to Heaven I could say the worst is over; but it is not. A volume of many hundred pages might easily be filled with the incidents and evidences which attest the suffering and the inconvenience produced by a war which, though of briet duration compared with some struggles for liberty, has, as the New York Tribune very justly remarks, caused more havor than the forty years of strife in the Low Countries, or the seven years war of the great Frederick. A few of these evidences, taken at random, will serve to suggest the thousand which cannot here be told. For instance, the very gas which illuminates the paper beneath my pen flares up and down like a tallow candle in the socket [by the way, tallow candles cost three or four dollars a-piece] and exhales a suffocating odor and emits a smoke which darkens the room. On my way to dinner this even-ing I was for the first time struck with the odd appearance of the windows in this city. Standing in one spot I counted nearly fifty panes of yellow deal and dingy white paper. These substitutes for glass were seen generally in the windows in rear of houses, in one of the most fashionable parts of the city; but even in the front window of pretentious editices one often sees a pane of French plate glass patched with a bit of paper. Glass, I need hardly say, is one of the rarest luxuries, and, unlike many other luxuries. not to be had at will, however rich the would-be purchaser may chance to be. Occasionally a few dozen pressed tumblers, worth, I suppose, sixpence each, find their way across the Potomac, and are eagerly bought up at twenty, thirty, and even forty dollars a piece. During the last year a glass manufactury in this city turned out some astonishing green wares, as antique and clumsy in form as in hue. Glass factory' stock rose very fast, but of a sudden the factory ceased operations for lack of German clay to months, the German clay arrived, but the workmen had taken flight or been carried to the trenches. Richmond Cor. of the London Index.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD .- We will not assert that the oldest of living men is a resident of Wisconsin, but we challenge any other State or country to produce a man or woman who has attain the age reached by Joseph Crele, now residing in the town of Caledonia, Columbia county, in this State.

During the French Rovolution one Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the the National Assembly, was called the 'Dean of the human species,' the eldest of men.' On his smeared worn face were ploughed the furrowing of one hundred and twenty years But our ' Dean of the human species' is nearly twenty years older than Claude Jacob, who did not complete his one hundred and twenty first year.

Joseph Crele was born in Detroit, of French parents. The report of his baptism in the Catholic church of that city shows that he is now 139 years of age: He has been a resident of Wisconsin for about a century. Whenever mention is made of the oldest inhabitant, there need be no question as to the person. Joseph Crele is undoubtedly the man. He was first married in New Orleans, 109 years ago. Some years after he settled at Prairie du Obien, while Wisconsin was jet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Uhien and Green Bay. It is but a few years ago, that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court, in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before. He now resides with a daughter by his third wife, who is over seventy years of The residence of the family is only four or five miles from Portage City. From citizens of that place we learn that the old man is still active, is able to chop wood, and to walk several miles. He speaks English quite imperfectly, but converses fluently in the French language. He stoops a little under the burden of years, but not more than many men of seventy. In person, he is rather above the medium height, spare in flesh, but showing evidences of having been in his prime a man of sinewy strength,-Concerning his habits, a subject of much interest in connection with an instance of such extraordinary longevity, we have been able to learn but little, except that he is an invetorate smoker. A very good daguerrotype picture of him, taken in 1856, may be seen at the rooms of the State Historical Society .-Madison [Wis.] Journal.

AMERICAN LOVE OF PEDIGREE. - Privately printed works on family history, books of pedigree, treatises on heraldry, and kindred works are rapidly rising in value. Newly-published works on these subjects find a larger market at the present day than rt any previous time. A practical age and an extra practical people call for these li-erary vanities more than at any former period. It is a curious fact that du--we might say the majority, and keep within the

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if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars. The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots.

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 12.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1865.

Friday, 12-St. Nereus Achill, M.M. Saturday, 13-St. Stanislaus, B.M. Sunday, 14-Fourth after Easter. Monday, 15-St. Hermeneg, M. Tuesday, 16-St. Ubalde, B.C. Wednesday, 17-St. John Nepomucene, M. Thursday, 18-St, Venant, M.

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

Saturday, 13-Brothers of St. Laurent. Monday, 15-St. Isidore. Wednesday, 17-St. Joseph of Lanorage.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Scotia brought to our shores a silly rumour to the effect that Louis Napoleon had proposed to the British Government the contracting of a defensive alliance, binding the two parties thereunto to make common cause with, and mutually assist one another, in the event of an attack upon either Mexico or Canada by the Northern States. We call the rumour silly, because the time for such an alliance is past and gone. It is now too late; though time was, and that not very long ago, when such an alliance would have been both honorable and pru-To-day it would be neither, and such an astute politician as is the French Emperor must see that it is now absurd to dream of defending by force of arms the Imperial regime which be has imposed upon the Mexicans, should the Yankees, at last triumphant over the South, see fit to attack it. No doubt a few months ago, Canada might easily and cheaply have been defended, in the recognition of the Confederate States. whilst the military strength of the latter remained unbroken. What it would have been honorable and prudent to do eighteer months ago, it as well as in loss of moral prestige.

There is much talk about a letter said to have been written by the Sovereign Pontiff to Victor Emmanuel, and conceived in a conciliatory spirit. According to the version given by the Protestant press-not a very trustworthy authority-the Pope deploring the state of the Church throughout Italy, proposes to allow the King of Piedmont to nominate to vacant dioceses in Piedmont and in Lombardy. The right of nomination in the Duchies, and the Kingdom of Naples to be reserved for future discussion; but that of nomination to Sees in the Romagna and Pontifical territory now occupied by Piedmontese troops, to be reserved to the Sovereign Pontiff. What answer Victor Emmanuel will make to this proposal, or whether the goodness of the Holy Father, the condescension of God's Vicar on earth will make any impression on him, we cannot foresee. Surrounded as he is by evil counsellors, it is to be feared that Victor Emmanuel will be prevailed upon to wax more insolent than ever in his demands. Pius 1X. however has given a pledge to the world that not his the fault if his friendly overtures be rejected; and that not to him can be imputed the misfortunes which may afflict Italy, and the Italian Church in consequence of the obstinacy of the King of Piedmont.

liberties destroyed by the armed democracy of the North, but they have to submit to the atrocious and unfounded calumnies of their victorious adversaries; who not content with a material victory, now seek to lie away the honor of the brave men who so long resisted them on the field of battle. Andy Johnson, the new President, has set to work to slander the Confederates by Proclamation, and to blacken the character of their leaders. He has openly, but without a shadow of evidence adduced in support of the charge, accused President Jefferson Davis, and several other Southern gentlemen, of whom some are said to be residing in Canada, of having been privy and instigating to the assassination of the late Abe Lincoln. Now perhaps we can see one good reason why Booth was shot, instead of captured, by the Federal troops. If alive, he could and would no doubt have given

the work of calumny; and for the latter it was mighty convenient, indeed necessary, that the important revelations which, if his life had been spared, Booth might have made, and which would no doubt have effectually refuted the trumped up story now given to the world, should be suppressed. "Dead men tell no tales."

No proof of any kind of the validity of the accusation against President Davis, or of the Southern refugees in Canada, is so much as offered, and it is too absurd to suppose that without proof of some kind, the world will give credit to the Proclamation of such a one as Andy Johnson. In process of time no doubt oaths to any extent against the vanquished and weaker party may be obtained; for as carrion breeds blowflies, so do civil commotions call into life swarms of obscene pests in the shape of suborned informers, and false witnesses, as in England after the great civil war, and in the days of Bedlæ and of Titus Oates. We do not indeed attach any credit to the extravagant theory which attributes the murder of the late President Lincoln, to his successor; but remembering the antecedents of Andy Johnson and of Jesterson Davis respectively, it is less unlikely a theory than that which attributes the crime to the Confederate President, and to Southern refugees in Canada. To the latter the death of Lincoln was a great misfortune; whilst it raised Andy Johnston to the Presidential Chair.

It is stated that demands have been made upon our Government by the Washington authorities for the extradition of the persons named in the Proclamation. That they should be given up, if any evidence against them, evidence such as would justify a magistrate to commit them to stand their trial, can be produced, is we think obvious, even if such a case be not expressly provided for by the Ashburton Treaty; but without such evidence adduced, it would be a monstrous and infamous act on the part of our Government were it to comply with the demand now said to have been made upon it. Equally unworthy would it be of a brave and free people to harbor assassins, and the accomplices of assassins; or to surrender to their enemies gallant but unfortunate men whom the fortune of war had compelled to seek an asylum in a foreign land .-Messrs. Saunders and Tucker, two of the persons named in the Proclamation, and now residing in Canada, have published a reply to Andy Johnson denouncing his charges against them as a " he;" and offering to surrender themselves to stand their trial, before a Court Martial comand the Imperial throne of Mexico upheld; but posed of any nine out of twenty-five gentlemen the best defence both of Canada and Mexico lay by them named, and holding high rank in the Federal Army, provided that protection be guaranteed to their witnesses, and a safe return to Canada be assured to themselves, should they succeed in establishing their innocence. Word would be madness to attempt to-day, since it for word - the word of Messrs Saunders would result only in discomfiture, in national loss and Tucker is at least as good as that of Andy Johnson.

The news of the murder of the late President had reached England before the last steamer sailed, and had caused great excitement. Public meetings to express horror of the brutal crime were about to be held in all the large cities.

Mr. J. H. Graham is, we believe, the Principal of a Protestant educational institution at or near Richmond; he is also a correspondent of the Montreal Witness, and furnishes that journal with arguments, or what he expects to pass current as arguments, against the Chief Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, as imnosing upon Protestants oppressive rules, and subjecting them to processes revolting to the Protestant conscience.

