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VOL. XVI.

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LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

By the Author of "The World and the Cloister." &c, &c, &c.

CHAPTER XI .- (Continued.)

Now it so happened that Mrs. Burke was by no means an unkind, unamiable woman,-quite the reverse. It would be very hard to imagine that the owner of that fair, good-tempered face, always beaming with a kindly smile, was otherwise than a good, well-intentioned woman. Old enough, too, was she for the discharge of her duties as a stepmother, for Mr. Burke had net given pain to his daughters by putting over them a woman but little older than themselves, for the lady had passed her fortieth year: but, if the fact must be spoken, she was simply obnoxious because she stood in the place of the beloved mother whom these girls with their strong Irish affections and warm impulsive natures had idolised in life, and whose memory they reverenced in death. We take it to be a thankless office that assumed by the new Mrs. Burke; yet there were many things which should have operated in her favor, and insured for her a happier home, in so far, that by age she was calculated to act in the place of a mother to those motherless girls. By nature she was far too kind to give pain to any human thing; nor was her union with Mr. Burke marked by any of those circumstances which often fatally militate against domestic happiness; she had a comfortable competency of her own bequeathed her by her deceased husband; her daughter was also provided for; and from her second marriage no young family had sprung to draw the affections of the father from the children of the first. How mischievous are these second marriages, when the children of the first bave already passed their girlhood. Mrs. Burke worthy, good, amiable as she was, had made to herself an unhappy home. She had vainly tried 10 sound the depth of her stepdaughters' hearts, to see if there was no unawakened cord which would respond to the affection she had been pre-

would always remain as a sealed book to her. But the good lady was at length perforce obliged to abandon the task. Outwardly, she was treated with a cold civility, painful enough manner this child of benediction. to the sensitive woman who rearned for affection which never perhaps might be hers. No, never; for the two girls, Kathleen and Ellen,-the one. nineteen, the other seventeen years old,-considered her in the light of an intruder, and noth-

pared to bestow upon them,-if the hearts of

those girls, amiable, warm-hearted as they were,

ing else.

Her own daughter helped to aggravate the unkindly feeling that prevailed : for Minna's unpetuous temper rose at the infustice, as she deemed it, which was exercised by the daughters of her stepfather towards a mother whom she dearly loved.

Such was the aspect of things when the services of Marion were required for the two halfsisters as general instructress, and to teach painting to the elder daughter, who had passed some time at Canley.

A very few days was sufficient to let Marion into the secret. You see, these very unreserved girls would of course each enlighten her on the subject, and Marion speedily found herself occupying that most painful of all positions, the confidant of a divided family.

She guessed not, however, that her newlymade intimacy was to help much to heal the

Kathleen had a secret of her own, which was soon communicated to Marion. She was resolved to marry and have a home of her own, in which no stepmother's influence would be brought

' And will not you marry, Miss Craig ?' asked the young lady. 'Oh how wretchedly dull your hie must be with no companion but the poor old gentleman whom we saw when we called at Sandy Mount !'

'I am not dull, dear Miss Burke,' replied Marion, with a laugh. 'No one can be really whose time is occupied like my own.'

But you have not replied to both my ques-

tions; do you not intend to marry?

'I shall never marry,' was the reply, and the fair head drooped still lower over the sketch of ceived. her punil, to which she was giving the last finish-

Notre Dame. But, dear Miss Craig, your father is not so self dwelt. very old. Suppose he were to live twenty years not? continued the catechist.

Something like a shudder passed through the demned to perish on the scaffold, but were re- dence.

frame of the devoted daughter as Kathleen rambled lightly on; it was but for one moment, as the thought flitted across her mind that her life might after all be always passed as now .-She quickly recovered herself, however, and replied-

'Yes, it would be rather old, Kathleen; and perhaps things might so turn out that, if I were obliged to live in the world for twenty long years, I might never go at all. But one must not look forward, for sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' There is nothing to be done but quietly to accomplish the work before us, and rest to our heavenly Father, for whilst we propose, God oftentimes disposes.

Whilst Marion had been speaking thus, her head still bent over the drawing, and a tear trem bling in her eye, Minna and Ellen, the young ladies whose feuds were neither few nor far between, were gazing at her intently; and the former exclaimed,-

One of these days, I think I should like to go into a convent; nay, Ellen, you need not quiz me so, I am quite in earnest, I assure you; and who knows, perhaps you may enter the same no-vitiate with me. But I was going to ask you, Miss Craig, to tell me something of the early foundation of the Order of Notre Dame : Kathleen, you know, was not many months at Canley, and I cannot get anything out of her.?

But our time is nearly up, said Marion, glancing at the timepiece; what if you walk part of the way home with me when studies are over, and then I will gladly tell you the little that I know? Nay, I will ask Mrs. Burke to allow you all to spend the evening with me.'

The initation was gladly accepted; and, revived after their long walk by a refreshing cup of tea, Marion drew the girls around her, and commenced as follows:-

'I am going to tell you something about the Sisters of Notre Dame and their foundress, an account of which I read whilst in London.

'Julia Billiart, then, intimately known as Mother Julia, and foundress of the order, was born at Cuvilly, near Compiegne, and was a young woman of rare merit, ardent zeal, and solid and enlightened virtue. She was born in the year 1751, and was the daughter of parents but poorly favored by the gifts of fortune; but from a very early age God had drawn to Himself in a special

At the age of seven years she used to assemble around her the children of the parish to teach them the Catechism, which she was already able to explain with a wonderful intelli-

'The Cure of the parish failed not to notice the treasures hidden in this privileged one. He lavished on her every care. As she advanced in age, she advanced also in virtue; and God, who intended her to do great things for His glory, prepared her by willing that she should first pass through the crucible of tribulation. She became very ill; her malady withstood every remedy, and left her at the age of thirty years deprived of the use of both legs. She constantly suffered the greatest pain, and a violent contraction of the nerves of the jawbone took from her the possibility of speaking in an intelligible macner. The good cure, who had continued to direct her, brought her the holy communion daily; and Julia was fastened for twenty-two entire years to this bed of suffering, without the power of making a single step; and many ladies of position, brought by the venerable cure, came to seek from Julia examples of natience and resignation, and gave to her testimonies of their affectionate sympathy. But this tried soul was shortly to be deprived of these consolations, for the cure and the noble ladies were obliged to

' No more sacraments; no more communions; no kind friends to comfort and console; and she now felt oppressed by the weight of her trials .-But God, who suffers us not to be tempted above our strength, shortly restored her to peace and bappiness. Julia's reputation for piety caused her to be suspected by the revolutionary party, and they endeavored to seize upon her person in order to subject her to shameful outrage; but I cannot enter into, the Bishop of Amiens reshe passed by in the midst of them, hidden in gretted the line of conduct he had pursued, and the bottom of a carriage, without being per-

ing touches. But when it shall ple ise God to had been intimate with Julia had taken reluge at established in various dioceses in France, and call my father to Himself, I shall, if considered Amiens, and she she immediately wrote to her many foundations were established throughout unless it be that I always like to have my own worthy, become a nun amongst the Sisters of to persuade her to take up her abode in a small Belgium. apartment in the Hotel Blin, in which she her-

longer—you know people Do live till they are Blin de Bourdon, whom God designed to labor 1815, and the uneasiness she felt concerning should not relish either the one or the other very it, she said, with a gesture of impatience, hurry-

stored to liberty at the moment of the fall of Robespierre; and she then resolved to renounce the world, and depriving herself of the advantages which her birth and fortune might have laid at her feet, she resolved to consecrate her whole life to prayer and works.

'Julia had no sooner been brought to Mademoiselle Blin, than the latter made it a point of duty to take care of the suffering invalid whom Heaven had sent to her, and lavished upon her the attentions of a sick-nurse. In spite of the little attraction attending this charitable office, seeing that she did not even understand the lanwhich for the time being reason and religion guage of the sick person, it established between alone alike show as our work, and leave all the two one of those holy and strong friendships, the bonds of which death itself can only

'About the same time Julia received one of those consolutions which her soul was always eagerly longing for. A virtuous priest also came to reside with the Vicomptesse Blin. He said Mass in the invalid's chamber, gave her the holy communion daily, and presided at the religious exercises of many young persons who gathered themselves around Julia, giving to her the name of mother. The good priest was, however, sought after by the enemies of religion; and, in order to shelter himself from their domiciliary visits, he took refuge at Bethencourt, in a chateau belonging to two of the ladies who formed a portion of the society at the Hotel Blin .-Thither mother Julia was removed, and Made. moiselle Blin de Bourdon resolved to follow her.

'They then undertook to teach young girls to read and write and knit, but still without thinking of consecrating themselves to the education of youth. The entire village soon became changed, and God crowned their first labors with success. But it was not til 1803 that they returned to Amiens. The Pere Varin, the Jesuit father from whose life I extract this little account, soon discovered the treasures of grace enclosed in this simple and generous foul; and, eight or nine poor-schools under their care, to against all appearances, he believed her called to which the Sisters go two by two every morning; labor for the glory of God more than she had whilst others have boarding schools for the chilhitherto done. And when he communicated his dren of the middle or higher classes, according thoughts to the humble invalid, she replied,— My father, how is it possible that this can be done?' She had recovered, however, for some time the use of speech; but her sufferings were still very intense.

'It was, however, at this time, I fancy, that she received in the house to which she had with-the active and the contemplative? they hear drawn with Mademoiselle Blin some zealous mass, and have an hour's meditation every mornyoung ladies who wished to devote themselves to ling, and'—
the instruction of poor young girls. 'An hour's meditation!' broke in Minna;

"In 1804, Pere Varm gave them a little rule by way of trial; and on the 2nd February the first members of this society devoted themselves in the presence of blessed Sacrament, to the education of youth.

'About this time God granted to the lively faith of Mother Julia the cure of the paralysis under which she had so long suffered.

'In the October of the following year, the Vicomtesse and her friend, with two of their first associates, engaged themselves by vow to the work the thought of which God had inspired them with—this was the education of the middle class in towns and villages, still following merely the rule given them by the Pere Varin; and Julia then made overtures with Monsignor de Beaumont for the foundation of a house in Belgium. The prelate joyfully acceded, and she speedily prepared for the departure of their first

to Namur by the bishop of that place; and it was agreed that the following summer she should bring some sisters, in order to commence an establishment there.

'The foundation of Namur, of which Mademoiselle Blin was the first superioress, is the novitiate was not without its trials-some of flee in order to escape the revolutionary perse- most important of all. From hence emerged, at a later date, those throngs of pious maidens who went forth to the deserts of America to give to the uncivilised temale children, along with the antly, exclaimed Minna. bread to feed the body, the word of God to nourish the soul.

Vario himself, being prejudiced against her .-In the end, after trials and contradictions which 'This was in 1794; and one of the ladies who order. The Sisters of Notre Dame were then

'And have you nothing to tell us of the Vicomtesse Blin, who had so narrowly escaped the guillotine ?7 inquired Ellen.

the unanimous voice of the sisterhood, to sucfirmed its constitutions and its rules.'

'But, Miss Craig,' said the curious Ellen, 'I fancy I should like some more contemplative order; but just tell me a little about the rules,

'How ridiculous you make yourself, Ellen!' said her sister; 'the idea of your thinking of being a nun! I am sure Miss Craig must be quite tired talking so much."

'Not I, Miss Burke,' said Marion. 'I am not soon tired of talking when I speak of the lite led by my convent friends so I will tell you, my dear Ellen, that the principal arm of the Sisters of Notre Dame is the instruction of the poor; so that in every house of the order there is an establishment for them-either a poor-school, an orphanage, er, as in Belgium, a reformatory and hospital for the aged and infirm. Sometimes there is not merely one, but, as is the case in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, as many as to the locality. Namur is, I am told, a name dear to every Sister of Notre Dame, as it is there each one takes her first steps in the religious life, receives the habit, and pronounces her vows. Do you not then see, Ellen, that the life of the Sister of Notre Dame partakes both of

why, Miss Craig, that would never do for me. Why, I cannot give a quarter of an hour to anything of the sort, it is too hard for me.?

'Nonsense, Minnia,' said Marion; 'there is nothing hard at all in it. Do you find it hard to think? are you not thinking all day long? Why then, should it be hard to reflect, only when we think of the kappy elernity we all one day hope to enjoy? You see, however, there is more of the contemplative life than you appear to have bargained for. Do you think it would suit you? Marion laughingly inquired; 'there is rather the more of the life of Mary than that of Martha in its practice, you see.'

'Well,' said Kathleen, 'it is to be hoped they go together, for their lives will be so peaceful, yetthey will only know trial by name, unless they will 'During her journey the foundress was called make a little by disputing together, as they are the poor young governess, starting up, her faceconstantly doing now.'

'My dear Miss Burke, I think you hold a very mistaken notion,' said Marion. 'As you have been a pensioner some few months at dear Canley, I should have thought you knew that the them very rough ones for poor human nature."

I am persuaded there are none of them which I could not patiently bear, and come off triumph-

'Ab, my dear Minna,' said Marion, 'put in the saving clause, 'with God's help.' Who 'As to Mother Julia, she was subjected to emongst us shall dare to say thus much of our many painful trials-the bishop, and even Pere daily trials, when striving to live as good Christians in the world, let alone the hourly aiming at that higher state of the most exalted virtue and perfection itself, required of those who follow the life of a religious ? for remember, my deer you be back in ten minutes ? loudly declaring that he had been mistaken, ac- Minna, self-denial in all its branches must be

would present the greatest difficulties to you?" Really, I can scarcely tell you, Miss Craig, Marion. L have little more to tell you about Mother often get it there, added to which I am dearly me the best part of the day, murmured the old Julia, except that the excessive fear which the fond of being what you call idle; and I suppose gentleman, in the same querulous tone. 'Mademoiselle Marie Francoise Vicomtesse passage of foreign troops occasioned her in the nuns would fill my bands with work. I chance.

'Dearest Minna,' said Marion, taking the hand of her pupil within her own, 'much more is wanting to you than this attraction to the life-'Yes? replied Marion; 'she was chosen, by you speak of merely for its holy quietude and peace; yet the sweet call given but to a few ceed her friend and spiritual mother; and she go- may be still haply vouchsafed to you. I cannot verned with great virtue and prudence until her promise you that in one iota you will be allowed death, which happened in 1838. She was, we to follow the bent of that indomitable will of are told, a model of wisdom, meekness, and firm | yours which I have seen you so glad to follow: ness combined; and the order, under her govern- or that, save at stated hours of recreation, you ment, made great progress. Since her death it will not be compelled to work, - to work, Minna, has flourished more and more, brunging to every either with head or hands. The real essence of spot in which it has been established, the fruits a religious life consists in obedience, or the perof salvation which the Pere Varin had in view | tect renunciation of your own will; and an idle at the time of its foundation. It has extended nun would be indeed an anomaly in the cloister, not only through Belgium-in which there are in which each sister is expected to work accordmore than fifty establishments—but also, as you ing to her talent for the weal of the whole comare yourselves aware, to England and America; munity; but bear in mind Minna, that as, to use counting in England ten houses, and almost as a familiar proverb, 'Rome was not built in a many in America. I must also add that in 1844 day,' so our faults and imperfections are not the Institute of Notre Dame was approved by cured in an hour. It is as necessary to be the highest authority in the Church, which con patient with one's self in the practice of virtue as in any of the daily occurrences of life. All are not saints, you know, when they enter convents.

' No: I should think not, indeed,' said Eller. Why, Minna, do you not remember Margaret and Emma Gisborne? I'm sure they were not paragons of perfection, nor did they set an over good example to any one else; they were passionate, self-willed girls. I am quite certain Minna and myself, though we have a quarrel sometimes, are perfect angels compared to them. Margaret came back before sne had been two months in the Loretto Convent, to which she had begged hard to be sent; and Emma, well, Emma stayed, and became a professed nun amongst the Benedictine nuns in some English Convent. So, I suppose, she cured herself of her bad babits.

'You need not suppose it, Ellen, but may take it for granted, said Marion. 'I have no doubt, were you now in the company of the young lady you speak of, you would had her the very reverse of what she once was; for, depend upon it, her self will and pride would be the failings on which the first onslaught would be made; they must, I will not say have eradicated there; perhaps, but at least they must have been subfield, or most assuredly she could never have been admited to her religious profession. So if the young lady went full of faults to the good Benedictines, let us be quite certain that she bas long ere this laid many of her failings at the footof the cross, or you would have seen her tack as well as her sister. Now I hope I have not frightened you, she added, 'with my narration of what is required of a young person before she case be admitted to the religious state.

'Not I, dear Miss Craig,' exclaimed Minna; Tonly wish I were half as patient and meek and humble as I know you to be, then-

'Hush, love, you must not talk in that way,? said Marion, placing her finger on her lips .-Silly Minna, how do you know how much I. may feel within me that I have to overcome?

Oh, nonsense, Miss Craig! was the reply of Ellen. 'You know we have heard how rich Mr. Craig was, and now look at the change! I think you a perfect saint to walk through the wet and cold and never say a word; and bear with matchwill both choose the same novitiate, Miss Craig, less patience your poor papa's imbecility, for you if they do take it into their heads to go into con- always have a smile on your face; and I thinks vents. I think Minna and Ellen should really we have tried your patience often enough, and

Never so sorely as now, my dear girls,' said covered with blushes.

'Go on, go on, Ellen,' said the mischievous Minna, 'it is only her humility makes her speak in that way.'

The gentle Marion turned away as if she had not heard the last playful sally of her gay young friends; she tied on her bonnet in the adjoining. room, in order to accompany them on their homeward way; then placed a comfortable supper before the querulous old gentleman, who drew her face down to his, stroked tenderly the golden curls which fell on his withered forehead, calling her his best and dearest daughter, and prayed that heaven's blessing might descend upon her head, and then exclaimed,-

But where are you going my love? You are not going to leave me for long, Marion? Will

'I shall not be away a bit more than an hour knowledged her for superioress general of the practised. In what, think you, the novitiate papa; and Mrs. Murphy will look to you, lest you should want anything before my return, said

'An hour! a whole hour! It is very long way,' said Minna; 'and I suppose I should not to be left alone, after you have been away from

'I cannot help it; you know I cannot help ninger—you know people no live the they are Bild de Bourdon, whole Gou designed to last some of her community who were in the very inuch at first, I daresay; still there is a holy ing from the room as she spoke. Yet even as you would be more than forty years old, wouldn't passed through a stormy life. She had come midst of the theatre of war, hastened her end; quiet about a convent life which pleases and in the words trembled on her lips, she reproached you would be more than forty years one, would be passed through a stormy me. She had been despended that would be rather old to go, would it forth from the prison in which she had been despended to go, would be rather old to go, would be forth from the prison in which she had been de- suc deal in the spring of the forth from the prison in which she had been de- putation being very great for virtue and pru- do battle with myself if I were allowed the heart knew its own secret better than the young above. girls whose company she had so recently quitted.

better than the wives and mothers who pointed views were as strait laced and narrow as a cerher out as a model for the young to copy; bef-ter than the whole world, save one, who for her guidance and direction held the secrets of her better, she would say than this eternal din-heart within his keeping in the tribunal of pen-Cats-meat lay, even the euphonious cry of ance. Marion the Marion who had but just now spoken so prettily and so well of the duty of subduing passion, knew too well the master passion. the predominant failing to of her soul, take to traying that the mistress of the house was still herself the praise which young and old alike be-

stowed upon her. Poor Marion, like most of us, you can preach well to others; and, like many well-meaning persons, you sadly want patience with yourself. You have not yet learnt the practice of that wirtue on which you have descanted to your pupils this very evening you feel that inward commotion within you, that interior disturbance, where you would fain that all were at peace. And for a moment you yield, and in a voice and gesture and manner you betray the emotion of your heart; and then, instead of repairing the evil, you become impatient with yourself. Small wonder, but twenty-one summers have passed over thy fair young head; why, you have yet to learn that the strife may go on for thirty, forty, fifty years, -nay, for a whole life, and still-

Ay, reader, do you not know, as well as we ourselves, that ever, ever we may strive, and vet that the night in which no man can work may come, does come, and still the master-passion re-... mains unsubdued?

