

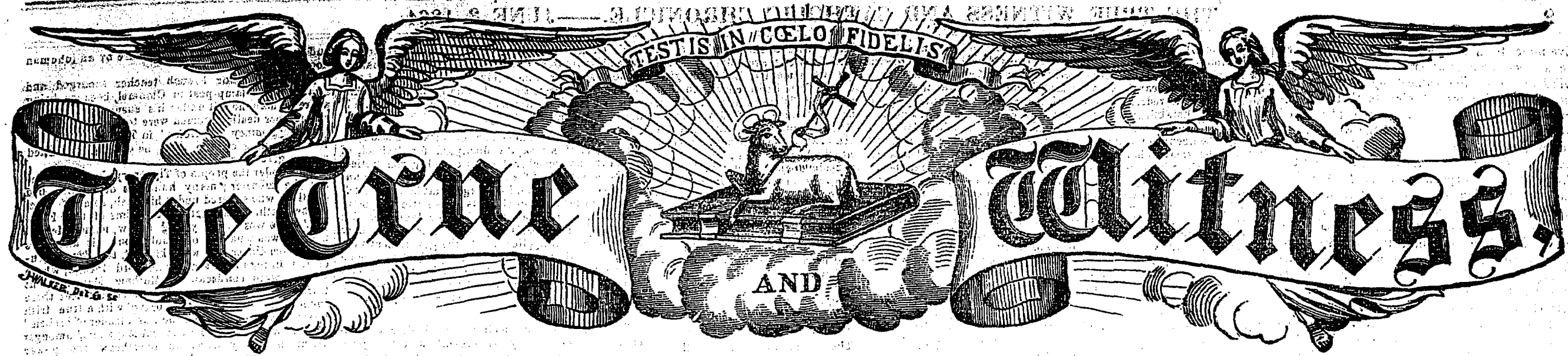
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1864. No. 43.

OLIVER PLUNKETT.

SUBSTANCE OF A LECTURE DELIVERED BY A. M. SULLIVAN, ESQ., EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN "NATION," IN BELFAST, DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL, & C.

(CONCLUSION.)

So far the cold and unpassioned legal chronicle supplies the particulars of his trial as it was called. This is all that we have. No pen has described for us the scene: no sympathising eyewitness was by, to hand down to posterity the numerous particulars that do not come within the range of a mere report of evidence—no one to depict the conflicting passions and emotions that moved the actors. But we can, alas, only too faithfully imagine it all. The grim severity of the judges—captious and hostile, scowling on the prisoner as if he was a malefactor already convicted, trying to escape—each question of the witnesses, each protestation of his innocence only aggravating his crime in their eyes. The counsel for the crown—five of them, no less—hovering around the doomed captive like Indians around their victim at the stake—each one, turn about, having his thrust at the defenceless breast—each one his brutal taunt and lying charge upon the bound and helpless prisoner. Calmly that venerable old man—without counsel, advocate, or friend—presents himself to his persecutors. Who can read unmoved even the rude narrative of the law book, as it reveals him, single-handed, battling with despairing energy—contending in his own simple, earnest, persevering, and importune way against the host of able lawyers that crowd around him. In those days no counsel for defence was allowed to men charged with his crime; so there stood the helpless Primate, as he himself says, at their mercy—five of the ablest lawyers in all England engaged against him; the judges themselves, with a brutal partisanship they did not venture to conceal, coming to the assistance of all the lawyers and the witnesses whenever Plunkett had the perjurers in a dilemma. On the 15th of June sentence of death was passed upon him. He was led back to prison. The sixteen days which elapsed until his execution, he passed in prayer, meditation, and fasting. In prison he fasted usually four days in every week. The accounts which the jailers who had charge of him give of the venerable martyr, are noble testimonies to his character. They describe him as a quiet, gentle old man, with a mixture of serenity, cheerfulness, and candor, that won upon every one of them. It is said that the appearance of haggard anxiety which somewhat tinged his usually calm and dignified countenance before and during the trial, entirely vanished after he had heard the sentence. He seemed like one who felt that his prison doors on earth were about to open on a glorious and eternal liberation. In the same prison with him were confined several priests charged with the crime of having taken orders in the Church of Rome. In this circumstance the Prelate found a consolation which his enemies could not have imagined. After sentence he was allowed to communicate with his fellow-martyrs in his prison, not personally, but by letter or message through his faithful servant who attended him to the last. One of these priests was a Father Corker, under whose spiritual guidance the Primate placed himself in preparation for death, and who has left us in writing some most interesting particulars of Plunkett's last days. At length the last sun rose upon the troubled career we have been following. The night before, the Primate arranged with Father Corker what prayers and devotions he would offer on the way to execution, in order that they might at the same moment, in their cells, accompany his petitions to the throne of the Most High. He went to bed (Father Corker informs us) at eleven o'clock, and slept quietly and soundly till four in the morning, when his man-servant, who lay in the room with him, awakened him. Capt. Richardson, the keeper of Newgate, says— "When I came to him in the morning, he was newly awake, having slept all night without any disturbance; and when I told him to prepare for his execution, he received the message with all quietness of mind, and went to the sledge as unconcerned as if he had been going to a wedding." He passed down the stairs, and entered the press yard, into which he well knew the windows of Father Corker's cell looked down; and there, surely enough, behind the strong thick bars, were the faces of the priests all suffused with tears. "He turned about to our chamber windows," says Father Corker, "and with a pleasant aspect, and with elevated hands, gave us his benediction." Then he passed through the gateway into the street, and they saw him no more in this world. The hurdle was outside the gate, the pursuivants standing by. When the Primate reached the sledge, they assisted him on to it; then laying him down upon it, manacled him heavily. Then commenced that process of law called being drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn. Follow in imagination, if you can, that procession! See that aged man, stretched,