Foremost amongst the grievances to which Protestant teachers are subjected, Mr. Graham puts forward the hardship and injustice inflicted upon them by the Council of Instruction in that it exacts answers to historical questions, taken from the Books of the Old Testament which | chronology, he at once concludes to their non-Protestants call apocryphal, and Catholics Canonical character. Thus for instance he deals deutero-canonical. Into the question of the Canon of Scripture we do not here propose to disposing of it :enter; but as Mr. Graham treats as an enormity the putting of the books which he calls the Apocrypha on an equality with the Old The Southerners have not only seen their Testament Scriptures, we do feel curious to know the process by which he establishes for himself his Canon, and determines the inspiration, and supernatual value of any one Book con-

tained therein. For certainly it strikes us that the rules which he seems to apply are, to say the least, very arbitrary and very illogical. Take for instance the following, by which, in his own conceit, no so far as secular history is concerned, in great doubt, he conclusively establishes the non-Canonical character of the Book of Judith .-He is treating of the question No. 48 put to Protestant teachers-" How did Judith save the people of Judea?" and the injustice of putting such a question to Protestants, is of course to be found in the character of the Book of Judith itself, which from internal evidence Mr. Graham concludes cannot form a portion of inspired Scripture. Thus he argues :-

"This Judith, whose history is given in the Apothe lie to the cruel and cowardly slauders propagated by Andy Johnson, and his accomplices in

answer to an impious prayer for success in her plot

the lie to the cruel and cowardly slauders propabeing very devout, and obtaining divine aid in
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the cost of this war?

for 'saving the people of Judes,' which she executes that there were other versions extant beby unscrupulous deceit, notorious lying, by acting the part of a lewd woman, and by the ASSASSINATION of Holofernes. For these crimes the priesthood of his domains by the dying conqueror; and acher diabolical deed.

"A viler case than this cannot be found on record for inculcating the seductive doctrine, that ' the end justifies the means."

We will say nothing about "viler cases;" nothing about "unscrupulous deceit, notorious lying, and assassination," and the blessing of the priesthood; but we confess it, that we are a little surprised that so thorough a Biblical scholar as is no doubt Mr. Graham, when a busing Judith did not remember the parallel case of Jael, and how she dealt with the enemy of the Lord's people in the days when Deborah, a prophetess, judged Israel. Mr. Graham's argument proves too much, and therefore proves nothing; for if it be valid to the exclusion of the Book of Judith from the Canon of Scripture, it must be equally valid to the exclusion from the same rank, of the Book of Judges, which the Protestant Bible treats as inspired Scripture. Let us compare the conduct of Judith with that of Jael; and see whether if that of the latter merited the praises bestowed, upon it in the "Song of Deborah and Barak, that of Judith be worthy of the reprobation beaped upon it by the indignant Mr. Principal Graham.

Holofernes besieged the town of Bethulia : and surrounding it with his troops, so that none of the citizens might escape, and cutting off their supply of water so as to compel them to surrender, he declared his intention to put to a cruel death, all the inhabitants, to whom there was no possibility of escape except in the destruction of Holoserpes and the discomfiture of his host .-Under these circumstances, Judith having obtained access to his tent, took advantage of his drunken slumbers to cut off his head, and thereby to save berself and all her brethren from the dreadful fate which awaited them, had Holofernes lived, and carried into execution his designs .-Upon the morality of this proceeding, purely defensive, we shall say nothing, farther than that it compares most favorably with that of Jael as recorded in the Book of Judges.

Sisera, the enemy of Israel, was utterly routed so that from him the victors had thenceforward naught to fear. A fugitive, and exhausted with fatigue, Sisera fled to the tent of Jael the wife of Heber the Kenite, betwixt whom and his master there was peace. And Jael who had received no mjuries at the hands of Sisera. who had nothing to dread from him, went out to meet him, invited him into her tent, brought him food, and having lulled him into a false security, took advantage of his confidence in her hospitality to kill him by driving a nail into his head whilst asleep. Then sang Deborah and Barak the son of Abinoam on that day saying :-

"Blessed above women shall Jael the wife of Heber the Kenite be, blessed shall she be above women in the tent."-Judges, v. 24.

We copy from King James' version of the Scripture; and we ask him to show cause why the act of Judith should be condemned in the Witness, and that of Jael lauded by a prophetess who judged Israel?-why the praises bestowed on the immoral conduct of Judith by the priestLood should suffice to condemn the book in which those praises are recorded? and why the blessings pronounced on Jael by Deborah the prophetess, militate not against the claims of the Book of Judges to take rank as Inspired Scripture, and in the Sacred Canon? If we test the acts of Jael and of Judith, respectively, by what in yulgar paralance is called "our moral consciousness," we see not what there is in the act of Jael, that we should give to it the preference over that of Judith.

Mr. Graham applies another test besides that of moral evidence to the deutero-canonical Scriptures, or Apocrypha, as he styles them; and from their assumed false history and false with the First Book of Maccabees, summarily

"The sixth verse of the first chapter of the first book contains this gross historical error. " Wherefore he (Alexander the Great) called his servants, such as were honorable, and had been brought up with him from his youth, and parted his kingdom among them while he was yet alive."

Upon what authority does Mr. Graham pretend to call this statement a "gross historical error?" Upon that of Quintus Curtius? But why should we give greater credit to the latter, than to the writer of the Book of Maccabees? The facts of Alexander's death are enveloped, in obscurity; and whether his sudden and premature death were the result of a frantic drinking bout, or of poison is, and ever will be, a moot point. Of what actually occured on his death bed we know little or nothing positive, through secular channels. That he gave his signet ring to Perdiccas is undisputed; and that thereby he made him his executor in the distribution of his domains is the opinion of many. Quintus Curtius, who m we suppose Mr. Graham follows, and whose means of information were certainly

sides that by him given, of the disposition made cording to Diodorus, Alexander had made a will which he had left at Rhodes, and which will by the Rhodians was suppressed or destroyed .-There is therefore nothing in the statement of the Book of Maccabees contrary to the known facts of the case; for though the writer tells us that Alexander did make a disposition of his domains amongst his captains, he does not pretend that these dispositions, or the wishes of the dying man, were respected or complied with; for he goes on to say that "his servents made themselves kings every one in his place; and they all put crowns upon themselves after his death and evils were multiplied in the earth." Now this coincides with what secular history tells us of the dissensions amongst the pretenders to the vast domains of Alexander, and of the evils which those dissensions multiplied upon the

Having made a string of unfounded assertions, for which he offers no shadow of proof or argument, Mr. Graham sums up, charging of course strongly in his own favor :--

Some of these books," he says,—the deuterocanonical books,-" are of value as ancient writings, but in many parts, as I have shown, they are fabulous and contrary to the oracles of God." What does Mr. Graham know about the oracles of God? Is he the subject of some particular inspiration? Or private judgment for private judgment, is not the private judgment of the Catholic who considers the contents of the Book of Judith, &c., to be fully as consonant with the oracles of God, as are the contents of the Book of Judges, quite as good as the private judgment Mr. Graham, or of any other Protestant, or of the entire mass of the Protestant community ?-On this point, that of consonance to the oracles of God, we are fully as competent to form an opinion as any Protestant that ever lived; and if upon this point any Protestant should presume to differ from us, we should merely tell him-for we are great sticklers for the right of private judgment as against Protestants, and Protestant ministers and doctors especially-that he was in error, and did not know what he was speaking about. From Protestants we have nothing to learn concerning the oracles of God; nor is there any one amongst them competent to teach us, or one for whose opinions we would give one straw. We have at least the the same means for forming a sound conclusion as to God's will, the oracles of God, and the Canons of Scripture, as Mr. Graham has, or as any Protestant can have; and besides what we have in common, i.e., our private judgment, we have also that which he has not, the teachings of the Church, the sole means by Christ Himself appointed for leading us to a knowledge of all truth.

NIGGERS ver. POPERY. - The American Word of God, which Mr. Graham admits to Presbyterian, a stauch Union organ, discusses contain nothing but Canonical and inspired the question how are Irish Papists to be put down now that the war is over ?- and how is their political influence for the future to be neutralised? By means of the "nigger," he answers; by giving to the latter full political privileges with the white man; and as the " niggers" in the Northern States are for the most part intensely Protestant, the American Presbyterian sees in his new allies a valuable reinforcement against the hosts of Romanism .-Here is his political programme, which Irish Catholics would do well to study; as thereby they may disabuse themselves ot a very silly notion that has taken possession of them-to wit, that the Northern States are the friends of Ireland. True, the latter bate England with a deadly hatred; they hate her monarchical institutions; they hate her aristocracy and her landed gentry for hatred of a gentleman is the one dominan. passion of the liberal and democrat: but for all that, they do not like Ireland or Irishmen. See what the American Presbyterian says on the subject:-

"Should we, therefore, admit the colored man to the right of citizenship, what would be involved in that concession? Not merely the extension of a right to him which has long been allowed to a race no worthier, no loftier in mental qualifications, no fitter by birth and early associations for the privilege than he, but the introduction into our political combinations of an element - heretofore so difficult to find-calculated to antagonize the deadly influence of the Irish Catholic vote. We should add nearly a million to the Protestant votes of the country from s people who would understand better than any fraudulently naturalised, foreign, popish emigrants and ignorant devotees ever could, the republican institutions under which they, by personal bravery and sacrifice, had gained a status. And any at-tempt on the part of politicians to use the once formidable weapon of the Irish Catholic vote for objects manifestly injurious to the principles of republicanism, or to the advantage of the Papal Church in this country, would instantly rally the vote of the colored citizens of the country to the side of treedom and Protestantism. In allowing the colored man to vote, therefore, nothing is sacrificed but prejudice, while real strength would be added to the case of Protestantism and true Republicanism. Indeed, there may be a time when, in the struggle with Popery, which many look for in our land, we shall keenly feel our nced of the very aid which we are now considering whether we will admit to our ranks or not. Mr Lincoln has said that we could not carry on the war without the 200,000 blacks now in the army.-Shall the loyal people throw away three quarters of a million of votes, which may, ere long, be equally necessary to frustrate the combinations of unprincipled politicians North and South, with ignorant, vicious, priest-ridden foreigners, to overthrow the very liberties we have just re-established, and to nullify the important advances we hope to gain at

Your Ox and My Ox .- The Globe lays down the law of treason in a style which amusingly displays the two weights and two sets of measures of Liberal Protestantism.