Child of earth, lose not courage; he, that poor, querulous, imbecile man, is left thee, perhaps, in mercy, so that by patient, meek endurance thou mayest merit a bright hereafter. Well for us, indeed, if in such a spirit we can accept our trials. Fleeting as an April shower, its searl drops caught up by the sun's warm rays, were the tears which had lingered, just one moment, in Marion's eyes, and dashing them hastily aside, with a bright smile again on her face, she re-entered the room in which she had left her pupils, and walked some way home with them. till she resigned them into the hands of the house keeper, who had come to meet them; and then returned to her certainly far-from-cheerful home, afor an hour's reading before she retired to rest. Shall we own the truth? this was Marion's pleasantest hour, - her hour of recreation, of amusement. Well, it was so to her, you see; for the earlier hours of the day were engaged in zeaching, then some two or three in the company of one who had long lost all claim to the title of companion; who rarely spoke, or if he edid, it was to moan out some querulous com-, plaint, or utter some remark which told of utter absence of intellect, of perfect imbecility .-Surely this could not be called relief, after the anxious duties of the day.

· CHAPTER XII. - UNDER A CLOUD - TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

'It is an old saying, that the darkest hour comes before the dawn. Herbert, I do not Think we can well have a darker than this,' said Lilian, as, with eyes streaming with tears, she sat one burning August morning making up a black dress, as a mourning garb for her firstborn, its pale, cold little form now lying stretched in really applied to that purpose. We don't hesitate to its gray coffin, in the adjoining room.

'Alas, my Lilian!' replied her husband, replacing in its envelope a letter he had just read, it has been a comfort amidst our own misery to know that poor Marion and your father were go- cannot, conscientiously make use of these colleges, ing on pretty quietly; but even that has come to it is clear that the public money is grossly misapplied an end. I really do not like, or feel satisfied and wasted. with myself, even in our cruel emergency, using Presidents, Deans of Residence, Professors and Lecthe five pound note that darling girl has sent us turers, that constitutes a college; but it is by this this morning; and yet, without doing so, how are | horde of nearly useless officials that the funds of the we possibly to lay our poor child in its grave ?-But try and eat, Lilian; your strength will quite go, if you do not take some support; and yet there is nothing to tempt the sickly palate here,' he added, as he pushed aside the weak tea and simple bread and butter, which yet stood untasted before ber.

'I cannot eat, Herbert,' she exclaimed, dropping the work on which she had been engaged, for she could scarcely see through her fast falling tears. 'It is as you say, so hard to take poor Marion's hard-earned money, and see no way of repaying her; for, mark my words, my busband, as soon will yonder sun fall from the wieavens as you will have justice done you by the disappointed author publisher, for whom your brain has worked so many weary hours. Talk to me of picture dealers; yes, they are bad enough, no doubt, but yet not so bad as this man Manton.

At this moment a double knock was heard at the door; and then Lilian heard berself called

by name. 'How vulgar!' she exclaimed, as she left the room. 'I fear it will be some time before I shall get accustomed to all the horrors of our present - situation.'

Herbert sighed heavily. If Lilian was fastidious, what then? Contrast her former stately home with the little square in Lambeth in which they rented an unfurnished first floor; for they had quitted some three months since the pretty, though humble, cottage in Brixton. A dark street has many nuisances, Lilian was wont to say. The eternal cries of water-cresses and Yarmouth herrings in the morning-the herd of unkempt, noisy children, who constantly hung about the doors of the houses, congregating in knots of fifteens and twenties, as they left a ragged school hard by-the Babel of discordant sounds in the afternoon-the repetition of the morning nuisance, with the increase of the vendors of sundry viands for the four o'clock tea or early supper of the mechanics, of whom not a few live in the small squares and back streets of ot all denominations to combine religious with secu-Lambeth-all made up a medley of borrors on a small scale for the intellectual, gitted Lilian; we should not say on a small scale, however, for to the quietly or studiously inclined, as well as to the delicate in health, whose throbbing heads so pant after quiet, what is so terrible as a noisy neighborhood? However, the back streets, which in a roor locality are always unquiet, must of necessity be the dwelling places of the needy lady .. and gentleman ; and heaven help them in their habitations, poor souls, especially if they have weak nerves? The Sundays, too; why, really

tain nobleman we wot of, could gain their sanctimonious, rigid ends regarding the Sabbath : far cats-meat on the Sunday morning, when sundry hands were lifted up through area railings, and stretched out arms through half-open doors, been deshabille, baving enjoyed a prolonged rest because it was Sunday; and then the afternoons, when cry succeeded cry, strawberries and other fruits of the season, followed by 'winkles-we presume the word is abbreviated for the sake of the breath of the crier; however, these low sights and sounds formed a catagory of horrors for the sensitive, nervous lady, whose hard fate compelled her to endure them. To return from our digression.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION. - When bad men conspire it is time for good men to combine. The Calvinists, the Freethinkers, the had Catholics, and the place-hunters in Ireland having conspired to thwart the very moderate plan of the Government for meeting partially the just claims of the Hierarchy and people of Ireland respecting the Catholic University, we are much gratified to find that the subject has been taken up in the Dublin Town Counci! Chamber, and that the resolutions proposed by Alderman M'Swiney have been approved by the Hon. Mr. Vereker and other Protestant members of the municipality.

As the Corporation took vigorous action last year on the same question, upon the motion of Sir John Gray, Alderman M'Swiney has satisfactorily explained in his very able speech why they should now renew their exertions to obtain for the Catholics of Ireland a privilege enjoyed in common by Catholics, Anglicans, and Protestant Dissenters in England. -Had the matter been left in the hands of the Ministers of the Crown and of Parliament there would have been no special cause for the interference of the Dublin Town Council. But as the Presbyterian Synod thrust themselves forward, indecently and impertmently, to obstruct a measure of fair play to their Catholic countrymen, it became a duty with the Reformed Corporation of Dublin to make a counter demonstration on behalf of tolerance and

It is impossible to imagine anything more impudent than the conduct of these bigoted Ultopian Calvinists. They have their Queen's College at Belfast virtually to themselves at a great expense to the State; and they have and enjoy the great advantages of graduation at the Queen's University and at Trinity College. Yet they have effrontery to clamor against affording to the Catholics, who cannot conscientiously graduate at either of these Universities, s facility for obtaining academical degrees in the only way that can possibly be made available. The Irish Catholics do not object to their Protestant fellow-subjects of all denominations being favoured with the utmost facilities for completing a high class education. They do not complain that the Presbyterians of Ulster monopolise the endowment of the Queen's College at Belfast, under the false pretence of imparting mixed education They see the monopoly - they are aware of the false pretence, and they make no complaint. All they ask is that they-the people of Ireland-shall be allowed the freedom of education which the Catholics of England enjoy in common with the Protestants of this country, and that a portion at least of those funds which the State provides nominally for their education shall be denounce the present system a great fraul upon the nation. It is principally for the education of Catholics that the Queen's Colleges were founded in Galway and Cork; and as the returns prove to demonstration that the Catholics will not, because they

It is not a large staff of officials-Presidents, Vice-Queen's Colleges in Galway and Cork are chiefly consumed, and it is really for then use that the money is taken out of the Consolidated Fund. The Corporation of Dublin rightly protests against this scandalous waste, when the money is required for valuable public purposes, and when Parliament meets after the recess, the Lord Mayor will appear in state at the bar, accompanied by representatives of several other Irish municipalities, to present a petition in favor of such a measure of justice to the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of collegiate education as they have a right to expect.

If the obstacles to a reorganisation of the Queen's University, so as to meet the legitimate claims of the Irish be insurmountable, let the actempt be discontinued, and a Charter granted to the Catholic University, and at the same time funds set apart for the accomplishment, through that channel, of the object which the Queen's Colleges have so signally failed to effect, namely, the imparting to the lay Catholics of Ireland of an elevated collegiate education. Trinity College is a college and a university for the education of Anglican Protestants -What rational objection can there be to make the Catholic University a similar institution for the education of Catholics? If such an arrangement should drain the Queen's Colleges dry, and turn their halls into a desert, shut them up as unprofitable schools, and sell them to the highest bidder. Industry and capital will find use for them. At pre-

sent they are a gross imposition .- Weekly Register. EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- Mr. Gregory, member for Galway has forwarded the annexed conclusive answer to the application made to him to sign the declaration in favour of a forced system of mixed education in Ireland. The distinction drawn between permissive mixed and compulsory mixed teaching is as sound as it is obvious. and every thinking man who is not a proselytiser in heart will concur with Mr. Gregory that if the denominational system be essential in England at cannot be prejudical in Ireland. The following is Mr. Gregorys reply : -

Cool Park, March 29, 1866. My Lords and Gentlemen - I have received a circular from your secretary requesting me to affix my name to a document affirming the necessity of maintaining as it stands the present system of mixed education in Ireland.

I regret that I cannot accept that invitation .-While I have no desire to overthrow the present system of national education, at the same time ! am perfectly prepared to accept such modifica ions of it as will in a large number of cases permit the clergy lar instruction.

This claim to educate their flock is the demand of a large proportion of our own clergy as well as of the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

It has been recognised in England by the heads of both parties and our chief public men, by Mr Disraeli at Oxford, and by Mr. Gladstone, the two lead. ers in the House of Commons; by Mr. Hardy, the member for the University, and by Mr. Henley, who both laid down in the House of Commons last year without contestation, that doctrinal teaching and denominational education ought to be the rule of public instruction in England.

I cannot, therefore, bring myself to thick that that great mode of teaching which has been proclaimed Lilian almost wished sometimes that men whose as essential in England should be altogether pro-

Rome.

W. H. GREGORY. MAGMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. - The most interesting article to us in Macmillan is on "the new Irish difficulty." There is nothing in it new to those who have really attended to Ireland, but for an English and Protestant pen it is more than usually fair. Everything shows that the English people are more and more opening their eyes to the necessity of allowing Ireland to be governed for the Irish and as the Irish desire. Of the Priests he says :-

"It is not in human nature that the ordinary Roman Catholic priest should be actively loyal to the English connection. He knows that he is distrusted and disliked by the majority of English Protestants. We can hardly read an article on Ireland in an English newspaper without seeing that nearly all the evils that affect Irish society are attributed to his influence and to his faith. He knows that the great pride of the English nation is its unceasing war against the Church, which is to him the pillar and ground of the faith.' He sees around him a Protestant clergy, owing their endowments to a conqueror's decree, and drawing from a tax on Irish land the means o' spreading what he and the majority of the people believe to be a poison of heresy fatal to the

And yet he adds—
"I do not believe that any clergy in the world are more heartily devoted to their duties as pasters and rulers of their flocks. It is easy for Englishmen to sneer at men who embrace lives of celibacy and poverty, who deny themselves family endearments, the comforts of a home, the luxuries of wealth; for the men who refusa an endowment must, to the wellregulated English Vicar or Rector, seem simply insane. But the Irish Priest, miserably paid, cheerfully shares the poverty of his flock, while the demands on his time are such as would affright the most devoted High Church Clergyman of the Anglican establishment. It must be confessed that they undergo cheerfully, manfully, and with earnest goodwill, the work they have, as it were, laid out for themselves."

This is a statement which, as we know, only comes short of the truth. Still, such an account of the Irish Priesthood could not have been found in an English Protestant (and ultra-Protestant) magazine

a very few years ago.

The events of next week, Reform and the Irish Church questions, are pregnant with interest to Irish politicians. The Ministry, who through the intimidation of the Scotch and Ulster Presbyterians, was deterred from extending the smallest meed of educa-tional justice to a Catholic nation, would find themselves in a considerable minority in the division on Reform if the Irish Liberal vote were to avenge themselves, not on the measure, but on the Ministers, by either absence or opposition next week. Such course, however, they will not take, but trust to improved feeling and a better understanding of the Irish question, which it is difficult—so difficult to get understood by the British public. Judge Fletcher, by descent an Englishman, in his celebrated charge to the Grand Jury of Wicklow, in 1841-a charge frequently quoted by O'Cennell—a masterly view of the causes of Irish discontent, all of which save one exist, differing only in degree, at the present moment, referring to the profound ignorance of our English neighbours, who, generally speaking, know about as much of the Irish as they do of the Hindoos. Does a visitor come to Ireland to compile a book of travels, what is his course? He is handed about from one country gentleman to another-all interested in concealing from him the true state of the country-he passes from squire to squire, each rivalling the other in entertaining their guest-all busy in pouring alsehoods into his ears touching the disturbed state of the country and the vicious habits of the people. Such is the crusade of information which the English traveller sets forward, and he returns to his own country with all his unfortunate prejudices doubled and confirmed, in a kind of moral despair of the welfare of such a wicked race, having made up his mind that nothing ought to be done for this lawless and degraded community. Does not the gross ignorance of British Ministers, the British press generally, British Members of Parliament, and the British nation as a whole, prove that more than half a century has produced little improvement in them, in reference to a correct understanding of Irish public and social questions. Judge Fietcher denounced the relations of landlord and tenant, eviction, and rackenting, want of grover tenure, fraud-like absence of farm steading, absenteeism, grand jury jobbing, the Established Church tithes, proselytising societies and schools, absence of tenant freedom as to the franchise, Orangeism, the constitution of the magistracy and of juries, the general corruption or partiality in the administration of the laws, and the utter degradation of the peasantry, who have not "the comfort of an English sow"—" for an English farmer," says the judge from the bench, "would refuse to eat the flesh of a hog so lodged and fed as an Irish peasant is" This remarkable charge would form a fitting text for an able Irish member in the forthcoming debates on Irish questions .- Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

An IRON MINE. -- In a mountainous district called Smair Hill, in the county Longford, a seemingly exhaustless vein of iron is being wrought upon since last June. It is already sunk to the depth of thirty feet, and the ore it yields is said to be of uncommon excellence and purity Immense quantities of it are daily carted from the mine to the Orossdoney Railway Station, whence it is conveyed to Dublin, and afterwards shipped to Wales. Here it is sold to the owners of foundries at the rate - it is said - of £3 per ton, and this, all expense deducted, is considered a fine price. The ground containing the mine has been purchased from the Rev. Mr. Porter by Mesers. Ritchie & Son, Belfast, at a lease for thirty-one years. Although so lately turned to account, the mine is not of recent discovery, for some thirty years ago an attempt was made to raise some of the ore. but from want of capital or of enterprise of the undertaking was relinquished .- Correspondent of Anglo

In a number of the Freeman's Journal, which has just reached us, we find the following advertise-

ment:-"Found, on Stephen's-green, a Bank Note. The owner can have it on stating number and amount. As the finder is poor, it is boped a reward will be given. Apply to H, Note, Office of this Paper." Think what this implies -the finder is poor. He would be justified in law as well as in morality if he had said, 'I am not bound to go to the expense of advertising. The loset may perhaps be a man too rich to care about it; or he may be too stingy to pay the cost of an advertisement, and will throw the loss upon me.' In the face of all these chances, this poor finder advertises to find the unknown loser; and, as far as we have seen, the action has appeared to his countrymen so simple and natural that no notice of it has been taken. This is in keeping with the other event we have mentioned. And this is the people which England for the last seven hundred years has been throwing away the opportunity of really uniting to herself, as France has united Brittany and Provence! This is the people to which she still refuses to sacrifice even an institution whose existence makes England a mark for every scornful finger in Europe. Let us admit that the estimate formed by all the world ouside our own fair seas is wrong and unressonable; that it is a good, natural, and just thing that a religion should be by law established in a country, although the whole of its people are fully persuaded that it came not from above, but from beneath, merely because a minority of the inhabitants of a neighboring country profess to admit it as a religiou, and really do regard it as a useful political institution, if it so hap-

the olergy both of the Officenes of England and true, but self-evident, and that the whole human race, except the section of the English nation which not to see its truth; still, considering the fact that as long as this institution is maintained any real union between Ireland and England is out of the question, would it not be worth considering whether the institution, good and beautiful as it may be -let that pass - is worth so much that for its sake we should cause such a nation as this to be for ever, as it is now, our most deadly enemy. Even gold may be bought too dear .- Weekly Register.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX. To the Editor of the Irish Times.

Sir-Knowing how widely your journal circulates in Connaght and Munster, I am anxious to draw the attention of your readers to a question of the greatest importance to the welfare of this country, viz., the spread of flax cultivation in those provinces, and the prospect of remuneration held out this season to the growers. Although my observations will have reference chiefly to the western province, with whose capabilities I am best acquainted, some of them will be found to apply to Munster also.

According to Dr. Nelson-Hancock's valuable sta-

tistical tables, the acreage under flax in Ireland in 1865 was 16 per cent less than that of the previous year. The yield per acre is known to be from 20 to 25 per cent below the average. We learn f.om the Belfast Linen Trade Circular that the value of the flax and tow imported into the United Kingdom during the year was £500,000 less than in 1864. -Almost all the flax grown last season has been scutched and sold, yet the stock in spinners' hands are unusually small, and those of linens and yarns are, perhaps even smaller. Consequently, flux has at no time during the last half century reached so high a price as it brings at present, 80s, 9 s, and 100s, per cwt being as common prices now as 50s, 60s, and 70s, were some years since.

Add to all this that cotton is about three times

the price it was before the civil war in America, and must continue dear for years; that the cessation of that war has thrown open the markets of the United States to our linen goods, and that favourable commercial treaties with several European powers will greatly increase the demand for exportation to the Continent. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that additional factories and spinning mills are being built, and additional spindles and power looms set up, not only in Ulster and elsewhere throughout Ireland, but also in other countries.

From the most reliable information (the Belfast Linen Trade Circular, already quoted) it appears that the number of spindles in Ireland in 1864 was 703.412; in 1866 there are 897.032; and mills are in course of erection capable of containing 62,000 -The number of power looms in 1864 was 8,872; in 1866 there was 17,288, and factories are being bailt which are capable of containing 1,400.

Owing to this enormous increase of flax machinery it will be difficult, if not possible, to supply the demand for flax next season, and so serious are the fears entertained of an approaching scarcity that great efforts are being made to introduce its growth in countries which nature seems to have unfitted for it, and which lie at such distance from Great Britain that the expense of carriage alone must add immensly to the ultimate cost of the article.

Now, the province of Connaught contains about 2,500,000 acres of arable land, of which at least 1,500,000 are suitable for the growth of flax; and as this crop can be repeated every eight year, it follows that 187,500 acres might be grown annually (considerably more than was grown in all Ireland in 1861, or in any year previous to 1862), whilst all that it produced last year was 7,403 acres, or rather

less than 4 per cent of its capacity.

The soil and climate are peculiarly suited to the growth of the plant; there is abundance of good water for steeping it; there are hundreds of unused waterfalis, where scutch mills could be built, labour is cheap and employment scarce; flax is very dear and grain comparatively cheap; yet less than 4 per cent of the available land of Comnaught produces flax yearly. The proportion is still smaller in Mun-ster. Of 4,320,000 scres of arable land in that province, not less than 3.000,000, are fitted to grow flax, and one eighth of this would give 375,000 acres yearly instead of which it produced last year just 4,980 acres, as 11 per cent.

I have thus tried to show that the present state and future prospects of the linen trade offer the greatest inducements to flax growers to extend their operations, and that the South and West of are emmently calcu flax producing countries. I have shown that Con- miner. naught alone could produce annually 180,000 acres of flax more than it did produce last year, and I am well convinced that the difference of value last year between 180,000 acres of flax and an equal breadth of oats could not have been less than a million and a

quarter sterling.

Oalculating for Munster at the same rate, we shall find in this one item alone, the products of these two provinces falling short of what they might have been by the enormous sum of 3,850,00, or 11s 31 for every acre of arable land which they contain.