and manacled! They drag him along—there go the sheriffs, and there the files of halberdiers; and there the pursuivants march by his side. Crowds press round, and throng to see the holiday. See the windows in the streets—the old and the young, how they press! The hurdle is dragged along—the shout, and roar, and gibe, and curse, is on every lip; or it may be some heart not altogether stone softens as that aged face is seen stretched, looking upwards, as if appealing from man's injustice to God. Down to Holborn-hill they bring him, and up its slope; the fierce crowd gathering and swelling as they go. And now they leave the city behind, and pass into the green fields where Oxford street now stands. They reach the spot where now is Connaught-square, then called the Elms, Tyburn. The crowd still thickens, and press round. The halberdiers advance and clear the way. The hurdle stops. They loose the cords—he rises—Lo! Standing up against the dark green horizon of Hampstead-hill, that, crowned with woods, stretch far away behind—a crossbeam, with its loose cord dangling and swaying to and fro in the breeze. There stands the cart beneath it, and there are the privy councillors around. Who is the man who stands there, with knife all bare and sleeves tucked up? What mean the axe and short saw that lie upon the ground at his feet? And hark! that crackling noise heard in the pauses of the sullen moaning of the impatient crowd? And see!—a column of smoke that, till now unseen, rises behind—an open in the crowd as a turnkey passes with a bundle of faggots towards the spot. A fire!—it lights up, even in the broad day, the faces that throng around, like demons exulting. The old man is raised from the sledge—he totters—the cords and irons have pained his limbs. He is lifted on to the cart beneath the gibbet—the loose cord swinging and swaying by his face. He looks around him, his white hair streaming in the wind. Was ever fate so desolate! Led out like a sheep to the slaughter! Death—what matters it—but death there and thus? No eye of pity—no prayer—no tear. Had he but been granted to die in Ireland; but there—amidst strangers, and every stranger a foe—far, far from his native land—that land only the more endeared to him by its sufferings and sorrows.—Long, long, and silently he looks around the horizon, as if he fain would pierce through distance, and catch one glimpse of his beloved country, upon which to rivet his dying gaze!—He commences the last act of duty he owes to himself as a man and a minister of God—the last solemn assertion of his innocence. Once more, as at his trial, he makes—this time reading from a paper—an able and elaborate defence, and rends in fragments the web of perjuries brought against him. Then, giving a per- concerted signal to a disguised priest concealed in the crowd at the gallows foot, he kneels and recites the solemn *Miserere mei Deus*, and, meekly bowing his head, receives the absolution which the priest below, unseen and unnoticed in the crowd, administers. A few moments more and under that beam swings to and fro the form of the martyr—one stilled sob alone bursting forth amidst the solemn stillness of the moment, probably from some poor Irishman, who had stolen sorrowing amongst the crowd. But the law was not satisfied. The executioner lowers away the body—life still moving every limb.—He drags it to the tree, and now—ah, story of horror!—the bowels are ripped open, and, together with the heart, torn out and thrown on the blazing fire. Then the "quartering" is executed; the knife and axe sever first the head from the trunk, and next the limbs one by one. Even the ferocious mob is hushed into silence by the horrible sight, as the executioner, seizing the silvery hair, all dabbled now with blood, lifts up the head to view, and proclaims, "Behold the head of a traitor!" A murmur passes through the crowd, like the moaning night breeze in the forest. They turn homeward from the spot, while a pious hand collects the mangled relics that now are all that remain of Oliver Plunkett.

The rest may be briefly told. The body was begged from the king by Father Corker, and by his friends was buried in the churchyard of St. Giles's in the Fields, close by where five Catholic priests, similarly sacrificed, had been interred. A few years afterwards the relics were taken up and carried to the Benedictine Monastery, at Lamspring, in Germany, where a handsome monument was raised over them.—The head, however, was sent to Rome. There it remained highly venerated until 1708, when Archbishop M'Mahon—then in the Eternal City, and into whose possession the sacred relic had passed—was appointed to the Irish Primacy.—On his return to Ireland he brought it with him. In 1722 he founded a convent of Dominican nuns in Drogheda, Catherine Plunkett—it is believed a relative of the illustrious martyr—coming from Belgium to preside over it as prioress. In this convent Primate M'Mahon deposited the head of his sainted predecessor, in a silver shrine, and there it remains to this day. Interesting as it would be, it would occupy too long to trace the fortunes, or rather the doom that seems to have fallen upon every one who had a hand in the Primate's death. The very day after his execution, Shaftesbury, the author and instigator of the whole Popish Plot, was seized and dragged ignominiously to the Tower, amidst the execrations of the very rabble he had taught to howl for Catholic blood. One by one God's vengeance followed and smote the guilty actors in the terrible tragedy. Years after the events I have described—old, bowed down, withered, emaciated, tortured by remorse—outcast from his Church and abhorred of men—one of them sought out Dr. Plunkett's successor, Dr. M'Mahon. As he approached the Archbishop he exclaimed in agony of soul—"Am I never to have peace? Is there no mercy for me?" The Prelate heard him in silence, then opened a glass-case, and in a deep and solemn voice said, "Look here, thou unfortunate wretch!" The head of his murdered Primate was before him—he recognised it at a glance, swooned, and fell senseless on the floor. This was the witness Duffy. The miserable man was reconciled to the Church, and, after a few years of penitential anguish of mind, passed before the judgment seat of God.

The reflections suggested by this chapter of Irish history are deep in their import; political, religious, and social. The period was a turning point in our history. I think it may be considered as the period at which the Irish Bishops seem to have, of necessity and from duty, recognised and accepted the English Sovereign as Sovereign of Ireland. Up to this time there was some vestige of sovereignty, or claim to it at least, amongst the native Irish authorities;—but, with the "Flight of the Earls," it fled. Henceforth the Bishops are found yielding obedience and allegiance to the sceptre of the Stuarts. There remained no other claimant, no other power to maintain, even in a rude way, the barriers of society, and the choice was between the government of the conquerors and utter anarchy. So, as far as I can gather from their actions, the Bishops, as I have said, of necessity and from duty—for the sake of their flocks, for the sake of social order and morality—"attorned" to the Stuarts; and henceforth sought to make the best of the circumstances. The people themselves seem so to have "attorned" too. When the next sword of Ireland was drawn, it was for the English King as King of Ireland.—The national feeling of our country seems to have gathered around the Stuarts; and he who studies the "Jacobite Relics of Ireland" will own how devotedly, yea, passionately, the Irish as well as the Scottish Gaels espoused the cause of that dynasty. The Stuarts were of their own race and of their own faith, which, perhaps, accounted largely for the manner in which the Irish clung to their fortunes. For full forty years—throughout the penal times—the oppressed and persecuted sang to each other in their songs, whispered to each other in secret, cheered each other with allegories of the return of "King James" or "Prince Charlie." In the "Blackbird"—the "Drimin du daelish"—the song of "Kathleen na Houlahan"—"Dark Rosaleen"—and a hundred other of the most beautiful and passionate bursts of national feeling, we have attested the strength of Ireland's devotion to the new dynasty of the old race and faith.—The religious considerations that arise from a study of the period of Plunkett's life are equally serious. They open up the records of a terrible persecution—of heroic fortitude and unconquered fidelity.—The condition of the Irish Catholics, from the date of Plunkett's exemption to 1829, affords a subject to which, I trust, a competent lecturer will yet direct his attention; so that full justice may be done to the endurance of a people who bore that long agony of slow martyrdom with a spirit worthy a nation of saints—worthy a nation that, in one century, bore such children as Hugh of Ulster, and O'Donnell, Owen Roe, and Patrick Sarsfield; Eber M'Mahon and Oliver Plunkett!

Ephesians being the verses 11—14 of the 4th chapter:—"And he gave some apostles, and some prophets, and other some evangelists, and other some pastors and doctors. For the perfecting of the saints for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: Until we all meet into the unity of faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the age of the fullness of Christ: That henceforth we be no more children tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine by the wickedness of men, by cunning craftiness, by which they lie in wait to deceive."