" Treasen against a despotic government is sometimes not a crime at all: though treason against a liberal government committed avowedly because that government is not sufficiently favorable to human slavery is undoubtedly a very black crime in the estimation of fair judging moderns."— Globe, 5th inst

" Treason," according to the Catholic code of ethics, can never, under any circumstances, or against any government whatsoever, be otherwise than criminal: for treason as its name shows, denotes not rebellion or armed resistance to authority—for there may be treason without rebellion-but breach of faith, but dishonesty, but violation of engagements expressed or implied. For instance, Victor Emmanuel the beloved of the Giobe, was a traitor and guilty of vilest treason; in that whilst professing amity with the King of Naples, he was meditating hostilities against him, and in an underhand manner encouraging Garibaldi to invade the dominions of one whom before the world he recognised as a friend and ally. This is "treason" proper; and treason is therefore always vile and criminal, even although with his lax code of morals, his disregard for truth, his ignorance of the word "honor," and the obligations which that world implies, the editor of the Globe gives the traitor, the violator of faith and the slighter of his pledged word. plenary absolution; provided only that a government not " liberal" according to the cant use of that word, be the object of the "treason."

The Globe deliberately falsifies the state of the quarrel as betwixt North and South, which led to the war. "Treason" there was indeed. and dishonesty, and bad faith, and violation of plighted faith, but upon the part of the North and the North alone. Having proclaimed the Union to be a "league with death and a covenant with hell," the Northerners assumed to themselves the right to violate its express provisions, and its most solemn engagements. Then only the South, absolved by the acts of the North from all obligations contracted by a "league with death and covenant with hell," took up arms to assert its right to separate from traitors."

LECTURE ON THE FIRST CRUSADE. - In

the Bonaventure Hall, on Wednesday evening the 3rd instant, the Rev. Mr. Bakewell, Director of the Young Men's Catholic Society, delivered a lecture on the Frst Crusade, in aid of the funds of the association. The Rev. Gentleman having been introduced by the President of the Society. proceeded in a very able manner to deal with the leading points of his subject, and presented a very interesting view of the great historical drama enacted by the Crusaders and their Mussulmen adversaries. Commencing with the cause which brought about the first Crusade, he went on to trace the many difficulties which the champions of the cross had to encounter in their holy and glorious mission; and concluded a good address by pointing out the great national and social benefits produced by the heroic struggles of the Christian crusaders. During the course of the Rev. Gentleman's remarks he several times elicited the applause of his audience. Hon. Thomas Ryan, M.L.C., at the close of the Lecture, proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Bakewell, which was passed amid loud applause. On the platform were several gentlemen, amongst whom we noticed the Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Hogan, Hon. Thomas Ryan, and Edward Murphy, Esq.

A PROTESTANT PRAYER .- The Rev. Dr. Brownlow, a shining light of the Holy Protestant Church, and a zealous Unionist, is the author of the following truly Christian prayer. We conv from the New York Times :-

'Impoverish the villains! Take all they have! Give their effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned, and let them have their Southern rights.' They swore they would carry on the war until the lost their lands. Put it to them is our advice! Most religiously fleece them, and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they

Let them be punished! Let them be imporerished! Let them be slain! And after slain, let them be damned !

A WELL MERITED COMPLIMENT, -On Wednesday last weck, Capt. Labelle of the Steamer Europa, Richelieu Line, was wasted upon on board by a number of gentlemen consisting of Members of Parliament, leading merchants, and others, and was by them presented with a bandsome set of charts of the river, elegantly bound up in a morocco case, as a token of respect for his courage, and bumanity as displayed towards the sufferers by the late terrible mundations at

A NEW PROTESTANT SECT .- The "Perfectionists" is the title of a lately founded Pro-. testant sect, of which the peculiar tenets are that all its members are pure and perfect, and incapable of any kind of sin. The Evening Telegraph says that under a different name this sect has long flourished in Montreal; and from the frequent appearance of his name in a department of the Gazette where bankrupts do chiefly figure, we are inclined to suspect that the editor of the only religious daily paper in the world must be a ruling elder of the sect.

the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, to be given at the New St. Ann's Hall on (this) indebted—was begun and completed the greatest Thursday evening, the 11th instant. It is unnecessary to do more than call attention to the programme which is of the very highest order, all the best musicians of the City having been engaged for the occasion. We anticipate therefore a large attendance, and a pleasant evening. No doubt but that the affair will be a great

BEAST BUTLER. - This notorious person is said to have made a large fortune during the war, by extortions, by robbing and stealing at New Orleans, and elsewhere, as well as by more indirect modes, some of which are now brought to light.

According to the New York Express, whilst General Grant was fighting the Confederates in front, and before the dismissal of Butler from his command for cowardice, the latter was carrying on a lucrative trade with General Lee's army in provisions of all kinds, pork, sugar, tea, and even ammunition. This is published upon the authority of the Congressional Committee, of which Mr. Washburne of Illinois is president; and the report adds that more than a million of dollars must have been made in this commerce, in which Beast Butler and his brother-in-law were engaged.

The trial of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of the late President is going on at Washington, before a military tribunal, and with closed doors. All reports of the proceedings are prohibited by the press, but the authorities will furnish the Washington papers and the public with their own "cooked" report. It is evident that the Government is most anxious to suppress the truth, and that all guarantees for the liberty of the citizen and for a fair trial are abolished in the U. States. The Americans seem to wear their chains very meekly, being by their democratic institutions admirable adopted for

We have much pleasure in copying the following from the columns of the Montreal Transcript, and we need only add, that the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell has, to our own knowledge, labored hard, to carry out the good work so well begun by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, his worthy predecessor, whose great exertions are well known to every one, and whose untiring zeal while in charge of St. Anns' congregation, has endeared him to every Irish Catholic heart.

Progress.—On Wednesday, last week, the solemn and interesting ceremony of formally opening and blessing the new St. Ann's Schools, was performed in the presence of a large number of spectators. The fine Juvenile Band of the St. Lawrence Brothers' was in attendance, and greatly enhanced the attractions of the scene by playing lively and appropriate airs during its continuance.

It may not be out of place hereto give a hasty sketch of the principal improvements that have taken placein Griffintown since the appointment of the Rev.

F. O'Farrell, as its spiritual director. This gentleman no sooner found himself charged with the interests of this extensive district, (which occurred about a year and a half ago) than he resolved to set about the good work of reformation, wherever reformation should be found needful. Consequently, he was not long instelled in his new capacity, before his paternal solicitude was excited by the defective and abnormal system of education of the youth, pursued in his new jurisdiction. There was a great want, which, he felt, demanded instant attention. This want was more painfully apparent in the case of the young girls, who were even debarred from the advantages of a plain education, from the absence of well regulated schools for that purpose. To remedy this evil was the first and dearest thought of this worthy gentleman. But to an energetic mind like his, to plan is to execute. So that in a short time he had the happiness, though after great toil and pain encountered on all sides, to see, at last a fine, commodious stone building erected, capable of containing over 200 little girls, and placed under the immediate control of the Sisters of the Congregation

To this Institution, too, a sewing establishment has been recently attached, furnished with a number of the best sewing machines, where adult females who have finished their education are taught, if they desire it, the useful art of millinery and dress-making on very advantageous conditions to themselves, and with great utility to the general public. This de-partment, also, has the benefit of being under the careful supervision of the same noble Order of Nuns as the Schools.

But, however important these improvements were allowed to be, they were merely the preliminary steps towards still greater improvements contemplated by the charitable zeal of this amiable gentleman. Seeing the rising importance of the large district which he governed as ghostly director, and the rapidly growing number and wealth of its inhabitants, he never relaxed his efforts until he procured them the ready means of favoring their daughters with the most finished education. For that purpose, he repeatedly petitioned the Seminary and obtained permission from that body to erect an Academy adjoining the above-mentioned schools, where young ladies are taught, on very moderate terms, the same accomplishments as those acquired in Villa Maria or . Mount St. Mary ; where they enjoy the same advantages as in these more pretentious and expensive Institutions - have teachers of the same Order to instruct them, and are perfected in all the branches of a polite education, including geography, grammar, history, mathematics, rhetoric, the globes and the sciences, plain and fancy needle work, with

painting, drawing and music. Having thus attended to the more pressing necessities which came under his notice, the Rev. gentle-man next turned his attention to the embellishment of his Church, completely metamorphosing the in-terior appearance of the edifice. Such a striking change, indeed, did he effect in St. Ann's Church that those who saw it before and after the improvements he there made, would be slow to believe the evidence even of their own eyesight, or the possi-bility of its being the same Church In fact, it displays such excellent taste in its decorations and fresco-painting, and in the well combined lively colors employed in the ornamentation of its gallereies, columns, alters and pews, that it is justly considered as one of the handsomest churches in Cana-

Contemporary with these buildings and improve- will be afforded."

Our readers will not forget the Concert under | ments-while yet the hearts of a congregation were warm in the outpouring of grateful thanks to the Reverend benefactor to whom they were so deeply and worthiest of his undertakings, the fine substantial, stone structure, containing the schools mentioned at the beginning of this article, and of which he may be justly styled the father and the founder.
These schools, which are to be conducted by the

Christian Brothers, are capable of holding over 300 And now, before concluding this cursory and im-

perfect review of some of the principal acts of this Rev. gentleman's administration, it may not be considered amiss to intimate here, that the upper part of the latter building contains a spacious Hall, the opening of which he intends to inaugurate on the 11th inst, by a Grand Concert. We would solicit a numerous attendance on that occasion, in order to record, in a more sensible manner, our appreciation of the merits and laudable labors of so worthy a clergyman, and thus, too, have the further gratification of illustrating a maxim as just as it is glorious by giving 'Honor to whom honor is due;' for in honoring this Concert with our presence, we thereby honor the party who gives it. And, certainly none more worthy that he of our esteem.