It is scarcely possible to over estimate the importance of this question to all classes of landholders, but especially to the peasant farmers. With their small holdings, they seldom require to employ bired labour, so that it costs them little more to raise a crop of flax than one of oats; yet when brought to market, the produce of the former sells for double, and often treble, that of the latter.

But there is yet another consideration-the im mense amount of labour which such a bleadth of flax would employ. The people of Connaught and Manster are quitting our shores by thousands, and seeking in the cities forests, and swamps of America that employment which they cannot obtain at home .-The population of Ulster, on the other hand, is on the increase, yet the demand for labour and the wages paid for it are steadily increasing too; year by year what were luxuries to the working classes are becoming comforts, and what were comforts are regarded as necessaries of life; they are better paid, better fed, better clothed, better housed, and better educated, and all this is owing to the growth and manufacture of flax, and to nothing else.

Surely, then, it is the duty of every one to endeavor as fas as in him lies, to spread those blessings over every portion of the island; that our population, now eager only to escape, may be tempted to remain earning an idependence for themselves whilst enriching their country; happy because comfortable; peaceful because prosperous.—I remain your obedient

JOHN M'CREA.

HEAD-CENTRE STEPHENS. - The Paris Correspondent of the Sunday Gazette, writing on Saturday night, says, with respect to Stephens-

"I see statements made in the papers that Mr.

Strabane, March 23d, 1866.

Stephens sailed from the Liffey; but this report has been put in circulation merely with the view of throwing discredit on the Dublin police. The itinerary which I gave you last week was the correct one, if the Head Centre himself is an authority. I suppose it would hardly amuse you to learn any minor details of Mr. Stephens-that in an interview I found him exceedingly like his photograph, and that he has a restless, determined air about him, travels with all the copies of the late lamented Irish People bound in green morocco, and printed on gold-edged paper; and that as for himself he only contributed two leaders, in which flowers are substituted for facts. I was not indiscreet enough to ask him to tell me much, and, aware that your correspondent is not a Fenian, he was far from being communicative.

He did, however, venture to express great faith in the

success of the present movement, and smiled at the

efforts of the Irish Government to capture him. The

pens that that same minority possesses the chief po. night after the reward was offered for his apprehen-

scribed in Ireland in spite of the remonstrance of litical influence. Let us admit this to be not only sion he saw fifty men, any one of whom might have betrayed him. Three weeks ago he had driven 27 race, except the section of the English nation which miles in the country of Dubling seated with a couple lome.

I remain, my lords and gentlemen, your obedient exercises the chief political power, is wholly blinded of other gentlemen in an outside car; he had never not to see its truth; still, considering the fact that assumed any disguise; he had found Richmond Printers. son so ill organised that he only wondered that anyone had consented to remain in it, and the police so inefficient that he deserved no credit for eluding them I found a strong desire on the part of Mr. Stephens that the Fenian Brotherhood should scppose him invested with supernatural powers; and perhaps he was practising this art when he related such tales as that no two bigwigs could talk about him in the Castle but their conversation was immediately reported; and other stories of the watchfulness of his secret police. As far as I can see, the Eenian chiefs assembled here have no settled idea of the form of government which is to replace that of her Majesty. They complain to the French that they have not the liberty of meeting nor liberty of the press, and yet, as I remarked to them, one of their most violent pamphlets printed for foreign consumption is published in Dublin, bears the publisher's name, and is signed by members of a committee"

It is usual for Patrick's Day to be celebrated here by dinner, which has been delayed this year, and will only take place on Tuesday. The Hibernian colony has divided into two camps—one which in-sifted on inviting John Mitchel, and another which thought that the Imperial Government might object. The latter camp has carried the day, and St. Patrick is not to receive the festive offering of Mr. Mitchel."

From inquiries which we have made it would appear that the famous 'Head Centre' really passed a night in this tewn, and that the letter of Kelly, published some time ago, is worthy of more credence than seems to have been given it. On the very night indicated in the letter, near to eleven o'clock, three men, clad in rough sea-faring garb, drove into the town from Ardrossan, and asked accommodation at the Black Bull Hotel. This could not be had, and they betook themselves to the Crown inn, where they put up for the night. Their strange appearance attracted the particular observation of the hotel people, and it was remarked that they were much soiled and fatigued. One of them was tall, and of a military bearing. Another never took off his hat in the house, and seemed to avoid observation. This latter quite absorbed the attention of one of the girls and she most positively asserts in looking at the carte of Stephens that she fully recognises the fea-tures of the strange individual. She remarked at the time that his eyes were tender and his feet remarkably small, and these, we believe, are characteristics of the Fenian leader. They were very careful to fasten their bedroom doors on retiring to rest, and at first they were desirous of being wakened at four o'clock in the morning. They, however, did not stir till a later hour, and remained in the hotel till shortly before ten, when they proceeded to the railway station, took tickets for Liverpool, and lest with the express train. That a connection subsists between the visit of these men and Kelly's letter is shown by the exact correspondence of dates; and all the people of the hotel observe a striking resemblance between the portrait of Stephens and the man whose odd demeanour so excited their curiosity .-Scotsman.

THE FERIAN PRISONERS .- Mr. M. J. Collins, solicitor, visited the county gaol on Wednesday and made inquiries into the treatment of the Fenian prisoners. Se found that since attention had been drawn to the matter in Parliament a complete change had taken place in their treatment. When he first went to visit the prisoners their recreation time was limited to two hours a day. The recreation during that time was a sort ofdrill, and they were restricted in intercourse with each other, while no private communication was allowed with their solicitor. On Wednesday he learned from the prisoners that their recreation time was extended to about ten hours, they were allowed unrestricted communication with each other and with their solicitor, and they were provided with a day room, furnished with a fire, to which they can retire whenever they choose. All sorts of reading, with the exception of political reading, is allowed. In short, every restriction not necessary for the security of the prisoners has been re-There are eighty-three prisoners in the county gaol, of whom nine are American citizens. These men, we are informed, addressed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenaut, as also a letter to the American Embassy. Mr. Eeastman, the American Consul had an interview with them on Monday. Judging from the statement of the Attorney General, it is probable that they will be set at large on condition of k directly to Ame

The Kilkenny police made an important discovery of arms and ammunition near the city of Waterford in a publichouse on Tuesday. In one of the rooms they found a beautiful revolver (American pattern) and a dagger. On searching in the garden they dug up an immense chest, filled with rifle bullets, ball cartridges, and a great quantity of powder. The owner of the house was arrested, and further arrests in that quarter are expected. Kilkenny county reaches to the city of Waterford.

A man named Quinn, said to have been actively employed in promoting the Fenian cause in Scotland, has been arrested in Sligo on a warrant from the Lord-Lieutenant.

Mr. Andrew O'Brennan, editor of the 'Connaught Patriot, who was arrested at Claremorris some days since, oa a charge of using seditious language, was discharged on Tuesday last. Thursday had been appointed for his third examination, but on Tuesday, without any hearing before a magistrate, he was told by the officials of the gaol that he was at liberty to depart.

On Saturday another batch of Fenian prisoners consisting of 26 persons, arrived in Belfast from Dublin by the halfpast twelve train, and were received at the terminus of the Ulster railway by Mr. Orme, R.M., Commissioner Bailey, Sub Inspector Harvey, and a considerable body of constabulary, by whom they were escorted to the prison in Crumlinroad. Among them we noticed one whom we recognised as having been, on more than one occasion, charged in past years with offences of a political character. This arrival makes up the number of Fenian prisoners sent from Dublin to Belfast to 96.-Relfast News.

On Friday last the 30th inst., a commercial traveller from Dublin, apparently under the influence of drink, met some soldiers of the 64th Regiment, now stationed in Clogbeen going to their harracks. He called them Feniaus, and struck some of them. He also said their captain was a Fenian. He was knocked down by one of the soldiers. When he got up he rushed at the soldiers with the intent of striking them. Providentially two police came up together with Mr Atkins, which prevented the soldiers from giving him a good trashing, which he justly deserved. For this he abused Mr. Atkins and kicked him calling him also a Fenian. Mr. Atkins was obliged to call the police, and give him in charge. He ap-peared next day before Mr. Taylor, and was fined 6s for his drunken freak. He said his reason for abusing Mr. Atkins was, he did not save him from the

soldiers This man next day accused Mr. Atkins as a Fenian, and also told the officer in charge the same. The consequence was an order not to have any of the soldiers leal with him. Really this is too bad, that a complete stranger, and one who was excited from drink, that his words should have any effect, when it is well known be (Mr. Atkins) is neither disloyal or a Fenian .- Cor of the Dublin

Irishman. GREAT FIRE IN BELFAST .- On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, the most extensive fire which has occurred in Belfast for twenty years took place. The provision store of Messrs. Thomas Sinclair and Son, the largest in Ireland, was burnt to the ground. Estimated loss, £150,000.

of the London Daily Telegraph writes as tollows : -I know of cases in which artizans, earning in English factories wages at least quadruple the average of laborers here, have come over to Ireland to roam in idleness about the country, with no other excuse for leaving good work than that there was going to be a 're-distribution of land,' and that as the Americans say, if there were 'a good time,' they wished to be f in it.

ATHLONE, March 29. - The number of persons who are daily passing this town, en route for America, is almost beyond belief. The average by rail to Cork for the Queenstown steamers is over a hundred per diem; while as many more pass up the Midland Railway for Liverpool. The emigrants appear to be all strong and healthy young persons, the bone and sinew of the country, who are passing away.

DUBLIN, April 4 .- Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., has been appointed Law Adviser to the Government, and has thus got on the groove of promotion. He won a scholarship in the Dublin University and being debarred as a Catholic from enj ying the advantages of the position, he contended for his rights before the Court of Visitors. He failed to establish his claim, but the attempt, no doubt, contributed to the appointment of a Royal Commission, and the removal of the barrier religious exclusion. Mr. Heron was an ardent Nationalist in his youth, but instead of taking the field with Mr. Smith O'Brien, in 1848, he went that year to the bar, and has succeded so well that he obtained a silk gown in 1860. He was ten years Professor of Law in the Queen's valuable History of Jurisprudence, which is now a University class book .- Times Cor.

Two men, named Byrne and Mace, were brought up at the Head Police-office on Wednesday, charged with having deserted, the former from the 87th Regiment of Foot, and the latter from the 10th Hussars. Byrne was remanded, and Mace was handed over to the authorities of his regiment.

The following letter appears in the Ulster Obeer-

Sir, - It has appeared in the public journals that the Attorney-General for Ireland, in reply to the question of The O'Donoghue, regarding the search for arms in the Armagh Catholic Oathedral, stated. from information received, that 'Between a smith's forge and the Cathedral there is on underground passage leading to the crypt of the Cathedral.' Now we, the members of the Cathedral committee, indig nantly deny the existence of such underground passage, and characterise the information, by whomsoever supplied, as false, and utterly incapable of being sustained. The insuit offered to the Catholics of Armagh, in fact, of all Ireland, by the search for arms in the Primatial Cathedral, was, in all truth gross enough; but it is still worse, that such insult should be defended by false and calumnious information. The Cathorics of Armagh have up to this time refrained from expressing their indignation regarding the search, believing the Government would act in the matter, but we now declare that such insults can no longer be borne in silence.

A man named Burrowes, a tax collector, living at Lennox place, was charged on Wednesday at the Head Police office by Acting Superintendent Armstrong, with having in his possession, without the necessary licence, a sword and bayonet. He excused himself by stating that he had neglected to get them registered. The presiding magistrate made an order for the detention of the arms, and admitted Burrowes to bail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Convension.-We announced some time ago that the Rev. Philip Gordon, M.A., formerly of University College, Oxford, had intimated his intention of resigning the vicarage of Assington, near Sudbury, to which he was appointed in 1861, with a view to join the communion of the Church of Rome. He has now completed that step, and Mr. J. Gordon, who is the patron, has neminated to it the Rev. H L. Maud, of Trinity, Cambridge, curate of St. Giles's in-the-Fields. Mr. Maud took his BA, degree in 1850. The living is worth about £600 a year .-Globe.

A letter in a London paper describes Mr. Spurgeon in no very flattering terms; attributing his eloquence not to the Holy Spirit, but to beer and tobacco .-These are the sources from whence the unctuous 'man of God' draws his inspiration. It says, howver, that he has given up liquor, and determined for the future to live soberly:-

'The great pulpit orator of England has notoriously drawn a great deal of his inspiration of tobacco smoke and beer. His appearance betokens a man inclined to any thing but asceticism. He has shown great pluck and persistency in resisting the appeals of reformers with reference to the two creature comforts I have named. A few years ago an anti-tobacco delegation waited on him and laid their good old stock arguments before him. When they had done, Spurgeon replied that he had listened attentively to their remarks, and this he would promise them, that the very next pound of tobacco he got he would burn it! The committee collapsed. They gave bim over as a fuliginous reprobate. Ephraim was They gave joined to his idols and his pipe. Then the teetotalers have fired their broadsides into him for ten years; and like an unconquerable Briton, be has stood manfully by his beer barrel. At last, Lowever, he has surrendered on the latter point. He has sworn off from bear and grog . but he will smoke.— London Letter.

THE BODIES OF EXECUTED CRIMINALS .- A very interesting question has lately been discussed in Glasgow; the propriety of making the most of the bodies of executed criminals. The question is a very old one, and has been the subject of discussion and legislation for centuries We get a concise history of the legislation upon this subject in the address lately delivered by Professor Buchanan, of Glasgow, and in the Glasgow Heruld, which has supported the professor in his views. This is briefly as follows :-In 1540 a law was passed in England, which gave annually four bodies of malefactors to the anatomists for dissection. Later than this, dissection post mortem was made a part of the sentence. Every criminal that was executed had to be dissected .-The consequence of this was that the post morten examination of bodies came to be regarded with prejudice by all decent people as a thing ignominious, and some of this feeling survives to this day, despite the efforts of great and good men to show in the interest of the living the wisdom of such examinations. In 1832, the law went to the most extreme, and forbade the post mortem examination of criminals on any account whatever. Dr. Buchanan, sustained by the Glawgow Herald, complains of this law, and desires that the bodies of criminals should be held available for any use that acience and anatomy might dictate at any given time; that, before death, criminals, under capital sentence should have the option of a commutation of sentence on the condition of submitting their corpus vile to some riskful experiment that might be for the public good; at any rate, that after death, the fullest examination of their bodies should be made legitimate. - Lancet.

PARIS AND LONDON. - Paris differs from London in some important respects. The manner in which land is owned in France does not give to one class of Frenchmen those large incomes which are enjoyed in England, consequently Paris does not draw from the provinces such an amount of income as London does from England. But Paris being a place of much greater gaiety and fashion, is more the resort has not forgotten, although she does not parade, the of the wealthy and extravagant of other countries .-There is less social depravity in Paris than in London. The rich among the French, are neither so on herself. And if Prussia absorbs Holstein it is rich, nor are they so poor, as in London. Paris is, pretty certain that the number of French departin proportion to its population, a more productive ments will not remain what it is. It may be towards hall. You have a telegram to send off; here is a sent to prison.

ERMIANISM IN IRREAND. - A Dublin correspondent | city than London. Some manufactures are carried | Trier, or it may be towards Zweibrucken; it may be form; and in another moment it is despatched. For on pretty extensively in Paris. The workpeople are in Luxembourg, or it may be by some increase of all these advantages you pay one weekly bill When not so well paid as in similar trades in England, but influence rather than of territory, as protector of a you think of the number of bills to be considered they do not consume as much food, nor do they perform as much work. My impression is that the cost of any given article is nearly as much in Paris as in England, the quantity in wages being met by a similar diminution in the quantity of work. The French workmen rarely eat more than twice a day, while English workmen eat four times a day. — The Food Supplies of Western Europe, by Joseph Fisher.

THE LATE QUEEN MARIE ENELIE. - On one occaison Louis Phillippe and his Queen, then in exile at Caremount, drove over to Ruchampton to see the convent of the Sacra Cour, which had been recently established there by a community of French nuns. -This French order of the Sacre Cœur is one of high distinction, and was, in the days of the Bourbons, one of aristocratic exclusiveness. At the time of which I am speaking the Countess de Grammont was, I believe, at the head of the chief house of the community in Paris, and Madame Clifford was superioress of the Roehampton branch. The royal visitors, who were incognito, asked permission as strangers to see the Convent Chapel, and were allowed to go over the whole establishment. The lady cun who conducted them through the house was so amiable and agreeable that the Queen, on leaving, expressed her extreme satisfaction with the admirable arrangements of the community, and her pleasure at finding herself once again amongst her good and pious compatriots. 'Perhaps,' added her Majesty, 'you will be interested to know who your visitors are. This College, Galway, and he has recently published a gentleman is Louis Phillippe-I am the Queen Marie Emelie.' The nun, bowing profoundly, replied with a smile, 'And I am Mademoiselle Bonaparte.' This strange coincidence evidently touched their Majesties; and the Queen could not refrain from giving expression to her surprise at the waywardness of fate, which had thus brought together within a convent of the old reg me the two royal heiresses of Bousparte and Orleans. - Sir Bernard Burke's Vicissitudes of Families.

> RITUALISTIC OBSERVANCES. - The Morning Pos. states that the village of Northmoorgreen, near Bridgewater, was on Sunday the scene of a most disgraceful riot. The Rev. James Hurst, the incumbent, has long been known as an advanced ritualist and it had become known that on Easter Sunday the services of the members of the 3rd Order of St Bene dict, of the Oratory, Trenchard street, Bristol, had been invited on the occasion :-

> During the Saturday night some persons, as yet undiscovered, forced out one of the windows of the Church, and having thus obtained ingress, committed some scandalous acts of outrage. They destroyed the altar decorations, broke the altar the super-altar, and also a wooden cross which stood upon it, cut the bell-ropes, broke open the chest in which the sacramental vessels were kept and destroyed some of them, removed the altar caudlesticks, and having stamped upon them threw them into the churchyard: tore up a portion of the incumbent's vestments, and besmeared the chancel and its sittings and the illuminated work over the communion-table with putrid eggs.

> In the morning the Prior, Brother Oyprian, the Sub-Prior, Brother Patrick, and about thirty memhere and choristers of the Benedictines arrived and proceeded to the school-room :-

> Numerous parties of rough-looking visitors also poured into the village in almost all sort of conveyances from Bridgewater and other surrounding places, and as soon as the church was open took possession of it, crowding it to a most inconvenient extent, and some of them taking in dogs with them. At the proper time for commencing the service the incumbent, the Benedictines, and choristers emerged from the school-room in procession, chanting the Easter hymn, 'Jesus Christ is risen to-day.' The incumbent wore over his alb a chasuble, stole, and maniple of white silk, with red and gold embroidery and he wore a biretta or altar cap. The acolytes wore tunics of blue and red, with surplices and tippets, and the Benedictines were habited in accordance with their usage. The procession was preceded by a processional cross, and in the course of it were five banners borne by youths. There were also thurifers with conser and incense loat.'

No sooner had the procession entered the church than it was received with shorts of derision and disapproval, which at times completely drowned the singing. On the members of the procession reaching the altar and proceeding to incense it ascene of indescribable confusion and riot ensued .-

'A lot of the roughs lit their pipes, and there were whistling, shouting, and cockcrowing, intermingled with stamping of feet and various insulting exclamations. The incumbent soon saw that it would be useless to attempt a service, but he ascended the pulpit and commenced a sermon, in which he rebuked the violence of those present, and insisted that he had done nothing which was not strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the national Church, and sanctioned by the Scriptures and the canons .-On his returning to the chancel the noises were re sumed with greater vehemence, the dogs were set howling, tin canisters flung about, and the church converted into a regular bear-garden. A gentleman from Bridge water attempted to stay the tumuit, but in vain, and the incumbent again ascending the pulpit, gave a brief discourse from John xx. v. 15 .-He stoutely rebuked the congregation, as being worse than heathens and savages, and declaring that it would be worse than sacrilege to consecrate the elements in such a presence, he prayed that God might forgive their blasphemy, committed in His temple and against His most holy hame, and bade them leave the church, which after some time they did.

