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No. 1.

AILEY MOORE;

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

CHAPTER I .- SOME OF THE ACTORS.

Well met, Gerald !-Of all men in the world you were the most needed just now-though, on my conscience, the least expected.'

'Why, yes, I seldom indulge myself with a walk to the 'well' at an hour when business should engage me elsewhere. The road is pretty

familiar to you, I believe? Well done, sir; guilty—I plead guilty. No more devoted pilgrim than myself-no more zealous worshipper of the revered Saint Senanus! The watching hour of eve, or opening smile of morning, always brings to my enraptured eye such visions—angels of beauty, and——'

Pray, my friend,' replied the first young man. with a scarcely suppressed look of mingled pity and contempt, 'pray, my friend, select some other topic for your levity. It is hardly becoming even in your mouth, to mimic wit at the expense of religion.'

'Religion!' 'Aye, sir; religion!'

But, in the name of all the gods at once, what is the religion of holy wells? Pshaw, Gerald, you don't believe it. Religion! to mutter beads by bundles over the brook; kill the young daisies by knee marches; and drink unmixed cold water without measure or compunction! Gerald, you don't ----'

Pardon a second interruption. You will be good enough not to justify your jesting humor, by insinuating a belie, that any Catholic participates in your views. Excuse me, yours is the language, not simply of the malevolent, but of the unwise. Our fathers worshipped around these sacred places; and the record of simple faith is read in the only offering which poverty can make. The cup from which the traveller quenches his thirst—the crutch upon which the cripple had leant—the simpler bit of linen that hangs from the bough—all are voices from the past, that homes had found happiness, and hearts had found peace under the invocation of the servant of God, whose intercession is here prayed.'

Well, Gerald, I shall not lose my temper by your severity. The Naiad worship I shall leave

who find the restraints of faith inconvenient .--Whoever taught you that to worship Saint Senanus, or any other saint, was not to go and worship God Himself? You have learned your catechism ill, if you have not retained that the elect of God are honored only because God has chosen this as one mode of being honored. You will not be more wise in selecting the manner of approaching Him, than He has been himself.'

Controversy, upon my soul! By no means-'tis merely holding a mirror

up for folly to see itself. sir.' But the wells have been condemned in

many places,' said the other, in a rather subdued

Yes—the pilgrimages to them have been abused—as it appears you have abused that to the place where we are just going.?

Well, a truce. Of course I know the absurdity of the sectarians. I know, for example, that the old women are perfectly well aware that God alone is to be adored, and that the saints have only, as it were, 'the ear of the coort.'-I know they'd no more say an 'Our Father' to even Saint Senanus, than they would to Parson Daly. In fact, I heard old Biddy Brown, the beggar-woman, extinguish Mrs. Salmer, the other day, with 'I declare, ma'am, God tould us to pray to 'em, an' I suppose He takes care Boran—a hard-handed, and, as malice said, a they'll hear us; an' I'm sure, about offending hard-hearted man. The frequency of the pro-Him, He'll be as well pleased that I ax the Holy Virgin Mary (blessed be her name, ma'am, as the angel said) to pray for me, as for you to ax Mr. Salmer to pray for you, though he's a very nice man, indeed." But, Gerald, do you believe that God-or Providence-sends his blessings this road? Huve you, yourself, ever known a supernatural result from the Holy Well?

Lhave.

Myself. 'The lame—the sick—the blind?—'Pon my soul, I don't believe you're easily trapped, and I protest I'll give credit.

Sche blind levou to and the and How now? You knew the person to be tion, and accusations of his father, and elder bro-blind—and, again, that the person saw within ther, whom he declared to be an iron devil,

tural ? have concavery to a contained of the Law of the concavery to the c

cunseen world; by which it manifests itself in our well, and half-concealed a large dark figure that tarian rigidity in a laugh, which the whole town foot of the cross led a flight of rude steps, at she used to feel?

midst—fools cry, they see not, and will not open bent down, as if to enjoy the luxury of a bath. land felt ringing through its happy heart, and each of which the pilgrim paused to make his ... Ab, then, who is that? said the second wo 

and will not study.

'Well, suppose me quite moralized now-

what did really occur?' 'A woman, sir, led a blind boy to St. Senanus's Well. She was holy and confiding-one who made faith a real active agent in life's con-cerns—not one who laid it by for death-bed use or weekly occupation. She was very meek and patient, and though she sought her offspring's cure with eager invocation and throbbing-heart, she would have thanked God, in her humilty, had the boon been retused. The sun was setting when she reached the holy spot, and the boy said he felt how beautifully it was, for his face turned to the west, and the light streamed back behind his form, like a path for prayer to heaven. And how she, that mother, did pray! He was her only son. I am sure the people round her felt deep pity, for they wept; and many a rosary was offered for the gentle young woman whose hunds were raised to the sky, over the head

' And---' 'The boy returned seeing-the well was his Siloah.'

'You say yourself was present?'

'l said so.' 'Oh, of course-yes; but pray are the people living? are they parpable, discoverable bodies? I would travel any distance to see that woman and boy.'

' Well, you might, indeed, go to see that woman-happy for you, it you ever shall -- she is in heaven.

' And the boy?'

'Is now a man.'

' And---' 'He tells you the story, sir.'

Gerald More was a young man of some fourand-twenty years. He had received a sound, almost a liberal education, and added to the cultivation of his intellect, the self-possession, prudence, and firmness which are always so sure to sway such votality as that of his companion. The latter, named James Boran, had once been intended for holy orders; but a brief collegiate experience proved to others and himself that neither his tastes, talents, nor dispositions were of to the soft-hearted—whom you know I adore the description to secure success. He was weak-most profoundly. If ever I become serious, I minded, impulsive, shallow, and pretentious, panow, no dark looks, as you love me.'

'Ignorance, sir—it is simple ignorance. 'Tis week, and almost an infide t for three months afastonishing, how enlightened some men become terwards. Extremely decorous when a presiding mind governed, he was the creature of every excess when he himself could pretend to rule, or when he was allowed an impunity. He had been expelled from college for transgressions of all kinds, consummated by reading, during public devotion, 'Don Juan' for a prayer-book. We find him that kind of character which has no place in the world, and hardly a hope beyond vegetating, yet prepared for any mischief or folly that will minister excitement or kill time. The 'Holy Well' was a frequent resort. He persecuted the young females who came thither for the purposes of devotion, and lied for a week after, on the nature and consequences of his feats. He had been engaged in us usual mission when he met his neighbor and early schoolmate, between whom, however, and minself, for some years, no sympathy and little intercourse of much importance called him to a little dishad existed.

> Nevertheless, Boran had more than once had recourse to his early friend for the exercise of some important offices. His scapegrace practices had over and over again driven him from the shelter of the paternal roof; and truly or falsely loaded his name with suspicions of participation in deeds with which neither his bonor nor his safety was compatible. The parisc priest was for a time a willing intervessor with old digal's relapses, however, exhausted the good along the brow of a hill in the south-west of clergyman's hope; and positive refusal on his Ireland, overlooking a magnificent extent of part again to interfere, bad brought Gerald well-cultivated table-land, and commanding a Moore to him as a surety and pleader. To a new exercise of his influence with the priest, young Boran alluded in the first words which he addressed to his companion. He had now lived for a week or more 'among the neighbors'that is, with the profligate, who made a tool of him, and the unfortunate, who dreaded some day that bespoke the competency and security which of his returning in good odor with his father to accumulating wealth confers. Numerous rivube made victims, or hoped to be rewarded.

While this matter of reconciliation was under discussion, and Boran wrapped his entreaty in promises of amendment, declarations of contri- so profusely scattered around. such time as to make the recovery supernathey came to a turn in the road, which concealed

men's approach. One moment—he pressed his worn felt hat over his brow—a broad and daring one-his dark eyes glistened with intelligence, and his gigantic form stood in the midpath. There, gathered up in a great-coat that seemed the load of an ordinary man, and gently leaning on a staff that wore the appearance of many a long day's service, he waited their ad-

Gerald was quite convinced he had never seen the man before. He examined him with attention, and the other met his inquiring eye with the calm self-poesession of one who was quite unconscious of being an object of scrutiny. Yet there was something in his whole appearancethe suddenness of meeting, the bold, self-reliant look-the muscle, sinew, and the very garb of the new comer, that raised suspicion and apprehension in the mind of a beholder. In fact, the heart of Gerald Moore, as he himself said, many of her first-born. Thus the evening was spent a day subsequently knew that man.

'Fine mornin' gintlemin,' said the stranger; great crowds at the 'we'l' down,' and he touched his apology for a hat.

'Fine morning,' echoed the two young men, with one voice.

'Great doin's going to come to pass in these parts, they say. The new landlord will take up the property in a fortnight; an' many an ould tenant will go to find a new berryin'-place.'

'You seem well informed, my friend,' said Gerald, fixing upon him another look of interrogation.

' Wisha, yes, sir. Travellin' a good dale, and meetin' a great dale, one sees the two sides of every one, and every thing,' replied the ocuntryman, yet retaining his totally impassable expression of features. 'May I be bould enough to ask, gintlemin, which o' ye is Mr. Boran?'

Boran thrilled to his soul's depths. At that moment the mysterious man's eyes rested upon

him like a decree of fate.
'Mr. Boran—James,' he continued, 'the student that was."

Boran bowed, muttering that he was the person, and indicating rather than expressing his wish to be informed of the cause of the ques-

'Oh, sir, I'm mighty glad to make your acquaintance. I have a word to say to your ear, protest I'll go and worship God Himself. There tronized every opinion for an hour, and aban- sir. Will you come this way?' And he made

> · Speak on, my good fellow; I don't wish any concealment'-he now spoke with some hesitancy-' from my friend here.'

> Sha, asthone--oh, yes, but you know, saycrets is saycrets, and mine is only for Mr. Jas. Boran;' and he fixed upon the person addressed chilled in its influence.

> ' Let me not interrupt you,' said Gerald, ' the man may have something of importance to communicate;' and he walked on.

> It was for an instant—he caught the glance of the stranger in passing. There was a smile-a smile of conscious power-and a light in the eye imperious and sinister, that spoke not only authority, but absolute command. As for Boran, he retired with the unexpected visitor, like a man governed by a spell. In a few minutes he returned to say that the man was right. Business tance; he hoped on his return to find Gerald mindful of his half-made promise; and, for his own part, he had resolved to lead a life for the future that should repair the follies of the past. Gerald bade him good morning, and pursued his

way to his destination. Much food for reflection had been contributed by the morning's walk. It was a glorious day in mid-summer, and the full-risen sun looked down upon the glowing harvest and rich foliage with the ardent gaze of an artificer on some splendid worgs of his own hands. The road lay distant view of the sea. The place we shall call Kilmacarra. The happy homesteads of humble life lay scattered over the plain, which here and there presented the dwellings of the more opulent, nestling amid trees, or surrounded by the whitened walls of comfortable farm-yards, lets watered the plain, and in their noisy progress, their tiny waves glancing in the sun, seemed to laugh amidst the beauties which nature had

And the good people of Kilmacarra were reflected in their possessions. Strife had rarely

their eyes—they cry, they cannot understand, The sound of footsteps attracted the stranger's ended every proposal of Mr. Salmer to com- orison or acknowledgment. The whole area of attention, and he raised his head at the young mence aggression upon the consciences of his tenantry, by- for the Lord's sake sir, have sense. Let well enough alone. You'll sharpen your neighbors' scythes to cut some man's throat, were to be consummated by the application of and drown the country round in malice, if ever you have your way. Doesn't the old priest love his faith? Aye, does he, and the souls of men too, as I saw in many an hour of hot epidemic. Old Father Quinlan and I have 'lived and loved together' in Kilmacarra, men and boys, for sixty years-we shap't go down to the grave mouthing curses at one another-I'm hanged if we shall, friend. And more, he's a man whose acquaintance I'd like to renew on the other side, on my conscience.'

But were these things to continue? The heir to the estate was said to be aristocratic in the repulsive form of the frenzy. How would his arriving affect the felicity which had been a hundred years in growing to maturity? Should old friends be separated, and old homes vanish?-Should old families, as had been observed, seek new graveyards, and no longer hope to find quiet father hunself?-with Ailey, his sweet sister?and with the snug home in the valley? The young man started. He knew that, living under an 'abatement,' his family had no security for permanent possession at the reduced rent, unless the old landlord's practice, and their own immense improvements on the soil. There was nothing between him and 'rack rent' but-justice. Alas! when will justice be found, if the poor wait till prejudice lead the powerful to her temple?

It was strange, too, that among these reflections ever and ever the forms of the Borans were mingling themselves up. Now the 'old codger,' Daddy Boran, like on elf. with his curled flaxwig, and hooked nose, and his little grey eyes, that had a mighty inclination to cross over and visit one another. Then came the 'iron devil,' Nick, so frightfully like his father that the people, who saw them successively, for the first time, really thought it was the devil, who had made himself look younger for some diabolical purpose. And James the prodigal also; and that man who met him on his morning-walk-so singularly and so singular-his keen eye and thrilling tone of command brooking no comprountil he almost reeled with excitement.

But Gerald smiled at his own preconceptions, and, though not without an effort, shook off the crowd of imaginings that gathered round his soul. His had not been the education either of the mere animal man or the mere man of intela look of such deep meaning that even Moore lect; his mind and heart had both been fashioned in harmonious subserviency to the eternal designs of God. From the lips of his old guide, Father Quinlan, he had often heard the lesson. and by gradual but persevering advances had acquired the virtue of active exertion to accomplish duty and absolute submission when exertion became fruitless. When a man can no longer impute failure to himself—his fate is the wisdom of heaven, and his fortune is regulated by a principle productive only of good.

> Gerald's attention was now awakened by his proximity to the 'well,' and by the crowd of fellow travellers, who less pre-occupied than he, passed rapidly by. Ailey Moore—the almost too much loved and only sister—waited his arrival, and, possibly, had been in expectancy for some time. Waggons filled with straw and bearing invalids, or cars more comfortably furnished with feather beds, and carrying some ancient woman telling her beads; old men and young, decrepit from age or from accident, and moving slowly on their crutches, while the eye suddenly unlifted and the spasmodic contraction of the lip denoted weariness or pain; young girls dressed for all day,' with laughing eyes and happy smile going to 'make their rounds,' for some old parent at home, or some lonely and helpless friend-for the dead it may be, for the sick; and children in their mothers' arms, that wondered with their great large eyes at the gathering so novel to them-ail pursued their way along the road. But we find that we must delay our entrance to the ' Holy Well,' until the readthe actors and some of the deeds' will form a eyes passed near the entrance.
>
> A pale, young girl, with a beautiful child in the second chapter. CHAPTER II. - SOME OF THE ACTORS AND

SOME OF THE DEEDS.