Having read these verses His Eminence thus proceeded:—"The opening of a new church dedicated to the worship of God is an event which is calculated not only to bring us consolation but also instruction. It is consoling to observe rising in the midst of a growing population, that hallowed spot in which the Church of God administers the sacraments, and distributes those graces which have been appointed by God for the training of mankind to eternal life. And it is instructive also, for the event serves as a lesson which leads the mind to the contemplation of the solemn and momentous teachings of the Church. There are particular reasons too at the present period which give to this event additional interest, reasons arising from a consideration of the times in which we live. St. Paul in the verses I have read keeps a particular object in view. But before I enter upon the consideration of the subject of my discourse and before commenting on my text, it may be well to call your attention to a preceding passage. It must be admitted that whenever the Apostle repeats a point of doctrine almost in the same words, he must have it deeply at heart and his impression must be that its claim upon our attention is most important. I shall therefore ask you to go back to a chapter or two and we shall find the following passage in the second chapter of the same Epistle verses 19 to 22. "Now therefore you are no more strangers and foreigners; but you are fellow-citizens with the saints, and domestics of God. Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone: In whom all the building, being framed together, groweth up into a holy temple in the Lord. In whom you also are built together into an habitation of God in the Spirit."

Here St. Paul represents the Church, to whose aggregated completeness he would direct the mind under the similitude of a house or a building, the Apostles being the, as it were, second founders, working upon the earlier rude and strong foundations which the Prophets laid of old, both being united from the beautiful order which the New Testament develops. This house thus built up rises to the roof, having the Saviour of the world for its corner-stone, in the main body of the edifice, and according to St. Paul "you are also built together" as it were like living stone, joined together by faith of Christ, who forms the support of the Church. Now, could any words more clearly convey the great doctrine of the necessity of unity of faith? If you were to break away the wall of this building in which we are to-day assembled, the edifice falls, for the integrity of the structure would have become impaired. But no power on earth can move the Rock of the Church, no influence can prevail against its power. The unity of a building depends on the unity of all its parts. The parts which are joined must be properly cemented. All must rest upon the same solid foundations, and thus will be acquired firmness and stability, so that all will be secure even to the highest pinnacle. According to St. Paul the Church has the one foundation and the one head, no part being separated. It would be very difficult to place in a stronger light than the Apostle does the necessity of unity to cause stability.—Let us go farther. The Church is no longer like a building which can be changed and altered. In a material building we may cautiously remove a portion to add a chapel, and all the time by care maintain the supports; but not so with the living body of the Church. Our Saviour is not a mere part of the Church. He is all. We are parts, and if we remain united to Him we live; but if we be cast off from Him then, like limbs torn from a tree, we die and wither away, for corruption attacks us, and once we separate from the Tree of Christ there is no more life in us. Unity is necessary to perseverance and persistence, and woe to us if we be lopped off from the Truth. The true Church has been compared to living stone, but that is a figure we cannot well comprehend. We understand by life that which pervades the living from the skin even into the innermost marrow. Life permeates; it breathes through the system; we feel its influence; it is entire. You know, my brethren, the beautiful and touching prayer, uttered by Our Lord just before His Passion, when He prayed that He and the Father were one by the unchangeable bond of eternal love; so

SOLENN OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH, ST. MARY'S, DIOCESE OF WESTMINSTER, AT TURNHAM GREEN.

On last Tuesday the new church at Turnham Green (of which, as we recorded at the time, the foundation stone was laid last summer) was solemnly opened by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, assisted by a large number of the Clergy.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER'S SERMON.

Immediately after the Gospel Cardinal Wiseman advanced from his throne to the front of the altar and delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the large congregation. His Eminence took for his text the following passage from the Epistle of St. Paul to the

Let us look around, and must it not strike us that St. Paul, in referring to those who are blown about by every wind of doctrine, has accurately described a state of things which we behold outside the Catholic Church? I do not desire to enter into controversial arguments, but I feel bound to speak out at a time when there may be danger lest error might, under strange pretences, find its way to the weaker members of my flock, and that some might not have the firmness to assert their true dignity as Catholics. Look therefore around at the Protestant Church in this land. See how for the last five or six years it has been tossed to and fro. It is a bark, not like that of Peter, where the Saviour slept, but from which, when it pleased Him to awake, He calmed the angry ocean; but a frail boat, whose pistons know not the path to harbour. Ten or fifteen years ago, it was a cardinal point that Baptismal Regeneration was a settled part of Protestant faith. It is not so now. Many who cherished that doctrine fled from Protestantism and took refuge with us; but a large number remained, and silently allowed a lay tribunal to



give force to a dreadful heresy. Agnosty have not seen the inspiration of the Scriptures as sailed, and even the authenticity of the Scriptures themselves. Do we not observe that the doctrine of eternal retribution has been abandoned...

There is another matter still worse, and I shall speak of it with as much delicacy as I can. You know from history that near the close of the last century a revolution burst forth in a neighboring country and that everything holy was assailed...

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL ADDRESS OF HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. - We take the following from the Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, which was read in all the churches of the Diocese on Sunday last: -

Reverend Brethren - You all know how much our Holy Father has had to suffer for the past, and it is undoubted that his enemies and the enemies of religion are still panting for his destruction.

Sister Mary Gertrude Joseph Mulchaby departed this life on the 19th of April, at the Convent of Mercy, Baniskillen. Belonging to a family in Limerick, remarkable as well for its piety as for its social standing in the world, she early conceived the idea of devoting herself in religion to the works of charity.

who can find the means of emigrating are trying to forsake their lands, and exposing themselves to every danger in order to avoid the miseries which they suffer at home. In the meantime, no attempts are made by those in power to redress the evils of the country.

On Saturday morning the steamboat Laurel sailed from Sligo to Glasgow, having on board one hundred and five passengers, many of whom were emigrants who were to take shipping from the Clyde for America; and on Wednesday evening the Sligo left for Liverpool with seventy-four emigrants.

The tide of emigration still rolls as vigorously and unceasingly from Queenstown as if, instead of continuing for years, it had only commenced yesterday. In addition to three hundred passengers for the shores of America, which embarked in the Onard Company's steamer on Monday, nearly five hundred passengers were on Wednesday taken on board the Isambard City of London, and as many more were left behind to wait for an extra steamer, which will be despatched next Monday.

The emigration which is carrying away so many of our young and unmarried men is showing itself conspicuously upon the results of the military recruiting. At one time it was no uncommon thing to have the weekly number of recruits obtained in Cork as high as a hundred and ten or a hundred and twenty; now it is down to nil, as a week we believe often passes without any accession being made to the ranks.

and many of our fellow-citizens remember him as an eloquent preacher and a zealous, exemplary missionary priest. When the late lamented Bishop Hughes was the superior of the Franciscan chapel on Merchants Quay, and when the Bishop of Newfoundland, and the zealous and apostolic Dean Coffey were his fellow-labourers, Dr. Geoghegan volunteered for the mission of Australia at a time when much more even than at present, the harvest was great and the labourers few.