TRAVELS 'IN CENTRAL ASIA. By Arminius Vambrey member of the Hungarian Academy of Pesth.—An entertaining account of adventures in Central Asia, from the Eastern shores of the Caspian to Khiva, Bokhava, and Samcercand. The author disguised as a Hadji, or dervish pilgrim performed this long and painful ourney from scientific motives, and from a desire to pursue his philological researches into the dialects of Central Asia, and to detect their several affinities with his native tongue, Hungarian. His story is simply told, and is followed by an interesting dissertation on the manners, customs, politics, agriculture and commerce of the several peoples through whose borders he passed. The work is very neatly brought out, illustrated by several handsome engravings and a map, by the Harper Brothers of New York, and is for sale by Messrs. Dawson, Great St. James Street,

THE LOVE OF RELIGIOUS PERFECTION. By P. Joseph Bayma, of the Society of Jesus. -This is an elegantly edited translation from the Latin of an ascetic work by the above named reverend Jesuit Father-and is offered to the public by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA AND OF THE OTHER B. N. A. PROVINCES, by J. G. Hodgins, L.L.B.F.R.G.S. Printed and Published by John Lovell, Montreal:-The writer avoids as much as possible the debateable ground of religion and politics in this little work; and though he brings his history of Canada down to the present year we think that he has succeeded in avoiding giving any cause of offence to any one. We can therefore heartily recommend this history to schools. The work is illustrated with several engravings.

LAMENT FOR THE RT. REV. JAMES GILlis, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, and other POEMS. By the Rev. Eneas McD. Dawson .-This is a poetical tribute to the deceased Bishop of Edinburgh, Dr. Gillis, and it is followed by several pieces of poetry by the same author.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,—Referring to a paragraph in your last issue, in which you blame the Government for neglecting to take steps to protect the small birds, I enclose a copy of the last report of the Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club, and

would beg your attention to the portion marked. This Bill was passed into law at the instance of the Quebec Club and this one; and we have offered a reward of \$10 for the conviction of offenders under it, although the protection of the small insectivorous birds can hardly be looked on

as a special duty of a Fish and Game Club. Our Horticultural Society, and the Agricultural Societies, should take the matter up. The former has called often and loudly for such a measure, and is comprised of wealthy men to whom a little mony spent in putting a stop to the low and dastardly practice you allude to, would be as nothing to the loss they sustain in their orchards as a consequence of it; and the latter are in the annual receipt of large sums of money from Government, with which they do, or do not, they themselves only know what-but a small portion of which would be very legitimately expended in stimulating the exertions of country constables to enforce this law, intended as it is so materially to benefit farming interests.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. MURRAY,

President Montreal F. & G. P. Club.

The subjoined is the paragraph from Mr. Joly's Bill, alluded to in the above:-

"Your Committee amid these failures are glad to be able to say that one Bill at least in which they took an interest has become law-that introduced by Mr. Joly for the protection of insectiverous and and other birds benecial to agriculture. By the provisions of this Act the 27th and 28th Vict., Chap. 52, it is unlawful to kill, wound, capture, or have in possession under a penalty not exceeding ten dol-lars, any bird whatsoever between the 1st March and the 1st August in any year, with the exception of a few birds named, and any person may seize on view any bird unlawfully possessed, and destroy all nets, snares or cages intended for the capture of such birds. Although this law is intended to benefit more especially the agricultural and horticultural interests, and though it should devolve more immediately on the societies representing these interests to take the necessary steps to enforce it, yet it may be well that this Club should offer a stauding reward for convictions under this Act also, and the Committee would recommend the matter to the immediate attention of their successors, as the robins and other spring birds will be arriving in a few days, and unless checked at once the usual slaughter will be commenced. Your Committee have addressed the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, calling their attention to this Act and requesting their co-operation, which it is to be hoped

The Evening Telegraph speaks slightly of that "business piety" of which our evangelical contemporary—the Montreal Witness—is the eloquent prophet. The following, which we clip from the Telegraph of a recent date, savors of irreverence towards a professor, and a carnal for she is gone to receive the reward promised by our

TRUE. - The Witness says :-

' If the world never found Christians over-reaching, never making use of the tricks of trade, never backing out of engagements, and never breaking their word, however much their religion might be hated, their consistency would secure that respect which honesty and integrity almost always commend.'

It might have added to the list of things to be avoided, never settling the property, they intend to rob their creditors of, on their wives; never failing at the most convenient season, after having done so, paying sixpence in the pound, and then retiring to live in luxury and ease on the proceeds of consecrated rascality, while their less provident victims with their families are reduced to unmitigated want. And for commentary, it might have said that it is a melancholy fact that the most unblushing frauds, the most oruel and impudent swingles that have come to light in this community were committed by professing Christians, men of good standing in evangelical churches; not because religion and honesty are in any way incompatible, but because the shallowest rogue recognises the value of a religious cloak. The fact is that Christians do not do the things which the Witness deprecates, although men pretending to be Christians do. It is a mistake too to suppose that religion is ever hated; the wickedest men admire and honor true piety in others. The bypocrites, the wolves in sheeps-clothing, the shining lights of public prayer-meetings, the saints preparing for their third or fourth failure are fond of talking of the hatred of the unregenerate world to the children of God, just as convicts in the hulks tell of the hatred of police and judges to them, and for the same reason. Honesty is not brought into discredit because one who pretended to practice it is found to be a rogue; and religion ought not to auffer because a professor is found out to be a swindler or hypocrite; and although we know that there is a disposition in too many to sneer at religion or at any rate at its representative the churches on these occasions, it would be a grave mistake to suppose therefore that the popular sentiment is inimical to religion, or that vital Christianity has less hold on the mind of the masses at the present day than in previous times. It may be true that real pietvis a scarce articleamong the fashionable congregations to which the church system of the present day too much confines the public ministration of the gospel; but it has a strong hold on the hearts of the poor to whom the gospel is not preached, and divides with want and suffering the empire over them. Nor is it incredible that the sort of profession of religion which is most intimately associated with church membership, prayer meetings, and the general outward proclamation of individual goodness is found too often dissociated from morality, and very filthy with the lucre, the lusts, and the nastiness of the world, the flesh, and the Devil.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the above Corporation, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday Evening, the 4th inst., the following Gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months.

President .- T. J. Donavan. 1st Vice President-Michael Bergin. do __John Rogers, re-elected. Secretary—John Walsh Asst. do -Daniel Harvey. Treasurer—Thomas Jones
Col. do —Michael Wilkinson do. Asst. do do — James Murphy. Chief Marshal — Thomas Bowes,

Assts. do -Michael Quinn and John Fitz-

COMMITTEE OF ENGUISY. St. Anns Ward-Maurice Nagle and James Donnellan.

do.

St. Antoine do -John Quinn, James Cassidy and Jerh. Carroll. St. Lawrence do -Michael Clune and Peter

do -Felix McIver

From the report of the Treasurer, which was sub mitted and adopted at the above Meeting, it will be seen that the Society is in a most flourishing condition, although having met with many reverses during the past half year, no less than four members having died during that period the Society paying their funeral expenses, they also pay a regular weekly allowances of \$1.50 to widows, there being at the present time eight receiving such benefit, showing the usefulness of the Association. The Society also pays sums varying from 20c to 50c each to the orphan children of deceased members, which, as the society is only two years and a half in existence, proves what an amount of good may be effected, and of benefit to be derived from associations of this kind, and should commend itself, especially to the Irish working population of Montreal, from the very fact that over \$100 a month has been expended in carryitg out the objects of the society. The following is the substance of the

TREASURER'S REPORT.

On hand, 1st Nov. 1864..... \$038.46 Total receipts 1st Nov. 1864, to 1st May 1865 for monthly dues, &c, including interest on \$565 in Bank...... 676.88

1315.34 EXPENSES. Amount paid to widows and orphans from Nov. to 1st May..... 111.25 Amount paid for doctor's fees from 1st Nov. 46,00 40.00 May..... 15.25

Bal. to credit of Society 1st May, \$1865.....\$680.14

\$635,20

THE STREETS. - We would again call the attention of the authorities to the filthy state of the streets leading to the Harbour, as well as to those in Griffictown. In some of these there is a prestilential smell indicative of a condition of things which must be very prejudical to health. We would also beg to urge upon those whose cellars were flooded this spring the absolute necessity of baving them whitewashed and sprinkled with lime, if they would prevent sickness. The mud left in the cellars was composed, as every one knows, of all the impurities collected in the streets during the winter, and malaria then arising is the source of a low form of ill-health, rendering those so attacked easy victims to epidemic diseases. A bucket or two of quick lime does not cost much and may be the means of averting a great deal of misery .- Mont. Herald.

Died, at Toronto, on Monday, the 1st instant, at St. Joseph Convent, of disease of the heart, Sarah King, aged 34 years;—in religion, Sister Mary Joseph, and second daughter of the late Jas. King, of this city. Sad is the bereavement, and deep the affliction which shade our hearts; but why mourn, dear Lord to those who have torsaken al! things for Him. Oh, why should we pine for her who has left this world of care and sorrow, her who had served God while on earth, who now serves Him in Heaven, after eight years and a-half in religion, which have been spent in preparation for eternity. - May her soul

The Hon. Lewis Walbridge has made arrangements to have five tons of iron ore from this county transported at his own expense to Three Rivers, to be there smelted, for the purpose of demonstrating to the members of the Government and Legislature the actual value of the iron deposits in the rear townships, as the strongest argument in favor of granting a quantity of wild land to aid the construction of a railroad from Belleville to Marmora. The proprietors of the Radnor Iron Works, Three Rivers, Messrs. De Larue & Co. have kindly undertaken to manufacture the same into iron, free of expense .-Bellevilie Intelligencer.

Birth.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Mrs. John Tuckers

In this city, on Monday, the 1st instant, at the French Parish Church, by the Rev. M. Giband, Mr. P. O'Meara, to Miss Alexina Angers, both of this

At Rawdon, C.E., on the 28th ult., Catherine, daughter of Roderick Carroll, aged 21 years. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 10, 1865. Flour-Pollards, \$3,40 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$3,70 \$3,90; Fine, \$4,20 to \$4,35; Super., No. 2 \$4,45 to \$4,55; Superfine \$1,80 to \$5,95; Fancy \$5,00 to \$5,10, Extra, \$5,00 to \$5,35; Superior Extra \$5,40 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$2,70 to \$2,75.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,65 to \$5,00: Wheat-U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 to \$5,221; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$5,70; Pearls, in

demand, at \$5.40 to \$5.50. Butter-Store packed in small packages at 10c o 19c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.

Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c.

Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,50; Prime Mess, \$15,00 to \$16; Prime, \$14,50 to \$00,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$9,50 to \$10,0 Hay, per 100 bundles

..\$8,00 to \$10,00 Straw, .. \$4,00 to \$0,50 8,00 to 10,00 ..\$4,00 to \$7,00

3,00 to 4,00

A GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW ST. ANN'S HALL,

Corner of Kempt and Ottawa Streets,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11th, 1865, At Eight o'clock precisely.

AT THE NEW BUILDING ERECTED BY THE SEMINARY FOR THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

their valuable assistance on the occasion :- Messrs.

Torrington, Sedgwick, Ackerman, Smith, Barricelli, coming week. Lavallee, Gauthier, &c., &c.

PROGRAMME:

PART I:

1. Overture-Piano Solo.... Mons. Gustave Smith Mr. Joseph Maussette.

3. 'Thou Art Gone From My Gaze '-Oboe Solo.. -Baricelli.

Signor Baricelli.

4. 'Erin Is My Home'-Soprano..... Dempster.

Miss Hartegan. 5. 'Cujus Animam'-Concertina Solo..... Case.

Mr. A. C. Sedgwick.

6. 'Air Varie'-Violin Solo...... DeBeriot.

Mr. Torrington.

ADDRESS.

PART II.

7. 'Fantasie de Concert'-Piano Solo. Lavallee. Mr. C. Lavallee. 8. 'Air Varie'-Flute Solo......Tulon.

Mons. H. Gauthier.

9. 'The Last Rose of Summer'-Tenor Solo. -Flotow.

Mr. Joseph Manffette. 10. 'Variations on a Swiss Air '-Clarinet Solo; Mr. Ackerman.

11. 'Grand Chorus'........................ De Rille. Les Orpheonistes de Montreal, [Under the direction of Mons. Frs. Benoit.]

ADDRESS.

PART III.

12. 'Caprice Brilliant'-Piano Solo. Mr. Gustave Smith.

13. "Tis The Last Rose"-Variations for Oboe. -Baricelli. Signor Barcelli.

14. 'The Minstrel Boy'-Soprano Solo. Miss Hartegan.

15. 'La Fille du Regiment'-Concertina Solo. -Blagrove.

Mr. A. C. Sedgwick: 16. ' Uperatic Selections'-Violin Solo.

Mr. Torrington. Les Orpheonistes de Montreal.

The DOORS will be OPEN at SEVEN o'clock, Tickets for Sale at the Music Stores, Book Stores, and at the Hall Door in the Evening.

Single Tickets, 50 cents; Double Tickets, to admit and St. La wrence Streets, Montreal. Lady and Gentleman, 75 cts.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

To be delivered daily (two deliveries on Saturday for Sunday's use) from the

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO THE FIRST OF OCTOBER: per day for the season.....\$ 4 00 20 lbs 6 00 30 lbs дo 8 00 10 00 40 lbs ďο do for one month 1 00 10 lbs

dо 1 50 Ice will be delivered during the month of October to parties requiring it at an extra charge as follows :--

20 lbs

Season Customers, 20 lbs per day,......\$1 50 10 lbs do 1 00 do 20 lbs Dο фo 10 lbs do 1 00 During the month the Ice will be delivered three

Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause will be promptly attended to.

times a week.

Payments as usual-Cash in advance. Hotels, Steamboats and Public Companies supplied by contract on liberal terms.

Subscribers are requested to send in their names as early as possible. LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries Hall,

Cathedral-Block. May 10, 1865.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL. OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE,

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BUGS! BUGS!

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

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

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

SEEDS! SEEDS!

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

J. A. HARTE,

May 11.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS

TO THE

INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

April 30, 1865.

I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Foreign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most finished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of firstclass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. The following well known gentlemen have promised Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the

I remain your obedient servant.

J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR.
42 St. Lawrence Main Street. May 11.

GOVERNESS.

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

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at thi Office. January 12, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

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

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

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

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep-

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JAMES FURLONG, who was in Sorel some four or five years ago, and is now supposed to reside in Napierville, C.E. Any communication with regard to his whereabouts, addressed to the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, will be

thankfully received by his sister, Margaret Furlong. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Orang Jan. 17, /1864.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bolochiyanno hen c

FRANCE.

On Thursday, M. Thiers addressed the Corps Legislatif on the subject of Italy and the Convention of September. M. Thiers has known the responsibility of office, and has suffered for his attachment to freedom. When he speaks men listen to him with a deference which is well deserved; for they expect, with reason, to receive the thoughts of a practical statesman whose misfortunes have at least landed him in the position that he has nothing to hope or to fear from speaking the truth. But what had M. Thiers to visit to Algeria have been exaggerated. tell the Deputies who crowded on Thursday to hear him? Did he use the lessons of the past for the instruction of the future, and reveal some far-seeing policy, furnishing an escape from the present dilemma, and a line of action for years to come? In the first place, he expressed a clear opinion as to the ultimate object of the Convention of September. He did not waste time in discussing its terms, and in this he showed his prudence. No two men have agreed in the interpretation of that ambiguous compact, and the high contracting parties themselves attribute to it meanings which are perfectly irreconcilable with one another. The Italian Government looks fo.ward to 1867 as the year when the prop which has upheld the temporal power of the Pope will be withdrawn, and the States of the Church will, by the free vote of their inhabitants, merge in the Italian kingdom. On the other hand, the French Ministers profess to find in the Convenceiving it from Religious Congregations 63,000 are tion guarantees of the Panacy which are assuredly receiving it in the Establishments of the State. Nearly tion guarantees of the Papacy which are assuredly not to be discovered in it. M. Thiers so far agrees with the Italian Government that he anticipates the same events, but he does so with misgiving instead of with hope. The ambiguous form of the Convention is explicable by the position of the French Emperor, and whatever else is doubtful about it, this much is certain, that it points to a time when the French soldiery will be withdrawn from Rome. All that is Conservative in France supports the Emperor, but all that is Conservative would also keep the Pope in his present position, and it is somewhat awkward for the Emperor to desert a cause which many of his supporters would maintain in preference, if need be, to himself. This is a difficulty which naturally gives M. Thiers little concern; he tastens on the one point that the Pope is to be left alone, and being left alone his temporal rule may be taken from him, and he is terrorstricken at the result. The Convention of September will doubtless pro-

duce its fruit in due season, with little regard to what M. Thiers has said of it. As far as Italy is concerned we are willing to accept his words, 'the future will speak.' But we must regret that the men whose past services and present eminence make them the natural leaders of political thought in France should show themselves so little qualified to guide public opinion. From the speech of M. Thiers, and the earlier writings of M. Guizot on the Papal question, we turn to the acts of the Emperor with a sense that we have at least to do with a man who can comprehend the situation. This is a view disheartening to those who desire a reconciliation between the Empire and the veterans of the Parliamentary Government of France, but it serves incidentally to refute an assertion which has been often repeated with much assurance. It is said that we are inferior to our neighbors as close and accurate reasoners. If the Italian question be taken as a test, the statement must appear insupportable. We have anomalies among ourselves, and some institutions which we maintain though we regret that we have inherited them, but arguments by which MM. Guizot and Thiers justify the forcible maintenance of the power of the Pope against the resistance of his subjects cannot be paralleled by anything among us .- Times.

On Sunday a ceremonial of annual recurrence, but which, from its intrinsic importance, must always be noteworthy, was transacted at Paris. Two of openly and professedly obscene books and prints is months ago the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif and the high functionaries of the Senate received from Emperor his exposition of the policy which he has pursued since the last summer, and some hints of the course he proposes to follow in the coming twelve months. They retired from the Imperial presence at the Tuileries, and the Deputies have ever since been debating the terms of the Address they should present in answer to the Speech they had Every item of the Speech had been discussed. and, indeed, more subjects have been debated than were touched upon by the Emperor. The finances of France, the education of the French people, the home and foreign trade of the Empire, the law of associations, the law of the press, the limits imposed on the freedom of testation, the Mexican expedition, and the Convention of September have been analyzed in turn, but amid all the variety of subjects and the changes of speakers there have been some circumstances which have undergone no alteration. Every paragraph of the Address has been carried by overwhelming majorities. But whenever there has been a division the speakers on the side of the Government have been confined to the holders of office; while among the opponents of the Imperial policy and the Imperial regime appear the names which are known beyond the limits of France, the names of men illustrious by the services they formerly rendered to their country, and by their sufferings in later years on behalf of freedom. The numbers have been on one side-the intellect, the generosity, and the patriotism of France on the other. The numbers carried the day, and on Sunday they tendered their thanks to the Emperor for what he has already done, and professed their confidence in his management of the future. - Ibid.

PARIS, April 17 .- The France of this evening asgerts that the journey of the Emperor to Algeria has been definitely resolved upon, and that he will start on the 24th instant. The Pressc adds that his Majesty will be absent from France for twenty five days.

PARIS, April 19 .- The Emperor's reply to the deputation who carried up the address to the Legislative Corps has not met with the unanimous approbation desired and expected. What has particularly struck the public is the sort of parallel drawn be tween 'the abuses of liberty and the abuses of authority;' and the assertion that the mass of the people-the working-classes, the wealthy, the intelligent, and the educated-alike dread the former much more than the latter. It is undoubtedly the fact that France has suffered, and grieviously suffered, from the excesses committed in the name of liberty, from the time of Madame Roland to recent days, and it would be unwise of the nation to forget it; but it is also true that in those moments of danger the country found in itself energy enough to triumph over and to emerge from the trial more vigorous than before. But the same cannot be said of the abuses of authority' which have always left her exhausted, merally and materially.