The well of Saint Senanus was just in such a spot as the holy recluse would have chosen for retirement. Some small distance from the road, which had been only recently made, there was a such time as, to make the recovery supernathey came to a turn in the road, which concealed found entrance to destroy their repose. The parrising ground, encircled by ancient beeches, and its tiny, hands together, she pointed upwards in a quiet corner, as if, the hill had lain down to while the baby's eyes followed, they direction wished to signalise the youth of his pastoral zeal rest beside it, was the blessed spring. A gigan-looked the protecting genus of the spot. A by inroads upon Rome; but the old master, tic stone cross spread its arms above the highest flood of never-ebbing time was rolled back, and a specific point of the elevation, and directly up to the lightest itself in our wall and helf-acceptable to signal the contract of the manner.

of the enclosure was bounded by a rough shaded path, along which, with bared feet and staid devotional pace, the 'rounds' were made, which the healing waters.

On the day of the events of which we chronicle-and let it be understood that we write a true history-faith and hope had brought a more than ordinary confluence to the well. Within the precincts of the sacred place were gathered a strange assemblage of almost every class; and without, as we have already intimated, a large number had collected to gratify curiosity, to

amuse themselves, or to beg.

In the immediate vicinity of the entrance, and inside, sat two women and a boy. One of these, the elder, was dressed in a patch-work cloak, to least acceptable sense, and fanatical in the most which there was no telling how many years and how many different materials, had contributed. She was deenly wrinkled, embrowned by the sun, with quick grey eye, firm lip, and altogether an imperious expression of features. Her hair was perfectly white; and, terminating her accumulation of rags, she wore an astonishingly clean cap, repose in the church where 'all belonging to with a most liberal appendage of border. By them' rested? How should it be with Gerald's her side was a wallet, well watched by the boy aforesaid. He was evidently a relative; and though his hair all on end, and dreamy eyesgrey, like those of his protectress - impressed the looker-on with a notion of his idiotcy, yet, when the fellow took the trouble to master his stray mind (and 'twas seldom he did so), there was an intelligence in his look and word that was startling from very contrast. Let it be recorded, too, that he had learned to read and write, and that, though his corduroy jacket and trowsers, or the portions of these habiliments which remained to him, there shone out a shirt as astonishingly white as the old woman's cap.

These were no other than Biddy Browne, the beggarwoman, and her grandson Eddy.

Now, how Biddy Browne came to have a grandson was a wonderful thing to those who met her for the first time. She had, as may be imagined a manful mode of thinking and of acting, which is by no means acceptable to the lords of the creation, unless in themselves, and on becoming the better-half of any swain, was likely to be the whole' of him ;-that is to say, Biddy Browne was a woman that would make 'nothin' at all' of any pretender to domestic allegiance; and, inmise or delay-they all filled the mind of our deed, gentle and simple, each in their own way, doned it in the next, was fastidiously pious for a gesture directing Boran to retrace his steps. traveller with conflicting surmise and feeling contributed by their fears, or, as they said, their affection, to spoil her.

Nevertheless, the old woman had not always been so morose—and even still there were moments when her lips parted, and her features relaxed, and her moistened eye told of the fount of feeling that welled up within. She had deen a wife, a widow, and a mother. She had never possessed much, but her landlord coveted the little she had, and she became dependent upon the mother of Eddy, her daughter. The husband of the latter was first driven to excess by persecution, and then transported for having presumed to feel-'twas said that an insult he gave some shoneen made him be identified as sharer in a deed which he had never known-and he was exiled. The old story of the young wife drooping and dying, and an old parent and orphan left helpless, was that of the family of Biddy Browne. Her heart was embittered, and unless where her interest or deep affection operated, she was sharp as a two-edged sword. But she loved the boy, and he loved her fondly, and his eye, after wandering round and round scenery or gathering, would fix itself upon her face with a concentration which was surprising, and which would vanish as soon as noticed.

The beggarwoman was, at the moment of .: which we are writing, so seated as to command. a view of the enclosure and the road. However, the former seemed to attract all her regard. In fact, she was in one of her phases of feeling, for her eyes were orimful of tears, though her lips had relaxed nothing in their firmness of expression.

One by one the persons performing their devotions at the well presented a full front to a spectator from the gate. The 'round' having been made by the trees, and across the hilltop, by the back of the cross, there was a descent to the spring, and then the pilgrim emerged from er has had time to rest himself—when 'more of behind, and with clasped hands and downcast.

her arms, just came from a recess, and bent here; way towards the ascent to the stone cross ... It was, on her, that the old, woman's, mind was oced cupied; and when, having step by step slowly, ascended, she placed, the little creature on its, knees at the foot of the great symbol, and joining

time have forgotten- who is that dear young girl; surely she isn't the mother of the baby?— Lord bless her; see how she prays! May God hear ber.'

Biddy bad been interrupted in a banquet which the soul loves to enjoy, that of flowing feeling, and she turned towards her interrogator with some of her habitual asperity of manner; but she had no sooner seen her than her whole still undiminished. expression of countenance was changed. The woman was a stranger, wore a full-hooded mantle over her face, was deadly pale, and was weeping. The old beggarwoman saw she had felt sorrow, and pitted her.

Who is she, ma'am. She's wan, sure, ma'am, of the neighbor's childer, that the divil's childer drunk the blood out of. She's Peggy Hynes, an honest father and mother's child, and a good daughter, that watched the ould people like an angel till she closed their eyes-and God was thankful to 'em to take 'em away, so he ed that 'Old Daddy,' 'Nick the Devil,' and was. Oh, whuirra whahair—to see her bringing her baby to the old well once more to pray for his father before she goes.'

Goes where?

Where? To the poor-house, to be sure .--Where else would she go, agra? Sweet bad luck to the agent-he found the bit of land ready | Ears were of course erect, and necks stretched made to his hand, and the nice little house, and the finces and oh, the vagabone, continued Kilmacarra's promised arrival filled the minds of Biddy, the baby's prayers will rain fire from God upon him, so it will.

Where is the husband?' meekly asked the stranger.

shillins for the house, the pleasant house his wife was born in-the price of wan of the ditches, an' isn't be gone to 'Merikay.'

And he'll take her little one from the poor. house.

Take his little wan from the poorhouse !-See, ma'am, Peggy Hynes's husband will ware his flesh, ma'am, and sell his marrow, to bring Tally high ho, you know, the devil was Luther's adhis darlins to his heart across the say. Och, look to 'em.'

he pointed to where the light fe!l through well.

Whisht, you omedhaun, whisht.' O, gran, the flower of the valley—our own

Aily Moore-ain't it?' Hould your tongue, you fool, didn't I tell you a thousand times, Miss Ailey.'

Och bother, I tould hersel so, I did, gran'; and I said you scowlded me for saying she was other. our own Ailey, and she laid her white hand on my head, gran' and she called me good Eddy, and said that was her name-our own Ailey; and I tell you, grandmother, she is our own Ailev.

Well, whisht, avic, she'll hear you-whisht now.

'Yis, but gran', she's our own Ailey-

" Och ! did you ne'er hear of our own Ailey Moore ?,

Eddy would have continued a song for the edification of all concerned, only he had received | cording to their taste in jest, or laugh, or critia look that he understood, and a pinch that he

There then came on the path before describ- thing more. ed a young person-a lady she was in grace, and face, and form-about nineteen years of age. -She was strikingly beautiful, yet her beauty was of a character that the heart feels, more than they sav. the eye sees. About the ordinary height, transparently fair, with dark, hair, brow serene and well-defined, and a contour decidedly Grecian. She appeared, in that sequestered spot, the angel descending upon the Genezareth of the poor .-She had thrown off her bonnet, and a white veil hung half way over her face. Her dress was a light blue muslin, and as she walked along, her rich lips, half-parted in prayer, her head a little raised, and her fair, small hands gently closed before her bosom, the feeling she inspired was akin to worship.

After - almost beside her - walked a girl about her own age, who carried her bonnet .-She was fair and much flushed, and might have been termed handsome, had not a certain look ed a system, dialectic and social, which was quite and air of discontentment marred the general effect of her rather regular features.

Many a one succeded, old and young, binding themselves by the 'communion of the saints, with the dead and the distant; or, in filial or parental piety, praying for blessings upon fathers, mothers, or offspring. The crippled and the blind, too, lay by the well of St. Senanus, as did the afflicted by the mysterious lake of Judea; but far from having 'none to let them down into the waters,' fond friendship, full of faith, lifted its hands to heaven in their behoof, and cried sposa. Our Father !' for their restoration.

We may not stop to inquire the moral and physical effects which followed from this simple devotion. Scepticism would laugh at our con- deed arrived to, an 'abuse of privilege.' But. viction, and piety needs it not. But surely the as philosophy to prescription, we unwillingly fall same God who attached a healing power to the in with the error vulgaris, for the allegiance shadow of his servants, may, if he will, again which we owe to our readers' tastes. make an angel of revivification descend into the waters of the 'Holy Well,' and make those four or five and thirty, and might, for all the manifestations of his benevolence so becoming his mighty mercy. To sneer at the possibility of such an interposition—to shut out all access with hands and arms which swung to and fro as to belief, because of one's own sense of God's he walked, as if they did not know on earth what economy, is equivalent to a denial of revelation; and to refuse such testimony as we occasionally ingly part companionship with their owner. A encounter, that the Almighty has designed to in- most unexceptionable cravat, of pure white, bore terpose, would, in our opinion, be exceedingly up his chin, and the very quantity of his brains

hazardous. Reformation, many persons believe as little as mouth was very huge, his nose very strait and they can, and progress in their abreviation of high, his small black eyes made perpetual, but faith until they believe nothing. They judge vain efforts not to look cunning; devotion seem- sons-striving to realise the grand and hely object by human sense, and are governed by human ed to them a continuous drill, and all were fixed prejudice to such an extent, that the moral upon a face so wan and parchment-like that it world is with them only a kind of theory. Cer- was an oppression of weakness, for such nose, set up in the public places of our metropolis; and tain classes of proofs are not only never seen by and eyes, and mouth to quarter themselves upon were they surrounded by hundreds of memorials of them, but, from the constitution of their minds, it. if seen would be rejected without examination. of course their conclusions respecting matters of

After a short time, Ailey Moore and her companion took their place at the foot of the stone cross. On the next step to them sat the young woman and he baby; an old man of venerable aspect was at the foot; a swarthy, middle-aged man, a soldier, knelt by the well, and the procession around the area of the sacred place appeared

Biddy, the beggarwoman had 'cottoned'-to The latter had spoken little; she watched every visitor, and examined each man as he came and went. She anxiously sought some person, though apparently in vain. Many things she heard, however, from Biddy, that seemed to interest her deeply, particularly when they referred to the 'family of the Borans;' and as these were no favorites of the old cynic-she hated their kit, kin and generation-it may be presum-James, had no great share of fair play in her converstation.

An excitement in the immediate neighborhood of the well, a half-suppressed shout, and the rattling of carriage-wheels, now attracted the notice of the disengaged portion of the visitors. out in expectancy; the proximity of the Lord of the people with the one idea of his coming.

Eddy, the grandson of Biddy Browne, the beggarwoman, had the sharpest eye, and ear, and aim in the barony, and accordingly was the first Where is the husband? Didn't he get forty | recognise the parties who approached. He first gave one of his fixed looks, and listened for a moment: then, he started, and baving drawn an uncommonly long draught of air into his lungs, he illuminated the understandings of all present

'Tally high ho, fat pork !- tally high ho! on Fri-

viger!"

hard 'em say wan day that he was lazy-bad The tellow hopped from one leg to the other, beating time to this curious specimen of village " Whillu! whillu! gran' - whose's there, rhythm, and appeared to have yielded himself up who's there?' cried Eddy, in his most boisterous to an uncontrollable frenzy. His head swayed tone; and starting to his feet in ecstasy again, from side to side; he smacked his fingers, and exerted himself with such a will, that devotion at the trees upon the stream that flowed from the the well of St. Senanus should become a rare commodity if the gate were always to be filled with such music.

Gran' thought it high time, however, to interpose, for she knew now whose presence was to be anticipated. In fact every one at the well knew from Eddy's song that they might expect Mr. or Mrs. Salmer, or both one and the

Biddy had rarely given the parson any quarter, though she sometimes deigned to take an offering from his lady. She saw no kind of utility in unnecessarily assailing either of them, and we agree with her.

The reverend incumbent and incumbrance of the soil and his wife shortly after made their appearance, not without some unpleasant prayers, we must say, 'not loud but deep,' because Salmer was well known to be on the best terms with the new master. All engaged themselves accism upon the 'turn out' of the holy man himself, and his holier helpmate; but there was no-

'Be gorra, he's a beauty.' 'And she's Vanus, all out.'

'Faith,' said a third, 'I blieve 'tis true what

What?' inquired one of the former.

Why there was an old prophacy in their family that only one in the world could be found to marry aither of 'em.'

'Whisht,' with a chuckling laugh. And the carriage came up.

Mrs. Salmer was quite a pattern lady of the gospel, and Mr. Salmer was quite a pattern man. Both considered that preceding generations had neglected 'the ministry' in Kilmacarra, and Mrs. Salmer in particular firmly believed that her female predecessor in the glebe had need of 'uncommon share of mercy' for the few neonle she had added to the true Catholic Church.' The philanthrophic pair had concoctsufficient to evangelize a kingdom; and their joint regret and aspirations were, that all Irish zeal should receive a new impulse from their example; Mrs. Salmer looked forward to the day when the Society for the Diffusion of the Scriptures' would pass a unanimous vote of stated. thanks to Mr. Salmer for the 'astonishing effects of his pastoral care in Kilmacarra, and Mr. Salmer looked forward to the day when he should wear an apron as well as his cara

Personal appearances have lately become too much a matter of description. We hold the custom to have approximated, if it have not in-

The Rev. Joram Salmer, then, was a man of world could pronounce, be five, or even ten years older. He was very thin, lank, and tall, brought them where they were, and would willmust have occasioned the steadiness with which The truth is, that in these countries, since the his head always kept the same position. His

Mrs. Joram Salmer, of whom we speak with great respect and lear—every one feared Mrs. and burns for.—Truly yours,

JOHN MARTIN. a miraculous nature, are just as wise as those Salmer-Mrs. Joram Salmer was a fitting part-

was very long, like him, and had many of his facial and general traits. Her ears, it was remarkable, were very far behind, and her nose far and pointedly before; in fact, they looked as if antagonistic powers had been dragging them acknowledge the supremacy of the British Crown, in opposite directions ; her eves were large, and of no color that we ever heard of; but they alwas seemed in a trembling balance upon the two ends of a beam; and her mouth was kept quite rigid, unless when she spoke, when the unuse her own word - to the strange pale woman. | der lip rolled out in such a way as to show that it had been kept under severe discipline. Now, this face, haloed round by a crimped, close, fair muslin horder, and sumounted by a large cylindrical-looking cap, was quite satisfactory to Mr. Salmer, and we question whether enemies' remarks thereon can be at all justified. Biddy Browne contended that there was no such face for spoiling a handsome bonnet, but we protest against any participation in the remarks or evil judgings of any parties who did not esteem Mrs. Joram Salmer as she esteemed herself, wherewith we proceed with our story.