His Exe. - The stream of emigration still continues from this port. Upwards of forty emigrants left this week, and during the past four months the average has been about thirty a month.

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The consequences of the Exodus are beginning to manifest themselves in the very great numbers of farms in the market, particularly in Clonsilla, where whole districts are depopulated. Thirty cars laden with emigrants passed to the terminus in one day last week. - Limerick Reporter.

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In this as in nearly every other county in Ireland the population is rapidly diminishing by emigration. The offices of the local agents for the numerous shipping companies are daily crowded with applicants for berths in their vessels; but the inevitable response is - wait! we are already full!

We (Limerick Reporter) understand that among the emigrants from Clonsilla, who are now in the hands of Lord Annull, who receive, we have heard, a sum of £5 for each member of the family, including children and infants. - Already the drain from Clonsilla is literally enormous.

At Limerick, Donkard - The important motion on the subject of a separate dockyard for Ireland, of which the hon. member for Cork had given notice, has been postponed for the present, owing to an undertaking given by Lord O'Connell that before the select committee upon dockyards (now sitting) opportunities will be afforded for taken evidence on this point.

The O'Connell - Considering the peculiar circumstances of this country at present, and the general clearance of the population, we should not be surprised to learn that an Irish National Synod was about to be held in Dublin; that the saintly hierarchy of Ireland might take into consideration the best means of saving the remnant of their people. This would be truly paternal, and quiet in keeping with the patriotic spirit of the Irish Church in all great crisis of our history. - Kilkenny Journal.

The Proposed Convention - We trust the matter taken up in earnest; will be pursued with energy; and that, above all, every effort will be made to keep away division in the councils of those who take on themselves to try and benefit the land of their birth. We have seen trials made over and over again, to retrieve the condition of our country; and we have seen them, one and all, fall to the ground, chiefly owing to the dissensions of those who all themselves patriots, occurring so frequently as to render it almost impossible to hope for any success in an effort for the regeneration of Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 7. - A coroner's inquest held at Waterford yesterday reminds us of negro life in the Slave State. A man named Keown was found dead on the road in the townland of Grange on Thursday morning. The body was dressed in coat, hat, and necktie, and discoloured under each ear.

The appalling progress of the depopulation of the country may be conceived from the crowds who are leaving one district for the West of Clare alone. The emigration from that division through the town of Kilrush is computed to have been two hundred a week every week of the last month; and this month the numbers each week are not fewer.

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FITZGERALD THE FLOGGER. - From the Sligo Champion we quote the following account of the grandfather of the late Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald (the name was originally Uniacke), who deliberately committed suicide in the Sair on the 26th ult. A curse seems to have tracked the Flogger, and his descendants. He himself died miserably.

Judkin Fitzgerald, called the Flogger, was to O'Connell in particular and all Tipperary in general, what Jimmy O'Brien, John Claudius Beresford, and Major Sirm, were to the city of Dublin during the 'Rebellious' times. In his own person he embodied all the loyalty of the three worthies so notorious in the Irish metropolis - inasmuch as he performed the respective characters of informer, discoverer, and executioner.

English poor - French teacher scoured and strapped at a lamp-post in Clonmel, because, being a Frenchman, he fell under his suspicions. By his orders poor dealing women were tossed in a blanket by the Romney Fencibles, in Tipperary, in which town, standing on the altar, he ordered all United men to give themselves up.

No wonder the people of Tipperary should remember the monster; many hundreds of families had relatives who suffered under his lash, some of them to the death. Amongst other victims of the Flogger, there was a fine young fellow, named Magennis, who was a native of Dublin, but his ancestors were from Ulster - he was himself the fourth generation in regular descent from Lord Iveagh, whose estates were confiscated. Mathew Magennis, at thirty years of age, in 1798, stood six feet three inches, little of limb, active, brave, with a true Irish heart.

Mathew Magennis lived in the county Tipperary for many years after. Having met with considerable losses in business he came to Dublin, broken down in health in the year 1839. Accident threw him in the way of one who had heard of him, but had no previous personal knowledge; through his means the last two years of the life of this fine old Irishman were rendered comparatively happy, and he repaid what he considered friendship by recounting some of his own hairbreadth escapes, and the exploits of the Flogger, whose grandson put a period to his own existence but a few days since.

THE BURIAL - Extraordinary Scene at the Burial. - The funeral of Sir Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald, who, as your readers are aware, put an end to his existence by drowning himself in the Sair on the 26th ult. took place in Golden Vale on yesterday. On the arrival of the body at the grave-yard, an extraordinary scene was witnessed. The people who had collected at the funeral from the surrounding country refused, amidst the greatest excitement, to allow the body to be deposited in the intended place.

On Saturday morning a report reached this city (Londonderry) that one of Lord Leitrim's balliffs had been shot. The news turns out to be true enough. As we are informed, a person named M'Adoo, residing in the Fannitt district, about fourteen miles from Ramelton, was in his own house on Wednesday, when a man entered and fired a gun or pistol at him, wounding the balliff in the thigh; and then ran off. Information having been given to the constabulary a search was at once made, and on Thursday evening the police arrested Peter Griffin on suspicion. Griffin now lies in Lifford Jail, charged with having fired the shot. We have not heard whether M'Adoo's wound is dangerous. - Derry Journal.

THE OUTRAGE IN DONEGAL. - Since our last more correct details of the recent outrage in Donegal have come to hand, it appears it was the son of Lord Leitrim's balliff who was shot at, and not the balliff. The name of the prisoner is Michael Griffin, and he was summoned by the balliff Michael M'Adoo for trespass. The prisoner went to the house of M'Adoo at Leatbeg, in the Fannitt district, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., armed with a loaded gun, and demanded admittance, which was refused. Griffin then fired through the kitchen window, and the shot struck M'Adoo's son, Joseph, a young lad. He left legless, was broken above the ankle. The prisoner was arrested by the constabulary shortly afterwards, and lodged in Lifford Jail. This elder M'Adoo identified Griffin as the person who fired the shot. The only cause as yet assigned for the outrage, is the fact that M'Adoo summoned Griffin for trespassing. - Derry Journal.

Edward Synan, Esq., has generously abated 20 per cent, in the September rent of his tenants on the lands of Garrane, county Limerick. THE BASTARD PRISONERS. - These men, after having undergone an imprisonment of five or six weeks, and been as many times remanded, have been discharged on their own recognizances, the police having been unable to obtain any evidence against them.

At the late Dingle (co. Kerry) Quarter Sessions, there was not a criminal case entered on the records of the court.