TEE OUTLOOK ABROAD.—Without any pretensions to enter the lists in competition with Zadkiel or Mr. Moore's almanac, we must say that the political barometer about this time indicates storm. We are quite aware that when nations or school girls swear eternal triendship it is time to look out for squalls, and that it was just after our International Exhibition of 1851 had been credited with more than the efficacy of an universal peace congress that the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny came to remind us that the lion had not yet taken to dividing his harmless couch with the lamb. It is possible, then. that since the clouds are so very lowering we may be about to have a renewed spell of fine weather. But under present circumstances it would be a great comfort to be able to feel certain that what does really happen is always unforeseen. For in whatever direction we project our gaze it is impossible to avoid seeing the menace of quarrel and the possibility of war. The general opinion seems to be that the most immediate danger of outbreak is between Prussia and Austria. We wish, that is to say, that bostilities were no more likely elsewhere. Austria may baffle Prussia by diplomatic combinations, or may sell her aquiescence in her rival's projects or aggrandisement in Holestein for money, for a rectification of the Silesian frontier for a Germanic guarantee of Venetia, or for assistance in possible attempt at expansion on on the Danube, but it is not likely that she will go to war with Prussia. Nevertheless people, wiser than ourselves, look with terror to each morning's news from Germany least they should bring tidings of actual collision. And even ve must confess that the present attitude of the great German Powers lave the heart of Europe open to chance gusts of storm from many quarters. Italy is for the moment happily impressed with the necessity of waging a war of extermination with her deficit, but such a semblance of opportunity as a conflict between Austria and Prussia would present might he too much for her prudence. Then, again, France doctrine to which she is truly pious, that a neighbour's comparative aggrandisement is an aggression

new confederation of the Ruine; but, in one form or once a week by any ordinary housekeeper, the file another, France will take the occasion of domestic of little red books to be gone through by some trustdissension in Germany to send in her own little bill. The danger of disagreement between France and than a small advantage. A check is drawn once a Italy is not imminent, but the Roman question is far week, and all is over. Rent, taxes, wages, housefrom settled, and until it is no thoughtful person will maintain that danger there is none.

CIGAR SHIPS .- The recent passage across the Channel of the Walter S. Winans, a small yacht belonging to the Mesers. Winans, and of similar construction to the now famous cigar steamer Ross Winans, possesses much interest to the public who have watched the completion of the larger vessel and speculated so much as to her performance at sea. The steamer in question is 72ft. in length, with a diameter of 9ft. and is of 24 tons register. It is propelled by a high pressure engine of 25 horsepower, driving a submerged three-bladed propeller, aft, of 4ft. 10in. diameter. It has been constructed so as to secure, according to the French law, the various patents of its owners, and was consequently arranged to admit of several means of propulsious but that with which we have to do is the one just stated. An enclosed deck, 36ft. in length, covers the centre of the upper part of the hull, on which open the companion ways leading to the fore and after salcons and the engine room. A jib-boom and two masts, which serve to spread a considerable amount of canvas, also deserve notice.

Many of the novelties, other than in external design, which distinguished the Ross Winans are reposted in the smaller vessel. The same ingenuity in adapting, to her peculiar form, the means of pro pulsion, the purposes of safety, and of comfortable

accommodation, is visible as in the larger vessel.

The Walter S. Winans started from Havre for Newhaven at 5 30 a.m. on the morning of the 28th March, with the following passengers :- Messrs. W. S. and D. C. Winans; Captain Howling, of the Ross Winans; Mr. H. R. Featherstonbaugh, of Havre; Captain Ross, and Messrs, von Borcke and Latrobe. The wind was blowing stilly from the N.W., and a heavy sea was running. The yacht had on board a full supply of coal, and was immersed to a few inches below her centre. The engines worked smoothly and well, and she rode the heavy seas with ease and entire freedom from rolling. Rising slightly to the large waves, she pierced their crests, which, dissolving, glided over the upper surface of her bow, and as tat aft as the forward end of the deck; the main body of the waves passed gently along her sides, rising but little thereon. Not a drop of water ever came upon her deck, while vessels of her size in sight were dashing the spray high over her bows. No shock of any kind was felt as she met the heaviest swells ; on her rounded surface the waves could inflict no blow. The side seas, when her position was changed, and she lay in the trough of the sea, passed under her without causing any perceptible roll; and tous, too, whether she was going ahead or stopped. Early in the afternoon she arrived at Newhaven without accident of any kind. The next morning, having increased her company by the addition of Mr. Thomas Winan, and Mr. Hambleton, she made a trip along the coast to Brighton. Returning thence to Newhaven, she started at 3 50 pm., on the 30th, for Gravesend. The sea was calm, and, notwithstanding an hour's delay at Dover, waiting for a pilot, she made the run by 9 30 a m. on the 31st. She now lies in the West India Docks alongside the Ross Winans, after having so successfully made the first sea trip of any cigar shaped

steamer in English waters .- Post. We understand that all the Irish warders have been forced to retire from Pentonville prison on superannuation allowances, solely because they are frishmen, and without a pretence that they have been unfaithful, inefficient, or incompetent. This is very hard upon men in the vigor of life, whose domestic arrangements are destroyed and whose young families will sorely feel the difference between a salary of £100 a year and upwards, a miserable pension of £30 a year or thereabouts. We freely admit that the Government were placed in an embarrassing predicament by the perfidy which opened the doors and gates of Richmond prison to Stephens. As the Head Centre had been treacherously allowed to walk ou: of one prison, it was evidently the duty of the Executive to take care that his Privy Council and adjuncts did not glide similarly out of another; and as Irish warders in Dublin had brought suspicion upon their race and class, we cannot wonder that Luby, O'Leary, and the rest were not considered quite safe in the charge of Irish warders at Pentonville. why dismiss the latter-for it is nothing else than a dismissal-from their office without even a complaint that they were not efficient or trustworthy? Surely they could have been exchanged to Millbank, Port. land or Dartmoor if it were deemed expedient not to have Irish warders in charge of the Irish Fenian prisoners! Their forced retirement strikes us as unfair, unjust, harsh, and impolitic, and we cannot but express our astonishment that Sir George Grev should have sanctioned it. It is, however, but an item in the great amount of evil that the Fenian conspiracy has effected .- Weekly Register.

SAILORS ON STRIKE. - The North American timber ships being ready for sea, the masters are prepared to engage crews at £3 15s. a month, but a stand has been made by the seamen of the port of Leith for £4; and, unfortunately, intimidation has been resorted to prevent men joining on the masters' terms. On Wednesday three seamen consented to join one of the vessels at the wages offered, and one of them on leaving the shipping office, after signing the ship's articles in presence of the master, was hissed by a large concourse of people assembled in Dock place, one of whom assaulted the unoffending man to the effusion of blood. The police were called on to protect those who were ready to join ships, but no more offered their services. Up to the hour of closing the shipping office a large crowd waited outside, who, however, did not, in the presence of five or six policemen there on duty, resort to further acts of violence or disorder - Edinburgh Courant.

Mr. Thos Carlyle has been installed Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University in the presence of 1,000 students and many notables. He delivered an address of two hours' duration. which consisted partly of advice and partly of historical review. with especial reference to the condition of England during the times of Cromwell and Knox, of which 'worthies," be expressed great admiration.

LIFE AT HOME V. LIFE IN HOTELS. - Among the novelties which have grown up of late years - and grown up very tell, too-are the Great Hotels .these places of residence, where you are undertaken, it the phrase may be allowed, on such a large scale where everything is done for you, and all trouble taken off your nands, surely ought to meet the requirements of a great number of persons. The adruntages of the system seem, at first sight, enormous. You pay no rent, you sign no leases or agreements. you have nothing to do with taxes, no servants' wages, no butchers' bills. You have no trouble in engaging servants, in drilling servants, in getting rid of servants. If the pipes be frezen in the course of a hard winter, or if they happen to burst when the said winter breaks up, they are no business of yours. The young man does not call to speak to you about the new kitchen range, nor does the gasman wish to see you in the hall 'relative to the meter.' Then, what you want is always to be had. You want a bottle of sods water the last thing at night; you are not told that there happens to be none in the house. You want a sandwich in the middle of the day; no uncompromising servant informs you that there is no cold meat in the house.' You want a basin of broth, and you are not obliged to wait till the next day for it. You want to know where some-

worthy person or other, this seems something more keeping, are disposed of in five minutes. If the check in question do sometimes strike one as rather large, it is but fair to consider how very much it represents - Dicken's All the Year Round,

THE REVENUE. - The revenue returns for the quarter show a reduction on the year to be two and a half millions. There is a decrease on the quarter of £1 384 000. The general revenue has recovered a million of remitted taxation. The chief falling off is in the Customs. The Excise increases nearly a quarter of a million; stamps also improved. The Income tax produced over six millions in the year.— The post office an increase of £150,080. The miscellaneous is more than £1,000 worse.

Last Punch contains a very good hit at the situation called 'the Yan ee Fireman.' Mr. Fireman Johnson is sitting on a stool alongside of his 'machine, quietly whittling, - smoke in the distance, and to him comes Miss Canada, attired en squaw, who saye, 'They say there's a fire at Head Centre House. If it spreads to my premises --Fire. man Johnson-' Guess it's only smoke, Miss. Wait till it busts out;' and meanwhile keeps quietly whittling away.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW YORK FENIANS DESCRIBED BY EACH OTHER.-President Roberts, in his late address to his Senate, thus describes the O'Mahony Fenians :-I forbear to say more on the subject at present. Indeed I entered upon it reluctantly, though necessarily compelled to show you how much we have to contend with, and the great labor devolving on the Executive. I cannot, however, leave the subject without noticing a card which appeared a few days ago in the public press, and addressed to the Fenian Brotherhood, purporting to come from the individual whose malignant and corrupt ambition brough: on all our troubles, asking for harmony and unity. The cool and impudent effrontery of this card is characteristic of the individual, who now finds himself and his minions at the end of his rope, with every promise he has made to the Brotherhood broken, the hopes of the people grievously and shamefully disappointed, their money squandered by a set of rapacious harpies, one of the principals of whom, after spending some of his life in England, writing stupid verses in glorification of the British Lion, graduated at last on an English tread-mill, and was sent out of the country by the charitable contributions of some Liverpool printers. This individual, who now issues this card, you can scarcely believe to be the same person who violated the Constitution he swore to uphold-who, no sconer had the Philadelphia Congress, which framed that Constitution, adjourned, than he set his perjured tools to work to poison the minds of the Brotherhood against every man whom be feared for his intelligence and incorruptible honesty. In the month of September last, long before your honorable body, under oath, found this man guilty of crime, he had his secret and oath bound meetings, at which, as you are aware, your honorable body were denounced in unmeasured terms. -(I except, of course, the few, then Senators, who, with the prospect of pay and emoluments before them, violated their oaths and became willing tools of a would be tyrant) Secret and illegal tribunals were established, presided over by the man who now handles the cash, for the purpose of expelling Senators who were too able to be duped, and too honest to be corrupted. Falsehoods, without even a shade of justification for their utterance, were circulated to prejudice the mlads of the credulous and unthink ing members of the Fenian Brotherhood; denunciations the most violent were indulged in; so far, indeed, did they carry their threats, with the approbation and encouragement of this meek and lowly Aminadab Sleek, that an individual who acted as his Attorney General at the Philadelphia Congress. where he fought, in connection with his master, to give said master uncontrolled power over the finances, excited his maddened hearers to the highest pitch by stamping on the stage on which he was playing so base a part, and, with expanded nostrils and hands raised towards heaven, swore that some one should wallow in his blood. somebody was understood to mean your humble serhamtolini vidibara mai es tasv mild mannered proteges showed a handful of greenbacks with which he was to pry his way to another land as soon as he took my life. There threats it was supposed would terrify me; but I trust they bave since learned how much I despise their threats and themselves. My contempt for them can only be measured by the pity I icel for their dupes.

The Irish American, one of the Fenian organs, thus comments on the Eastport expedition and its lcaders:-The recent presence of Killian in that city, and the subsequent dispatch stating that the British authorities in New Brunswick were fully apprised of what was going on, and were not at all alarmed, indicate pretty clearly to whom the paternity of this hopeful scheme belongs. But what a commentary the whole affair is upon the characters and motives of men, who will deliberately set afloat such statements, to excite and delude a warm-hearted and confiding people; and, when they find the confidence of their followers deserting them, and the money no longer coming in, will pretend to accept a policy which they previously denounced as an abandonment of the cause of Ireland. We say pretext, for we are convinced that, however they might be willing to sacrifice their deceived adherents, not one of the clique who have wrought so much injury to the national organization, would risk his worthless carcass in an invasion of New Brusnwick with either seventy men, or seven hundred and fifty.

Many sensational Fenian stories are affoat, but we would advise all our readers to give them little credence. When will this stopendous folly and huge humbug come to an end? Prohably not till its poor dupes are depleted in purse, pocket, home, and maybe-something worsel-Cincinnuti Cutholic Te

The New York Times, the organ of the Washing. ton Government, has the following notification to all whom it may consern. The advice is wholesome, and some worthies within the Province of Canada, as well as out of it, will do well to govern them-selves accordingly:—' If there be any engaged seriously (which is more than doubtful) in this socalled invasion, they do well to remember two things-first, that if they are caught violating the neutrality laws, or any other laws, on American territory, they will be promptly punished; and, next, that if they are caught in any plundering enterprise over the line, they will be summarily hung under the British military law. In any case they will find it much more profitable, and much more cheap to proceed with their antics within sight of Unionequare than in a neighborhood where they come uner the cognizance of United States Marshals, and may get into the hands of the British hangman. -An abatement of the noisance will save trouble to all concerned. Every honest man of intelligence among us is tired of it-none more so than the large body of noble hearted, industrious Irishmen and women, who think more of Ireland and do more for Ireland than all the Fenian rapscallions from Cork to Ohicago would, or could do in the next thousand years.

There never was so much crime in Vermont as now, and the local papers attribute it to liquor, withbody lives; there is the last Post Office Directory to out regard to the 'hallowing influences of camp

The Boston Traveller states that the munitions of war seized by the United States Government on board of the E. H. Pray, belonging to the Fenians, comprise about 1500 stand of arms, of the Spring-field and Enfield patterns, and look as if they had been used, together with a quantity of ball cartridges, haversacks and canteens.

THE CHOLERA-LIGHT YOUR FIRES. - We find the

following the Journal of Commerce :- At the present time, when the energies of all are more or less directed towards the prevention of the dreaded Asiatic cholera, any hint or suggestion looking to the mitigation of this or any other edidemic disease -should it come-will not be out of place. In view of the apparent recent tendency of fevers, whether epidemic or contagious, to prevail among the iuhabitants of large cities, and in some localities in the country, men of large experience and sound judgment have endeavored to seek an explanation in the habits of social life. Dr Parkin, late Medical Inspector of choiera in the West Indies, believes he has discovered a cause for the greater prevalence of certain diseases now than formerly, in the fact of the general substitution in dwellings of furnaces for the more genial and healthful old-fashioued grates and fireplaces. Many of the facts mentioned by Dr. Parkin, in his work on 'The Causation and Prevention of Diseases, London, 1859, seems to corroborate his theory. Birmingham, and other large manufacturing cities, it seems, enjoy an almost complete exemption from fevers and other diseases produced? by bad air. The reason assigned for this is the number of factory fires. Dr. Parkin further states that the Postmaster of Torre de tre Ponti (a town in Italy situated on the margin of the Pontine Marches) and who appeared to enjoy perfect health, thus accounted for the circumstance, 'I have resided,' said he. more than forty years in this place, and I have never had the fever. The only precaution I take is, not to leave the house until the sun is somewhat above the horizon; to return home before nightfall, and then to light a fire. I live well, and take wine that is all my secret.' The natives of some parts of Africa, also, says Dr. Parkin, speaking from personal observation, adopt the same practice, as I had an opportunity of observing with a party of untutored Africans, captured in a slave ship, and located on one of the estates in Jamaica.' Another example given as having been observed by Dr. Mc-Culloch, is even more striking. A superintendent engaged in directing the cutting of wood in Africa erected twenty earthen furnaces on the spot where his men were employed, lighting them every day .-Before this he had always from forty to forty-eight of his workmen sick, but in a very short time the invalids were reduced to twelve, then to four, and finally to one. Dr. Acton, also, relates another similar instance of a man whom he found in the Pontine Marshes, where he had been employed for several years in making charcoal from tu.f. During this period he had never been affected with any disease — though surrounded by victims of the pestilential fever of the Pontine Marshes—and when questioned respecting a circumstance so extraordinary, ascribed it to the fact of his making it a particular point to return home before sunset, and keep a continual fire to the next morning. Many other remarked instances, in illustration of the author's theory, are given in his book; among them the practice of Napoleon of having fires lighted for sanitary reasons, the moment his troops encamped; but we have not space to follow the record further. Unquestionably the modern practice of heating dwellings by furnaces tends to vitiate the air sooner than by open fires and grates. In fever and ague districts of this country old inhabitants learn the value of these suggestions. They may not be able to give the theory, out they understand the practice of have ing open fires in the evening, even in moderately. warm weather.

The Boston Journal remarks that few persons except the victims know to what extent pocket picking is carried on in that city. It has become a regular branch of husiness, and there are a large number of persons who depend upon it for their living. They not only infest depots, places of amusement and railcars, but are continually prowling about the large dry goods stores. The police find empty wallets by dozens which have been thrown over fences or behind old buildings. Fifteen were found by an officer a few mornings ago in one place.

The Rev. Governor Brownlow, one of the most abusive men in the South, recently had the misfortune to irritate Prentice, the well known editor of the Louisville Journal, and, in return, comes in for the well deserved castigation: -

No other State, says Prentice, was ever offlicted and disgraced and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredeemed and irredeemable blackguard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible governors. They say there is fire in him, but it is hell fire, every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole heard that 'ran violently down a steep place into the sea.' His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattlesnakes, cobraand cotton moths. He never argued aquestion in his life, approaching no subject but with fierce, coarse low and vulgar objurgations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

This man, as we have said, calls himself a clergyman. He holds forth in pulpits. He preaches, prays, and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sanctimonious. And yet he seems always trying in his. pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse, and swear, and blaspheme. --He can't offer up a prayer in the house of God with, out telling the Lord what an infernal acoundreisdamned thief, or cursed vagabond, this, that or theother neighbor is. From his youth up to his old age he has had no personal controversies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts, nieces and nephews of his opponents.

MORTALITY AMONG BLACKS .- Opinions vary greatly even among those who had the means of being bast informed, as to the number who have perished. during the war. The number of blacks who have died is believed by many to be much larger than that of whites, and it is averred that the number of births has greatly diminished.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, declared his opinion before the reconstruction committee, that there are not half as many blacks now in that State as therewere 436,000 slaves in Mississippi Many of them have no doubt scattered through other States; but-the mortality from neglect and unavoidable suffering is known to have been very great.

THE "NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS BILL," IN NORFOLE, VIRGINIA. - This infamous measure has already borne fruit. On the 16th ult., a grand negro procession and glorification meeting was held. No white man, according to the testimony, interfered with it. A. drunker negro fired a pistol at some other negrowho ordered him away. Then other negroes, in the uniform of United States soldiers, under the delusion that the pistol had been fired from the house of a-Mr. Whitehurst of Norfolk, rushed for the house, shot Mr. Whitehurst to death, and dragged his body. about; shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Whitehurst, shot his young daughter seriously, while she was nursing an infant; beat a youth, the son of the preceding, so that his recovery was despaired of, and then continued assaulting and wounding all, whether white,or black, that did not join in their orgies.

Suggeting - The Rochester Union Says: 'The quantity of spirits smuggled into the country from a Canada is enormous, probably one third of all that. is consumed. One half the whiskey sold in this refer to. You want a messenger; he is ready in the life.' One county has fifteen criminals, who will be city, Buffalo and other points along the frontier is there product of Canadian spirits.