(To be Continued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Father Haly, Father Fortescue, and Father William Kelly, luft Carrigabolt on Monday last, after having concluded there on that day a mission of three weeks' continuance. The church was crowded each day of the mission from morning to night, and the entire of the people of this large parish performed their Easter duties by going to Confession and Holy Communion. This is the third mission given by these holy priests, of the most illustrious Jesuit Order, in the parish of Carrigaholt, County Clare, for the past ten years. In 1854, when father Haly came here first to give a mission, he, and the other Fathers with him, were furiously assailed, and often on the public roads, on their private walks, and even inside the church when addressing the people.

This did not arise from the apathy of the latter, but because the parsons, Bible-readers, and bailiff power, were all united by the common bond of bigotry and avarice. Souperism is now, however, all over here, which happy rosult is mainly the effect of these missions. So delighted were the people with the sermons and other spiritual exercises, that they entreated Father Haly to arrange even a week's mission for this parish every year. But the good priest said that he did not think it advisable, but, as they so earnestly requested it, he promised them another mission in three years' time. On Sunday evening the parishioners testified their joy and gratitude by the most enthusiastic demonstrations; and on Monday the Fathers left the parish via Limerick, for Dublin, accompanied by the parish priest of Carrigaholt, the Rev. Mr. Mechan. - Munster News, July 6.

A new chapel is about to be built at Cushentown, county Wexford, to which Mr. Lambert, of Carnagh, has contributed fifty pounds. Mr. Lambert has also given for the purpose three and a-half acres of land, with a long lease, and in addition has assisted very handsomely in improving the parochial school and completing the new parochial house.

On July 4th the Diocesan Synod of Cork was opened by the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney. There were present over 70 of the clergy, secular and regular. Immediately after the Synod the Rev. Father Burke, O. P., began the annual retreat of the clergy. The Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Provincial of the Dominicans, open ed the retreat for the bishop and clergy of Kerry on the afternoon of July 4th, in the Presentation Monas-

On Sunday, the 10th of July, a mission was opened by the Dominican Fathers at Clonbroney. Co. Longford, and conducted by the Very Rev. P. V. Meadth, O. P., St. Magdalene's Drogheda, assisted by the Very Rev. E. Murphy, O. P., SS. Saviour's, Dublin, Fathers Prendergast, O. P., St. Malachi's Priory, Dundalk, and Fitzgibbon, O. P., St. Mary's,

Amongst the sacred structures recently erected in Ireland, the exquisite Gothic Church of the Holy to it, are the most beautiful, and will be enduring memorials of the piety and zeal of the Rev. John O'-Sullivan, Arch-deacon of Kerry, and the flock confided to his charge. For one of the principal windows of the Church the worthy Archdeacon has ordered a magnificent stained glass picture, which will be forwarded to its destination in a few days. It represents the Ascension of Our Lord, and is taken from Overbeck's celebrated work.

Mr, Carnegie, Manager of the National Bank in Tipperary and the oldest officer of that flourishing establishment, has retired on full pay, and is succeeded by Mr. J. O'Connor, removed from Tralee, in which he occupied the post of Manager of the National Bank. Mr. F. J Power, Manager at Mountmellick, succeeds Mr. O'Connor at Tralee; and Mr. Carrell, son of Dr. Carrol, of Waterford, accountant at Mountmellick, has been promoted to the post vacated by Mr. Fower.

We are glad to see, (says the Carlow Post) that Mr. John Whelan, of Rathglass, Tullow, has become the purchaser of the townsland of Ballygalduff, in propagandism had been deficient, and that its this county, formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Felliott, for a sum of £3,800. The sale took place in the Incumbered Estates Court, Dublin, on July 5th, when Mr. Whelan, having outstript all his competitors, was declared the purchaser, at the price above

> O CONNELL AND O'BEIEN .- The following fine letter will speak to the heart of the country. The distinctions of a by-gone day must perish, and as the friends of O'Brien-aye, and O'Brien himself-were amongst the first to come forward in support of the O'Connell monument, so now that the success of of industrial employment, and by poverty and hunthat movement is assured, the followers of O'Connell will, we hope, not prove wanting in generosity to in the fertility of her soil and the industry of her inthe memory of O'Brien. A united people, we will habitants to maintain in comfort a population of render worthy homage to the memories of our great | twenty millions. and good; the wretched nicknames, "Old" and "Young" Ireland, shall be buried in oblivion; and Irishmen, looking back upon the errors of the past, will learn to despise the littleness of faction, the contemptible meanness of sordid personality. This is our earnest prayer; in this spirit the O'Brien movement was started, and in the same spirit it will be

conducted to a glorious issue :Kilbroney, Rosstrevor, July 20, 1864. My Dear Smyth—You will oblige me by handing the enclosed £5 to the trustees of the fund for the O'Connell monument, as my contribution in aid of

that national undertaking.

The intended monuments in honor of O'Brien and O'Connell are, I think, the first to which I have subscribed. In the actual circumstances of our unhappy country, I feel as if the best way in which Irish patriots can evince their love and reverence for the memory of great and good Irishmen, is by striving to ebtain for Ireland her national independence— striving to place Ireland in the condition in which alone she can properly do honor to her deserving of the ambition of our Grattans, Tones, Fitzgeralds, Emmets, Davises, O'Connells, O'Briens. But these two memorials of our great and good men are to be our subjection to the English, and our slavish mockworld what the heart of Ireland loves, what it longs.

er in the real regions of the the street of the contract of

AMERICA.

Fellow-Countrymen,-Whether your lot be cast in the Northern or Southern section of a once united and glorious Republic or in the Provinces that yet we have received at various times and in various forms too striking proofs of your sympathy to doubt your unshaken allegiance to the land of your birth. We feel, therefore, that we but anticipate your wishes in asking you to associate yourselves with us in a generous effort to honor in death the man who in life did honor to us all, and to the land of which Irishmen abroad, as well as at home are the rightful inheritors. Such a man was William Smith O'Brieu-the Aristocrat by birth, the Democrat by nature, the Patriot by word and deed.

Our island, prolific as it has been, in all ages, of genius, has produced greater men : but better, purer, never. He was not a poet, like Goldsmith or Moore an orator, like Grattan, Burke, or O'Conneli; a warrior like Sarsfield or Owen Roe; but in him were so admirably blended the qualities which constitute the heroic character, that of all our public men there is none whose life presents a more useful lesson, nor one whose name is more deserving of posthumous renown. Living, he was the embodiment of those virtues-Truth, Honor, Sincerity, Courage-which an englaved people should most dearly venerate, since by the exercise of these virtues alone can Freedom's Crown be won. Dead, his silent effigy will be a standing reproof to cowardice and debasement; ar incitement to virtuous effort; and an assurance to mankind that the cause for which O'Brien lived, and toiled, and died, is as indestructable as the race of which he was the noble representative

In the Imperial Parliament he was the consistent, unflinching advocate of popular rights; and if after twenty years of disinterested labor he failed in obtaining justice for Ireland, the fault is not to be attributed in any degree to the advocate, but absolutely to the tribunal. He failed there, as all who preceded and all who followed him have failed, solely because of the unwillingness and the incapacity of that Parliament to do aught, save to coerce and plunder our country.

If upon another field, he failed to achieve the in-

dependence of his nation, the fault rests not upon the chivateous Patriot, who in a last effort to save a perishing people perilled everything that man holds dear, but is to be ascribed rather to the circumstances of the time, which rendered success impossible, while they morally justified, even in the estimation of the partisan jury which convicted him, the Patriot's effort.

Fellow countrymen-For us and for our country William Smith O'Brien sacrificed fortune, home, and life. The response to this appeal will prove that such a sacrifice was not offered up in vain, but that the nation will live which thus hastens to snatch from the grave its victory by perpetuating the me-mory of one who devoted himself to its service with unflinching courage and chivalrous fidelity.

(Signed, by order,) J. PLUNKETT, Alderman, Chairman. P. J. SMYTH, P. J. SMYTH, Hon. Secretaries. to whom all communications are to be addressed.

DECLARATION OF IRISH GRIEVANCES.

In order to justify the discontent of the Irish people, and to make known to the world the unhappy condition to which our country is reduced by English rule, we hereby declare-

1. That to be bound only by laws made by an Irish Legislature is the inalienable right of the Irish people. That in the year 1783 (eighty thousand Irishmen being then in arms) the Parliament of England acknowledged that right by the following solemn-declaration :-

That the said right claimed by the People of Ircland to be bound only by laws made by his Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdom in all cases whatever, and to have all actions and suits at law or in equity, which may be instituted in that King-dom, decided in his Majesty's courts therein finally and without appeal from thence, shall be and is hereby declared to be established and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned family and social relations in which God has placed

or questionable.'-(23 Geo. III. chap. 28.) Seventeen years after the faith of England had been thus solemnly pledged, the British Minister, by Cross, Kenmare, and the splendid Convent attached | means of bribery and terror, accomplished the destruction of the Irish Legislature. But the Peop Ireland have never ratified that treacherous and dis-

honest transaction. 2. That the decay of public spirit, of genius, of literature, of art, of industry, has here as elsewhere resulted from the loss of independence. But in addition to this, the foreign rule under which we suffer is the source of abuses and of suffering such as are found nowhere but in Ireland.

3. Ireland, for the last sixty-three years, has always in every year, including those called years of farning produced more corn, cattle, and other food, than all her people could consume.

Yet Ireland, like Hindostan, is subject. to visitations of famine; and, while styled an integral part of the wealthiest of empires, has the poorest population in the Christian world.

4. In the fifty years succeeding 1811 (when for the first time after the so-called 'Union' the census was taken by personal enumeration) the population of Ireland has actually decreased; while that of England has more than doubled in the same period.

In the year 1845 the population of Ireland was about 8,500,000. At the end of fifteen years from that date, through the operation of the Great Famine of 1846-1852, and of the Emigration stimulated thereby, our numbers had fallen to 5,764,543. In all those years Ireland was producing (as aforesaid) more than sufficient food for all her people.

Within the same period of fifteen years the population of England has increased by nearly four millions: while the production of food in that country has every year been insufficient for its population.

5. The decrease in our numbers is caused by want ger. And yet Ireland has resources within herself

6. In Ireland the great majority of the tillers of the soil have no tenure of their farms except from year to year. They are thus absolutely in the power of their landlords. For, once thrown out of their farms, the Irish peasantry must either emigrate, starve, or become public paupers. They cannot resort to manufacturing industry in Ireland because, since the 'Union,' the English manufacturers have got possession of our market. Only one considerable manufacture is left in Ireland, that of linen, which is confined to the eastern half of one province, where it maintains a degree of prosperity inknown in the other parts of the country.

The landlords, to whom English rule commits what is thus almost a power of life and death over our rural population, for a great part reside in England, and regard themselves as Englishmen.

7. Ireland, with the poorest population in Europe, maintains against the will of more that seven-eights of her people the richest church (proportionally) in the world: which is the church of the other sighth, and of England. The religious feuds thereby perpetuated between Protestants and Catholics embitter all the relations of life in Ireland, and keep Irishmen from combining for the aommon interest and honor of their country : but these fends are a main support of the English rule in Ireland.
8. Under the 'Union' Ireland has 105 members

in the London Parliament, which consists of 658 in worship of our masters, they will serve to tell the all while at the time of passing the Union the population of Ireland was exactly half, that, of Great

man, whose presence the reader may by this of a clown regarding the motions of Mercury and ner for perfection, like that of her lord. She ADDRESS OF THE SMITH O'BRIEN TESTIMO- 20,673 for the boroughs. Of this body of electors the greater number are absolutely in the power of their landlords; as aforesaid, while above 4,000 are officials nominated by the Government and the voting is open.

> 9. Although Ireland and England are nominally united in one kingdom, yet it is against the law for Irishmen to enrol themselves in Volunteer Companies for defence of their country, as the English do. And for Irishmen to train or drill, or he trained or drilled, - even without arms, - is made a felony, punishable by transportation, by an Act of Parlia. ment which does not apply to England, Scotland or Wales:

Since the year 1800, when the so-called Union was effected, very many acts of parliament have been passed relating 10 the possession and use of arms in Ireland, all calculated to keep the great mass of our people unarmed. But no part of this code applies to England, Scotland or Wales. It is against the law for Irishmen in Ireland to

take counsel together touching their own public affairs by means of delegates or committee-men elected for that purpose. But this disability does not exist in England, Scotland or Wales.

The above-mentioned laws—to prohibit conventions of delegates, to restrict the possession of arms, and to punish training and drilling—serve to prevent Irishmen both from authoritative consultation and from effectual action in their own public affairs. None of those laws apply to Englishmen, who are nevertheless styled our fellow-subjects. 10 In England trial by jury means trial by twelve

of the neighbours impartially empanelled without reference to creed or to politics. But in Ireland, when a man is charged with anything styled a political offence, then trial by jury means arraignment before twelve particular persons carefully selected by the Government out of its own partizans. And the selection has hitherto generally been made out of that small religious sect which is in possession of all the church property and most of the political patronage of the country.

11. Ireland, being under English rule the poorest country in Europe, is (with a few trifling exceptions) subject to the same taxes with England, which is the richest. The relative burthens thus laid upon the two countries are partly shewn by a parliamentary return of 1863, which states that the amount contributed by Great Britain to the Imperial Revenue is at the rate of 4s. 03d. in the pound sterling upon the assessed income of that portion of the United Kingdom; while the amount contributed by Ireland is at. the rate or 6s. 3id. in the pound sterling upon the Irish assessed income.

After defraying all local expenditure, Ireland is. obliged to remit annually out of her taxation about. three millions sterling for Imperial-that is, English -purposes.