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer writes that there recently appeared at Dr. Browne's Dispensary, Howard street, Belfast, Richard Mackallay, the celebrated peasant controversialist, who had been blind from the effects of cataracts for more than a year. The writer, humbly, adds, "How is worthy of the sympathy of the truly benevolent, as he possesses a talent of the highest order, which he once used in defence of the religion and cause of Ireland, and he has even been distinguished by the excellence of his conduct. I hope, therefore, the Catholics of Belfast, Lurgan, and Portadown, and may add, all who remember the mastery and spirit of letters he addressed to the press some years ago, when Dr. O'Shilly was engaged in controversy with a celebrated divine of this town, will come forward and render assistance." - Catholic Standard and Review.



THE WEATHER.—A Castles correspondent writes: The past week has been all that could be desired for farmers for the completion of potato planting and for culture, which has been most vigorously attended to, since the weather afforded opportunity for agricultural pursuits.

GREAT BRITAIN.—RETURN TO THE FAITH.—We have pleasure in publishing the following letter, for the authenticity of which we are enabled to vouch:—

(To the Editor of the Weekly Register.) An announcement was made in the Dublin Evening Herald and various other papers of Easter Monday, 1851, that "John Daniel, late Ecclesiastical Student of Carlow College, had renounced the errors of Popery, and was received into the Church by Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., Secretary to the Priests' Protection Society." Will you, Sir, permit me to solemnly and publicly declare, that I was not sincere in that act of apostasy; that I never doubted, as I could not doubt, by reason of the Divine authority upon which they all rest, a single Article of the Catholic Faith, that the wretched and blasphemous act committed was through revenge, and for miserable and unworthy motives? I hereby publicly retract all that I have ever written, or spoken against Our Holy Mother the Church; and humbly implore pardon of all to whom I have given scandal, at the same time that I invoke their prayers, and the prayers of the Faithful, before the Throne of Heaven, in my behalf. I bless God that in His infinite mercy He has enabled me to be reconciled to His Holy Church.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., J. VINCE DANIELL.

Brompton, London, May 2, 1864.

BEGGING NUNS.—Not long since allusion was made to a silly and amusing exhibition of folly and intolerance in reference to a Roman Catholic bazaar and lottery in Lanark, against which a Protestant Crusade was being preached. Some farther absurdities have since been committed in that matter, especially by the parish minister of Lanark, who seems to be a singularly preposterous person; but it is scarcely worth while farther to discuss that despicable yet melancholy topic. It seems better to look this time a little nearer our own doors. And as in this quarter the latest development of the same evil spirit happens to be rather a ludicrous one, we take leave a little to be merry on it, instead of weeping, as we might and perhaps ought, over the whole deplorable subject. Two little printed papers have reached us per post, with a note in a fine female hand, asking us for our own sake to read them, our principles being so dreadful, and possibly by perusal to be improved. One of them is a reprint from the Bulwark, and is headed, "Begging Nuns." Certain "Little Sisters," it seems—as they somewhat oddly call themselves—have been going about from door to door, begging small crumbs of bread and such scraps of meat as may have escaped the maw of the house-dog, with the view of brewing a soup of them for some eight or ten poor, old, starving, decrepit and helpless creatures, picked up from the gutters of the Gwygate. And the rage of the "Reformation Society" is excited by this—the rage, and apparently the fear—for to the eye of the writer of the Bulwark (obviously Dr. ———), in Christian charity we suppress the name) the phenomenon seems not only sad, but terrible and even appalling, as suggestive of most awful issues; and unless, indeed, this "new form of Papal aggression" can be summarily put down, and this it is which the writer is eager to effect. He is not, we think, likely to succeed; and this for several reasons. Imprimis, this awful "new Papal aggression" is properly only an aggression on the Protestant house-dog, whose perquisites of meat-scrap may perhaps more or less be touched by it. The house-dog is, in strictness, the one and only Protestant creature with the shadow of an interest in the matter; and the house-dog is, we fear, a Gallio in matters ecclesiastical. He may bay the moon a little on nights now and then to amuse himself, and promote sleep in the vicinity; but Dr. ——— may write his fingers off, and get out of him by so doing, no hint of a growl against the Pope. Moreover, if anybody but the house-dog at all could care about its subject, the article is in itself so wretched, weak and foolish that it can move only laughter and scorn in its readers. One or two points we may note for purpose of idle but innocent amusement. The writer's objection taken at starting, to this "Begging Nun" business is, that it tends to bring back the "pest of idleness, which was one of the earliest curses of the Church, and still to some infests it. It is certain that a man had far better idle than driven by such an insane impulse to be active, as results in the circulation of drivell like that before us. Having eased himself of this preliminary protest against the idleness it must develop in the Church, the writer goes on to show at great length—1st, That such begging is contrary to law; 2nd, That it is contrary to public propriety. Of his first argument, it is enough to say that it rests itself throughout on that great manual of civil law known as the Scotch first Book of Discipline, long extracts from which are given; and we confess them exceedingly to the purpose—some centuries since. Under his head of "public propriety," Dr. ——— makes only one point to speak of; and it is not very much to the purpose whatever—not even to his own somewhat silly one. "It is folly," he says, "to believe that these Nuns, as they profess, live solely upon the mere crumbs which their inmates may leave. This is contrary to all the lengthened experience of such sisterhoods. They live on the very best they can get, or the land produce." This is a gentlemanly Protestant manner of giving these Christian ladies the lie, on the ground of their differing from the writer as to certain theological dogmas. And supposing these ladies do live on the very best they can get, might not the *tu quoque* apply here? Our own very "lengthened experience" of the Protestant Clergy, has convinced us that they, too, like sensible men, as they are on most points, "live on the very best they can," and that they never eat a bad dinner, except on the deep moral ground that a good one is not in the circumstances attainable. A Protestant Clergyman ascetically indifferent to the charms of meat and drink is seldom met with, and, perhaps, might not be desirable to meet. To like a good glass of old port, is for a Clergyman just, honorable, orthodox, professional and even pious. Only let him not be too severe as to any small luxuries beyond bread-crumbs which may fall to the lot of his "Little Sisters," whether of the Protestant or Roman persuasion.