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLL FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FAIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

. E. OLERK, Editor.

THREE TRABLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the

subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by

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Single copy 3d.

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

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

WONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1866.

Friday, 4 St. Monica, W. -Saturday. 5- St. Pius, P. C. Sunday, 6 - Fifth after Easter. St. John at Latin Gate. Monday, 7-Rogation Day. St. Stanislaus, B. M. Tuesday, 8-Rogation Day. App. of St. Michael, B. D. Wednesday, 9-Rogation Day. St. Gregory of

Thursday, 10—Frast of the Ascension.

REMOVAL. The IRUE WITNESS OFFICE will REMOVE, after the first day of May, to No. 696 CRAIG STREET, opposite HERMINE STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

According to notice previously given, Sir John Gray brought forward in the House of Commons, on the 10 ult., his motion on the Protestant Church Establishment of Ireland, couched win the following terms:-

"That the position of the Established Church in Ireland is a just cause of disaffection to the people of that country, and urgently demands the consideration of Parliament."

Considered as an abstract proposition, the - above is so obviously true, that one would think that it would have been carried unanimously .-But it labored under this capital defect, that it proposed no solution of the difficulty. That difficulty consists in the appropriation of the vast rewenues which now applied to a Protestant Church Established by Law in a country where Protestants number scarcely 700,000 out of a population of 5,800,000 of whom 5,100,000 are Catholics, furnish but too good reason for Irish die affection. "What is to be done with these revenues? if the existing Establishment be disen dowed," is the question that presents itself to the mind of the practical statesmen; and accordingly Mr. Fortescue, though he professed feel ings of cordial sympathy and concurrence with the motion, declined to support it by his vote as a member of the Government. And so the motion, after a long debate, was, as it were, set on one side, no practical decision having been come to thereupon.

Yet we believe from the tone of the speeches within the House, and of the press outside, that a step has been gained towards the abatement of one of Ireland's monster grievances. The Liberal party will of course give their aid to the overthrow of the Irish Established Church, not because it is Protestant, and therefore a wrong in a country of which the overwhelming mass of the people are Catholic, but simply because it is an Established and endowed Church. The · Conservative party, on the contrary, will support it, because it is such an Established or endowed Church, in spite of its anomalies, and its outrage upon the religious sentiments of the Irish Catholic people. As a middle term, it is by some proposed to endow the Church of the majority, out of the ecclesiastical revenues now exclusively held by the Church of the minority : but this proposition will hardly find favor with either Catholics or Protestants. Not with the former, because they have no desire to see the dignitaries of their Church reduced to the con dition of stipendiaries of the State; nor yet with the latter, because of their intense batred of the Pope, and their strong almost insuperable prejudices against a Church which they have been taught to identify with the improper female of

And so the Church, which, upon its own merits, no one will attempt to defend, is still tolerated, still continues to be the weakness and the opprobrium of the British Empire, simply because no one knows what to do with it. The British Legislature with regard to the ecclesias tical revenues of Ireland is somewhat in the embarassed position of our own Corporation with regard to the immense amount of valuable manure collected in the streets and yards of the City. This, though it would be a source of great wealth to the soil, could it be utilized; and though the City would be a great gumer could it ther Point if any vessel had cholera or any other Triumphant he proclaims, in order thereby to the centre of Catholicity—the capital of Chrisbe delivered of it, remains on our hands, a epidemic on board.

less to the other to which, if properly applied, it might be the source of untold wealth. To Conservatives of all men, to loval British subjects jealous of the good name of their country and of their government, this should be a matter of deep regret; for so long as the Protestant Church Establishment is maintained by law, so long will the great majority of the people of Ireland have legitimate cause, and ample excuse for their disaffection; so long will it be in the nower of toreigners, even of Russians and of Yankees-so unjust towards Catholics themselves-to taunt England, and to point the finger of scorn at her. A happy day will it be for England, far more so disposal to fulfil so consoling a duty. even than for Ireland, when this reproach upon

The Ministerial Reform Bill will, it is expected, be sustained in the House of Commons by a majority of 30; and if the measure for extending the elective franchise be carried, in a new Partain a fresh distribution of representation .-There is nothing, however, of that wild excite ment that characterised the introduction of the first great Reform Bill; and it is almost impossible indeed to become much interested in a measure which deals only with details, and which involves no principle whatsoever. This question of principle must, nevertheless, as the tide of democracy in England rises yet higher and higher, be met and answered. It is this. Is the Elective Franchise a natural right, or a political trust? If the former, then should there be universal suffrage, male and female; nor would it be easy to say how the line which shall separate the political major, or adult with the right to vote, from the political minor, whose right has not yet arrived at maturity, should be drawn. If, however, the Elective Franchise be a trust, not a personal right which a man may sell or do with as he pleases, it matters but little whether the line of demarcation betwixt the voter and the nonvoter, betwixt the citoyen actif, and the citoyen passif, be drawn at a £10, or a £7, level-for this after all involves only a question of ever shifting expediency.

We have as yet no inkling or the Ministerial plan for dealing with the Irish land question .-We have the quasi promises of the Government through Mr. Gladstone, that it intends to take the question up with a view to its solution; and we shall continue to indulge the hope that even this session something may be done to put the relations betwixt Irish landlords and Irish tenants on a better footing; and to give the latter assurance that his grievances have attracted the notice of, and shall receive due attention from the Imperial Legislature. There is perhaps in Ireland, as on the Continent of Europe, a Socialistic party which will be satisfied with nothing less than a measure of spoluation, and redistribution of property on Communistic principles; and this party no reforms that any British Parliament, that any legislative body now existing in the world could pass, would satisfy. But there is also a still larger party composed of all that is best and wisest in Ireland, with Ireland's natural leaders the Catholic Clergy, at its head, and represented by able and eloquent statesmen in Parliament, which asks only for such a modification of existing laws as shall, without disturbing the foundations on which the social system of the Empire reposes, secure to the industrious and improving cultivator of the soil, the value of all bona fide and permanent improvements by him made upon his farm, increasing its letting value, and unexhausted at the time of his giving it up to his landlord. It this can be accomplished, and if all existing artificial or law created obstacles to the easy transfer of land be done away with, so as to enable the Irish furner to become an owner of some part of the Irish soil, all that legislation can do will have been done; and one great cause of Irish disaffection having been thus removed, the stability of the whole Empire will have been assured.

CONSTITUTION-TINKERING. - The London Tablet, reviewing the organic changes that have of late years occurred in the different Governments of Europe, remarks that, "France has had eleven Constitutions in seventy years; Spain has had six Constitutions in fifty years; and that Portugal has had five Constitutions in forty years." Finally, "since 1815 no fewer than One hundred and fifty-one Constitutions have be proclaimed in Europe; forty-two Constitu. tions have been proclaimed in the years 1848 and '49 alone." This is certainly not very encouraging to our Constitution-mongers; yet will the silly creatures still go on with their futile guards with care the sacred depositum of divine labors, spinning ropes of sand, and making their truth, condemning all those errors which, like enhemeral Constitutions at the rate of one and a venomous serpents, are everywhere insincating half per annum. Well? we suppose the race of themselves, to the seduction of minds, and the fools shall never altogether cease from off the corruption of hearts. face of the earth.

Isle, where he had been making the necessary to the honor of His Immaculate Mother of whom Paganism, is the City of Religion, moulded by quarantine arrangements for the season, and has he never speaks but with a burst of affection; to the Popes to all religious exercises, in order that ordered all pilots to report by Telegraph at Fa- those of the Saints whose happiness in the Church she may be the seat of the Sovereign Pootifis

OF MONTREAL,

Inviting his Diocesans to aid in a Charitable work in thanksgiving for the Graces received during the last Jubilee, and to obtain the protection of heaven against these accurace with which the vengeance of God th eaten us.

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular -- To the Religious Communities, and all the Faithful of our Diocese,-Health and Benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Great was Our anxiety, Dearly Beloved Brethren, to testify to you our delight on our return from our last voyage, in learning the wonderful works of Grace wrought in this Diocese during for they rage vainly against his irresistible oppothe last Jubilee; and it is with happiness that We avail ourselves of the first moment at our

And first of all, We have to thank you for the fair fame of the former shall have been wiped your good prayers which brought down so many blessings on our journey: for it is to them that We attribute the special graces which We received, and which you solicited for Us, saying together with the Church when she prays for those who travel, May the Almighty and liament it will be no very difficult matter to ob- Merciful Lord conduct us in the wan of peace and prosperity; and may the Angel Raphael accompany us on the road, so that we may return to the bosom of our native land filled with health, and laden with the delights of peace and joy-liner Cleric. It is not necessary to tell you here, that during this long voyage, you were always present with Us in spirit, in all those many religious sanctuaries which We visited, and on all the great solemnities at which We have again on this occasion assisted. For are you not always and in all places the continual object of Our preocupa-

We must also, before coming to that which is the main design of this letter, impart to you some of the impressions which during our voyage were made upon Us, by the persons whom We saw the places that We visited, and the important events on which the attention of the whole world is at present fixed. Our sole intention in this is to make you partners in the advantages of the voyage, by warning you against the many fatal prejudices that unhappily hold so many minds as it were captives in the shadow of death, and binder them from seeing the truth of those facts that are occurring beneath their own eyes.

And first We begin with Our Holy Father the Pope, of whom so much, for both good and evil, is said from one end of the world to the other; and whose long and cruel sufferings, touch and impress in so keen a manner the true children of the Church throughout the universe.

Well then! Our immortal Pontiff, in spite of his advanced age, his 74 years, and the innumerable troubles by which he is besieged, enjoys a perfect health. In the calm which shines upon his majestic brow it is easy to read that it is Almighty God Who upholds him in the midst of his tribulations; and the heavenly joy with which his heart overflows is the ample proof that it is for the sake of justice that he suffers, and that even in this world he receives reward a hundred fold, whilst awaiting the eternal crown destined for him in the next.

Calmly seated on the Chair of Peter, he listens unmoved to the gates of hell raging with horrid noise around him. Holding with firm hand the tiller of the barque of Peter, he fears not the mad angry waves tossed about in this furious tempest. All his trust is in the Son of God Whose Vicar he is, and he ceases not to utter with the Apostles this cry of hope Save us Lord or we perish.

Placed by Divine Providence in these evil days at the summit of the immovable rock of Holy Church, he sees the foaming waves of the detestable impiety of the age dashing beneath his feet; and, in the firm confidence of the holmess of his cause with which he is inspired, he cries out with the Prophet, "Wherefore have the heathen raged so furiously together; and why have the people imagined a vain thing against the Lord and His Christ?"-Ps. 11., 1. 2.

Casting day and night his careful glances from the height of the Apostolic See into the black caverns of the Secret Societies, he beholds the sworn enemies of true religion, hiding therein, and preparing their borrid snares; and fearless for his own person, with a truly Apostolic vigor. he warns Sovereigns and subjects of the imminent dange:s which on all sides threaten human societies, because he sees that they are gnawed by principles the most destructive of both taith and morality.

As a watchtul sentinel over the fold of Jesus Christ, he sounds the note of plarm, whenever from afar off he sees the raging wolves who seek entrance into the Lord's sheepfold to devour His sheep. A Doctor infallible in his teachings, he

Divine Master, he consecrates every moment of Mr. J. C. Tache has returned from Grosse his immortal Pontificate to the Glory of God; the land of the living.

Father of unspeakable goodness, he is loved and venerated by all the good children of the audiences which be grants them, with hearts sensibly touched, and which oft betray themselves by tears of joy. Only by the wicked is he dreaded, sition to their unjust designs, and the unalterable firmness with which he maintains the temporal and spiritual rights of the Holy See.

Universal Pastor, he has to help him to bear the load of his supreme dignity, the Princes of the Church, who are most eminent in science, doctrine, and piety; and who together with learned Prelates and illustrious Doctors, compose the Roman Congregations-those admirable institutions in which shines the spirit of wisdom that assures us of the good government of the

These considerations will no doubt suffice Dearly Beloved Brethren to lead us to bless Divine Providence for having given us so wise a Pontifi to conduct us in such stormy times .--They will suffice also to put us on our guard against the calumnies and insults which impious men cease not to vomit against his person, his acts, and his Government. Penetrated with a deen respect for the divine character with which he is invested, we shall feel only horror for the books and journals which dare to speak blasphemously against so high a Majesty.

Far from giving ear to the words of deceitful men, who have undertaken to ruin by stealth the august Roman Pontist in the minds of the people of Christendom, we will but approve ourselves the more devoted to him, the more they strive to inspire us with ill will to his sacred authority.— Nor will our devotion consist in words only, but in deeds: for at all hazards we will defend our chief: and on all occasions we will not shrink from declaring ourselves openly, to be on his side, and for that noble cause which he maintains with a courage at which the whole world is amazed. Thus never will we speak of him but in terms full of submission and veneration; and we will pray God that "He will long preserve him to His Church, that He will grant a happy issue to all his undertakings, and that He will not suffer him to fall into the bands of his enemies." Ps. 40. iii. This we shall do by joining daily in the prayers of the Priest after every Mass, and before leaving the Altar; and we will also manifest our filial piety by our fidelity in contributing towards the St. Peter's Pence-which in the eyes of all true children of the Church is a

We have also to communicate to you Dearly Beloved Brethren our impressions of the City of Rome, the seat of the dominion of the Pontist-King, and of which you hear contradictory accounts in the world. No matter what the enemies ot our Religion pretend, Rome actually. enjoys all the advantages of a good and wise administration. Peace and plenty abound, and naught is wanting to the welfare of those who dwell beneath the paternal rule of this pacific King, in so far as happiness can be expected on

Nevertheless it is always surrounded by enemies eager for its destruction, and exposed to the brutality of these furious passions which heaped up against Rome's ancient walls threaten to sweep all before them. But God keeps ward over this privileged City whose destines are eternal: and from His infinite goodness, we may well trust that He will bring to naught the mad projects of her unjust spoilers.

And whilst awaiting her exemplary deliverance which is the constant object of the rows, and sighs of the Catholic universe, Rome still remains by a striking miracle of Providence, a lively image of the heavenly Jerusalem. Day and night are heard within her but the sound of fervent prayers, of glad canticles, and of harmonious concerts. The Solemn Feasts, which cease not to be kept within her walls from one end of the year to the other, are as it were a foretaste of the Everlasting Festival which the Elect will cease not to celebrate when in their glory. The grandeurs of our religion, which there are so magnificently displayed are most fit to reaninate our faith, and to raise our hopes. The numerous and magnificent fountains that water this City are a fine figure of the sources of grace which. issuing from this earthly paradise spread over the entire world, and bring forth fruits of justice and

After some lengthened enjoyment of this great religious spectacle, one is soon convinced. Dearly Beloved Brethren, that Rome is not, that she cannot be, like any other City upon earth. Eaten up with zeal for the interests of his Breathing the persume that exhales from the innumerable holy institutions therein established, one feels that this City, raised over the ruins of raise up new protectors to the Church Militant; tendom, the native land of the children of God, new drill sheds.

nuisance to one part of the population, and use. PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP and, in hne, to all those great and holy works the Holy Ctyi, the tomb of the Apostles and, as which multiply his merits in this vale of tears, it were, the magnificent Reliquary of the millions and prepare for him a bright crown of glory in of Martyrs who have watered it with their blood. Take from her this sacred and distinctive character and Rome would lose all her splender, and would cease to be the common meeting place Church, who approaching him with sentiments of of thousands of strangers who yearly gather there the most profound respect, withdraw from the together to assist at her solemnities. On the other hand, the whole world would find itself deprived of the blessings that this holy City draws down daily from the heavens by her continual

> We partook abundantly Dearly Beloved Brethren of these heavenly blessings: for it is the holy Roman Church, our Mother, which strengthens us in the faith; which enkindles our courage in our tribulations; which shows us the rules we must follow, if we would never go astray from the principles of a sound morality; which gives us glad festivals to soften the pains of our exile; which determines the practice of our holy ceremonies, themselves the symbols of our faith and the signs of our piety; which finally, teaches us to walk in the paths of justice which lead to everlasting life.

Before such striking facts, how could We. Dearly Beloved Brethren but attach ourselves with true filial affection to so good, to so beneficent a mother? How could We give heed to the maliciously invented calumnies of the enemies of our Religion to discredit the Government which alone can give to Rome that splendor which causes her to shine with such dazzling light throughout the world? Oh Rome! Oh City full of charms, and pleasant memories, be ever the principle of our gladness. May our right hand forget us, and may our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, if ever We should forget thee in the midst of thy sorrows and thy humiliations!

(To be concluded in our next.)

Evangelical Misrepresentations .- The evangelical journals of this City, and notably the Echo, a Low Anglicau paper, gives circulation to the following report:

"A Theatre has been fitted up under the Jesuit

It would be well, if our saintly contemporaries were to restore to their version of the Decalogue the old precept against "bearing false witness," The truth of the matter with reference to the Jesuit's Church is simply this:-That the basement story, or part beneath the church, has been fitted up for, and is used as, an examination and exhibition room for the use of the pupils of St. Mary's College; wherein the usual exhibitions of elocution, declamation, music, varied with occasional dramatic entertaiments, or carefully selected passages from classical dramatic authors are given, as is done in the case of all our other educational institutions in the Province. So in like manner occasional tea-parties, or soirees, are given in the basement stories of some of our Protestant churches; but we should think but poorly of the honesty of the Catholic writer who should thence take occasion to publish to the world that "eating and drinking saloons had been fitted up under such and such a Protestant church."

THE QUEBEC .- This magnificent steamboat, belonging to the Richelieu Company has now commenced her regular trips betwixt Montreal and Quebec, and will, we are convinced, approve herself the finest boat in every respect ever yet placed on Canadian waters.

The Quebcc is built of iron, sent out from Scotland, though the fitting up of the Cabins, and the ornamental work are by Canadian artificers. She is in length 290 over all, with about 65 feet beam. Her engines can work up to about 250 horse power; she draws when loaded only about 7 feet of water, and can easily make good her twenty miles an hour.

Of passengers she can accommodate in her bandsome and airy cabins and sleeping berths from 400 to 500. The saloons have been fitted up regardless of expence. The chairs are of solid rosewood with cushions of dark green satin with which the rest of the furniture and bangings correspond. The Ladies' Cabin, especially, is a perfect palace, and everything that the imagination can desire for comfort and for elegance has been lavished upon this new steamboat without

Not the least of her merits is in her commander, Capt. Labelle, a gentleman sincerely respected by all who have had the pleasure of travelling under his charge. His experiences carefulness, and never failing urbanity have made him a universal favorite; and when we add that it was the same gentleman who rendered such gallant and effective services during the inundation below Sorel last year, we shall have said enough to show that the Richelieu Company could not have entrusted their splendid new boat to better bands.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA. - We learn that a supply of lime is to be immediately provided for gratuitous distribution to the poor-It will be tound at the Chaboillez Square and Panet Street Police Stations, and also on some portion of the lots recently appropriated on Craig street, in rear of the Champ de Mars, for the

under the superintendence of the City Surveyor the planetary system. during the course of the past year. It boasts p. 4 that, " no main sewers with the exception of wood during the past year:" thus leaving us to infer that, previously these sewers had been constructed of wood! And on the same page we are told that, in several out of some 36 new " to prevent the stench from the main sewer getting into the street through the gratings:" thus leaving us again to infer that in a great many, perhaps in the majority of, cases, this essentially ished. necessary precaution against "the stench from the main sewer" is neglected !!! Of course the fault is not that of the City Surveyer who does what he can with the funds at his disposal: but what a hideous condition of affairs with respect to the drainage of this City does not his Report incidentally reveal? He recommends that the creek from Guy Street to Chaboillez Square and Little St. Antoine Street to Inspector Street should be filled up previous to the setting in of the warm weather: as if this be not done, "it will become a nuisance, and in the event of cholera, dangerous." The citizens resident in the district indicated should see to it in time, and force the Corporation to do their

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-May, 1866. Dawson Bros. Montreal.—Besides the usual tales and serials, the present number contains an interesting sketch of the Yosemite Valley and a review of Dr. Livingstone's Last African Expedition, both copiously illustrated. The other articles are of the usual character.