About five millions sterling of the rents of Irish ands are annually remitted to England for landlords. of said lands who reside there, without any return whatever to Ireland.

Since the Union, England, having got possession. of our industry and trade, receives vast sums of money from Ireland for manufactured articles consumed here, all of which would be made in Ireland if the country enjoyed self-government.

12. In the state of wretchedness and discontent to which they are reduced by the causes above mentioned, the Irish people, though by nature peculiarly attached to home and native land, have come tolook upon expatriation as the only resource within their reach; and they are flying from Ireland at a rate which threatens to depopulate the country. Besides the vast numbers who have gone to seek employment in Great Britain, over two millions of persons have emigrated from Ireland within the last fifteen years. At present, from a population reduced to five millions and a half, the yearly emigration is-

The circumstances of this emigration of the Irish are calculated both to add to the sufferings of their native country, and to exercise an evil influence upon the destiny of the emigrants themselves. The emigration being prompted in the vast majority of cases by misery and despair, is not the movement of an organised community carrying its order and its moral influences along with it, but rather the disorderly flight of many individuals parted from home, family, friends, neighborhood, country-from the our chief aids to piety and virtue.

Such is the poverty which drives the Irish in myriads from their native land that it is but seldom a whole family have the means of crossing the ocean er, still less of settling together in a new home beyond the ocean. Generally it is the young and strong who emigrate : the old and weak being left behind. An always increasing proportion of helplessness and disease is thus produced in Ireland. In the ten years ending 1861, while the whole popula-tion of the country decreased by 733,417, the number of blind, deaf and dumb, and idiots und lunatics, positively increased by 5,683. As to the emigrants themselves, those who consi-

der the hardships and the temptations to which they are necessarily exposed, must anticipate for vast numbers of them the melancholy fate which all statistical returns and such indisputable authorities as the Catholic Bishop of Toronto reveal-namely, disease, depravity, premature deaths, and ignoble graves. And yet the people subjected by foreign rule to such calamities are of a nature so affectionate and pious, that ever since the Great Irish Famine a million sterling a year is sent by Irish emigrants in America to relieve the wants of their parents and kindred in Ireland, while perhaps a fourth part of the cost of the eccesiastical buildings of Catholic Ireland is contributed by the Irish emigrants.

13. A few years ago when the government and the press of England were emphatically declaring their acceptance of the principle that every people have a right to choose their own rulers and form of government, a Petition was signed by 430,000 Irishmen of fifteen years old and upwards, for presentation to ber Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, praying her majesty to take measures for submitting to a vote by universal suffrage the question whether Ireland desires to maintain the Union with England or not. But her majesty has deigned no reply, and has taken no notice of the Petition.

Many other articles might be added; but those here enumerated are enough to expose the actual situation of our country.

English writers, and some other foreign writers on their authority, allege that we participate in the blessings of a free constitution. The three first and chief blessings of a free constitution, the three most elementary rights of freemen - the right to bear arms, the right to consult together by elected delegates, the right in political questions to a fair trial by cur country-are wanting to us. Under a free constitution seven-eights of the people of Ireland could not be compalled to support the church of the other eighth as the national church of the country. Under a free constitution no people in the world would submit to lose a fourth of their numbers in ten years by starvation and destitution, their country all the time producing every year abundant food for them all.

It is said, moreover, that we have a free press. And in ordinary times a considerable toleration is allowed us in this matter by the contemptuous indifference of the English Government in presence of a disarmed, disorganised, and virtually disfranchised people. But whenever, as in 1848, there seems danger of the press arousing the Irish people to any manly effort, then publishers of newspapers may be and are condemned as felons, (by means of the packed juries above mentioned,) while five-sixths of their fellow-countrymen hold the very sentiments for expressing which they are transported in chains.

The enumeration of such grievances would be a record only of the dishonor of the country which Britain. The constituency which elects these 105 submits to them, if we did not state at the same members was, in 1863, 173,172 for the counties, and time the means by which our liberties have been de子供证。如此是被据《编辑的证明报》中,24、报证的规则的编纂的证明的编纂的证明,参照的一个问题的问题,可以不知识的多元

stroyed and our subjection secured. A people who, disarmed, disorganised and in effect disfranchised, suffer under irresistible force, will have sympathy from all who love freedom and hate injustice. [Signed, by order of the Irish National League,]

بالمعترف وووا

JOHN MARTIN. THE O'DONOGHUE.

IRELAND'S MINING WEALTH. - Amidst the awakened attention to Irish sources of industrial employment, comparatively little notice has been taken of the very important one of mining. The subject, no doubt, is full of difficulties, both natural and artificial; but there are none of either kind sufficient to prevent judicious enterprise from being highly remunerative. We do not mean to enter into these questions now in detail. Our object is just to keep alive in the public mind the recollection that there are great fields of wealth lying untilled, which, sooner or later, for the present, if they choose, or some later generation, if we be not wise in ours, will be giving fortunes to mercantile boldness. We are ourselves reminded more forcibly of this topic by seeing an example of a very striking and encouraging character in the recent meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland. That company has just divided a larger dividend than was ever made before, being no less than twenty-two and a half per cent. on the capital invested. Looking at it from the shareholders' point of view, this must be regarded as highly satisfactory, but it appears to us very impor-tant in a larger one, that is to say, its contribution to the actual wealth of the country. The property of the company consists as our readers are probably aware, of a group of mines and collieries. One of these, the Knockmahon Mines, produced during the half year 3,406 tons of copper ore. The shipments for the half year, which were a little more than the produce, were value for £34,182. At the Luganure Lead Mines the deliveries to the smelting works were 870 tons value £10,856. Therefore these two mines alone actually give to the country nearly a hundred thousand pounds yearly, in place of certain mixtures of earth and metal lying idly incased within one mountain side. Had the various other parts of Ireland afforded facilities for mining operations capital and enterprise applied to their development in the same manner, there is little reason to doubt that the income of the country, from mineral sources alone, would soon count by millions. - Cork

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY SCHOOL OF ART. - The award of national medallions to drawings, selected from those that received local medals at the examination of the works of students of this school in October, 1863, and March, 1864, has now taken place. The examiners on this occasion were: Sir Charles Eastlake, F. R. A.; Daniel Maclise, R.A.; Richard Redgrave, R.A.; and H. A. Bowler. A greater number of medallions has been gained by this school on this than on any former occasion. The names of the students who have so highly distinguished themselves are as follows: Francis Walker, a national medallion, for a drawing of the human figure from the antique, shaded in chalk, selected from the works examined in October, 1863. The awards that follow were made to drawings examined in March, 1864, to Edward C. R. Byrne, for a set of anatomical studies, shaded in sepia; to Francis constabulary have been praised for their vigilance, Walker, for a drawing of a portion of the architrave activity, and success in the detection of crime, and of the gates of Ghiberti, shaded in chalk; to Fanny Trant, for studies of historic styles of ornament, viz., Indian and Mahommedan; and to Emily S. Ryder, for painting in monochome of the human figure from the antique; in addition to which two drawings received honorable mention, being studies of historic styles by Mary K. Benson and James Lynch. It is with pleasure we note the advancement made by this important school, which is chiefly due to the severe and systematic training pursued in the elementary stages of art instruction. - Dublin

ILLICIT DISTILLATION .- On the last fair day of Dromore, county Tyrone, some of the inhabitants of the townland of Doagbrook, in the neighborhood of that town, believing the constabulary would be engaged at the fair, deemed it a good opportunity to distill a drop of the 'rale mountain dew,' and accordingly they set to work, when, to their great at the rank of the rank surprise they were pounced on by constable Flanigan, of the Ivinestown station, with Sub-constables
M'Fadden, M'Cleary, Hasson and Parke. The still
ing, and, in the meantime the business was suspendhouse being situated on a hill, the man on the look-out descried the approach of the police, and he and brayed outside the Court-house door, and his lordhis confreres skedaddled across the country at quite ship again suspended business until it was done, but a 'Bull Run pace.' On reaching the still-house, the in the meantime, a policeman dropped his baton on police found the still at full work, and also three a few steps of stairs, and it hopped to the bottom—a large vats, containing 200 gallons of wash, and circumstance which appeared to be so great an ofthree kegs containing about thirty gallons of sing-lings together with a large quantity of grains. The a most stern manner that it was not enough for asses police at once destroyed the wash and singlings, to be braying, bells ringing, and children equalling and brought the still-head, and worm to Irvicestown. As yet no one has been implicated by the proceedngs .- Ulster Observer.

ANCIENT IRISH ORATORIES. - When Christianity was promulgated in Ireland, in the fifth century, says Mr. George Victor du Noyer, its immediate professors erected, here and there over the country, a very remarkable class of buildings called Oratories; and of these many yet remain in the remote western parts of the county of Kerry, and in some of the islands off the west coast. These structures are small, and almost invariably rectangular in plan, though one of them, on Church Island, in Lough Currane, at Waterville, in the county of Kerry, is rectangular within, but of a broad oval shape without. They are built of dry masonry, the stones being carefully fitted together, and sometimes bearing indications of having been dressed. The walls, which are usually without foundations, are very thick, and those forming the sides of the building converge rapidly from the ground, each stone overlapping the one beneath it till the edifice was closed at the apex by a row of single blocks. In one is stance the gable walls converge almost as much as the sides, thus giving to the structure a singularly quairt appearance. The doorways, which are invariably flat headed, with converging sides, are placed in the gable facing westward, the lintels and sills being formed of very large blocks. The gables facing eastward are pierced by a small window or narrow loop, which, in one instance, is semi-circular-headed.—Builder.

BUILDINGS IN CORK .- Despite the somewhat retrograde tendency observed of late in the trade of Cork as well as in other parts of the South of Ireland, it is quite certain that in one branch of business great activity prevails. According to the last census it would appear that the number of new houses built in Cork between 1851 and 1861 was but forty-seven. It is probable that the operations of the last year alone at least quadruples that increase. Indeed. within twelve months we are satisfied that there have been built in, or quite close to the city, one hundred houses of a value ranging from thirty to sixty or seventy pounds a-year; and a very large number of a class below those. Those we speak of are absolutely new houses. But there has been beside a good deal of work in the way of rebuilding and remodelling, more especially in tenements of the humbler class, which, in the south side of the city especially, are being much improved. At Queenstown, the rapidity with which new houses are springing up is quite unexampled. Of these a very large number In the course of a cou bring rents as high as eighty or even a hundred pounds a year. In Youghal, likewise, building on a cellent construction, and so far as we can learn, most profitable as an investment. We are not aware that that same enterprise is noticeable in any of the other towns near this city. In Mallow there has been some building of villa residences, and a handsome hotel in connection with the railway has been erected by Mr. Ward. In Kinsale, a railway hotel, one of the finest in Ireland, and which is yet in progress, forms the principal evidence of building activity .- Cork Examiner.

CIVIL BILL PROGRESS, IRELAND .- A Parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Scully, gives the number of all civil bill processes and ejectments entered for in the Irish courts during the year 1863. The number is positively amazing, and indicates a great ex-tent of distress. Thus the number of civil bill processes entered for hearing at Cavan is 4,593; county Cork, East Riding, 10,861; West Riding, 4,454; Clare, 4,467; county Donegal, 6,318; Down, 7,851, &c. The number issued in the county of Donegal is comparatively small, 2,289; and in the city of Dublin, 4,914; while in Kerry it is 7,071. The number in Kildare is but 789, and in Wicklow 539. Many of these processes are issued by the small usurers who lend money to the poor farmers at seed time, and charge very heavy interest. The total amount of costs incurred in processes throughout Ireland

must be enormous. ABSENTEEISM-A REMEDY.-The absentee drain from Ireland has been variously estimated at from three and a-half to four and a-half millions sterling per annum-The most reliable estimate places it at four millions—that is, about one-third the valuation of the country. This frightful drainage would be of itself sufficient to explain the ever-increasing misery of the land. Our waste lands are unreclaimed, our fields unfenced, undrained; our hill-sides unplanted; our towns decaying; our manufactures perishing or gone; not because of the 'humidity' of our climate, or the 'sterility' of our soil, but because of the exhaustion of the mainspring of productive industry, the capital of the country. There is no country in Europe or in the world subject to a similar process of exhaustion, and the wonder is, not that Ireland is impoverished, but that she has been able to keep her head above water at all for the last fifty years. Within that period a sum of Two Hundred Millions sterling has been drawn from this country in the shape of absentee rents, and of that frightful aggregate not one solitary pound has ever returned. England has thriven, the cities of the continent have flourished upon the ruin and the beggary of Ireland .- Dublin Irishman.

DEATH OF ANDREW WM. HARNETT, BARRISTER-AT Law.—Died, on the 6th ult,, at his residence, 15 Alma Square, St. Joha's Wood, Andrew William Harnett, Esq., aged 48 years, having received the sacra-ments of the Church from the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot. He was well known as an able writer for many years, in connection with some of the leading journals in London. Deceased had been one of the editorial staff of the Freeman's Journal, Dublin, during the agitation for tenant-right; and was, subsequently, proprietor and editor of the Tipperary Ezaminer; after that he was appointed the first editor of the Universal News. As a reviewer he had acquired much repute. He has left after him some rare, unpublished manuscripts. An amiable widow, three young daughters, and a talented young son, mourn over the premature death of an affectionate husband, a kind and excellent father .- Dublin Free-

DUBLIN, July 19 .- It may be said that but one voice has proceeded from the judicial bench during the present Assizes - the voice of congratulation that crime was never as low in Ireland as it is at present. In nearly all the addresses to the grand juries the in rendering offenders amenable to justice. In Enniskillen the judge, in alluding to the sources of crime, remarked that there were two great types of those unhappy religious dissensions which are a disgrace to the country. To religious animosities and secret combinations were away most of the crimes that disturb society. He was happy to understand that offences which resulted com Orangeism were on the decline, but he greatly feared that the other, and immeasurably the more dangerous system, was as rife as ever in the country .-- Dublin correspondent of

RINGING OF THE ANCIENT CATHEDRAL BELLS OF LIMERICE STOPPED BY JUDGE BALL .- During the assizes on last week, while the Hon. Justice Ball was without baving those who should protect the administration of justice making a noise themselves .-Southern Chronicle.

In the House of Commons the Irish railway act amendment and the drainage of land bills were read a second time, and the Irish civil bill courts was read a third time and passed.