If the Free Church may lawfully and laudably beg for its little schemes and things, why not the "Little Sisters" for theirs? That the Church, or rather all Churches, beg money—with an expressed preference of silver, to copper, and of gold, or of bank notes to both—while the "Sisters" are rapacious of bread-crumbs, merely, is a distinction, we apprehend, of doubtful rather than principle. There is a *brochure* about "There is a good deal in this strange *brochure* about proselytism. It is not made out to the satisfaction of persons who have a little looked into the matter for themselves that these Catholic women do all attempt to proselytise the poor helpless old creatures whom they succour, and tend, and feed. Not im-

probably, these poor Nuns are simple good true women and Christians, as all true women practically are by necessity of beautiful instinct—finding in their lonely and isolated life, solace in the works of kindness, which link them still in some touching manner with the world of love which they have lost and capable of communicating soup to a poor starving Protestant sister, without any thought whatever of trying to convert her soul. They may be Roman Catholic Nuns—yet, Catholic in the true, old, and great sense long forgotten in all Protestant Churches. Roman Catholic Nuns, yet withal, good, devout, tender, Catholic Christian women. Such a conception is, to most Protestant Clergymen—the more is shame, and the sin, and the pity—a profoundly contradictory and impossible one; yet one hopes there may more or less be at times in it some accurate image of fact. And suppose the women did try to proselytise the poor old people they fed; why not we desire to know? Will Dr. Begg kindly tell us why not? Dr. Begg cannot tell us why not, if he tried it a hundred years, except by roundly assuming for his own behoof, a right of private judgment, which he denies to all other mortals who have not the happiness to think on every point along with him. Here is a most dreadful monopoly claimed.—It is dismal, but simply the truth, that heretofore and at this hour not one Protestant in a thousand can see with anything like trenchant clearness that if he has come to be a Protestant by "right of private judgment," the Roman Catholic remains what he is by a just and valid exercise of the same right.

Dr. Guthrie and the "Little Sisters" are most strictly in the same boat, and must sink or swim together under the fire of the political economists. No portion of our small spare capital had been invested with Dr. Guthrie; nor have any of our broken meats found their way into the wallet of the "Little Sisters." To both we wish well, inasmuch that it is our hope that out of both, in the long run, there may come for the world some poor little balance of the good which it is charity to think that both intend and strive after. It is at the option of every one whether he will give money to Dr. Guthrie, bread-crumbs to the "Little Sisters," money and crumbs to each respectively, or keep both his money and crumbs. In such a case we could not undertake to advise; but nobody need have any apprehension, we think, that in giving, if so minded, the meat scraps to the "Little Sisters" which his house-dog is unable to consume he is either much benefiting the Pope or endangering the Protestant cause. Danger to the Protestant cause lies elsewhere than in "Begging Nuns," and scraps of bread and meat accorded them. But that the Protestant cause is really and seriously in danger we fear there can be little doubt, in the light of these late lamentable phenomena. Two or three good Catholic women are minded to supply soup to nine or ten old starved wretches, uncared for by any other mortal as regards either soul or body, and instantly the Protestant Churches of Scotland begin to shake and shiver with fear, and the limbs of doctor Begg are loosened. The wretched hysteric shriek of "No Popery—the Church in danger," is once again raised among us on so slight a pretext as this. The truth that makes us free of the Pope must have come to a pretty pass among us when such things as these are possible. The faith in the truth must be great truly which shivers and shakes with dread before a modest Roman Catholic soup-pot, boiling for charitable purposes.—*Scotsman*.

GARIBALDI AND LORD PALMERSTON.—Garibaldi has been squeezed out of England. The expression sounds odd, but we know no other which so comprehensively described the irresistible kind of force by which a seemingly welcome guest has been compelled, under the affectionate plea of a most tender solicitude for his health, suddenly and most reluctantly to depart, not only from the capital, but from the shores of a kingdom where he had hoped to find millions of hearts throbbing in unison with his own. Monarchs have long arms and strong hands; and Garibaldi will not find a continuous welcome in any country beyond the precincts of his island home in which Napoleon is able to exercise the influence which his imperial position in Europe secures to him even in free and happy England. Garibaldi's visit was for our Ministers a great embarrassment, inasmuch as it was announced when preparations were making to open the Conference in London; and it was no secret to Palmerston that neither the Austrian, the Prussian, nor the French Ministers would meet to confer upon the Danish or any other European question with Garibaldi within hail of them. In addition to this, there would be great inconvenience in allowing Garibaldi to communicate freely with the mass of the English people, inasmuch as he might fire them with a passion for political changes the very reverse of any desired by the upper classes. Ignorant of British feelings and prejudices, the Italian adventurer in the cause of human liberty would be sure to be demanding for his English admirers universal suffrage, the confiscation of the property of the Church, and the substitution of an official and personal for a hereditary nobility. There was but one way of escape from this difficulty—a way from which a very refined, and high-minded aristocracy would have shrunk; but fortunately for Ministers, a sufficient number of Noble Lords and Ladies—of men of high position and fair antecedents—were most eager to take advantage of it. We will do the upper classes in this country the justice to say that they altogether distance the working men and their most zealous supporters in the tact and cleverness with which they act upon it. The masses of the people are no match for the aristocracy when the latter have a point to carry. This has been admirably shown in the way in which the working classes have been politely elbowed out of all the approaches to Garibaldi by noblemen and gentlemen professing to entertain for them the most profound respect. The mass were delighted to see the homage paid to their idol by the aristocracy, and expected, as did Garibaldi himself, that their time was coming—little dreaming that longer heads and keener wits than theirs were at work devising how speediest to ship him back again to Caprea. Garibaldi himself appears to have suspected the object of those who were for smothering him with roses; and laboured incessantly to open a communication with all his old associates in revolution residing as exiles in London. He was expected to appear on the Sunday in some fashionable London church, as a brand snatched from the Papal burning; and to supply the officiating minister with matter for an edifying sermon, but he preferred joining a breakfast party of revolutionists where toast were drunk and embraces exchanged, out of which it would be difficult to extract subject matter for even a Dr. Cumming panegyric. Poor Garibaldi, we can imagine the simple astonishment with which he met the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Duke of Sutherland's, and ascertained, for the first time, that in the opinion of his dear titled friends, who had never, previously to his landing in England, taken the least notice of him, his health was so delicate that he could not be allowed to remain a fortnight longer in this country! He had made all his arrangements for remaining a couple of months, at the very least, in England—his bodily health was never better—and the excitement by which he was enquired was precisely such as suited his temperament; but a Cabinet Minister looked grave, and shook his official head; medical gentlemen, well prepared for the parts which they were to act, seized the general by the wrist, felt his pulse, examined his tongue, and whispered about the necessity for immediate response. Then noble ladies were shocked at symptoms of pallor in the countenance, and languidness of movement in the limbs of a hero for the legacy of the possession of "Honor's bones" no fall candidate could be found. Simple as Garibaldi is, he saw at once through the drift of this comedy in high life. He felt it unworthy of him to play any part in it; and so to put an end to a scene which disclosed to