CHRISTIAN UNITY .- By John S. Davenport. New York, Appleton & Co.; Dawson Bros. Montreal.

The name of the author of this little work is not familiar to us, nor can we determine with certainty from its contents, to what section of the non-Catholic or Protestant world he belongs .-We are inclined to suspect, however, that he is from his allusion to a "work of Grace," as he your most serious consideration. funnily calls it, that occurred, or broke out in dle of history, and we learn to estimate our actual Scotland some six and thirty years ago, and of position by glancing back at the source whence it

Mr. Davenport's argument is, that Christian Unity does not exist; that nevertheless Christian Unity-a visible organic unity of the Churchwas contemplated, and earnestly enjoined upon all His disciples, by Our Lord Himself; that this Unity has however been lost, ever since the Apostolic age, or age almost immediately following the death of the Apostles; and that to restore it, a new interposition of Providence, or the iniraculous interference of God Himself is again necessary. The Christianity, in short, founded by Christ has signally failed, and the whole work must be done over again.

But if this be so, Christ was evidently either but a well-meaning bungler, or an impostor .-For if it was His intent or His promise that His disciples should ever remain united in one visible and leave behind Him all the machinery necessary for ensuring Christian Unity. The Catholic, the Papist who alone can consistently assert the infallible wisdom, the infinite power and goodness of Christ, contends that Our Lord did establish all the machinery necessary for maintaining organic unity amongst all His disciples, and to the end of time; that that machinery continues perfect to the present day, in the Roman Catholic Church, under the Pope as head of the of Nova Scotia. Episcopate or Apostolic College, and centre of unity; and that all schism is the consequence of separation from this divinely instituted organism. There is therefore no need for a new revelation for a new dispensation, or a new Church; for ail that the most enthusiastic aspirant after Christian Unity can desire, is to be found already existing in the Catholic, Apostolic and Papal Church :-

"In order" - says Mr. Davenport - "then, to the recovery of a unity by which the whole Church throughout the world may be bound into one universal or Catholic organization, there must be a central authority which can be received and respected as being placed and endowed by Christ Himself-an authority such as that by which the Church at the beginning was constituted one body."-p. 76.

Why! this is just what we have actually in the Papacy; to wit - "a central authority" that is actually "received and respected as being placed and endowed by Christ Himself:" and which therefore can be so received and respected; and identical with the authority by which the Church at the beginning, that is to say on the day of Pentecost, was constituted one body. Had Mr. Davenport endeavored to dehave employed other terms, than those which he has selected to describe his ideal organisation for upon us though the illustrious personage who are realising Christ's scheme of Christian Unity .-Mr. Davenport's intellectual condition is in short formidable invasion from a neighboring republic. as that of the man who at mid day should grope now grown as warlike in spirit as its proportions are about with a lighted tallow candle, looking hope-

REPORT OF THE CITY SURVEYOR - 1865. | lessly for the sun, and loudly invoking God for a This is as detailed report of all works done new creation of that very necessary portion of

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION. - The Lonthat in St. David Street have been constructed of | don Times publishes an accurate list of the total number of persons shot, hung and flogged by sentence of Court Martial during the suppression of the negro insurrection, as elicited before the Royal Commission. From this it seems that shafts with branch sewers, traps have been put 276 persons were actually executed; 9 were sentenced to death and pardoned; 45 flogged; 60 flogged and imprisoned: 4 acquitted, and released; 23 imprisoned; in all 417 persons pun-

> Besides these cases, however, there were several cases of negroes who were flogged by order of the Provost Marshall; and by the troops and Maroons it is estimated that nearly 70 persons must have been shot; so that the Times concludes that, in all, nearly 500 negroes must have perished during the course of the insurrection and its suppression. This is a large figure, It must be admitted; but still it falls far, very far short of the exaggerated and sensational statements put forth in the Exeter Hall press.

THE BISHOP OF ARICHAT ON CONFEDERA-TION.

We copy from the Halifax Evening Express the following Oircular Lelter, addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of Arichat to the Clergy and Laity of his

Beloved Brethren and Dear Children in Jesus Christ-Albert the intense political excitement which for some time passed has occupied both people and statesmen throughout the British North American Provinces, we have carefully avoided, by any overt word or act of ours, to give publicity to our sentiments relative to the great question of the day, namely Confederation, or the Union of the Colonies. As the question itself was one of a purely political nature, although in its last analysis and remote consequences likely to affect the progress and welfare of the do. main of religion, we deemed heretofore that the time for us to speak had not yet arrived. We patiently watched the course of events, and weighed with due consideration the opinion and sentiments of those whose position or opportunities entitled them to special regard. We felt, however, that in the political history of Nova Scotia a crisis was fast approaching pregnant with the weal or woe of this the land of our birth. That crisis has arrived, and it would ill become the Bishop of a flock, numbering over fifty thousand free born British subjects, to be silent when the gravest interests of the country hang trembling in the balance. Hence it is that we address you on the present occasion; thence it is that we declare the an Irvingite, or that he has tendencies that way sentiments we entertain, and recommend them to

Our present duties we read by the light of the canwhich the clever but eccentric Irving was the author.

derives its origin. With the exception of our Acadian brethren, who, after the many sad vicissitudes of fortune which visited their forefathers, and after the entire conquest of the country by British arms, have settled down in willing and peaceful acquiesence to the mild terms of British rule, faithful subjects of the British Crown, the majority of the pioneers of Nova Scotia's civilization, as the close of the last century, bade a long and last adjeu to the native hills and historic dales of ancient Morven, to enter on the labour of colonizing our country. Conducted by the guiding hand of a kind Providence, they traversed the broad Atlantic, to inaugurate a new residence in the Eastern portions of this Province amid difficulties and privations, of which tradition will long preserve the pathetic remembrance. Industry and perseverance have changed the appearance of our native land since that period. The primeval forest has melted away before the advance of Albion's hardy sons, and the lowing of domestic herds is now heard in the place where silence was then broken only by the hunting whoop of the Red man or the howl of the object of his pursuit

Under the care of Divine Providence, and the fostering encouragement of a paternal government, our country with its varied population of Scotch, Irish, and French, has attained to a high state, in which social order has blended with material progress and organism or Church; and if they are not so enlightened civilization. Still it is the beginning of united to-day—whose is the fault? Evidently its real and material happiness. Its many natural be inspected, and no eil or pork be sold. The the fault of Christ, since, either from incapacity, but of yesterday's development. While as hitherto or from indifference, He did not Himself create of kind Heaven, have diffused joy and happiess among our people; - while religion has flourished untrammled; while education, according to the most approved systems of modern times, has spread light and culture amongst the masses of our fellow citizens: -while trade and commerce have added yearly to our Provincial revenues and individual wealth;while finally the two branches of productive industry, Agricultre and the Fisheries, have been prosecuted by the people, and encouraged by the government, the opinion has seemed well founded that no country at least on this side of the Atlantic, possesses more sources of temporal happiness, and holds out more cheering hopes of a glorious future, than the Province

The question now can be asked with propriety—to whom, or to what cause, after the blessings of Heaven, do we owe the present happy and prosperous condition of our Country? The logic of historical facts furnishes us with an immediate answer. We owe it to the indomitable perseverance, the judicious guardianship, and the fostering care of the mother country. Great Britain for more than a hundred years labored as only the energy of Britons impels to action to convert old Acadia into the present Nova Scotia. Her victorious warriors wrested the land of our birth from the grasp of a belligerent and formidable state. and far seeing statesmanship destined the great Island of Cape Breton and neighboring counties to be the asylum, the place of refuge, and happy home of our fathers, and the generations that succeed them. We therefore, the favored children of the present day, owe the mother country a debt of gratitude, which can never be fully repaid. Faithful allegiance, consequently, to the Gracious Sovereign under whose benign rule we live and enjoy so many blessings, becomes the first and the most necessary, as it is certainly the most noble of all our political duties.

You are aware, beloved brethern and dear children, that clouds have recently appeared to darken the aspect of our political horizon, and threaten to deluge our happy country with the red ruin of hosti:e invasion, and the scourge of unmerited war;that we are menaced with the loss of our birth-right. and all that valued and extensive share of political freedom, which impartial laws and native legislation have hitherto conferred on us; that a mysterious but significant threat is boldly proclaimed to hurl us from our present attitude of free and independent scribe the actual Papal organism, he could not citizens, and sever us once and forever from the beneficent connection which binds us to the benign Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as reflected happily fulfils the duties of Her Representative in this Province. We are threatened in a word by a

While hordes of infatuated Yankee Fenians, if and the list of persons who escaped at Halifax.

The same same of the same of the same

current reports can be relied upon, in tens of thousands are preparing munitions of war to march in the van of hostile attack, we regret we cannot withstand the conviction that the authorities of a neighboring state, still holding peaceful international relations with Britain, and consequently with us, are conniving at a line of regular action, which, if presisted in, must eventually bring all the horrors of war to our hitherto happy homes. To ward off a calamity so dreadful, there seems to be but one rational medium left us, namely the immediate aid of that mother country, to whose prowress we owe the land we possess, and to whose fostering care and protection we are indebted for the many blessings, spiritual and temporal, we enjoy. That the subjects of Her Gracious Majesty in all the British Provinces, without distinction of class or creed, shall march in serried ranks to the rescue in the hour of need, if the struggle come, would be doubted by him alone, who knows not the fires of attachment to the British throne that burn in Colonial breasts; but we fear that overwhelming numbers will decide the unequal combat, that the few will fall a helpless prey to the many, while degradation, the loss of our cherished freedom, and the taunts of an insulting foe, shall follow in the wake of the contest to embitter the ignominity of defeat.

Current events and all the reliable sources of information within our reach point to one conclusion, that, namely, British aid and protection in the hour of danger and emergency can be secured on one condition only-and that condition is the Union of the North American British Provinces We allude not to the Quebec Scheme of Union which our own and a neighboring Legislature have already rejected, but it seems so highly probable as to amount almost to positive certainty, that Britain's sword will not be drawn, if the Provinces, like way ward sisters, persist in refusing to negotiate on every basis that may be proposed. Let the agis of British influence be once removed, and our history is already written, the Provinces shall have vanished from the Imperial map, the integrity of which was so dear to our fathers. Swallowed up in the vortex of Republican ambition, they shall soon belong to the past and be numbered among ' the things that were.' To prevent so direful a consummation, it is difficult to imagine a sacrifice too great; and if in the true spirit of putriotism we really value British connection; if we are not blind to the alarming evils that menace us, we cannot withold the encouragement and approval of our sance tion from the plan of Union now before our Legislature. If through it our independence be secured, and the horrors of war be avoided, or the threatened invasion promptly repelled, it were folly to assert that the sacrifice even of Provincial institutions to a certain extent were too high a price. We consider. therefore, that the Union according to the plan propounded in the House of Assembly, arranged and matured by British Statesmen, aided by the knowledge and experience, and authorized by the vote of the several Legislatures, will be a boon which under the blessing of Heaven will secure for ages to come, the privileges and liberties heretofore enjoyed, and perpetuate the happy connection existing between the Mother Country and the Colonies, after they shall have assumed the endearing name, it may be, of Nova Britannia.

† COLIN F. MACKINNON. Bishop of Arichat. St. Ninians, Antigonish, April 10th, 1866.

HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORT. - Dr. Rottot and Dr. Girdwood read their first report; the one in French the other in Euglish. They reported that the streets were in a very dirty state—full of the deposit of manure accumulated during the winter months, and left in streets when the snow melts. The number of men employed removing the heaps should be increased. The water courses at the sides of the streets required draining, and should be laid with stones. The gullevs leading to the drains from these water courses are not trapped, but open directly into the drains, the gases arising from which are permitted to escape into the open air. Gratings should be had as well as traps, to stoo the escape of noxious gases. Some system of ventilating the sewers should also be adopted. The use of wooden drains should be discontinued and the City Surveyor called on to insist upon a proper trap being placed on all drains leading from the house to the street drain, more particularly in houses now building. Whole drainage of the city should be carried into the river, below the city. Means of utilizing the sewerage should be adopted. Vacant lots should be cleared of filth and fenced in. A certain number of carts should be licensed for the removal of night soil; it is valuable as a manure, raised for the education of his children. and ought to pay the expense of removal. Privies should all be emptied before the hot meather comes, and cessnits deodorized. Two or three scows should be placed along the wharves to be the receptacles of filth during the day, and be carried off at night by a steam-tug to some place below the city to be named by the Council. All meat should sale of old clothes should be stopped in the open market. All manufactures in any way injurious to the health of the city, should be removed beyond the limits as speedily as possible. All back premises should be limewashed two or times at least during the year-the Corthree poration supplying lime for those unable to pay for it. They should also be supplied with disinfectants to be used in the privies and drains of their houses Directions should be issued to the public and printed in the journals as to what to do to cleanse the city and to ward off cholera or other infectious disease. The proper medical certificate as to cause of death should be sent in, or a coroner's inquest held. Proper places for the slaughter of animals should be furnished outside the city limits; also places where animals might to be kept alive for a few days until they recover from the feverish condition which is frequently brought on by being over-driven to market. A by-law should be passed to prevent the sale of bread until after it has been baked twelve hours. These in substance were the recommendations of the medical officers, and their reports having been received, at half-past six o'clock, the meeting adjourned.

Missing .- A boy named Michael Cooley has been nissing since Monday morning, aged seven years. He had on a black jacket, grey pants, and a black felt hat; had fair hair, cut very short. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father at No. 15 St. Francois Xavier street, off St. Paul street, or any of the Police stations.

THE FALL WHEAT .- During a ride through parts of the townships of Hamilton and Haldimand last week, we had an opporturity of observing the condition of this grain, and although some fields had rather a brown and crisped appearance, yet we were pleased to see many that seemed to have escaped any serious injury from the frost and gave every promise of a bountiful harvest. - Cobourg Sun.

It is stated that the scenes on board the England, when the disease reached its culminating print, were of the most terrible and heart-rending description. The terror of the passeagers was fearful. The bravest stood aghast, and the dead bodies were allowed to remain in the berths long after the decomposition had set in, few being courageous enough to attempt their removal. Owing to the panic and the frequency of the deaths, no list of the deceased was kept, and the only way in which the friends of the victims can ascertain whether they are dead or alive, is by examining the list of those at present on board

RUMOR. - The Galt Reporter gives prominence to the following: - " A rumor of an extraordinary character is current in Galt. It is none other than that the Hon. Francis Hinks is about to return to Canada, and that his old friends are already moving to bring him out as an \$8,75; Bag Flour, \$3,55 to \$3,70 per 112 lbs. onponent to the Hon. George Alexander, in the Gore division! It seems impossible to trace the rumor to any source; but we lay it before our readers as it is current in town."

The New Brunswick House of Parliament have been prorogued until the 3rd May in order to allow the new Ministry to go to the country for election.

The pilot who brought the pest ship England into Halitax has since died, as also two members of his family. He said before his death that he did not board the vessel, but merely towed in her wake, whence he gave the necessary directions. The effluera, nevertheless, sufficed to communicate the cholera.

The Hamilton Spectator says the police authorities, on Friday last, became possessed of the following document, which was found upon the person of an individual in that city:

"Toronto, April 24, 64. " This is to certify that the bearer, Michael Dixon is a member in good standing of the Toronto Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, established by the au-

thority of the H. C. for America, John O'Mahony, " MORTY MORIARITY, "Head of Circle, Toronto.

"MICHABL MURPHY, C. C." A meeting was held the other day at Oil Springs, at which a strong feeling was expressed in favor of a duty on American oil.

On Thursday a young man, employed by a merchant in foronto, received a check for \$800 to deposit in the Bank, but instead of doing so he appropriated it to his own use and left, it is supposed, for the States.

A QUEER SCENE. - A Man Crying Down His Own Credit. - In Niagara lately an old pensioner named Davis armed himself with a large dinner bell, and started round the town, stopping at each corner of a street and ringing the bell, holding a piece of paper in his left hand, from which he bawled, the follow-

"O vea! O yea! All ye good men and women take notice, that whereas my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person or persons trusting or harboring her on my account from and after this date, 14th March, 1866. God Save the Queen."

The effect of such a scene can be more readily imsgined than described .- St. Catherines Journal.

SHIP BUILDING IN CANADA -This now very important part of our trade, carried on to very great extent in Quebec and elsewhere, promises this year to establish the fact that almost any number of ships can be prepared for sea on this side of the Atlantic, and also at a much lower cost than they can be turned out in New York, Liverpool, and many other places. At Quebec alone there are ready for launching and approaching completion about 50 ships of different classes and sizes, the largest being one ca about 1500 tons. There are six the tonnage of which is 1.300 each; five over 1,200; five over 1,100; and the balance I,000 tons and under. Of this number about 40 have been built on speculation, and as the greater part of them will be ready for the spring season, they are likely to meet with ready sale. Quebec has now a name among the first and most important ship building ports, and the trade is, we think, destined to become a most extensive one in that place. Kingston will launch shortly a few also, the tonnage of two being 1,300 each, and are, we understand, built on speculation. The total tonnage of the vessels built and now in course of erection at Quebec and Pointe aux Trembles, is nearly 40,000 tons, or an average of a little over 900 tons each.

A GRACEFUL TRIBUTE. - The Nova Scotia legislature has voted \$2,000 to the widow of Dr. Slayter, who died by cholars while employed is attending on the "England's" passengers. It is also proposed to erect a monument to his memory on some conspicuous point of McNab's Island, in Halifax harbor. One of the city journals suggests that a fund should be ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. TAMAR WITH THE 41H

REGIMENT AT HALIFAX. - Yesterday forenoon the splendid iron screw steamer 'Tamar,' 2, Troop Ship, 5182 tons, 500 h. p. Capt. T. H. Stirling, arrived in port after a voyage of over 20 days from Malta with the 2nd Batt. 4th Regiment (King's Own Royal) for this garrison. The 'Tamar' had experienced rough weather on the passage, but the health of the troops was excellent, only one death having occurred on board since she left Malta. It was at first uncertain whether the new arrivals

weuld disembark here or proceed to St. John, N. B. and telegrams were sent to Major General Boyle, whose orders were for the immediate disembarkation of the troops here.

This fine Regiment beers a high reputation in the British army. Its glorious Peninsular and Crimean record may be learned from the names emblazoned on its colours, and Lt. Col. Martin, and many other officers in command of this Second Battalion have won personal distinction in the Orimea and the East. We cordially welcome these gallant soldiers and their families to Halifax.

The Legislature of P. E. Island assembled for despatch of business on the 9th ult. In his opening speech the Lieutenant-Governor refers to the Reciprocity Treaty, the movement for trade with the West Indies, the tenant league troubles and several other topics. Confederation is not named. The Fenians and the preparation for their reception are thus referred to; 'You will, I am sure, have observed, with just pride, the loyalty and the spirit which your fellow-subjects in the neighbouring Provinces have displayed, when threatened by piratical attacks at the hards of lawless men. I know that should an emergency ever unfortunately occur in this Island, I could rely with confidence on a like spirit in its inhabitants of every creed and station .-But I must seriously urge upon you the necessity of doing all in your power towards making due preparation for such an emergency by giving your earnest consideration to the law which at present regulate the Militia and the Volunteer force.

GOLD IN NEW HAMPSHILE. - It is said that a Hartford Company has found a very rich mine of gold in the Franconia Mountains-far superior to anything known in California. Professor Hayes pronounces its quartz worth \$867 a ton for gold and \$159 for its silver. This was in January; but since that it is said that a batch of samples have been blasted out of the rock worth as much as \$1500 per ton.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Francis Mullins, Esq , aged 73 years.