On the 13th of July the troops stationed at the Curragh of Kildare turned out for a sham battle, under the supervision of Major-General Ridly. On one side was the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 41st, 84th and 86th Regiments of Infantry, with two batteries of Artillery, and the 4th and 10th Hussars, all under the command of Brig.-Gen. F. O. Haines. The opposing force consisted of the 1st Battation of the 10th Infantry, the 29th and 56th Regiments of Infantry, the 60th Rifles, a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the 9th Lancers, and the 11th Hussars, under the command of Major-General Gordon. The usual manœuvres, sham skirmishes, &c., were gone through, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Mr. Vincent Scully has kindly came forward. save the Dublin News to allay the apprehensions which have doubtless, been raised in Cork by the rumour that one of its county representatives, no less a personage than Mr. Vincent Scully himself, was about to withdraw his light from amongst them and seek the suffrages of the electors of Cashel. Mr. Scully declares that there is 'no foundation whatever' for this alarming report. He has no intention, he assures the public, of 'abandoning the county of Cork in order to seek the representation of Cashel.'

One of the most malicious outrages that have taken place in the town of Dunshaughlin, county Down, for many years was perpetrated on the night of July 3. The carts of several of the most respectable and industrious of the inhabitants were taken half a mile or so from the town, and thrown into a large quarry about forty feet in depth, and which was then overflowing with water. Other persons' signboards were pulled down and smashed to fragments, and a poor man's garden of potatoes was rooted, and the stalks plucked up and destryed in the most shameful manner.-Irish Times.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The horn of a sword-fish which had pierced the copper and four and a half inches through the plank of the ship Donald McKay, was taken out of the bottom of that vessel while on the dry dock at London

In the course of a conversation of Disquisition on Satan, Archbishop Whately once startled his listeners by asking- If the devil lost his tail where should large scale is noticeable, the new houses being of ex- he go to find a new one ? and without giving much time for reflection, replied, ' to a gin palace, for bad

spirits are retailed there. The strike of colliers at Lengdon and Fenton, and of the ironstone getters at the Sneyd Green Colliery, continues, but at Ford Green 360 turn-outs have returned to work at a reduction of six pence per day.

Up to the latest accounts the London committee of the Lancashire relief fund received in subscription and interest £524,755.

at length came to a close, and England, after much saying, as she took leave of her 'young man from sound and fury signifying nothing, has at last left the cnuntry,' 'Farewell, dearest Tom; it shall not be for long.' Poor Tom with two or three of his of warfare?' 'Who first burned and sacked defenceopinion in England, which has for several months past been thundering loudly against Austria and Prussia, now sings very small indeed. The Times but echoes the language of the 'plucky' Premier, who, however warlike, not to say aggressive, when small states are concerned, shows the better part of valor when he has to deal with the greater powers. The Times has all at once found out that Denmark is decidedly obstinate. The resoluteness of yesterday is the wrongheadedness of to-day. 'Unhappily, this reluctance to submit to the severe logic of facts has marked the bearing of Denmark throughout her long controversy with her German neighbors.' We are now told that the question is narrowed to a mere dispute about the line of the Schlei and that of Apenrade, and that no reasonable person can expect a sensible shopkeeping people to go to war for so slight a matter. 'We have done, indeed, what we could to obtain more; but it does not follow that we think it worth either our while or Denmark's to attempt to gain more for her by the doubtful issue of the sword.' That England, which the veraclous Judge Keogh vaunts to be more than a match for a whole world in arms, now shirks a contest with one hitherto much abused and apparently much despised nation. But this is not all. Some reason must, of course, be given for this sudden shifting of policy. Up to this the whole British Press, as with one voice laughed to scorn the claims of the Duchies to a distinct nationality. Who cared what happened to a few hundred thousand Germans? But when it is felt that the German nation cares so much as to be perfectly willing to go to war, the whole thing is changed; floods of fresh light are thrown upon the obscure places of the Schleswig Holstein question; and England, by the eyes of her omniscient Times, suddenly sees that it is much safer for all parties that Denmark should give up the Duchies. 'It is possible that the line which most thoroughly eliminates the German element may be the safest, the most permanent, and the cheapest for Denmark .-Better trust to nationality than to a line of defences with a half German population in their rear, and a jealous policy ever fostering internal dissensions.'-And so, after all England will not go to war, at least until driven to it. She has over and over again declared that the cause of Denmark is just; she has proclaimed that Austria and Prussia have violated treaties, disturbed the balance of power, and endangered the peace of Europe; and yet

from her foe.'

We had wished and hoped and prayed that England would be involved in this war, and in so far we have been disappinted But we are not without rich solace in our woe, and we find it hard to say whether England's danger would give us a keener pleasure that England's degradation. But, though her present shame is manifest, is her future danger less? We believe not; but we shall not now pause to discuss that side of the question: We give one final extract from the Times and leave it in all its naked clearness, to tell its tale of shame:—' In the face of their (Austria's and Prussia's) treason and the apathy or discretion of the other powers, we can do nothing; unless, indeed, it is to be alleged that we ought to be prepared to sacrifice this Empire, and all the mighty interests staked in its preservation, in a wild and suicidal attempt to prevent forty million Germans from taking possession of a narrow strip of land lying between them and the Dares, and occupied, no doubt, by a majority of their own race.-Even if there were the least hope of success, it would still be a question whether we should be doing good or evil, and whether we had the right to interfere: but no reasonable being can doubt that we should be wasting our strength in vain, and that, with all Germany in perpetual reserve, we should lose man for man, till all our army had disappeared, and the disputed province would remain in the hands of its old German inhabitants.'- Irish People.

STATISTICS OF MURDER. - A return has been made to Parliament, exhibiting certain statistics of all committals or trial on the charge of murder in each of the three kingdoms during the last seven years. For England and Wales and for Ireland the returns are given for each year separately, but for Scotland they are calculated for the whole period. Last year there were 104 persons tried for murder in England and Wales. 41 of these were acquitted, 13 were found insane, and 22 were executed, the remainder receiving modified sentences. In Ireland, last year, although 42 persons were committed for trial on the charge of murder, only 26 were actually tried, 10 were acquitted, 2 escaped on the ground of insanity, 6 were convicted capitally, and 4 were executed. A comparison with the other years shows that in England and Wales there were more executions in 1863 than in any year since 1856, although there were fewer committals for trial. In 1857 there were 100 put on their trial for murder, and 13 executed; in 1859, 106 were tried and only 9 suffered the extreme penalty; and in 1862, 108 were committed and put upon their trial, and 18 were sentenced to be hanged, but one of these committed suicide on the morning of his intended execution, leaving 17 who suffered. In Ireland 131 persons were committed on the charge of murder in 1857, of whom only 95 were actually tried, and not one was executed. In the years between 1858 and 1862 both inclusive, the proportions of committals and of those brought to trial in Ireland were pretty equal in each year; the executions were few, only 11 during the five years, The statistics for the seven years, 1857-63, show that in England and Wales there were during that period 691 committals and 96 executions; in Scotland, 257 were committed, of whom 149 were put on their trial and 5 executed; and in Ireland 548 were committed for trial, 384 were tried, and 15 suffered the sentence of death. The proportion of concealments of births in each kingdom offered an instructive comparison. In England and Wales, with a population which may be roughly stated at 20,000,080, there were 85 convictions; in Scotland, with say 3,150,000 of population there were 290, and Ireland, with a popula-tion which may be estimated at 6,100,000, there were 45 convictions.

A MARRIAGE FRUSTRATED .- In London a runaway match was frustrated just as the happy couple were about to appear at the Altar in the parish church of Windsor to consumate the matrimonial tie. It apears that a young lady of prepossessing appearance Miss M--, of a highly respectable and affluent family who resides not far from Portnam square, and short time since lived in the neighborhood of Windsor Great Park, had taken apartments in the Royal Borough about three weeks since, during which time the clergman of St. John's Church published the banns between M. and N. in the usual manner. On the previous evening the gentleman lover informed his intended that everything had been arranged for the wedding to take place as early as eight o'clock on the following morning. Punctually to the time the gentleman and clergyman were at the church, when, lo and behold! as the former was walking up the isle towards the altar, the first person he encountered was the father of the young lady. 'The governor, by heavens!' exclaimed the lover, as he bolted out of the church, and jumping into his carriage, set off to the residence of his lady love. But he was followed by the 'governor' in another carriage and both proceeded through the town at racing speed, and both arrived together, the 'governor' attended by two of the Windsor police. The young lady had ust put on her wedding dress, and with two of her bridesmaids was about to step into her carriage to be driven to the church when, to her dismay, the arrival of the unexpected visitors was announced ... Highwords, as a matter of course, ensued, and threatening language was exchanged but it ended in the run-

England Knocking Under .- The Conference has dress and return home with her father and brother, sons, we begin, - at least we should begin, - to re friends, afterwards repaired to his hotel, where a less towns, and left their inhabitants destitute? wedding breakfast had been ordered and attempted These are sad, and very serious questions. We to drown his sorrow in a few glasses of champagne, and in the confidence of a fulfilment of the last words of Mis M .- Court Journal.

APPEAL OF SIX HUNDRED IRISH CATHOLICS IN FIFE TO THEIR CATHOLIC BRETHREN. -At least 600 or 700 poor Irish people of the labouring class are living in a district extending twenty miles on either side of Cupar, the county of Fife. They have neither chapel nor school; nor had they till the beginning of the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to this month a priest. Several are unbaptized; many have not heard Mass, much less the Sacraments for years; parents are living together though unmarried and others have gone into the presence of God without the last Sacraments, not having had a priest nearer than 40 miles to whom they could have applied. Six hundred pounds would erect a simple Church on the ground generously given by a convert family for this purpose, and a moderate sum would enable us to hire rooms in the distant villages wherein the Holy Sacrifice could be offered. Christian souls who have the luxuries of daily Mass, frequent Benedictions, and the Most Holy Sacrament constantly in your Churches, will you not assist 600 or 700 poor deserted countrymen to have at least the Holy Mass on Sundays? The services of the priest are strictly gratuitous, and thus whatever may be collected will be sent exclusively for supplying the spiritual wants of these poor souls. The smallest contribution will be most gratefully received for the work by the Rev. T. J. Capel, Montrave Kennoway, Fife, Scotland .- Weekly Register.

THE HARVEST IN THE HOME COUNTIES. - Harvest operations have now commenced in earnest in the counties of Middlesex, Berks, Bucks, and Surrey, and within the next three weeks a great portion of the grain crop will have failen beneath the sickle. The dry weather which has lately prevailed has hastened the ripening of the wheat, which within the last few days has wonderfully improved in appearance and quality, though in places it has been much scorched by the sun. Some wheat has already been cut, while a large quantity of rye is down, the latter crop being extremely forward in the valley of the Thames. Barley and oats, owing to the long continued drought, are very short in the straw, and are ripering off fast, though the yield is expected to be rather light. Peas have also suffered greatly from the heat, and a crop below the average must be the result. With regard She is loath to hear the blast of war-she shrinketh | to potatoes, though many fields of the early varieties were almost destroyed by the severe frosts which occurred late in the spring, no complaints have as yet been heard of blight. The pastures are sadly in need of rain, and now present a parched and arid appearance. The fruit crop is a good one, and the trees in the market gardens are loaded with apples, plums and other fruit.

> A WOMAN WITH FIVE HUSBANDS .-- At the Devonport police-court on Monday, before the mayor and three other magistrates, Mary Jane Sharp, a respectable-looking, middle-aged woman, was charged with feloniously intermarrying with William Henry Little field, William Collings, John Smith, and Walter Werring, at the same time being the lawful wife of Richard Sharp, who is still alive. Mr. Eastlake, Admiralty agent, prosecuted and Mr. Rundle defended. In opening the case Mr. Eastlake stated the several charges of polygamy, and observed that another charge was preferred against the prisoner of having presented a false petition claiming the effects of William Collings, deceased, the third man whom she married, as his lawful wife, which had led to inquiry and the present exposure, another woman claiming a like relation. Numerous witnesses were examined with respect to the charges of polygamy, but the other charge was not gone into, being adjourned until Friday. The Bench, however, committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes upon each of the four charges of Polygamy. Bail was accepted. It appears that all the five men whom she married were seamen.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE NEW ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.—On the afternoon of Sunday, July 24, the Right Rev. Bishop Duggan laid the foundation stone of the new church of St. Joseph, now in process of erection, at the corner of Chicago avenue and Cass street, with interesting and appropriate ceremonies. The exercises were announced to take place at four o'clock, and the several German and other societies assembled at the intersection of Indiana and Wells streets, where the procession was formed. The following societies were represented : St. Francis, St. Michael, St. Aloysius, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Benedict, Catholic Total Abstinence Society, Sodality of the Immaculate Conception and Sodality of the Holy Family, with a large number of citizens. The procession was over one mile in length, and marched to Chicago avenue. When the procession arrived at the spot, a vast multitude of persons had assembled The streets were completely blocked up: every window in the vicinity had its dozens of occupants, while many mounted to the house-tops or climbed the trees in the vicinity to witness the imposing ceremony. Rev. Dr. Butler officiated as master of ceremonies.

DEDICATION .- The new church of St. Vincent de Paul, on Main street, near the Providence Asylum, was dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop Timon last Sunday .- Buffaio Catholic.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN MAGINNIS .- We have the painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. John Maginnis, formerly Pastor of St. Patrick's Church in this city, which occurred at the Orphan Asylum, Market street, on Monday, June 25th. The deceased was a native of Duleek, county Meath, ire-land, and was at the time of his death 68 years old. -San Francisco Monitor.

Twelve Sisters of Providence, from Toronto, Canada, arrived in San Francisco on Wednesday last in the steamship Golden City. They are en route for Victoria, V.I. The ladies, while in San Francisco, will be guests of the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of Presentation.—Ib.

RETALIATION .- We (Montreal Gazette) find the following pointed admission in the Boston Courier, with respect to the destruction of Chambersburg. The Confederates would be something more or less than men if they did not retaliate the destruction of the many towns and hamlets which have been uselessly destroyed in the course of the war by the Federals. Indeed, the surprise is why they did not inaugurate such a course long ago. The wanton destruction committed by Gen. Hunter in his last expedition, in spite of the remonstrances of Gens. Crooks and Averill, seems to have filled their cup to overflow-

ing:—
'Everybody will be struck with sorrow at the distruction of the pleasant and thriving town of Cham-bersburg. It enables us here in the North to appreciate better than before the realities of war, and to comprehend the devastation and suffering which it has spread over the once fair and prosperous country of the South. To read, ourselves sitting in safety, of the destruction of Southern cities, villages and plantations; of the glorious success of the Federal armies in reducing half a State to the condition of a desert waste, was exhilarating, perhaps. Poor devils, why did they rebel? and what right has a rebel, or his help-less family, which a loyal soldier is bound to respect?' But when the brand begins to reach our own towns, where ceminders of fifty thousand ruined Virginia homes are left by rebel hands upon the ruins of mansions within a few miles of the national capital: when farms are laid waste, towns held to ransom, and whole counties overrun by men whose own emotion. Our spirits, however depressed by sorrow homes have felt the torch of Northern raiders, and or affliction—however much we have been stunned. whose wives and little ones have been left shelterless by the rough change of life, sometimes turns tog the away delinquent being compelled to doff her bridal and penniless by the hands of our own brothers and memories of "home, sweet home."

may think what we will of the Southern people, but there is not a man among us who can put his hand upon his heart and say he would not do, in this matter, just as they have done. We are all eager enough for retaliation when we hear of outrages by them up on prisoners, negroes and Unionists. Are they of dif-ferent flesh? 'Hath not a 'rebel' hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same diseases, healed by the same means warmed cooled by the same winter and summer' as we are? 'If you prick him does he not bleed? if you poison him does he not die, and if you wrong him shall be not revenge?"