him the humiliating reality of his position, he abruptly announced that he was ready to return to his island immediately. Of course it was necessary to soften this blow by depriving the General of the celebrity which he had acquired by his voluntary poverty, and therefore his English friends generously resolved to fill his pockets, and thus exhibit their own appreciation of greatness, and put Victor Emmanuel to the blush. The thorough inconsistency of applauding poverty in such a man as the evidence of real heroism of character—and then proceeding to demonstrate by acts that England took no man to her bosom without seeking to make him respectable by putting money in his purse, by means of subscription—did not seem to strike a single individual as wanting in either delicacy towards Garibaldi himself or in good taste as regards the Government and people of Naples. Aware of the suspicions which would be sure to be excited among the working classes when it became known that Garibaldi's stay in England could not be prolonged, and knowing that it could not fail to be noticed that the official organ of the French Government, the *Moniteur*, had not once noticed the General's arrival or reception in England, Earl Russell tried hard to bring about one meeting of the London Conference previous to Garibaldi's departure en route for Caprea. But the Noble Earl was only very partially successful. The Conference was opened *pro forma*, but neither the representatives of the great German Powers nor of the Diet were in attendance, and no business could be done. An adjournment had, therefore, to be moved, extending over the period of Garibaldi's residence in London. Our Government has done all it could do to cover the forced retreat of Garibaldi. Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, and the Earl of Clarendon, in the House of Lords, have given assurances, the value of which we all know how to estimate. We do not blame them. They found themselves in a difficulty, not unattended by danger, and they got out of it as well as they could. But they ought not to have said a word in Parliament. Their proper course was to have remained silent.—*Hull Advertiser*.

GARIBALDI, MAZZINI, AND DR. CUMMING.—The various sections of Garibaldi's friends are quarrelling over him with reference to the gathering at M. Herzen's house at Teddington, on Sunday, the 17th. It will be recollected that on that day Garibaldi, instead of going to Dr. Cumming's church as he was expected to do, went off to the house of M. Herzen, a Russian outlaw and editor of a democratic newspaper called the *Koikov*, which is secretly circulated in Russia. Here he met Mazzini, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and other fugitives of the same description. They were entertained (so the daily journals reported) at a magnificent luncheon, for these expatriated Democrats do not cultivate a republican simplicity in matters of food and drink. In the midst of the magnificence of the creature comforts Garibaldi is said to have made a very vehement speech, in which he did homage to Mazzini as his friend and teacher. The *Record*, sympathising no doubt with Dr. Cumming's disappointment, thought it could to the Sunday festivities, and took the trouble to assure its readers that the daily papers were in error, and that Garibaldi had never used the expressions towards Mazzini attributed to him; the object of the denial of course being to save the credit of Lord Shaftesbury and other "respectable" friends of Garibaldi. In the last number, however, of M. Herzen's own journal, the *Koikov*, we find a professed verbatim report of Garibaldi's speech in the original French, in which he pronounces a warm eulogy on Mazzini just as reported in our columns last week, speaks of him as "*toujours mon ami*," and winds up with the exclamation, "*A mon maître!*"—*John Bull*.

GARIBALDI AND HIS MEDICAL ADVISERS.—The *British Medical Journal*, in an article entitled as above, says,—"English surgery is not happy in its dealings with Garibaldi. Last week we were told authoritatively that Garibaldi was in capital condition of foot and body. On Monday appeared Mr. Partridge's letter, informing us that the general was in as perfect health as could be expected; but on the same day, before the ink of Mr. Partridge's letter was dry, Mr. Ferguson announced that Garibaldi must give up all this gallivanting about the country or he will not answer for his health. Garibaldi stated that when he invaded Sicily, he would not have been able to effect a landing at Messina but for the assistance of the English.—What English? We remember it was said at the time that the British fleet under Admiral Mundy was so placed that the Neapolitan fleet could not operate against Garibaldi's fleet, and thus protected the invaders. Garibaldi now admits the truth of this statement, and in doing so accuses the English Government of assisting in the invasion of a Power with which it was on a friendly footing, and at the moment it was professing, so loudly, a policy of the strictest non-interference. Now such a statement as this from Garibaldi could not fail to be embarrassing and annoying to the Government, because it convicts it of the most shameful duplicity towards a friendly Power and damages it in the eyes of other Powers, or it accuses Admiral Mundy of an act which, perpetrated without the privity and consent of his superiors, would lay him open to a most grave and serious charge, calling for prompt punishment. Now, whether what Admiral Mundy did was with the knowledge and consent of the British Government, or not, we shall probably never know, but this we do know, that Garibaldi's dismissal dated from the day he made that damning admission.—*Yorkshire Advertiser*.

The *Daily News* says the loud and continued cheering with which the House of Commons on Monday night greeted the announcement of the Danish victory, following close upon a similar demonstration on Friday will show the German powers how heartily their aggression on a weaker neighbor is deprecated by the Representative Assembly of the British people. The *Herald* says any one might have imagined, from the thunder of cheering which broke forth in the house of Commons on Monday evening, that a new Nelson had entered an English victory.—There was a roar as if of triumph in the hall of the British Parliament. It was to congratulate the oppressed and injured Danes upon a victory over their German invaders.

We are informed that the steamer *Great Eastern* has been sold to the French for a sum approaching a quarter of a million sterling. This, however, will not interfere with her present engagements, which include the submission of the Atlantic cable. The *Great Eastern* was purchased at Liverpool at auction about three months ago for a sum of £25,000 but, as the mortgage debentures had been previously bought up, the total cost was probably £70,000 or £80,000. There is however a very handsome profit on the present transaction. It is rumored that the purchase has been made on account of the French Government.

FUTURE DIFFICULTIES.—The *Times* remarks that the suspension of hostilities has come without bringing with it any firm assurance beyond the present hour. The Treaty of 1852, the ambitious projects of Prussia, the claims of the Duke of Augustenburg, the over-acted indifference of France, the preternatural apathy of Russia, the rising indignation of our own people, the habit recently engendered of breaking treaties, and despising the most binding obligations, are all causes of anxiety, and sadly check the exultation which we should otherwise feel at the announcement that for a month at least, the cannon will be mute, and the work of slaughter will be stayed. In the House of Lords, Earl Russell stated that the Conference had agreed to a suspension of hostilities for a month from the 15th of May, on condition that the blockade of the German ports would be raised.

THE CHANNEL FLEET. (From the Owl.)

Admiralty, May 2, 1864. My dear Deacia,—Here are your secret instructions. They are drawn up by me, I think, very clever. Yours truly, O. PAGET.

Admiralty, May 2, 1864.