Some of the more sensitive among those who heard the Speech on Sunday affect to feel hurt at being told that, having been for some time in the clouds, or, as the Emperor phrases it, ' having wandered in the lofty spheres of theory, they had better come down and become practical—'occupy themselves practically with the laws proposed to them, &c. This they look upon as a hint that they have been losing their time in discussing the Address, and that

te be told so in public is treating them like schoolboys. The obvious meaning of the whole is that the Emperor will continue to govern, as he has hitherto governed, in the full confidence that, however Deputies and Senators may murmur in private, they will end by submitting. Indeed, the Moniteur tells us that the Speech was received at its close with repeated applause.' Between the abuses of liberty

and the abuses of authority, says the Temps,—
There will always be this difference—that among an intelligent and reflecting people the former are useful in educating them for liberty, whereas the latter invariably end in corrupting and shocking the public feeling." - Times.

Paris, April 10. - The Patrie of this evening says

the importance and the duration of the Emperor's

'The Emperor will pass some days at Algiers, for the purpose of concerting with the Governor of the colony measures necessitated by the state of our possessions. The date of his departure is not yet

The Empress will assume the direction of affairs during His Majesty's absence as Regent, assisted by the Privy Council.

There are in France 12,000 converts of Religious women, containing 81,000 nuns, and 20,000 convents of religious men, containing 17,000 monks. I include only the authorised congregations-and the parochial Clergy, and you have 200,000 individuals all under the thumb of Rome. Many of these Religious Orders devote themselves to education. The law of 1860, admitted them to share in educating youth. They have made such use of this permission that by the official returns 1,600,000 pupils are receiving their education from Religious Congregations. In 20 they have tripled the number of their pupils. At this moment they have pupils who receive primary instruction. Well now, coming to secondary and more elevated instruction, we find that 55 000 pupils are reone half, then, are under Clerical influence .- Tablet

Workwomen in France.-Skilled female labour in the rural districts of France forms an important feature in the industry of the country. There are in thr neighbourhood of Arras 6,000 lacemakers, who earn about a franc a day, without neglecting their household duties. Glovemaking also is gradually leaving the towns to settle definitely in the country. Thus in the the Haute-Marne, a single firm gives employment to upwards of 2.000 hands: in the Isere there are 15,000 needlewomen engaged in the trade, and around Grenoble there are about 1,200 cutters who turn out 600,000 pairs of gloves a year, which at the rate of 80f. a dozen, represent a sum of 1,700,000f. The Grenoble manufactory employs about 600 women in putting the glove on the pattern, then under the cutting press, and preparing it otherwise for the needle. Such women, when clever, earn from 70f. to 80f. a month. The remuneration for sewing gloves is at the rate of about. 4f 50c. a dozen with one button and 4f. 75c. with two, but the sewer must find her own thread. The cutting of precious stones, whether genuine or imitation, is a trade that has taken up its abode on the heights of the Jura, at Septmencel [except the diamond, which is cut by machinery at Amsterdam]. At the place we have mentioned the women are constantly employed in making imitation jewels, in driling holes into rubies for watchmakers, &c., and they earn thereby about 75c. per day the earnings of the men in the same sort of

ITALY

work being 4f. 50c,

PIEDMONT .- The Government of Victor Fmmanual and all who uphold the Convention of the 15th of September asserts that Piedmont desires nothing better than to be reconciled to the Church and Papacy. The following are some of the guarantees for the liberty of the Church which Piedmont has given : In the Basilicate, a district in the kingdom of Italy, 16 convents have been suppressed during the month of February alone. Their inmates, to the number of upwards of 100 have been driven out and most of them have been reduced to utter poverty. The Unita Cattolica has published a statistical account by which it appears that since Victor Emmanuel's Government has usurped the dominion of Italy, 12 Bishops have been prosecuted and convicted; 13 have been prosecuted and acquitted; 6 are away from their Sees and are forced to reside at Turin: 17 have died of grief; 42 are in exile; and 19 who have been nominated are prevented from taking possession of their Sees.

Under the rule of Victor Emmanuel the publication an important and recognised State system. In this the Piedmontese Ministers are wise in their generation. Their one object is to alienate the people of Lombardy, the Æmilia, Tuscany, Naples, &c., from the influences of the Church and the Holy Father. Boys and girls who begin by publicly poring over the most appalling obscenities are likely to fall away from them, and hence it is that in the shop windows or the tables of all the railway stations, and in every other public place, prints and books, the very names and subjects of which it would pollute our colums to mention, are everywhere publicly exposed with the sanction of the police. The same diabolical stratagem was openly practised at Rome, while Rome was in the hands of the Revolutionists .- Weekly Register.

PIEDMONTESE PARLIAMENT. - Deputy Regueli interrogated the Ministry of the Interior concerning some recent disturbances of a deplorable nature at Facuza in the Romagna, and accused the gendarmerie and authorities of having acted with violence and cruelty. The affair has been variously related, as is usual, especially in Italy, when party feelings are brought into play. Faenza is a town where Garibaldi has many partisans, and Deputy Regnoli declares that when he was in the field it gave him no less than 1,100 soldiers. On Sunday last about 500 of the inhabitants went out to a villa in the neighborhood, where a banquet had been prepared in honour of Garibaldi's saint's day. On their return in the evening they were proceeded by the tri-coloured flag, by a band or by drums, and they sang Garibaldi's hymn, and are said to have shouted evereas for him him and Mazzini. Summoned to disperse they did not obey, the usual three warnings were given, a collision took place, stones were thrown, two carbineers were stabbed, and according to Mazzinian accounts, a number of persons in the crowd were wounded, some mortally. Troops came up, the rioters fled, a large number of arrests were made. According to the Opposition the demonstration was of a most harmless nature, and the Executive greatly to blame; according to Signor Lanza there were cries of 'Down with the King's Government!' accompanied by cheers for Mazzini and the Republic. The Government, added the Minister of the Interior, regrets the bloodshed, but it is bound to maintain order and the facts were not as stated by Deputy Reguoli. 'I have no doubt,' retorted Crispi, 'that the facts as exposed by the honorable Lanza are derived from the official reports, but those false reports were also official which were sent from Turin and other Italian towns concerning the events of the 21st and 22d of September.' 'Oh! oh!' groaned the Right or Ministerial part of the Chamber; but whether the groans proceeded from deputies annoyed at the implied assimilation of this Cabinet to the last, or merely from friends of Messrs. Peruzzi and Spaventa, remains in doubt. 'It is an historical fact, gen-

tlemen,' continued Orispi,-'I'make the observation because faith too implicit should not be conceded to the reports of those interested to relate things in one way rather than in another. A strong Government should not be alarmed by a few shouts, by mere words. Such fear is undignified and the cause of evils. The Government is very stern in the suppression of political offences and very feeble in that of ordinary crimes. It is too

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES.—Turin, April 7.—In the Chamber to-day the Minister of the interior request ed that the Bill for the Suppression of Religious Bodies should be discussed prior to the dissolution of the Chamber. The Minister said that he would bring in an amendment which, setting aside the question of ecclesiastical property, would facilitate the discussion. Signor Luzi stated as a positive fact that the Court of Rome had issued orders to the Priests to interfere actively in the next elections. The proposition of the Minister was then accepted, and the suppression of the religious bodies will be discussed simultaneously with the finan-

The Unita Cattolica reminds us of a Proclamation of Sept. 11, 1860, countersigned by Cavour and Farini, in which the wretched King is made to say-" have one ambition, and that is, to restore the principles of moral order in Italy.' September 11, 1860, vas the date of the invasion of Umbris and the Marches by the Piedmontese troops, and a few days before the battle of Castelfidardo. Well, as an apt commentary on the hope expressed in this document, the Unita Cattolica refers us to two documents which have lately appeared in the Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Italy, of March 28 and of April 4. One is a report of the number of arrests in the kingdom, during the month of January 1865; the other is a report of offences committed, These reports show that four years of the Kingdom of Italy, and of restored moral order have brought matters to that pass that in the one month of January, 1865, there were 7287 offences committed, and 4934 arrests made.

Here is an edifying catalogue for a single

te is an entiling catatogue	tor u	515
ı : 		
Homicides and attempts	. 223	
Outting and wounding	1693	
Defamation		
Highway Rebberies		
Thefts and attempts	. 2819	
Arson		
Offences against morals		
Offences against the family		
Offences against the religion of		
the State		

Multiply those numbers by twelve and the year's account will tell its own story.

Meanwhile, the Senate has passed the law of civil marriage, and in the new Kingdom of Italy, all the civil and legal consequences of marriage are now attached by law to the civil ceremony, by which parties meaning to marry may declare themselves to be man and wife before the civil authorities. The Correspondance de Rome says that one of the earliest to profit by the new law will be Fra Pantaleone, Garibaldi's Chaplain, who is going to marry a danseuse. The Correspondance de Rome also says that the secret of this law of civil marriage (which the Government and Legislature have passed, in spite of the extreme dislike felt for it among the people) is the want of money, and that it is calculated that the gain to the State will be 800,000%, per annum.

The Ministry have obtained from the Chamber of Deputies a resolution that they won't separate until the Bill for the suppression of the Religious Orders has become law. In order to carry this into effect the Government will postpone for the present that part of the project that deals with the disposal of the property of the Clergy. - Tablet.

Roug.-April 16. -The Pope is stated to have addressed a letter to King Victor Emmanuel, proposing that his Majesty should appoint bishops to vacant dioceses in Italian provinces which formerly constituted the kingdom of Piedmont, and declaring that his Holiness would reserve to himself full right of ap-pointing bishops to dioceses of former Pontifical provinces. As regards bishoprics in Narles, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, his Holiness is ready to enter into negotiations, and in order to come to an arrangement, King Victor Emanuel will send a diplomatist on special mission to Rome to discuss the question.