IMPRISONMENT FOR GIVING AN ITEM OF NEWS. -General Hunter, it seems, is determined to keep his name before the people, preferring a bad fame to no fame at all. After sacrificing a portion of his army by his want of skill, and stealing from Lexington, Virginia, a bronze statue of Washington, erected by the Legislature in 1783, to commemorate the virtues of the Father of his Country, he is now engaged in imprisoning editors for daring to comment upon his acts. The mere mention, in the Wheeling Register, almost without comment, of the fact that Hunter had brought the bronze statue to that city, and that the pedestal was broken in three places, caused the editor tobe arrested and imprisoned by Hunter, s or-der, and the establishment of the Register to be closed. So far does Hunter carry his petty and malicious tyranny that the wife of Mr. Baker, the imprisoned editor, is denied access to him, and this, as an Exchange remarks, is 'Done in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.'

The New York Herald on military affairs says : Recruiting in this city is going on very slowly at present, not more than from twenty to thirly being enlisted each day. At the new headquarters on the Battery every possible inducement is offered to emigrants and others, who do not seem inclined to enter the service with alacrity which might be expected considering the pecuniary inducements offered. The Blunt committee is paying three hundred dollars down to recruits, and thirty five dollars hand money to any person bringing a volunteer, either to the old recruiting office in the Park or the new quarters on the Battery. In addition to this bounty of three hundred dollars, one third of which is paid upon being mustered into service, another third at the expiration of half the term of enlistment, and the balance when mustered out. In case the soldier so enlisted is killed, or dies before his term of enlistment expires, his wife, or, if unmarried, his heirs at law, are entitled to draw all the bounty, the same as if he had served out his full term of enlistment .-Notwithstanding these large bounties, it seem at present that the prospect of being able to avoid the draft is very discouraging.

The farmers of New Hartford, Conn., are selling their rye crop to the bonnet makers. It is cut up green, and taken off in the sheaf. They follow with a crop of tobacco, and thus get two profitable harvests in a season.

Fifteen hundred cigar makers were thrown out of employment in New York city by the tobacco

Fires in the lumber regions of Wisconsin have destroyed timber, villages, bark, cordwood, live stock, and other property, to the value of more than \$150,-

AWFUL.-The New York University at its late commencement made no less than nine doctors of divinity-their names we need not copeat, though for the most part they are among the great unknown. Of this kind of progeny, colleges, like animals, seem to be prolific in proportion to their weakness. Has not this folly nearly run its rounds? - Chris. Advo-

On Monday, the first 'dummy' engine was put into use on the Second Avenue Street Railway in New York. It worked exceedingly well, and it is claimed that it can draw the loads of three horse-cars at least at twice their ordinary speed, - while at the same time, it is more fully under the control of the driver. It makes no pulling noise, or smoke; is less expensive than horses; and does not frighten these animals, unless driven at a very high rate of speed, for which there is no necessity.

JOLIET, Ill, July 31 - The German Catholic Church in this place was struck by lightening to-day, during the service. The church was filled with people. Five were instantly killed and fourteen severely injured. Three of the latter have since died.

PRICE OF LIQUORS IN NEW YORK .- Now is the time for temperance men to strike a blow in behalf of their cause. The rise in the cost of fermented and distilled liquors is just now a subject of criticism and complaint, and the faultfinding is not confined to those who think water only fit for the purposes of navigation. On Monday almost all the principal saloons and hotels in the city and Brooklyn, raised the price to ten cents a glass for ale and beer, and to twenty and twenty-five cents a glass for juleps and cobblers There are places in the city where the best brandy retails at \$1 per glass, and we have heard of the exorbitant charge of \$1 per glass for sherry coblers. Notwithstanding the high prices of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent, which is due partially to the fact that liquors are adulterated by the free use of poisonous drugs, some of the vendors copying the example of the cooks of Spain, who threw red pepper into the soup kettles to make up for the deficiency of meat. Tobacco is also a costly luxury, good cigars costing from ten to twenty-five cents each .-- New York Tri-

Governor Parker has issued a proclamation announcing the quota of New Jersey, under the last call of the President, to be 15,891 men. The quotas of the cities, townships, and sub-districts have not yet been announced.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 20th ult., has a long account of the fire in that city on the preceding night, which broke out at 11 o'clock in Connolly's block, a three-story structure, burning it to the ground, and spreading to M'Pherson's book store and bindery, Ohly's tailor's shop, the late office of the Atlanta Register, and other surrounding buildings. The loss was \$500,0000, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. During the progress of the fire the burning buildings were pillaged by some of the lookers on.

One of John Mitchel's sons (the second) was killed lately on the parapet of Fort Sumter, which he was assisting in defending. He was a Captain in the

Confederate army. Intelligence from St. Louis brings the information that the indians have attacked our trains and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fe road. Militia were being raised to drive the Indians from the road. and all the time of

HOME. - If there is a word that fills the heart with joy, it is 'home.' Home is an old word, yet it has invincible power that can never wear out. There is no other word in language that clusters so many pleasing affections, and that so powerfully exoites our feelings. We are bound to it by ties of early affection, by years of childhood, by a father's and ther's friendship, by mother's and sister's love. Homeon murmur but its : name; and what happy recollections shoot through the heart, and our brain is wild with

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#### FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Bens. July 8th. - The Moniteur of this evening

despatch received from Tangier announces For the questions pending between France and Mosome have been definitely settled in the most satis 

Peres Monday, July 18, 7 a.m.—The intelligence Tram the corn-growing districts up to Saturday is . Exert, though it is still difficult to say anything pothe results of the harvest. In the Paris TATE OF SE to regrets the fall in prices continues, and is in great recounted for by the considerable stock which come time past had accumulated upon it. There man madresh arrivals to mention, and the mass of same comparative-Ja low figure.

Among the latest arrivals in Paris, is that of Nisand to have an immense quantity of treasure. He Since weken a sumptuous suite of apartments in the Thatsourg St. Honore. His harem is shortly expect-

At was recently asserted in the French Chambers, Exegovernment orator, in reply to M. Thiers, that manualue of the real property of France was eightythree thousand millions of francs, or about sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and of per property one hundred and twenty thousand millions of france, or twenty-four thousand millions dellars. Of these last, seven thousand millions of Transa were in monied securities.

. Pars. July 17 .- The Princess Clotilde gave birth . . . son last night at 11 p.m. The Princess Cloraikie and the infant Prince are both doing well. The Prince was privately baptised after the accouchement received the names of Napoleon Louis Joseph Secome.

The Times Paris Correspondent says that it is as rected that the Emperor, after completing his course treetment at Vichy, will proceed to Baden, where probably the King of Prussia will be about the same zine, and where, no doubt, the two august personages azil exchange courtesies.

Fizis, July 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs been summoned for a few days to Vichy to conwith the Emperor. His Majesty is in perfect Assertch. The King of the Belgians is expected tosimecrow.at Vichy.

ITALY.

THE ORDER OF TRAPPISTS .- A French pamphlet Face just been printed at Rome entitled "La Trappe, a Congregation of Monks of the Benedictino-Cisterorder." It consists of an account which has recently presented by the Most Reverend Page crator-General of the Trappists at the Court the Holy See, to his Eminence Cardinal £ concili, who, having received from the Holy Enther the title of protector of this monastic .......gregation, had requested accurate information concerning it. The Trappists form a subdivision of the Oistercian Order, and are divided again into two Cresiches, one of which follows the primitive constientions of St. Bernard, the other possessing the re-Rulations of the Abbe de Rance. The former is the more numerous, for it is shown by official statistics afat its twenty monasteries contain 1,776 Monks or Firs; the second possesses eleven monasteries, with and inmates male and female. Each branch is goensured by a Vicar-General who is subordinate to the Affort-General who resides in Rome. In accordance with the veneral traditions of Citeaux, a general , mesteries of France, and even some of those in fomeign lands. There are, however, some convents mertich have not been incorporated with the French surgregation; those for instance which are in Bel-Thum, four in number, form a special province; a and of Plymouth; in the Pontifical States, the anexect abbey of Casamari has two parochial chapels. is desirable that the whole body of Trappists in off the world should form a single congregation. Littage of Belgium have just chosen for their Procuraar the Right Rev. Abbot Dom Francois Regis, Pro-Court of the Holy See, a Monk who is esteemed and beloved by all those who have the happiness of Sie ecquaintance. - Correspondance de Rome. Tt was proposed in the Italian Senate to break off

Molomatic relations with Spain, the Queen not havare recognized the new kingdom. The Foreign Mi-mister replied that, as Italy had been recognized by "great Powers," she did not need the acknow-congruent of Spain. An Italian Senator urged the gerrornment to seize the Spanish college at Bologna. "We read in the Monde :-"The Pope left to-day" . (She 18th instant) " at half-past five for Castel Gandello, which he reached at twenty minutes past 7. An Holiness was received with military honors by French and Pontifical troops at the railway sta-Com, where he was also congratulated by General de

Mantebello." The Jesuit Father, Giuseppe Brunengo, one of the e sections in the Civitta Cattolica, has formed an octa-. To volume of 300 pages out of his historical articles, extitled "I primi Papa-Re e l'ultimo dei Re Longotherei," "The first Pope-King and the last of the Combard Kings": being a continuation of his re-markable work, "The Origin of the Temporal Sovereignty of the Popes." The history of this era has suffered, partly from the carelessness, partly from the dishonesty of historians. The above-mentioned work supplies both these deficiencies, and we strongly re-

& Correspondent writing from Rome to the Agence

AMegr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, who has been sert out by the Confederates in a special diplomatic sepecity to the Court of the Holy See, has had an extience of the Pope. He had already, on the 29th :cit., had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and the said that Bishop Lynch, coming only in the cheracter of a dignitary of the Church, avoided, all alusion to politicis in this conversation. It is, in wever, well known that the Holy See entermine a profound sympathy for the Confederate States. The Late occasion the Holy Father when urged to eccesent to his photograph being taken on some cards which it was intended to distribute at a charitable execting at New York, is said to have written on the mards the following sentence with his own hand :-Mitte gladium tuum in vaginam et Deus pacis erit 'Put thy sword into its sheath and the God A peace shall be with thee.'

The Pontifical police display an activity and an secrety which win for them the respect and the good faciling of the country people, who live in continual fixed of the robbers and assessing whom the Government of Turin has, and continues purposely to, let Loose upon the Pontifical territory. The following is more of the latest strokes of Piedmontese authority: Rotto di Torrita is a village which lies on the left mank of the Tiber, the sole barrier which separates At from the new Kingdom. On the left bank you are on the Pope's dominions on the right you are in saose of which the Pope has been deprived by Victor Emmanuel. On the 10th instant the Piedmontese exthorities turned thirty rogues, well armed, into gored of two gendarmes and a brigadier, had on the Eth arrested one of their comrades, caught in the act theiving, these thirty scamps crossing the Tiber in Gerry-boat and fastening it to the Pontifical bank, werran the village with the purpose of assassinating the two gendarmes, of whom they went in search at carce, to the cry of 'Long live Garibaldi! Long live and left with their prisoner for Fisno, they entered

shouts and blasphemy, the two gendarmes returned, salute their new Sovereigns with acclamation. Many to the village, and, hearing the row, showed them. of the older tribes have exhumed from the ground, in selves at the door of the public house. The thirty at once seized their ravolvers and a shower of bullets trophies which once belonged to their native chiefs, rained upon the gendarmes. They were wounded; and have deposited them at the feet of their new Sobut they kept their legs, took their revolvers as well, and as they had not been drinking, and their hands were not stained with crime, they took good aim, killed one of them and wounded four: The brigadier hearing the report of firearms, comes up, and rushes into the tap-room, letting fly left and right, with his sinewy arms: The cowards take to flight, some by the door, others through the window; but as blood is their object, they wound the mistress of the public house and cross the Tiber again.

BELGIUM. The difficulty in which the Chamber of Deputies was fixed in consequence of all the members of the Ultramontane party absenting themselves, and thus preventing a quorum being formed, has been solved by a dissolution. New elections will take place next month.

PRUSSIA.

Bealin, July 20 .- The Nord Deutsche Zeitung of to-day says :- "In Rendsburg, on Monday and Tues-day last, the Hanoverian troops attacked the Prussian outposts and soldiers, many of whom were wounded in the streets. Tumultuous assemblages even gathered before the hospitals, where some Beverely wounded Prussians were lying. The Prussian troops were compelled to remain under arms during the night. The Commander-in-chief of the Federal troops had certainly taken measures for the prevention of a renewal of similar excesses, but these fresh symptoms of serious animosity will engage the most earnest attention of the King's Government."

TURKEY. VIENNA, July 11 .- The General Correspondenz of to-day publishes intelligence from Constantinople stating that 40,000 militia have been disbanded. The armaments bitherto carried on are being less urgently conducted :-

"On the whole this shows that the intentions of the Porte are of a peaceful nature."

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The military operations during the past week have not been of much importance. The occupation of Jutland was completed by General Falkenstein without any difficulty. As the flag of the Allies was being displayed at Skagen, the northern point of the peninsula, the Danes made an attempt to land on the coast at Aalbeck, a few miles south of the point, but were repulsed by a body of German hussars: On the 12th instant a squadron of four German gunboats occupied the roadstead of Litz, south of the island of Sylt on the west coast of Sleswig; the Danish gunboats stationed there declined a battle. An engagement, however, took place on the 14th instant between the two squadrons near the island of Fobr, after the refusal of Captain Hammer, Danish commandant of the latter island, to capitulate. On the night of the 17th instant the island was captured, but Captain Hammer succeeded in escaping with a few ships.