In this city, on the 28th ult, of disease of the heart, Mrs. Margaret McEnroe, the beloved wife of Mr. James McEnroe, of the Old Countrymans's Hotel,

In Ottawa, on the lith ult., Henry J. McCarthy, Esq . Assistant Clerk Journals Legislative Assembly, aged 28 years.

In Williamstown, C.W., on the 16th ult. William Henry, brother of the Rev. J. J. MacCarthy. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 2, 1866. Flour-Pollards, \$4,50 to \$4,75; Middlings, \$5,00 \$4,50; Fine, \$5,60 to \$5,25; Super., No. 2 \$5,80 to \$5,30; Superfine \$6,75 to \$6,90; Fancy \$7,25 to \$7,75 Extra, \$8,25 to \$8,50; Superior Extra \$8,50 to Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c.

Tallow per 1b, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb. - Medium Dairy, 19c to 20c; choice

do. 25c to 30c. Pork - Quiet; New Mess, \$23,00 to \$24,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,50 to \$4,80:

Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.35. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,90 to \$5,95 Seconds, \$5,90 to \$6,00; First Pearls, \$7,00 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. ..\$10,00 to \$11,00 Boef, live, per 100 lbs 7,00 to 9,00 Sheep, each, ..\$8,00 to\$14,00 3,00 to 4,00 ...\$6,00 to \$8,00 Calves, each,

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. May 2, 1866

| | | ø. | u. | • | 5 • | u. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|----|------------|-----|
| Flour, country, per quintal, | | 17 | 0 | to | 17 | 6 |
| Oatmeal. do | | 11 | 0 | to | 11 | 6 |
| Indian Meal, do | | 8 | 6 | to | | ŏ |
| Wheat, per min., | | ō | - | to | ŏ | ŏ |
| Barley, do per 50 lbs | •••• | 3 | 4 | to | | 6 |
| Peas, do. | •••• | 4 | | to | 4 | |
| Oats, do. | •••• | ī | | to | | |
| Butter, fresh, per lb. | •••• | | | | | 0 |
| | •••• | 1 | | to | | 9 |
| Do, salt do | •••• | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Beans, small white, per min | | 0 | | to | | 0 |
| Potatoes, per bag | | 3 | 3 | to | 3 | 6 |
| Onions, per minot, | • • • • | 4 | 0 | to | 0 | 0 |
| Beef, per 1b | | 0 | 7 | to | 0 | 9 |
| Pork, do | | 0 | 7 | to | 0 | |
| Mutton do | | 0 | | to | | |
| Lamb, per quarter | | 6 | - | | - | 6 |
| Lard, per 1b | | ŏ | 10 | | i | ŏ |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen | •••• | ŏ | | to | ō | 10 |
| Apples, per brl | •••• | | | | | |
| Har non 100 handles | •••• | | | | \$4 | |
| Hav, per 100 bundles, Straw | •••• | | | | | ,50 |
| | | \$2 | ,00 | to | 3 3 | 35 |
| Flax Seed | | 8 | 6 | to | 9 | 0 |
| Timothy Seed, | | 10 | | to | | ě |
| Turkeys, per couple | | 8 | ý | to | | ŏ |
| b bombio | | • | , | | 10 | • |



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 7th instant, A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order,

F. M. CASSIDY. Rec. Secretary.

DWIGHT'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.

NO Family should go to the country without a supply of this celebrated remedy. For the early stages of Asiatic Cholera, it has stood the test of time and experience, being composed of the same ingredients as recommended by the learned missionary, Dr. Hamlin, whose experience in the late fearful visitation at Co stantinople was published in the Evening Telegraph of Thursday, the 26th ult. In ordinary Canadian Cholera (Cholera du Pays) a few doses will invariably effect a cure. Price 50c., 25c., and 12 c. per bottle.

FRESH AND DRY CHLORIDE OF LIME! And Best English CAMPHOR!

> HENRY R. GRAY. Dispensing and Family Chemist. 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

(Established 1859.)

NOTICE.

CHARCOAL (IN REFRIGERATORS.) An explanation of its useful and indispensible application in Refrigerators can be had at

NO 526 CRAIG STREET.

We make three kinds, comprising 15 sizes, which we put in competition, and satisfied of securing more Sales than ever, provided parties call and inspect

MEILLEUR & CO'S., STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET. OFF PLACE D'ARMES HILL,

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction 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 hal yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully inorms his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications: Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston

Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illahtrated Papers. Le Son Ton, Mad. Demorests. Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine. - Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit. ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur — The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Bocks, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Mu-sic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptionsseceived for Newspapers and

ात जन्मक एक हर महिल्ला । पूछे and a first to present the energy and work the

FORBIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCEPTANCE OF

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 4 - One of these pamphlets which are usually thrown out on the eve of some great event as feelers to test the state of public opinion bas just appeared. It is headed Napoleon III :: et La Prusse, and is anonymous. Whether the writer has taken his inspiration from a French, orea Prussian source it is difficult to say; but from the ardour with which he advocates the alliance of Prussia with France in preference to any other, it is probable that he is not an unfaithful exponent of M. Bismark's policy, however correctly or otherwise he may interpret that of the Sovereign whose name he places at the head of phis! production. After a marked allusion to the courteous reception given to the Prussian Minister last autumn at St. Cloud, he hastens to prove that the alliance of France and Prussia is not merely possible, but that it is indispensable; that their relations with the other Governments of Europe are of little advantage to either of them, as they have nothing to hope from their friendship, and may defy their hostility.

What the author says of the Anglo French alli-

ance I give in his own words :-The Anglo-French alliance has more adherents; and a certain party in France seek to cry up the reconciliation, for they do not venture to call it riendship, of two peoples who for ages have learnt to hate each other, and to meet only on fields of battle. To root out from French hearts the memory of the humiliating domination of the English in the Middle Ages, to obliterate that inveterate rancour, there is between the two nations neither affinity of Tace nor community of tastes. The Channel divides them, and political interests cannot seriously unite What the one desires the other also desires, them. and if France casts a glance on Antwerp, Tangiers, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, the key of the Mediterranean, England has long cherished the same project, and fits out her ships to defend what she calls her right. After this review of the three great Powers whose alliance would be as useless as it is distateful to France, what remains? What Government can hold out a friendly hand to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and on this pledge of amity build up a solid and profitable union? That Government is Prussis.'

The Constitutionnel says :-"The position of France in view of the present difficulties in Germany is very simple, and is the result of a wise and far-seeing policy, which may be summed up in the word 'Neutrality' God alone can know if the crisis will be decided by war, but the Imperial Government has provided for all contingencies, and, whatever may happen, France will not be found unprepared."

The circumstances of some regiments having been ordered immediately to the Chalons Camp, whereas it is not usual to collect troops there earlier than the beginning of June, has led to the report that France is forming an army of observation at the Rhine frontier. Although explanations of the movement will doubtless be given, there may be some truth in the report that preparations are making for a demonstration .- Daily News.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard, writing

Tuesday, says:—
"I am fully prepared to find the news I am about to send you contradicted—'en the highest authortiy'—but, nevertheless, I think I can vouch for its authenticity. A Prussian envoy, Prince Napoleon, and General La Marmora, have had several interviews, and the result is, that in the event of a war breaking out between Austria and Prussia, Italy will immediately set an army in motion, whether against Venetia or the Tyrol I am unable to state. I may add, that the news reaches me from a private correspondent at Vienna, the accuracy of whose information I have tested at the time of the war in .1859, and have never found at fault.

"In addition I can assure you that France is quietly getting an army of observation together. In this age of railways, it is not necessary to concentrate a large number of troops, and subject them to the needless discomfort of the camp or the bivousc. The garrisons of Metz, Thionville, Luneville, Nancy, and Strasbourg, are being quietly reinforced. The reserve is to consist of the Imperial Guard in camp at Chalons. In previous years the troops moved into the camp at the end of May, or the beginning of June; but now the case is very different. The lst and 2nd Regiments of Voltigeurs are to march thither | the very same ground -in short the feeling at Floin columns of battalions in the course of the present week. The other two regiments of battalion of Chasseurs a Pied, the regiment of Zouaves, and the three regiments of Grenadiers, can be transported to the camp by rail in twenty-four hours. This news may possibly be contradicted, as I have said before, but I can vouch for the orders having been given.

The Debats says it has been remarked in Paris sulons this season that members of the Corps Legis latif hold their heads a great deal higher than they used to do. They have now the 'allure' of men who feel that the mandate of a constituency of 35,000 electors invests them with a personal importance not to be derived from the patronage of a prefect. The prefects - many of them, at least - are jealons of the influence of the deputies, and submit with an ill grace to the consequent diminution of their own grand vizirial powers. M. Saint Marc Girardin, the academician, who signs the article, enlarges very humorously upon this new symptom, which shows that parliamentary government, however tabooed in certain high quarters, is steadily making way.

M. Emile Ollivier concludes his series of articles Ouen somme nous, in the 'Presse,' by a very effective exposure of the absurdity of the favourite argument that liberty must be postponed until 'old parties' have altogether rallied to the Empire All governments, he says, have always invented some con venient epithet to degenerate enemies with whom there could be no compromise, and whose assumed machinations served as an excuse for witholding explanations and refusing reforms. Sometimes these ontlaws, whose disaffection was an excuse for subjecting citizens at large to the oppression of arbitrary power, were called aristocrats; later the term Jaco-bin answered a like purpose; and afterwards 'Ideo-logues' and Red Republicans,' the latter better known as enemies of family, religion, and property, were held up as reprobate classes of society whose perverse-ness forced the Government of the the day to maintain a repressive system which it regretted. Now the cant phrase is old parties. M. Emile Ollivier denies that there are any old parties in France worth notice. There will always, as long as human memory lasts, be some remnant of obstinate lovers of bygone institutions, but to postpone liberty until this indestructible minority shall be extinguished, is practically to refuse it for ever. He concludes by taunting the reactionary friends of Government with having said, some time ago, that reform was not wanted, because it was not asked for; and with now pretending that, after the amendment of the 45, so distinctly calling for reform the Government can make no concession without a loss of dignity.

The Correspondant publishes some very interesting and valuable original letters of a Frenchmanamong the most distinguished of our day, Alexis de Tocqueville. He was in continual correspondence with Madlle. de Swetcherine, and, in fact, with all persons in France, and very many elsewhere, whe were best worth knowing. In 1835 he took a tour in Ireland and there are some very interesting letters thence. Let us give an extract from one, dated Kilkenny, June 29th. It cannot but soffer by translation, for such a passage can be worthily expressed only in French. To such a version as we can give, our readers are welcome.

I beg you, my dear cousin, to spread a map before The shameful servility of many has given the modern guard of General Benedek's army.

yon, and to look for a certain place called Kilkenny. It is a little town in the South of Ireland. This place, almost imperceptible on the map, has the advantage at this moment of possessing me, but its glory in this respect will be passing, for I leave to morrow. I was attracted here by the assizes. Being no longer able to judge or condemn any one myself [he had resigned a judicial office], I wished to have the pleasure of seeing these things done by others. Does not this remind you of the fable of the cat who had been changed into a woman, and who found herself still hunting rats?

'This country is divided in the most violent way between two parties, at once religious and political On our arrival in Dublin, each of these parties wished to take possession of us, and to make us see things only through their spectacles. We acted like true Normans as we are, never saying either yes or no; so they loaded us with letters of recommendation for the interior of the country, and off we set. At the first inn we examined our letters, and discovered that almost all our introductions were to clergymen -nothing but Reverends; but Reverends of different kinds. To have mistaken one of them for another would have been perilous. Some were Catholics and others Protestants. We continued our journey, and wherever we came we went to see our two parish priests, who never visit one another. In the evening we compare what we have learnt from each. The Protestant is in general a respectable man whom God has not overwhelmed with work. He has an income of about twenty thousand francs, forty parishioners, and a little Gothic church standing at one end of his grounds. He considers that every-thing is in proper order, and cannot imagine any other state of things. The Catholic priest has a small house, a still smaller dinner, from five to six thousand parishioners dying of hunger, who divide their last penny with him, and he imagines that this state of things is not the best possible. He thinks that if the Protestant minister had a little less, and the poor Catholic population a little more, society would gain by it; and he is astonished that five thousand Catholics should be obliged to pay twenty thousand france a year to defray the worship of forty Protestants. But such language is thoroughly revolutionary.

A writer in the 'Independance' renews the report respecting the conversion of M. Guizot to the Roman Catholic religion. Mgr. Dupanloup, it appears, has undertaken the task of converting his brother of the Academy, It is even said that the conversion will be announced in a short time. - Home News.

The report that Stephens, the ' Head Centre,' had succeeded in making his way to France, and had actually arrived in Paris, was thought to be spread for the purpose of leading the English police astray. Almost every strange face that appeared in a cafe or eating house on the Boulevards was suppossed to be Stephens, and various were the descriptions given of him.

The enormous development lately given by ladies to their back hair was last week applied to smug gling purposes. A well-dressed woman was stopped when entering Belgium for concealing about 130 yards of Valenciennes lace in what is called the chignon. Since then any unusual dimensions of that portion of the coiffure is strictly examined by the custom-bouse officials.

IŢALY.

PIEDMONT .- The Italian Five per Cents. are at 60, with every prospect of further fall. The impression on the public mind outside of the financial and bourse haunting world has been, and continues to be, very marked.

The Florence journals contradicts the statement that any military preparations are being made on the part of Italy, and declare that there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other point. The military movements have simply been occasioned by the ordinary requirements of the ser-

vice. The semi-official Italian papers, the Italia and the Opinione, openly advocate the Prussian alliance. -Toe Ovinione in particular attaches itself to refute an article of the Times condemnatory of that alliance. -The drift of its argument may be summed up in a few lines—the Times is talking wildly—Italy has nothing to do with the internal policy of Pressia, but if Prussia and Italy are seeking to achieve one and the same end, M. Bismarck's overbearing conduct towards his Parliament and his designs on Holstein should not prevent an alliance. The Italie takes up rence seems to be that Austria's difficulty is Italy's

The principal generals of the Italian army have been summoned to meet at Florence. It is asserted that the Italian men of war have been ordered to rendezvous at Ancona or Brindisi. The Nuzione states that, according to advices from Venice, military preparations are going on in Venetia. also stated that an Italian squadron, destined to cruize in the Adriatic is now in course of formation.

Probably no foreigner who has been long enough in Italy to understand the real state of feeling and of puplic affairs here will wonder that this Government should intend (as I have not the slightest doubt, in spite of the pacific assurances of the bulls in the Florence Press, that it does intend) to go to war with Austria if she gets to blows with Prussia. A conflict between the two great German Powers would so prodigiously strenthen the hands of the Italian war party that no Cabinet could resist the impulse and live. The King, it is well knewn, has long wished for war, and its chief opponents have been those who could best appreciate the risks run -namely, his Generals. The most experienced leaders of the Italian army have long been convinced that Italy could not cope sloglehanded with Austria, but probably they have always felt that they should have to go with the current, and take the field in the event of any serious embarrassment (such as revolution at home or war abroad) overtaking the Vienna Govern-

The Nazione states! that according to advices from Venice military preparations are going on in Vene-

It is stated that an Italian squadron, destined to cruise in the Adriatic, is now in course of formation.

The Pall Mull Gazette says :- The journey of General Gavone to Prussia appears, notwithstanding the official declarations to the contrary, to be really connected with the negotiations that have been lately going on between the Italian and Prussian Courts with regard to the contingency of a war, and France has made some strong representations at Florence on the subject. That General Gavone's mission was not a purely military one is in some degree confirmed by the fact that Count Savoiroux, aide-de-camp to Victor Emmanuel, who had gone on a mission to Brussels to present to the new King the order of the Annunciation, is also now at Berlin.

The Presse of Tuesday publishes a telegram from Florence, announcing the formation of a camp of 70,000 men near Bologna, under the command of General Cialdini.

According to the Appennino a letter received at Florence from Cologne, announces, the departure for Silesia of 120 out of the 150 pieces of rifled artillery in that fortress. The natural remark is added that Prussia evidently feels herself quite secure on the side of France.

The Nazione publishes the following characteristic letter addressed by Garibaldi to Deputy Miceli with reference to a speech he made in the debate on the two months' supplies Bill:-

... Caprera, Feb. 26, 1866. to you for what you have freely and boldly said.— Gauls to understand that it is an easy thing to pull the beard of the patres quirites of our Parliament .-You have shows them that not even to-day is Italy without a papirius-bravo Miceli! Love me, and believe me ever yours,

G. GARIBALDI.

It appears from very authentic letters from Florence that the fete of Victor Emmanuel was cele-brated with the greatest coldness. Prince Napoleon, too, on one or two occasions escaped with great difficulty from the insults of the lower classes of the Florentine population. Mazzini is daily gaining ground in Sicily, and that a war can long be staved off by the moderates seems hardly possible. Even the Government journals bear witness to the very critical nature of the situation, and consider a struggle for Venetia as the sole remedy for the evils which are daily becoming more patent. The number of arrests in the kingdom of Italy for political causes as given by one of the numbers of the Trombn Cattolica, is a very fair specimen of the benefits conferred by the liberal regime. It is extracted from the official military paper, and is as follows :- 1st legion of carabineers, Tunis, 1865, 4,138 arrests; Genoa, 3,-604; 3rd ditto, Caglieri, 954, 4th Citto, Milan, 5,274; 5th ditto, Bologna, 3,135; 6th ditto, Florence, 5,189; 7th ditto, Naples, 7,301; 8th ditto, Chieti, 3,406; 9th ditto, Bari, 3,861; 10th ditto. Salerno, ,903; 11th ditto, Catanzaro, 5,652; 12th ditto, Palermo, 6,152; 13th ditto, Ancona, 4,117, total 60,

The Catholic association for the defence of the taith has just been regularly constituted at Bologna. Its objects are the defence of the Ohurch and the Holy See, the propagation of Catholic literature, resistence to all anti-social and anti-religious legislation, and the defence of those persons persecuted for their principles. The president is the Count Cesare Fangarezzi of Bologna, and the members are of every class and grade of society .- Cor . of Tablet.

M. Erdan, the Naples correspondent of the Paris Temps, writing to that paper on the 27th ult.,

8878 :

Under date London, March 2, twenty days before the vote of the Chamber, Mazzini sent to a friend at Palermo his surrender of the seat to which he had just been elected at Messina. This letter contains two essential parts—a criticism of the sentence hanging over the head of Mazzini, and the reasons which prevent him from taking his seat in parliament:-"Citizens of Messana,-With a thoroughly bicilian firmness of will (he writes) you have entered a generous protest against the iniquitous and absurd sentence which condemns me to death, for having attempted, in advance of others. the work of the unity of the country; iniquitous because it condemns in me what the condemning monarchy accepts as its fundamental principle and the basis of its power; shourd because this condemnation remains though the Sardinian kingdom has ceased to exist." Mazzini next declares that whether admitted or not by the Chamber, he can in no case accept the seat offered him, because he is a republican. 'Thirty years ago I swore fidelity to Italy, united and republican. I kept silent respecting the second part of my fidelity, upon seeing the whole country differ in opinion and wish to make a trial in a different direction. I did not renounce my vow. I seconded, as far as I deemed right, and to the extent of my power, whatever would tend to solve the first half of the problem (that is the united Italy), but without ever changing as others did (Crispi, &c) into an absolute principle (adhesion to the monarchy) what could only be for us all a temporary basis of experiment. I carried abnegation so far as even to point out to the monarchy the glorious and relatively easy paths that it might follow in order to arrive at unity; but I never retracted my early vow; I contracted no fresh engagement which could hamper it. I did not abdicate the liberty of mind and spirit before a hypothesis. And now that, for me at least, the experiment has been tried and without fruit; now that the monarchy, in open violation of the plebiscites, accepts by Florence, metropolis, on the one hand, a convention which sanctions the existence in Italy of two temporal sovereignties, and on the other hand disorganises an army which with sacrifices that have ruined the finances had been organised for the purpose of emancipating Venice, I could not, and you would not wish me, to be false to my former vow by swearing fidelity to the monarchy and a constitution anterior to the national life of Italy, of which it is not and cannot be the formulary. More than ever convinced therefore, that the institution by which the country is governed is incapable of making Italy united, free prosperous, and great, as you and I understand it, should, in taking the oath, give an example of political immorality to my fellow country-men eternally oppressed by remorse. - JOSEPH MAZZINI.