The progress of the Roman question is anxiously watched by more than one Government of this con-French garrison will not be withdrawn little by little, as originally intended, but in a body, when the time is up. The Pope has, however, been repeat-edly assured by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that Italy will be made to execute the Convention literally, and that, whatever may occur after the evacuation of the town, his temporal power will be upheld against all comers. Immediately after the delivery of a note to this effect M. de Persigny

The Duke de Persigny arrived on Sunday morning at Civita Vecchia, and started at once for Rome by special train. General Miramon also arrived direct from Mexico, and came up by a later train. If the affair has not lost its interest, the following report of what took place between His Holiness and Count Sarsiges has been communicated to me as coming from the highest quarter : The Count urged the Pope to give a code to his people; to which it was replied that his people should be first restored to him. In the next place His Holiness was urged to form an army; to which it was objected that there were no funds for the purpose and that even had there been His Holiness would never expose his volunteers to be cut up as at Castelfidardo. His Excellency observed that as to funds he could provide them, as he was empowered to offer 20,000,000 on account of the old provinces - that is, by assuming the debt. The answer to this was that the engagements of the Pope were with Catholics, and that he could not consent to maintain the army with funds derived from Italy. Then after a pause, it was added that 20,000,000f. might be demanded as compensation for damages done to the provinces. Such, or something like it was what took place, and my informant appeared to think that there was an opening for some arrange ment of the debt, the more so that money is much needed by he Pontifical Government .- Times Cor-

respondent. In certain clerical circles, where everything that happens is hunted up and discussed, the following are stated to be the objects of the advent of M. de Persigny :- To announce that the Convention will certainly be carried out in two years; to urge the Pope to form a force sufficient to prevent the gathering and arming of the Bourbonist brigands, and to repel any attacks of the Italians in self-defence; to form an army and a strong Government, so that when the French leave civil war may be prevented, otherwise they would be compelled to consign the frontier to the Italians, with the maintenance of order in the Pontifical States. I repeat these reports without absolutely adopting them, but I certainly do incline to believe that some arrangement will be made which will put money in the Papal Treasury, and that the army will be considerably augmented. The force of circumstances requires it, and it has always appeared to me that when pushed into a corner such a step would be taken. No second Feast of the Innocente will be inaugurated. It is a significant fact that a sergeant-major in the foreign regiment has just received a six month's leave of absence, with full pay, to travel in foreign countries. -Times Cor.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The Times has received the following telegram via Naples :- It is asserted that Count De Sartiges will be shortly recalled, and that France will be represented only by a Secretary of egation until the difficulties respecting Rome have been settled.

There are now in the Papal States, said a gentleman to me who has the entree at the Farnese Palace, 20,000 men of the old Neapolitan army who might be got together in eight days. Dont say this but say many thousands. They are Neapolitans who effected the recent captures of which I spoke. Carbone is a Neapolitan, so are his brother chieftains intolerant in the question of political opinious.'

A rather sharp conversation terminated with the ance, it is true, in small bands, but there are many usual Ministerial promise of a rigoroas investigation. of them, and the supply never fails. They come up from epidemic maladies in the hospitals from typhus years longer in the interior.— Times,

freely to Rome, they obtain their carte de sicurtae and relapsing fever (sic) has not reached the maxiand letters recently discovered show that they received the mot d'ordre from Rome. If the French Army of Occupation cannot control this state of things, what could a Papal army of 10,000 or 12,000 men do, or what would it do when receiving instructions only from a Government which avowedly defends the principle of Divine right. Be assured, then, that in order to insure anything like a temporary tranquility one of the first steps to be taken should be to invite Francis II. to leave the Eternal City, otherwise when the French occupation ceases the Italians will follow the Neapolitan brigands to the walls of Rome, and any small army of the Pope will be smashed.—Times Cor.

AUSTRIA.

When General Benedek was called to Vienna from Venetia it was generally reported that the object was to discuss with the Emperor whether a diminution of the military force in the Quadrilateral was practicable, and if so, to what extent it could with safety be carried. It is now stated, apparently on good authority, that the object of the General's visit to the capital is diametrically the reverse, and that the discussion turns on the question what is required to put Venetia in a state to repel attack from without. It cannot be denied that the state of affairs in Italy is very unsettled, and does create misgiving in Germany, especially as it is said that large quantities of ammunition have been lately landed for the French at Civita Vecchia.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, April 15. - Recent news from St. Petersburg represents the state of the city to be getting worse and worse. The plague, which at the time of my writing last had given way to the fever, is getting the upper hand again. In the majority of the fresh cases death ensues within a few hours only. If private estimates may be credited, the number of coffins daily, or rather nightly, carried away, already exceeds 150. Certain it is that, so far from being limited to the lower classes, as was the case at first, the malady is spreading more and more in the upper ranks of society also. But a few days ago Countess Shemerstieff followed Count Senckenberg to a premature grave. Consternation is great. Fires have been lit in the streets to purify the air, and some neighbouring governments have been asked for physicians. Not to speak of Norgorod, where the plague is admitted to prevail bad nws has been received from Samara, Pskoff, and the north-western provinces generally. The weather was mild, and navigation in all likelihood would be opened within a fortnight or so.

General Mouravieff, the scourge of Lithuania, has been dismissed in a manner worthy of his services and the system to which he rendered them. About a fortnight ago he was ordered home to St. Peters-burg. Though the object of the journey had not been exactly mentioned in the order, the fiat was imperative and must be obeyed. When parting with the dignitaries of the province which for some years he had ruled with sovereign power over life and death, he wished all a hearty au revoir, a warm and often-repeated a bientot. The day after his departure -which, perhaps, was even more indiscreet-the official Wilnu Guzette repeated the words of the potent man, adding in the true style of the time and place, that so long as the train had been in sight the whole assembly of civil and military dignitaries had kept crying after it 'A bientot, a bientot!' To-day we learn that the awful object of the ovation has been suddenly induced to resign. The reasons of the untoward event are given differently. In St. Petersburg it had been long whispered that the absolute power vested in him by Imperial decree was so absolutely used by this enthusiastic adorer of force and that particular sort of faits accomplis which is produced by Jack Ketch, that occasional recommendations to mercy, though proceeding from the Court itself, were set aside haughtily by its temporary representative and proxy. But a month ago, for instance, a couple of nuns, who, at the request of the French Government, had been promised lenient treatment by the Russian Ambassador at Paris, were nevertheless banished by General Mouravieff, having seen their convent shut up and their order abolished previously. I forbear to mention other reasons popularly alleged for the discharge of so remarkable a character. Slander, rife everywhere, is more particularly so in Russia. From all I have seen of the Polish press, the Poles, though never mentioning his name except in conjuction with the epithetum ornans ' the hangman,' thought him a man of uncommon inmade his appearance at Rome.—Correspondent of tegrity for a muster of life and death, of liberty and Tablet.

Tablet. fathers of families. As a rule they liked to represent him as sitting in his study quite alone, eating nothing, saying nothing but signing sentences of death busily from an eccentric feeling of duty rather than personal spite. However that may be, for an officer in the position of General Mouravieff, who within two years has executed more people and sequestered more estates than the ordinary run of European Petentates do in a hundered, this sort of dismissal cannot but have a smack of the humiliating in it. Henceforth his power will be divided between General Chrustscheff, an old Crimean, as Military Governor, and M. Potapoff, to act as head of the Civil Service The Pules and Catholics of Lithuania are in good hopes that the time is past when those not talking the idiom and professing the faith of their conquerors will be regarded as suspects for this very descioncy. By the way, Mdlle. Mouravieff has left the stage in grateful acknowledgement of a heavy sum down from the ate Governor-General.

In Moscow two more hospitals have been onened te provide for the accommodation of the sick. Epidemic disorders are also prevalent in the province of Minsk, where the number of people affected is, however represented as very small by official authorities. With regard to cattle the same authorities admit that the mortality has reached an extraordinary degree in those parts. In the one district of Rjeschitza 133 oxen have been infected with the plague since January 4th, 95 of which died. In the district of Sluzsk, where another contagious disease has been decimating the cattle for the last few months, 158, it is officially stated, are infected, 79 dead.

The Czas, in reprinting one of my recent communications on the Russian epfdemic, remarks that the Siberian plague has, in the memory of man, repeatedly visited the European provinces of Russia, but never as yet passed the Dnieper. In the Russian Inxalide the number of sick at St. Petersburg on the 5th is given at 3,749; dismissed from hospital on the same day, 241; new cases, 311; deaths, 106. The Northern Post contradicts the French news of a quarantine against Russian ships, ridiculing at the same time the 'absurd rumours prevailing abroad as to the existence of some very terrible epidemic in this of this official organ, less than would justify us in talking of epidemics .- Times Cor.

Let us now see what the actual proportion of sickness to population, and of death to sickness, has hitherto been in St. Petersburg. Taking 500,000 as the approximate number of inhabitants, we have a naximum of some 300 cases daily of relapsing fever, typhus, and other severe maladies during the month of February, when the epidemic was at its height. At the same time the monthly admissions to the hospital doubled those of February, 1864, although a slight correction must here be made for a previous accumulation of tever cases before temporary hospitals could be provided. Among those attacked with petechial typhus' the average rate of mortality has been twenty or even twenty-five per cent. Of those attacked with relapsing fever, not more than from five to ten per cent. have died. One death among ll patients is specified as the general rate for all violent and chronic diseases together—a rate considerably above the normal standard, but far below