The immediate consequence of the change of Ministry at Copenhagen has been, as was generally expected, that proposals for peace have been made On the 11th instant a Danish vessel came into Swinemunde under a flag of truce, bearing a request for a suspension of hostilities. At the same time Colonel Kaufmann, of the Danish army, visited the headquarters of the allied armies in Jutland for the same purpose. On the 14th instant Baron Guldenkrone arrived at Berlin with a despatch from M. de Blubme, also requesting a suspension of arms, for the purpose of treating for a longer armistice, and ultimately on the conditions of peace. This request was acceded to by the allies, and a truce con-cluded which will last until the end of the present month. The negotiations for fixing a basis of peace and for the conclusion of the longer armistice will be opened immediately in Vienna between the Plenipotentiaries of Denmark, Austria, and Prussia. The visit of Prince John of Glucksburg, the brother of the King of Denmark, has borne immediate fruits. although, according to strict etiquette, the mission must be said to have been unsuccessful: the King of Prussia refused to see the Prince, and Herr von Bismarch was consequently obliged to decline his official visit. The prospect of peace is most satisfactory in the eyes of Europe.

It is understood that the programme of Denmark is as follows:-1. Peace to be made by the three belligerent Powers, and by them alone. 2. The basis of peace to be the relinquishment of Slesvig and tein. The cession he madi and Prussia. 4. Austria and Prussia to retain the Duchies until the succession question is settled. We observe in this programme the absence of the following perplexing ingredients :- The questions of nationalities in the Duchies; the assent of the German Confederation; the consent of the neutral Powers; and, lastly, the succession difficulty, which is only noticed in the last article in order to fix a

certain point of time.

The newest Danish army list shows that the total loss in Danish officers in the winter and spring campaign amounts to 150, of whom 66 were taken pri-Soners [3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 9 captains, 1 rittmeister, 16 premier and 35 second lieutenants], and 84 killed and wounded [including I major-general 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 majors, 14 captains, 20 premier and 39 second lieutenants]. Since the beginning of the war no less than 68 Swedish and 1 Norwegian officers have received

commissions in the Danish army.

Stockholm, July 15.—The Dagligt Allehanda of to day says .- Denmark is of little importance to strengthen Scandinavia against Russia. The absorption of Denmark by Germany would inspire us with pity, but not with alarm. The construction of the first Monitor for the Swedish navy has been commenced at the ironworks. The materials for two others are ready.

Tonden, July 15 .- On the afternoon of the 14th instant an engagement took place at Fohr between the allies and the Danish gunboats.

Vienna, July 16.—The proposals of Denmark, addressed direct to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, have been met on the part of Austria and Prussia by a suspension of arms on land and sea until the 31st of July, during which period the blockade will be raised. The German Powers have added the request that Denmark will immediately send Plenipoten. tiaries to Vienna, in order to come to an understanding with Austria and Prussia relative to the basis peace.

Berlin, July 18.—The suspension of hostilities agreed upon between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark is to commence at noon, the 20th instant, and to last until midnight the 31st inst. The blockade of the Prussian harbors by the Danish fleet will also be raised during the same period.

There is an end of the war botween Germany and Denmark. How unfortunate for Denmark that it ever began. We have more than once suggested as the best means of terminating the quarrel, that Denmark should become a German Power and a member of the Bund. It would seem that this idea is now prevalent in Copenhagen, and has long possessed King Christian's mind. Certain it is that secret negotiations are on foot between the new Danish Ministry and the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, and that the Danes have virtually laid down their arms. We sincerely hope that peace may be re-established upon the most favorable terms for the vanquished. They fought a gallant fight against overwhelming odds, having, unfortunately for them, placed confi dence in the false promises of Lords Palmerston and Russell,—and it is no shame to them that they have been obliged to succumb. - Weekly Register.

MEXICO.

The journey of the Emperor and Empress of Mexico to their capital has been one continuous ovation.

which, they have long been buried, the crowns and and have deposited them at the feet of their new Sovereigns.

Peubla was in gala dress to receive its Emperor gold and silver, velvet and silk adorned the balcon. ies of the houses by which the procession passed flowers were hung everywhere-in festoons, in bouquets, and in triumphal arches. The corporation presented to the Emperor the keys of the city; he received them, saying, 'I accept these keys with joy as a sign of your loyalty and fidelity; but trusting to those feelings, I return them to you, as I aspire to the possession of your hearts only,' In answer to two addresses presented to him by public bodies, the Emperor further said that he hoped by the aid of free institutions, of strict justice and of a strong protecting law, to put the country on the path of progress. While he was proud of the beauty and importance of the city of Puebla, he grieved over the political evils which had oppressed its inhabitants. He hoped that at no very distant date the city would be connected and the unavailing signs would fill every ocean sail. with the ocean by a railway, and would then expand into a new vigor and a higher splendor.

WEST AFRICA.

The Free Town Observer [Sierra Leone] of June 16 states that M. Jules Gerard, known as the Lionkiller, has failed in his attempt to reach the interior of the continent by the route of Timbuctoo. He has been attacked and plundered by the natives, and with difficulty escaped with his life.

INDIA,

The difficulties attending the indigo planters and the ryots are, if possible, greater than ever. The ryots can only be satisfied by concessions which would cause both the planter and the cultivation of indigo to disappear together. At the present moment fever is raging in the Jessore district, while the soil is so exhausted that no return is to be wonfor labor. The planter, at whose door all the misfortunes of the ryot are laid, is in no better plight. He is in debt, and sees no prospect of such prosperity as will re-There had been exlieve him from embarrassment. pectation of an insurrection on the part of the ryots in May, but as yet the people had shown no signs of using force.

CHINA. Details have been received of the capture of Changchow by Gordon. On May 11 he stormed the town, after a desperate fight, with the slaughter of 3.000 Taspings. A large body of Cautonese rebels was annihilated. Hoo-wang, one of the most noted leaders, was captured and beheaded. Gordon was about to return to Quinsan, whence, after closing his af-fairs he will make his way home to England, in obedience to the Order in Council prohibiting British soldiers from further service in China. It was rumoured that Tanyang had fallen. Ssan-kwo-fan had resolved to reduce Nankin without the aid of Gordon It was generally believed that no long time would elapse before the complete subjugation of the Taepings was effected.

JAPAN.

By intelligence from Japan, up to May 14, we learn that the Emperor was endeavouring with the aid of the most powerful Daimios, to reduce Prince Choshia to submission. Prince Satsuma was in command of the Imperial forces. Her Majesty's ships Conqueror and Pelorus were expected at Yokohama, to act in conjunction with two Dutch frigates, and effect the opening of the inland sea.

The Customs authorities continued to check exportation by petty and vexatious charges.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Much alarm has been created at the Cape by rumours of an outbreak among the Kaffir tribes: It was even said that the paramount chief, Kreli, had crossed the Bashee in force, and attacked the mounted police. The 2nd battalion of the 11th regiment and a detachment of Artillery, with a battery of Armstrong guns, had started in the Valorous to East London. Rumour had, however, outstepped reality, and though Kreli had shown great irritation at the intended removal of the Tambookies from the Queenstown settlements into Transkei, he had not resorted to arms. The Governor in return desired to make a warlike demonstration. It was thought that the Tambookie question would be reconsidered.

Later advices from the frontier reported this alarm to have been in a great measure groundless, nothing like actual collision having taken place. Kreli had en irritated by the ren vernor to remove the Tambookies from their Queenstown locations to Transkei, and on that account the chief had been assuming a threatening tone. In return the Governor was desirous of making a warlike demonstration. The British authorities thought there was no fear of any actual disturbances.

The boundary line between the Orange Free State and the Basutas will, in all probability be amicably

The agitation against the arbitrary ex post facto legislation of the Government and Parliament in connexion with the Customs Protection Bill was continued in the colony.

The home Government has consented to annexa-

tion of No-Man's-Land. The Narcissus left on the 26th of May.

A METHODIST ON MONES AND THE MASS .- We found the monks pleasant and agreeable men. After a very comfortable meal and an hour's chat by the fire we were shown to our chambers, and slept well, after a fatiguing day, on the good clean beds of the convent. Next morning we rose early in time to attend the mass in the chapel. Within the tones of the organ were sounding sweetly, while without the wind was howling over the snow-clad mountains as it does on the wild December nights at home. How-beautiful it was-the worship of God on this dreary mountain-top. I felt its beauty, as I listened to those deep organ tones, and heard the solemn chant of the priests in the mass, and I honored in my heart these holy men, who ever devote themselves to monoton-ous and self-denying life in order to do good, in the spirit of their Master, to the bodies and souls of men. Nor did I honour them the less that they were Romanists and monks of St. Augustine; for well I knew that, for a thousand years, Romanists and monks of St. Augustine had done the good deeds they were doing-and 'hat when none else could do them. A man must be blinded, indeed, by prejudice or bigotry that cannot see the monuments of Catholic virtue and the evidences of Catholic piety in every country in Europe; and worse than blind must he be that wil not acknowledge and honour them when he does see them .- Dr. Durbin's Observations on Europe.

The two principal markets where Europe procures her supply of coffee, are the Island of Java and the Brazils. The annual consumption on the globe is estimated in round numbers, at six millions of quintals (two hundred and twenty-one and a half pounds each,) of which quantity Europe alone takes four and half millions. 'It appears,' says the Avenir Commercial, 'that Switzerland is comparatively the largest consumer, the quantity being 300,000 quintals, or 12lbs. for each inhabitant. Holland, with her population of two and a half millions, drinks as much coffee as the whole of the people of France. Belgium consumes about two pounds per head, the Zollverein four, and the other countries one. The consumption in England, in 1862, amounted to 300,-000 quintals. In several parts of Europe the use of coffee has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last few years. On the other hand the great wine growing countries, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece, generally consume but little. Brazil is the country the best suited to the cultivation orblic-house in order to wait for them. While they The native Mexicans assembled from all quarters to of coffee, but the price of manual labor there is enormized drinking and making the tap-room ring with erect triumphal arches over the high roads and to mously high.—Western N. Y. Catholic.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF HUMAN BLOOD. A writer in the Jefferson county [N.Y.] Union, who of men killed thus far in the war, give the following startling results :

There has been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty nine thousand cords. If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thtck and thirty feet high, it would be over one and one-fourth miles

in length. If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would

reach across the State. If piled upon a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if laid upon the ground, they would cover every toot of soil in Jefferson county. Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilt in Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the

The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and mained for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical war. And the end is not yet.

A YANKEE IN THE WRONG Box .- At a recent seasions, while the judge and jury were eating their dinners, a young man from the 'keantry' being somewhat anxious to see the manner in which justice was meted out, walked into the court-room, and as he afterwards expressed himself, 'took a squint at all the seats, and seein' there wasn't nobody in the nicest one, with a railin' all round it, thought he'd make sure on it 'fore the fellers' got back from dinner.'

In five minutes after the crowd entered the room the Judge rapped the desk with the butt-end of his jack-knife, and with a dignified frown, cried-

'Silence'n the Court !' 'Silence'n the Court!' repeated the broad-shouldered constable, leaning on the railing in front of his Honour, who immediately resumed the occupation of

picking his teeth with a pin.
'Silence'n the Court!' echoed the squeaking tones of a small red-headed constable near the door; and the latter speaker immediately commenced elbowing the crowd, right and left, to let them know that he

was around.
'All ready?' says the Judge.

'All ready i' replied the attorney. 'Command the prisoner to stand up!' says the

Judge, 'while the indictment is being read!' The broad-shouldered constable now walked up to the prisoner's box, during the apparent momentary absence of the sheriff, placed his hands on the shoulder of the young man, and exclaimed-

What fur?' said the astonished young farmer. 'To hear the charge read!' exclaimed the consta-

ble. 'Wall, I guess I ken hear what's goin' on without standin' as well as the rest on 'em,' was the re-

'Stand up!' roared the Judge, in a burst of passion-he had just bit his tongue, while picking his teeth; 'young man, stand up! or the consequences be upon your own head.'

The victim came up on his feet as if under the influence of a galvanic battery, and looking round the court-room, and noticing that all eyes were upon him with an expression about as affectionate as that of a rabid man towards a bowl of water, he hung his head in confusion and mortification, and was nearly deaf to the words of the indictment: but he heard enough of the long complicated, tangled sentences, to learn that he was charged with stealing, or embezzling, or cheating, or pilfering some house or somebody, and he could'nt tell exactly which.

'What does he say to the charge? Guilty or not guilty?' inquired the judge, peeping over his spectacles, with a look cold enough to freeze a man's

blood. 'Guilty or not guilty?' The young man ventured to look up, in hopes to find a sympathizing eye, but all were cold and unfriendly, and he again gazed on the saw-dusted floor, and trembled with confusion.

'Guilty or not guilty?' again vociferated the Judge, in a tone that plainly denoted impatience to proceed with the case. The broad-shouldered constable, being rather a

humane man, now stepped up to the prisoner, and exclaimed —

You had better say, 'not guilty,' of course! If you say 'guilty,' you don't stand no chance this term that's sure! and if you say 'not guilty,' and wish, at any future state of the case, to change your plea to guilty,' you can do it without any injury to yourself! Therefore I advise you to say 'not guilty,' and stick to it as long as ther's any chance!

Jonathan's feelings had been simmering some time but now they fairly boiled over; and with a look of innocent but determined resolution, he swung his

arms about his head, and exclaimed-'What in all natur are yeou fellers a-tryin' to dew?

I haint been stealin' nothin.' I haint, sure.' Just at this moment the front door opened, and the sheriff, with the genuine prisoner, walked into the room, and proceeded at once to the box.

The Court saw at a moment its mistake, and tried to choke down its effect with a frown-but 'twas no go! The crowd burst forth into a hoarse laugh that fairly made the windows rattle, and the young man left the room, exclaiming, as he passed out at the

'I knowed all the time I hadn't stole nothin.

CHILDREN'S ARMS AND LEGS. - A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared: 'I believe that during the twenty years that I have practiced my profession in this city twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms naked.' On this the editor of the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter remarks. Put the bulb of a thermometer in a baby's mouth, the mercury rises to ninety degrees. Now carry the same to its little hand; if the arm be bare and the evening cool, the mercury will sink to fifty degrees. Of course all the blood that flows through these arms must fall from ten to forty degrees below the temperature of the heart. Need I say when these currents of blood flow back into the chest the child's vitality must be more or less compromised. And need I add that we ought not to be surprised at its frequent recurring affections of the tongue, or stomach. I have seen more than one child with habitual cough and hoarseness, choking with mucus, entirely and permanently relieved by simply keeping the hands and arms warm. Every observing and progressive physician has daily opportunities of witnessing the same cure.