This letter, as before mentioned, is dated London, March 2. It reached Mazzini's friend at Palermo on the 10th. That friend, Signor Bagnasco, declares that Mazzini requested him to publish it at once, but that after consulting with various persons he resolved to await the decision of parliament. Three days after the vote of that body, viz., on the 23rd March, the letter appeared in the Precursore of Palermo.

Rome. - A despatch from Rome, dated April 1

The Pope gave to day the benediction Urbi et Orbi The crowd on this occasion was enormous, and his Holiness was received with cheers.

The King of Naples and his family, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Count of Flanders, and the diplomatic corps were present.

The Easter selemnities at Rome were as usual marked by the indecent conduct of English and United of the Rock no fewer than one hunerd castles may be States visitors to the Holy City. Of the two the latter are the worse, and the more conspicuous; they spit more, swear more and more loudly, and are by the Romans noted for their general filthy and indedent conduct in a Catholic Church. The correspondent of the London Tabiel thus comments :-

The French element, as usual, predominated among the Catholic visitors, but there were a very considerable number of Italians of the northern provinces, of Spaniards, and of Irish and English Catholics present.

Viator Britannicus, of course, was not absent, but he has suffered a total eclipse this year in the person of Viator Transatlanticus, whose peculiar and unpleasant phraseology and nasal accent, were everywhere audible in the crowd. Mercitully our foreign fellow Catholics are beginning to make a distinction between the two men, and no longer make us responsible before the social code for all Brother Jonathan's eccentricities, which a common language had naturally aided in fathering on us.

The Presse of Vienna publishes a telegram from Rome announcing that the collistments for the Papal army have been suspended.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- A new system of terrorism has been recently introduced in Naples. The Republican party have commenced going to all the shops and stellers, asking for subscriptions in the name of the Italian Republic. No one dares refuse as threats of the dagger are employed on the slightest hesitation .- Cor. Tablet.

GERMANY

The Austro-German difficulty continues critical. It is asserted that Prussia has decidedly refused to withdraw her order for the mobilization of her Corps d'Armee.

La France, in an article pointing out the prepara tions of Austria says .-

'Exerything is being organzised with a view to the eventualities of war. The commanders in chief have been already appointed. The Archdoke Albert Dear Miceli,-In the name of Italy I am grateful will command in Venetia, General Benedek the army of the north, and General von Gablenz the advanced

Cracow is being fortified in such a hurry, why, a number of houses in the suburbs have been bought pulled down, and the empty spaces occupied by walls and earthworks, and why 24 12-pounders that had quietly reposed in a corner of the Lemberg Arsenal out, sant off, and placed on some redoubts in front of the town. The singular article proceeds to BAY :-

A Prussian attack the Cracow works cannot be designed to ward off. It is for the exigencies of a Russian campaign they have been probably construc-ted; and, indeed, do we not hear Polish emigrants in Galicia proclaiming aloud that France has discovered an Austrian alliance to be the Archimedean point whence to unhinge Russia and throw her back upon her Asiatic wildernesses?'

RUSSIA.

The remittent fever which a year ago committed such ravages at St. Petersburg has broken out again with great violence at Moscow and Orenburg. At Moscow a new hospital has had to be opened for the accommodation of the sick.

The Russian Government, having failed to create movement in England for the alleged object of effecting a reunion between the Anglican and Greek orthodox Churches, are now trying to accomplish a similar object in America. Some Russian priests are to be stationed at New York, with orders to vindicate by their clerical and literary activity the primeval unity of the Christian Church, and recommend a sort of ideal or spiritual connexion between the Episcopal and Oriental branches of the ancient trunk As a matter of course, no practical junction is in-tended, the Russian Church not only having some symbolical books peculiar to it which they will not elinquish, but also being the less capable of attracting the enlightened minds of a civilized country, as it has hitherto not succeeded in retaining any hold upon a teuth of the educated classes in Russia. To veil this latter fact and create an impression among the pious of the Anglo-American race, that there exists a religious life in Russia analogous to their own, seems to be one object of the undertaking. As a preliminary step, a Russian church is to be built at New York, towards which \$2,000 have been subscribed by Russian and Greek residents in that city. The \$18,000 which are wanting will be provided by the Government, who are also to find the salaries of the officiating priests and defray the entire expenditure of the establishment. To free the members of this clerical mission from the restraints incidental to an official capacity, it is proposed not to place them under the exclusive control of the Russian Ambaseador at Washington. Divine service in the new church will be conducted in Greek and Russian .-

Timee Cor. THE PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK.-The Lon don newspapers lately announced the betrothal of the Princess Dagmar of Denmark to the Czarowitch, brother of the Prince who was so suddenly taken from her before their intended marriage. We have have not observed, however, that they have called attention to the illustration the proceedings afford of German Protestantism. It is curious, and, it must be added, melancholy. The Princess was originally a Lutheran. On her first betrothal she adopted, as a necessary consequence, the Greek religion. A Russian ' Pope' we are told attended daily to instruct our in it. On the death of the Czarowitch it was announced that the Princess Dagmar had returned to the Lutheran religion. Now, it is necessary that she should change a third time; for the Royal family of Russia never marry ony except members of the Russian schism. This can illustrate what is stated by Lady Georgiana Fullerton in ' too strange not to be true'-that the Princess of Lutheran houses a century ago were taught to consider themselves of no religion antil it was settled whom they should marry, when they adopted the religion of their future husband. Things seem to be still substantially the same. If a daughter of that august house were to marry an Austrian prince we have no doubt she would become a Catholic.

THE HOLY PLACES OF IRELAND. CASHEL.

The city of Cashel is mentioned at a very early period in the history of the Irish Church. Here in the 5th century a synod was held by St. Patrick, St. Declan, St. Ailbe, and other holy men. It has been doubted, we believe on very insufficient grounds, of the building are embattled, evidently more for use by some writers whether the Rock, now almost com- than ornament-a precaution very significant of the pletely covered with ecclesiastical buildings, was times. Its windows are of the early lancet form, the site of the original monastery. The round tower, surmounted internally with bood mouldings. The still remaining, is certainly of an earlier date than the year 1101, when Murtogh O'Brien is reported to have assigned over to the Church that ancient seat may be found work as good and artistic as any to be of the Munster kings. Probably a portion only of the Rock was then assigned. A slight inspection of the rains still remaining will convince any intelligent person even to a comparatively recent period the place partook largely of the character of a fortress .-As seen from almost any point of view, the group of buildings which sarmount the Rock have a singularly grand effect. As an architectural composition, nothing can be finer. Well might the kings of Munster select this famous eminence as the seat of their palace fortress. The view which it commands is one of the finest in the country. The 'Golden Vale' from which the Rock rises is considered the richest land in Ireland. So fertile is it, that avidity itself could not desire better. And well did the Celt, Norman, and Saxon of the olden time appreciate its value. It is said that on a tolerably clear day from the summit

counted. Cashel of the Kings, right royally do you tower above the most glorious plain which even Green Erinn can boast of. From a period lost in the midst of antiquity, the Rock was a fortress. Angus, King of Cashel, in the time of St. Patrick, is said to have founded the Cathedral. Late in the 10th century the place was fortified by Brian Boroimhe. Early in the 12th century Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster and Archbishop of Cashel, founded the steneroofed church which still bears his name, and which has long excited the wonder and admiration of ec

In 1169, Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, erected the cathedral, which almost to our own day (notwithstanding the burnings, sieges, and violence which it had undergone for ages) still remained entire-a glorious monument of the religious zeal and munificence of its founder. About the same time the archiepiscopal castle, which, in fact, forms the west end of the cathedral, appears to have been built. In 1421, Richard O'Hedian erected the grand hall for his vicars choral. In 1495, that most memorable burning of the cathedral occurred, for which the Earl of Kildare had the hardhihood to excuse himself before the king, by stating that he never would have done so but that he supposed the archbishop was within at the time! In 1603, the place was surrendered to Lord Deputy Mountjoy. In 1647, the venerable cathedral suffered its last siege It appears that Lord Inchiquin took the place by storm, slaughtering a multitude of the citizens and soldiery who had fled to the Rock as to a citadel. On this occasion it is said that twenty ecc esiastics perished in the church. What Lord Inchiquin left uncone, remained for Archbishop Price to accomplish. This Protestant prelate, about the middle of the last century, abandoned the noble edifice to ruin, even removing the roof-tempted, it is said, by the value of the lead with which it was covered. For this desertion an additional reason has been assigned. It is asserted that his lordship, finding the ascent to the cathedral too fatiguing for his horses, was induced to constitute a new structure within the town of Cashel his cathedral, vice the venerable edifice on the

Rock, superseded Beside, the buildings just noticed, Cashel was an-

The official Warso-Dziennik begs to inquire why ciently celebrated for several religious foundations within the city or on its outskirts. With these, owing to our necessarily limited space, it is not necessary now to deal. Suffice it to say, that of the ancient style and magnificence of the remaining portions, a. quietly reposed in a corner of the Lemberg Arsenal good idea may be formed. They contain also several ever since the days of Maria Theresa have been got admirably designed and beautifully executed full length effigies in stone, representing olden warriors cross-legged after the manner in which crusaders are usually supposed to be commemorated. From the absence of inscriptions, these interesting figures cannot be identified-

' The knights' bones are dust, Their good swords rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

The remains upon the celebrated Rock of Cashel may thus be supposed to illustrate three interesting periods of Irish building and design—the primitive ound tower stands as the representative of nearly the oldest style of Christian architectural art known. in this country; Cormac's chapel, as that of a transition period; the cathedral, as a proud memorial of the excellence which our ancestors had attained in what is called the "pointed style;" and the Vicars' Hall, in its windows and mouldings, of the architectural ideas of a later time.

The round tower is the most perfect remaining in Ireland, retaining even its original stone roof. It was divided as usual into six apartments. Its doorway and other openings in their coverings display forms -round, square, or triangular-characteristic of a

very early period. Cormac's chapel was consecrated in A.D 1134 with great ceremony, as recorded in our annals. There can therefore be no question as to the age of this beautiful church, which is said, on competent authority, to be equal to anything in England or Normandy of the same date. It is of an oblong shape, with a chancel not so wide as the nave. It is peculiar in the possession of a tall square tower, placed on either side at the junction of the nave and chancel. Within and without it is ornamented in the richest style of so-called ' Norman' sculpture, but the details are essentially Irish The roof is of stone, and on the interior are many traces of painting. It is perhaps not too late, even now, to rescue these designs, so interesting in the history of art, from utter destruction. At the west end of the nave is a fireplace, with a chimney in the thickness of the wall. From the fireplace hot-air flues extend along the side walls, an arrangement said to be perfectly unique at the period of the erection of the church. The sculptures of the capitals, mouldings, ribs, bases, and doorways are marvellously beautiful. The whole is built of squared blocks of sand-stone, brought from a distance of about seven miles. A recess in the northern walt original contained a beautifully carved sarcophagus, which is now to be seen within the cathedral.

'It is said,' writes Petrie, 'that the covering stone of this tomb was decorated with a cross, and exhibited an inscription in Irish containing the name of Cormac, king and bishop of Monster, and that this sculpture and inscription were ground off its surface by a tradesman of the town, who appropriated the stone as a monument for himself and family.' Upon this tomb being opened many years ago, an exquisitely designed and perfectly manufactured crozier was discovered. This undoubted relic of Cormac, king of Munster and archoishop of Cashel, the writer of these lines has often bad an opportunity of examining. It is a truly glorious monument of the early part of the 12th or the close of the 11th century, formed of bronze mamel and gold, and in every point superior to any article of the same class which even the most celebrated firm of the present day could produce. It forms at present an inestimable feature in the truly national collection of antiquities brought together by Dr. Petrie.

A cross of stone carved in the fashion of the tomb, with interlacing work of peculiarly Irish character, and bearing the figure of an ecclesiastic in the act of giving a bonediction, stands to the west of the chapel. This was probably erected to commemorate the consecration of the building, but no inscription remains by which its purpose might be indicated.

The U'Briens were great church-builders. The noble piles at Holycross, Killaioe, Corcomroe, and many other places celebrated in Irish history, speak grandly to this day of the power and religious feeling of the Dalcassians. In the old cathedral of Cashel we find perhaps the finest church of the very considerable number founded and endowed by that race. It is, as usual, cruciform, with a huge square tower at the intersection. The tower and side-walls shafts of its arches are banded in the usual style, may be found work as good and artistic as any to be pointed to at Westminster or Notre Dame The well which supplied the community in time of peace, and the garrison in time of war, with water was discovered a few years ago. It is sunk through the solid rock a distance of more than 150 feet.
So much for this celebrated Rock. In these rail-

way times there is no excuse to be made for any Irishman who cannot find occasion and inclination to venture at least one pilgrimage to the still proud shrines and towers of ' Cashel of the Kings.'

KILDA' R.

Excepting perhaps Armagh, there is no place like Kildare more famous in the history of the early Irish church; and yet as at Swords, a round tower, and portion of a mediaval abbey church alone remain to indicate the site of a once world famous establishment.

The foundation of the abbey of Kildare is usually attributed to St. Conlasth, who lived during the latter half of the 5th and early in the following century. 'It seems,' says Dalton, 'to have been one of the primitive churches of Iroland, and what is termed a mother church, numbers of which were deemed in subsequent periods, bishoprics, though few, prior to the 10th century, were other than convents of regular capons, who resided in or near these churches with their families and pupils, or disciples, where they instructed youth in the principles of learning and religion. Under their organization Kildare was one of the ancient schools or academies of Ireland, and continued so to be during the middle ages.'

The illustrious St. Brigid, was born about A.D. 453, and is suppos d in her fourteenth year to have received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick himself. It is recorded of St. Brigid or 'Bride'-as Anglo Norman and old English chroniclers style the saint-that about the year A. D. 483, she founded at Kirdare not only a nunnery, but also a monastery.-The fame of St. Brigid was second only to that of St. Fatrick bimself in Ireland. It extended even to countries beyond the sea, and to this day one of the handsomest Protestant churches in London is called after the holy abbess of Kildare. St. Brigid was originally interred within the monastery over which she had long ruled; but it appears that at a later period her remains were transferred to the cathedral of Downpatrick. Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the 12th century, and who had personally visited Kildare, relates that in A. P. 1185, her relics were discovered at Down by the celebrated Anglo-Norman invader of Ulster, Sir John de Courcy, together with the remains of St. Patrick and of St Columbkill, or Columba. The following epitaph is said to have marked their resting place:

Hi tres in Duno tumulo, tumulantur in uno Brigidia, Patricius, atque Columba Pius.' Harris, in his 'History of the County Down,' thus translated the inscription:

One tomb three saints contains; one vault below Doss Patrick, Brigid, and Columba show.'

The history of Kildare from the 9th down to the 12th century is, like that of most of our early monasteries, a record of plunderings and slaughterings by those

rived in the Liffy, as did another in the Boyne. The foreigners, with characteristic ferocity, destroyed everything before them, and on this occasion they burned Kildare, carrying off with them the shrines of St. Bridget and St. Oonlasth It may be asked what value could Scandinavian pirates set on relics of the saints of Ireland. These shrines, it should be known, were works of a most exquisitely beautiful and costly character, as we may judge from a few specimens which have descended to our days. The shrine of St. Mauchan, preserved at Lemanahan, in the county Westmeate, is a perfect marvel of artistic design and workmanship. That numbers of the ancient shrines were composed chiefly of the precious metals, and set with gems, amber, and enamel, is a fact beyond all controversy. A few still exist, and bear ample testimony to the taste and skill of our early designers and workers in metals. Notwithstanding the frequency of their unwelcome visits, it is quite clear the Northmen did not succeed in carrying away all the treasures of Kildare. Giraldus wrote in the 12th century: 'Amongst all the miraculous things of Kildare, nothing surprised me so much as that wonderful book, said to have been written from the dictation of an angel in St. Brigid's own time. The book contains the four Gospels according to Jerome's version, and is adorned with almost as many richly illuminated figures as it has pages. Here you see the majesty of the Divine countenance. There the mystic shapes of the Evangelists furnished with six, four, or two wings; here was the eagle, there was the calf: in another part the face of a man, of a lion, together with other figures without number, which, it carelessly surveyed, seemed rather blots than intertwined ornaments (ligaturæ), and appeared to be simple where there was nothing but intricacy. But on close examination the secrets of the art were evident, and so delicate and so subtle, so labored and minute, so intertwined and kno'ted so intricate and brilliantly colored did you perceive them, that you were ready to say that they were the work of an angel and not of man. The more intently I examined them, the more was I filled with fresh wonder and amazement .-Neither could Appelles do the like; indeed, mortal han I seemed incapable of forming or painting them.' This is not bad from an authority ever hostile to

Irish. Alas ! the book alluded to has gone as well as the shrines, and possibly, many scores of books and other sacred belongings to the church which would now be priceless. All that remain at the present day, as we have said, are the shattered tower and walls of a church and the famous round tower, a portion of which may possibly be as old as the time of St. Brigid. This really noble specimen of cloictheach bears evidence of having been frevuently repaired. Though wanting the original conical stone roof, it stands about 120 feet in height. It te-minates in an embattled barabet, similar to that which is usually found upon tower houses or castlei of all periods from the 12th century dowe even to all our

The doorway, which is placed at an unusually great distance above the ground, presents an interesting example of work, which at first sight might be styled Norman. Upon examination, however, it will be found to possess a distinctly Irish character. It consists of concentric semicircular arches, the outer one of which was broken and has been clumally repaired -not restored. A triangular canopy surmounted the opening upon the exterior, but of this only a portion remains. The latest date which may possibly be assigned to this doorway is the 12th century, yet it is evidently an insertion. How much older than that period the tower may be, it is impossible to say, but that it was considered ancient in the time of Giraldus we have the direct testimony of that writer to prove. The floors were six, as indicated in the usual manner by corbels or offsetts. and the single light to each room is a narrow slit with inclined sides. It may be observed that the lower portion of the tower, to the height of about welve feet, is of a totally different kind of masonry from the rest of the building, it being composed of blocks of white granite in the cyclopean style, while the rest is of blue limestone of inferior workmanship.

From the existing remains of the cathedral, it will be seen that the original plan of the building was cruciform, with a massive embattled tower at the intersection. The style is clearly characteristic of the 13th century, about which time Lord William de Vescey is recorded to have commenced the erection of a monastery for Franciscan friars, which was subsequently completed by the Geraldines, to whom the king of England granted the town and and manor of Kildare, with most of the De Vescy's other property, in consequence of De Vescy having refused to decide a quarrel between him and the Lord Offaly by the wager of battle. In 1540, the religious houses in Kildare were surrendered to the crown, after which we hear little about them. In 1641, the tower of the abbey was also demolished by cannon, and the whole structure was left in much the same state it presents at present, except that a portion of the ancient choir has since been roofed in and repaired as a place of Protestant worship. An ancient cross of considerable height remains in the cemetery, but it is quite plain and uninscribed.

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Montreal, 19th April, 1866.

May, 1866.

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With the very elite

cendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bonquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, betore applying, ex-cept for Pimples.— As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sailow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

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DYSPEPSIA

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

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Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

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Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from

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

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CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards,

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Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen-Having stated it verbaily to you, I

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

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of 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 .-Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

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

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as 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 motherin-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unkesitatingly 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 dyspepsis of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure. for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its realised. If every priest would speak of the under use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

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.

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PUBLISHERS, 38 WALKER STREET, N. Y.

Jan. 19, 1866.

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