mum of more than 60 per diem, and the average has been 25 to 30 per diem.' During the last six months of 1864 and January, 1865, the whole number of death was 2,000 in excess of the return for the proceding year. We need hardly tell our readers that these results, unsatisfactory as they are, will bear no comparison with the portentous figures marking the ravages of great historical plagues. London in the reign of Charles II. was probably not more populous than St. Petersburg now is, and two-thirds of the residents were supposed to have fled, yet 12,009 deaths were registered in one week, and it was believed that 4,000 died in a single night. Still more awful are the records of plagues at Rome, at Constantinople, at Naples, at Marseitles, in Syria, and in Egypt. By the side of its more hideous predecessors the Russian Pestilence loses its exaggerated terrors.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE MISSIONS OF NEW ZEALAND AND OCEANICA .-It is wonderful how the various orders of the Catholic Church spread themselves throughout the world, and in most cases they are established at the time when they are most wanted. We know that the Jesuits, the Oratorians, Passionists, and other modern societies have been brought into existence at some particular juncture when their services would tend in a greater degree to the glory of God and of His holy church. A religious society has started in existence within the last few years, whose influence is already felt in the most distant parts of the world. The Marist society specially devoted to the conversion of the savages in Oceanica has been founded very recently and we believe its venerable founder is still in existence. For some years it has had its head quarters in Villa Maria on the Paramatta River and was under the charge of the learned and pious Father Rocher. At present it is under the care of the Very Rev. Father Poupinelle and Father Jolie. Each year they receive an accession to their com. munity who are exclusively devoted to the missions of New Zealand and Oceanica. On Tuesday last by the Walter Hood there arrived three priests, Fathers Bieland, Denion, and Farnell, together with six Sisters of Charity. After recruiting their health after the long sea voyage those devoted people will take up their abode with the uncultivated savages of the South Sea Islands .- Sydney Freeman's Journal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EPIDEMIC YEARS .- Another of the detailed annual reports prepared by Mr. Stark, of the Scottish General Register Office, has been completed, and is issued by the Registrar-General. This report, which is for the year 1861, shows among other things the light which may be cast by the returns upon the question whether epidemic diseases are contagious or not. From the time when the Registrar-General for Scotland opened his books on the 1st of January 1855, and began to register the death and the mortal disease of every one whose breath departed in Scotland, the wave of zymotic disease (scarlatina, whooping, smallpox, typhus, and the rest) was gradually rising, and covering the country like a storm; in England it attained its maximum in 1858, but, taking nearly a year in travelling, the maximum was not attained in Scotland until 1859. In 1861 it had subsided, and the deaths from the zymotic class of disease feil to about a fifth of the total mortality. Now the Scottish returns show that in the non-epidemic year 1861 the mortality from zymotic disease bore substantially the same proportion to the entire mortality in town and in country, in the crowded and in the rural population; and the conclusion drawn is that in ordinary years epidemic diseases are not. any more than other diseases, propagated by contagion. In 1861 the total deaths in towns in Scotland were to the total deaths in the insular districts nearly as five to three, and the deaths from zymotic diseases also were nearly as five to three. It is argued that these latter are no more propagated by contagion, to any appreciable extent, than bronchitis or consumption or rheumatism. On the other hand, in epidemic years diseases of the zymotic class appear to be largely propagated by contagion. The year 1859 was notably an epidemic year in Scotland; in that year if the deaths from zymotic diseases in the town districts had borne the same proportion to the total deaths as in the insular districts, 460 persons in every 100,000 would have been cut off by this class of diseases in the towns; but, in fact, 689 deaths occurred, very much more than the regular proportion due to a town's increased mortality. The same fact was nearly as strongly shown in 1860, r; so that in epidemic years the zymotic class of diseases appear to propagate or spread not only by virtue of their unknown epidemic or endemic constitution, but also to a very large extent by means of contagion, or in other words, when zymotic diseases assume the true character of epidemics, they become capable of being propagated by contagion.

A NOTORIETY OF THE TEMPLE. - Miss Flight fell down dead in the Middle Temple this week. Dick. ens's readers know her as the little lady who was always hovering about the courts and behaving eccentrically. Doubtless she was considered a mere pen-and ink sketch from fancy, but she was a fact, every inch of her. She would, we know, stop the most learned judges that sit on the bench when in full swing of their awful judgment. She would rise and shake her lean weird fist at the embodiment of wisdom in horsebair, and exclaim, 'Oh, you vile man! oh, you wicked man! Give me my propery! I will issue a mandamus and have your habeus corpus!-And having continued in a like fashion for a minute or two she would bind up her papers in ' red tape,'at least tape that had once been red, and had followher dirty fortunes for years—and either subside into the seat granted her beside the barristers or depart triumphant from court. No usber had dared exclaim, 'Silence!' or send forth the husb of the cackling animal peculiar to that official. No burrister had nudged her under the fourth rib, as he might have done another, and would have done had she been fairer. And the learned Judge, sitting patiently till the end, with a mild perspiration only rising on the tip of the nose to show that he was in any way put out, would then, as if nothing had occurred, resume the thread of his learned judgment, to be appealed against, perhaps soon after. What the mystery is between Miss Flight and the Bar no one can teli. - Court Journal.

UNITED STATES.

It is a mistaken reading of the events of the last four years in the States of America to regard them as proving the error of a central Government having too little power, and its members too much. Where the latter are numerous, for apart geographically, country.' 106 deaths a day, then, are, in the opinion and as a necessary consequence possess different, and, almost inevitably, conflicting interests, the attempt to combine them under the sway of a central Power, without regard to local rights or claims, is sure to fail where the superstructure rests on a democratic basis. That the central power of the American Union has not been strong enough to hold the several parts together without recourse to arms is true : but it seems equally true that the rupture has been occasioned by the attempt to stretch the theory of a strong central Power to an impracticable extent, over territories too wide and too various in their natural conditions to be held together permanently in a national union. The most sanguine friends of the Republican theory on this subject-Republican, I mean, as distinguished from the Democratic doctrine of State rights - cannot derive much encouragement from the results of the war, taking the most favorable view of the military prospects of the North at the present time. American nationality, in so far as it means a common feeling of patriotism, is not likely to be promoted in the South by the submission of that section FROM A LADY.

A NEAR RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL.

New York, Dec. 3, 1863.

Mossrs. Lauman & Kemp: Gentlemen,-The object of the present letter is to present to you my heartfelt thanks for the great good that your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA has done me. For over six months I had been suffering with a Rheumatism that seemed to extend over my whole body, and which, from the tortures I endured, had reduced me almost to a skeleton. I could not move either my arms or legs, and had to get assist-

ance to enable me to do the smallest household duty. Taking your advice, I began the use of your Bristol's Sarsaparilla. I was so weak that the amaliest doses of it seemed to sgitate me very much, but I persevered, and latterly I could increase the size of the dose. My pains all ceased little by little, and using eight bottles I am about entirely cured. Now I can perform my household duties without assistance, and I cannot too highly recommend your excellent preparation to al those who suffer with Rheu-

> I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours, FELICITE OREHEN.

119 Laurens St., New York. Any person who may wish to inquire into the above extraordinary cure, are referred to Doctor Picault, Nos. 60, 62, and 64 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, who is familiar with the facts, and can testify to the truth of every statement.

Agents for Montreal, Devinsa Bolton, Lamplongh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault &

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK!-This vital question, involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general de-bility or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drug-ging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, or will you accept certain, swift and permanent relief OF SARSAPARILLA. through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR- Do not discard this in COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in 113 operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS will realize your wish. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA should be used in connection with the

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VICTORY!—What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds.

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ON and after MONDAY, the 1st May, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHE-LIEU GOMPANY will LEAVE their respective

What ves as follows:—
The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelien Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to meet the Ocean Steamers at Quebec may depend to be in time by taking their passage on board this steamer, as a tender will take them over without extra charge.

The Steamer EUROPA, Capt. J B Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock PM precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Cart. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P M, stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Mas-kinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P M,

stopping at Lanorate.

The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M; stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR

o'clock A M. The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P M; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contercour, Sorel, St. Onrs, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M.,

and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Whari for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Varennes, and St. Paul L'Hermite; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and

Saturdays at 6 A.M.
The Steamer L'ETOILE Captain P. C. Malhiot, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Bout de l'Isle and Lachenaie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 5 A.M.,

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J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

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bottle; without this none is genuine. 191
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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this com-

pound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints : -Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St.

Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c. Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S-then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomoch Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appatite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

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J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. April, 1865.

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March 1, 1865.

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R. Gray.

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THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

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

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

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been trou-

bled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq. firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:

February 8th, 1864. Messrs, Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof-land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unbesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form-flatulency-for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the

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

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

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

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

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

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

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

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E. March 1, 1865.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

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

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist.

(New Number) 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUCHONG. WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS,

NS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK,

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

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT,

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

Montreal, May 28, 1863. O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.

> OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

> > B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, &c. &c.

> AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c.,

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

March 27 1864.

LUMBER.

Auctioneer.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The un-dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS-3-in .- 1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK-1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SOANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD. 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 1st of May, TRAINS will LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all 8.00 A.M points West, at Night do do do 8.15 P.M.

EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and Inter- 3 9.00 AM. mediate Stations,...... 9.00 Express Train for Island Pond...... 2.00 P.M

Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec } 10.10P.M. Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M.

> 3.30 P.K. C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director May 1, 1865. PROVINCE OF CANADA, In the Superior Court.

No. 919. Dame CAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX,

Plaintiff; ONEZIME GENEREUX,

Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action of Separation as to Property (en separation de biens) has been instituted in this cause by Dame OAROLINE EMILIE FAUTEUX, of the Parish of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of ONEZIME GENE-REUX, of the same place, Architect and Undertaker, against her said husband, returnable on the TENTH Day of MAY next, in the Superior Court for Lower Canada, at Montreal, in the District of Montreal. Montreal, 22nd April, 1865.

> BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

M. J. M'ANDREW UPHOLSTERER.

MATTRESS MAKER, &c.,

No. 45, ALEXANDER STREET. Curtains, Carpets, and Pew Cushions made to order. Oil Cloth and Matting fitted, &c. Loose Covers

made for Furniture. Furniture Repaired and Varnished, on the shortest Mattresses Renovated and Cleansed. Jobbing attended to.

REMOVAL.

Montreal, Jan. 11, 1865.

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

The Subscriber has confidence of heir bscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the

patronage extended to him. CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

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

AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.

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

IF Jobbing punctually attended to. 1

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

M. O'GORMAN.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

HEYDEN & DEFOE. BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery. CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

No. 74, CHURCH STREET. TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOR

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,

Augast 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER.

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

REFERENCES -- Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN. Attorney-at-Law, Solucitor in Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W.

A. & D. SHANHON. GROCERS.

Nov. 29, 1864.

on Liberal Terms.

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET.

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

To Country Merchants and Farmers would do wall to give them a call as they will Trade with them

May 19, 1864.

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE,

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets. MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

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

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

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

THE PERMANENT CURE

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scapious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD

Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors.

Abssesses, Ulcers,

HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-IS, even in its worst forms It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the



THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the

Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

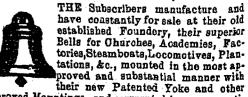
at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-SY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

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