THE HUMAN FIGURE.—The proportion of the human figure are strictly mathematical. The whole figure is six times the length of the foot. Whether the form be slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The Greeks make all their statues according to this rule. The face, from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand from the wrist to the middle fingers, same. From the top of the chest to the bighest point of the forehead, is a seventh. If the length of the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eve-brows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the same as the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended. | man.

A WAY TO 'HEAD' BED BUGS. - If any of your readers need a sure remedy for bad bugs, they can has been making calculations relative to the number have mine, and cleanse the foulest house of these troublesome vermin without expense. They have only to wash with salt and water, filling the cracks where they frequent with salt, and you may look in vain for them. Salt seems inimical to cod bugs, preferable to all contments, and the buyer requires no certificate as to its genuineness. Mrs. L. C. C. Penn. Yun.

A Good Rule .- A certain rich man, who is very rick now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he replied: My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it.
If I had an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and then I could with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity.' Let every one who reads this do likewise.

The subtler vices are love of approbation, often degenerating into mere vanity, which is to honor what the troth is to the sea-the scum it genders in chaffing with the world; ambition, the excessive love of power; covetousness, the intemperate love of money; these often make a dreadful ruin of a man. How many wealthy wrecks do we see, floating all the week in the streets. A man may be a millionaire in dollars, and yet a bankrupt in manhood.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependence, and invite corruption. It will almost produce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practice those crimes which they cease to censure.

Vice.-If we wish to know who is the most degraded and the most wretched of human beings, look for a man that has practised a vice so long, that he curses it and clings to it; that he pursues it because he feels a great law of his nature driving him on towards it; but, reaching it, knows that it will gnaw his heart, and make him roll himself in the dust with auguish.-Anon.

Honon.—Shooting a friend whom you love through the head in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you hate and despise

EDITOR.—A poor wretch, who every day empties his brain in order to fill his stomach.

DOCTOR .- A man who kills you to day, to save you from dying to-morrow.

To do good to our enemies is to resemble the incense whose aroma perfumes the fire by which it is consumed.

Contagion.-From bad air we take diseases, and from bad company vice and imperfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. - Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: -We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good -particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, for any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 35 cents a bottle. Angust. 1864.

THE GOLD FIELDS .- When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount, and that is Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixic. Every Bottle is worth 25 cts., regardless of the price of gold or silver. Good for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E.

July 20.

A CITIZEN OF QUEBEO CURED OF

FIFTEEN RUNNING SORES.

The following letter was received by one of the most respectable druggists in Quebec, Canada:—
W. E. Bruner, Esq., Druggist, Pont St. Roch (or Craig) Street, Quebec.

Dear Sir, -This is to certify that I have been thoroughly and entirely cured of Fifteen Sores which I had on my right arm, by the use of BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA. These sores had been on my arm for over four years, and during that time had been continually discharging, which weakened me so much that was unable to leave my bed for four months. Haying heard of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I made up my mind to try it. I used six bottles, and with the best results; for I am now as strong and as able

as I was before the sores. OLIVE GARNEAU. Sworn to before me, this 10th day of February

ED. ROUSSEAU, M.D., And Justice of the Peace, Quebec.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Esrte, H. B. Gray and Picault &

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Throughout Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most exquisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when use in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find t a real luxury, after shaving. Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H.

HEALTH. - There is nothing more valuable than health; without it, the wealth of a Orosus can afford no enjoyment, and life, instead of a blessing, becomes a burden. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT-TERS, to those afflicted with any disease of the stomach or digestive organs, will prove more valuable than a mine of gold. For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E. 2t

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS, saide from their being the best remedy which medical science and research have discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia, are an irresistible cure for scurvy. No vessel should go to ses without a supply of this boon to the sea-faring

A REVOLUTION IN CATHABITIC TREATMENT. - Thou sands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. ERIS-TOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception—the only one—to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated by pure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

Is it True - That nine-tenths of the diseases with which manking is afflicted, are the result of negligence? We fear it is. A little of Henry's Vermont Liniment, if taken in season, may save no end of pains and a train of incurable diseases. Be wise in time is an old adage, but nevertheless a good and a true one. The Liniment is an unequalled remedy for toothache, earache, cholic, &c. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. July 20.

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

GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUCHONG.

With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-

With a SIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN

SYRUP of BUCKTHORN-the great English Physic for SETTERS, POINTERS, RETRIEVERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing Chemist.

TO TOURISTS!

DWIGHT'S MIXTURE is the best Remedy for DIARRHÆA or Canadian CHOLERA.

R. B. EDE & CO'S PETROLINE COSMETIC SOAP, to counteract the effects of Sun and Dust, while Travelling.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE of MAGNESIA. Nothing can be more refreshing than this Preparation, which, taken before Breakfast, allays feverishness, and acts as a mild and gentle laxative.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist and Druggist, 94 St. Lawrence Main Street, (ESTABLISHED 1859.)

Montreal, May 12.

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET.—Messrs. J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France :-300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of

the best Wines of Burgundy.
150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25

20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of

the year 1825, in decanters. 350 cases Cognac of the first quality.

20,000 Cider, Brandy, and Claret Bottles.

30,000 Red, Green and White Capsules

25 Capsuling Machines
Sherries, Burgundy, and other Ports. DeKuyper's
Gin, in pipes and half-pipes, in red and in

green cases.

J. FOURNIER & CO.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF ZINC Ware and Kitchen Utensils, Pails, Sitz Baths, Basins, and Foot Baths, Chamber Sets, French Coffee Pots, Sprinkling Cans, at \$2 a pair; Kettles &c., &c, sold per dozen, or by the piece. Forty per ctnt saved by them, and superior to all other importa-

J. FOURNIER & CO.

NEW DENTELLE, MOUSSELINE, and Colored GLASS of every pattern and price, sold by the foot. No ernamental Glass in the market can compete with it. Used by the Grand Trunk Railroad, and recommended by all the Architects of Montreal, who have samples of the same on view. J. FOURNIER & CO.

MATERIALS FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOW ERS, Detached Flowers and Leaves, sold by the gross at moderate prices. Recommended to the Milliners of the City, and to Ladies who would like to make the Flowers themselves either for the Table or

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

March 24, 1864.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

#### HORSFORDS AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

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

" OOAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. JA HARTE, Druggist.

Montreal, April 21.



#### RICHELIEU COMPANY

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS,

RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTREAL & QUEBEC.

AND THE Regular Line of Steamers,

MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, AND

OTHER INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will leave their respective Wharves as follows:-

STEAMER MONTREAL,

Capt. P. E. Corre,

Will leave the Richelieu Pier, opposite the Jacques Cartier Square, for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec. may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their pessage on board the Steamer Montreal, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

Will leave for QUEBEC every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan:

STEAMER THREE RIVERS,

Capt. Jos. DUVAL,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P'M., stopping, going and returning, at Berthier, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

> STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. ROBT. NELSON,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping going and returning, at Sorel, Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at Three o'clock, P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA,

Capt. Chs. DAVELNY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; and will leave Sorel for Montreal every Monday at half-past FOUR o'clock A.M., and Wednesday at SIX o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. Frs. LAMOUREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock, P.M. stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antone, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St Hilarie, and St Marcharles, St. Marcharles, St. Charles, St. Marcharles, St thias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Three o'clock, P.M, for St Denis, leaving St Denis for Montreal on Monday, at Three o'clock, P M, and Wednesday at TWELVE o'clock, Noon.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Roy,

Will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR a Rheumatism which o'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday at THREE o'clock, P M, stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Lachenaie, and leaving you may well suppose Terrebonne for Montreal, on Monday at SEVEN o'clock, A.M.; Tuesday, at FIVE o'clock, A.M.; Thursday, at EIGHT o'clock, A.M.; and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE

Captain P. E. MALHOIT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, for L'Assomption, at follows :- On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR c'clock, P M; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock, P M; stopping, going and returning, at St Paul L'Ermite; returning will leave L'As-somption for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN, Tuesday at FIVE, Thursday at EIGHT, and Saturday at SIX o'clock, A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office-

No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE. General Manager.

Richelieu Company's Office, } Montreal, July 2, 1864.

ROYAL

#### INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

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derate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers :-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured

amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in xistence. H. L. ROUTH.

Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

12m.

N. H. DOWNS'

### VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

Use it for

COUGHS,

COLDS,

CATARRH,

Incipient Consumption

and all diseases of the

Throat, Chest&Lungs

Thirty-one Years Ago

This Elixir made its

appearance; and even

then, in its primitive

and imperfect state,

produced such extra-ordinary results that it

became, at once, a ge-

neral favorite. Many

have made it, what it

FAMILY MEDICINE

For as more than

half the diseases 'to which flesh is heir,'

originate from colds,

so this may be consi-

dered a general pre-ventive of all diseases,

by removing the pri-

ADULTS

Should always keep

at hand; and by its timely use save hun-

dreds of dollars that

would otherwise be

swallowed up in dis-charging Doctors' fees.

This popular medi-

cine is no longer an

experiment. Thous-

ands of people who have used it, bear wit-

ness to its superior ex-

cellence as a Liniment

and a Pain-Killer .-

Full directions accom-

pany each bottle. It

TOOTH-ACHE,

HEADACHE,

SORE THROAT,

LUMBAGO,

&c., &c.,

and may be used in-

CHOLIC and COLDS,

CHOLERA MORBUS,

BOWEL Complaints,

&c., &c.

Much might be said

BURNS, SCALDS,

nay be used for

RHEUMATISM.

BRUISES and

ternally for

SWELLINGS.

NEURALGIA.

meval cause.

really is a

ASTHMA,

CROUP,

This old, time-tried, standard remedy still

maintains its popular-

ity: When all others

have proved mefficient.

the Elixir alone con-

tinues to give satisfac-

#### ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE A MILLION.

An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858.

Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine

is Rev. N. Downs' Ve-

getable Balsamic El-

DO NZ I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when everI am troubled with Ŏ a Cough or Cold, I in-ELI variably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suf-fering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, & IXIR, all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as e re-

liable article. lam satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev.N.H. Downs about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE-25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S

#### VERMON LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal. April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of ou may well suppos

I feel grateful. T. QUESNEL.

South Granby, C.W. Mr Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir-I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, baving accidently got a needle run under her fin-ger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few

never failing specific

for COLDS, and for af-

fections of the head .-

I always recommend it

to my friends, and

would not be without

it in the house for any

Testimony from Hon.

Judge Smith:

I have used Henry's

Vermont Liniment, &

have found great re-

Jan. 22., 1864.

lief from it.

Montreal,

SMITH.

Feb. 5th, 1862.

W. BALDWIN.

consideration.

minutes.

Yours very respectfully, w. GIBSON.

 $\tilde{J}_{2}$ Dec. 12th, 1860.
Messrs. Henry & Co.
Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy

Z

WIND CHOLIC, of its remedial properto say that I have alties and magical efways found it benefi-cial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Comfects, but the limited LINIMENT space of this Advertisement will only adplaint, and have never mit of a general sumknown it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhœa summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a

mary. It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine. A Single Teaspoon-

ful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate checks Diarrhæa, Cho-lic and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

Proprietors,

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout

PRICE-25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY 4 CO.,

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and Wey 2 8.30 A.M. Stations, at..... Express Train for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham, (for the White Mountains), 2.00 P.M. and Porland, at..... "." Night Mail for Quebec, Island Pond \ 10.15 P.M.

Gorham, and Portland, at ....... \*.\* This Train connects at Quebec with the Moraing Train for Riviere du Loup, and the Ferry for Tadousac, and the Saguenay.

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph 7.45 A.M

London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at ..... Accommodation Train for Kingston & ? 10.00 A.M intermediate Stations, at ......... Accommodation Train for Brockville, } 4.30 P.M

and intermediate Stations, at..... Night Express (with sleeping car at.) tached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, } Detroit, Chicago, and all points | West, at.....

C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director June 27, 1864.

8.20 P.M

#### WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

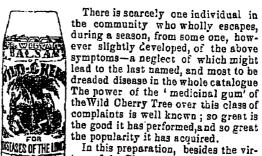
Has been used for nearly

HALF A CENTURY, With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of this Family Physician

> THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even

#### CONSUMPTION.



In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe

to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered. CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Minerve :-

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

preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-ledged as the remedy pur excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Ang. 21, 1856.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co,—Gentlemen—Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy

cure, You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Baleam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE,

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyucinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen-

Having experienced the heneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy 'par excellence' for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such .- Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESCOTT, C.W.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family. in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER. None genuine unless signed ! I: BUTTS on the

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston,

SADLIER & CO'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESENT

New and Splendid Books for the Young Fixed are BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHETS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUALS ASSET HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Visita With the Approbation of the Most Revs Legen Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New Mark. Suitable for all Sodalities, Confraternities, Russalan Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, Ex The Hymns are of such a character as to puit The different seasons and festivals of the Christian space with a large number of Miscellaneous.

Pastors and Superintendents of Schools william this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday Bestings

should be without it. ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN ; : 300 signed particularly for those who earn their owner. Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 1000000

Diving. By the Royal Country of the ROCK. A Tale of Carbail.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mc, 500 pages (with a ring of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1,50. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER

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neled, 5,00. THE MASS EOOK. Containing the Office the Holy Mass, with the Episiles and Gospels for Mil. the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, clouds. 38 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts; embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 88 cts.

The Cheap Edition of this is the best edites

of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Ferry Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

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A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULATE A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together. with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessatt Virgin; also, True Devotion to her. By J 12 13 Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. Triwhich are appended St. Francis of Sales' Dovoca: Method of Hearing Mass.' Memorare, accommonied with some remarks; The Stations, or Edward of the Cross, &c, &c. 18mo, cloth, Pares only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of Alex. Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them. A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By SECTION Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; grin-SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1983

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lice. By Hon. T D M'Gec. 12mo, 2 vols, claca-\$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Figure ... cis of Sales, with an Introduction by Garding ... Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

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nal Story. By Mrs J Sadlier; with a Portraction, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30. Catholic Youth's Library. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38

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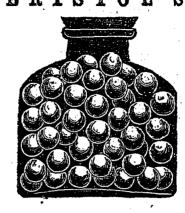
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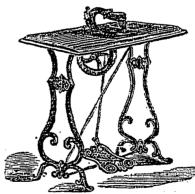
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Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pounds of Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing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

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant,

T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest.
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March 24, 1864.