Sir,—The fleet under your command being about to proceed to the Baltic, I am desired by my Lords to give you the instructions for your guidance:—

1. You will carefully read, and at the same time understand, all the enclosed papers on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and, having so read them, you will communicate your impressions to Captain Hornby, your flag captain.
2. Captain Hornby will, in a similar manner, communicate his impressions to you.
3. It is not considered necessary for the junior officers to attempt the solution of the question.
4. On reaching the Baltic the question will naturally occur to you—What am I to do? To this question it is not easy to give the requisite answer.
5. My Lords are clearly of opinion that something must be done for the advantage of the Danes.
6. My Lords are equally clearly of opinion that nothing ought to be done which might damage any of the ships under your command.
7. Two courses are there open to you, and it will be a source of satisfaction to you to know that such latitude is given to you.
8. You will bear in mind that you are sent to the Baltic to uphold the dignity of England, and to enforce the policy of Her Majesty's Government. What that policy is my Lords are not at liberty to mention.
9. You will of course bear in mind that the Channel Fleet is of most expensive luxury. My Lords therefore trust that you will be careful to do nothing to endanger its efficiency by engaging in dangerous hostilities.
10. Her Majesty's Government having determined upon maintaining peace in the North of Europe, you will at once open fire on both belligerents in the event of their trying either to enforce or to evade the blockade.
11. Supposing for the sake of argument that on reaching the Baltic you do something, results are likely to follow; but as those results are of necessity uncertain, my Lords must decline to give you any special instructions.
12. On the other hand, if you find it more advisable to do nothing, the consequences may be so serious that my Lords cannot wish justice to themselves assume any responsibility in that event.
13. Your late illustrious predecessor in the command of a British fleet in the Baltic talked a great deal of fighting, but brought his ships home again in safety. It will be for you to follow his example.
14. For your guidance, my Lords recommend you to study the Foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government as shown in the blue books forwarded herewith.
15. My Lords, however, advise you to be careful.
16. My Lords likewise advise you not to be too careful, but recommend to you that happy mixture of recklessness and caution which I show to such advantage in my answers to questions in the House of Commons.
17. My Lords feel sure that, with these clear instructions, you cannot go wrong. At the same time they reserve to themselves any credit there may be if you do right.
18. In conclusion, I am desired by my Lords to recommend you most earnestly to keep your weather-eye open and look out for squalls.
19. Admiral Fitzroy has received instructions to keep you informed which way the wind blows.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, OLANORUS PAGET.

Rear-Admiral Sydney Colpoys Deacia, C.B.

FROM YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!—It will soon be penal not to keep a gig. At any rate, if our country justices can manage it for us, we shall rapidly be pushed on to that high state of national respectability. The other day an old man was condemned by a reverend magistrate at Rochester to imprisonment and hard labour for sleeping in the shadow of a haystack. Now we read that on the 3d of May, at Hayle in Cornwall, seven gipsies—namely, a mother and her six children—were charged before the Rev. Uriah Tonkin with having slept under tents, and for that offence were all committed by the Rev. Uriah Tonkin to 21 days imprisonment in the county goal. Here there is evident progress in the course of justice made law. Three weeks ago it became penal to sleep under a tent. In a few months some other revered and worshipful Uriah will have made it penal to sleep under a tent. In a few months some other revered and worshipful Uriah will have made it penal to sleep under thatch, which indeed causes a house to partake somewhat of the nature of a haystack; or in a fourth-class tenement within walls, that in it flimsiness, and in the freedom with which winds blow into it, partakes a good deal of the nature of a tent. So we shall soon have the police down upon all rascals below the grade of the £20 householder. The £20 householder himself will next have to be looked to, and so we shall advance to that happy millennium of high clerical justice when Lazarus shall be hanged for having a hole in his breeches, and the widow which has only two mites shall hang with him. Then shall it be transportation for a man to want meat to his bread and pudding to his meat. For behold Uriah, he is reverend, he comforteth us, his law smiteth the poor, his judgment speaketh comfortably to us of that golden time whereunto justice's justice leads the way. And in that day the rascal who rides in an omnibus, if his reason be that he has not a coach of his own to ride in, shall be sent to the House of Correction, and they shall be the Tonkins and not the Oades who make it felony to drink small beer.—*Examiner*.

UNITED STATES.

THE FORGED PROCLAMATION.—The *New York World and Journal of Commerce* have not only been proved innocent in any complicity in this forgery, but it has been brought home to a Republican journalist, an Abolitionist of pure water, a member of Mr. Beecher's Church, a contributor to his paper, who was once private secretary to that parasitical brawler. The *Journal of Commerce* says:—Mr. Joseph Howard, the guilty individual, was educated at the newspaper business on the *New York Times*, and is familiarly known as "Howard of the Times." He was a thorough newspaper man, familiar with all the facts necessary to accomplish his purpose. He was a favorite contributor to the *Independent*, president of the First Republican Association in Brooklyn, long a member of the Rev. Mr. Beecher's church, member of the Republican Committee of King's County, and employed lately in a subordinate position on the *Eagle*. He is well known in radical circles, the intimate associate of the most eminent of their politicians; and it is a singular circumstance which we have thought it our duty to lay before the authorities, that on Thursday last he stated to one of our reporters that he had been drinking champagne all the previous night with one of the most prominent Republican politicians in this city, who is known to be a heavy stock operator. We do not make this curious catalogue. It is a remarkable concatenation of facts, and we give it as it stands. This ingenious scamp, for stock operations, committed the forgery and entrapped the newspapers. The particulars are published elsewhere. We entertain no feelings of animosity against the young man. He has done us a great, in some respects irreparable, injury. We understand that his father and the Rev. Mr. Beecher, and other prominent gentlemen of the radical party, have waited on General Dix, with earnest representations in his favor, stating that he

was led by pecuniary misfortune, or else that he was a weak tool in the hands of wily men, and that his punishment ought to be light and his release speedy. Possibly these representations will be successful, and if the immense damage done by government to the innocent, the family suffering inflicted, and the pecuniary loss caused to us and our contemprary, should all be credited to the account of the guilty young man, it might be made to appear that the punishment was already nearly adequate. But we have nothing to do with the punishment of the guilty, leaving him to his political friends who have influence at Washington.

MURDER.—We have little envy for the man who could read without a tear the melancholy tragedy of love and death recently enacted in Charleston (and already published in *The Leader*.) The daughter of ex-Governor Pickens, who had long devoted herself to the alleviation of the miseries made by the cursed war, and leaving ease and luxury to those who could enjoy them, passed her days and nights in ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, yielding at length to that fond weakness which is woman's chief strength; it was affianced to an officer of Huguonot descent, whose sick bed she had tended. They were at the altar, and the surplised priest had just begun the sacred formula which was to make them one forever, when a bombshell from our fleet burst through the roof, wounded many of the company, and laid the fair young bride a bleeding corpse at the feet of her betrothed. What pain can paint the agonies of father, mother, bridegroom, at that fearful moment? She had yet two hours to live; and the sad ceremony was concluded while the life-blood welled from her true heart, and stained her bridal robe. She tried to smile upon her husband as she gasped her answers in the service promising to be a true wife 'till death us do part' and breathed her last amid the sobs and wailings that could scarcely drown the curses, low but deep that showered upon her murderers. The death of that sweet girl was murder. Why are those guns fired on Charleston? Not to weaken its defenses. Not with any ordinary purposes of war. Not in fair fight with armed men. Not to aid the siege or lessen the improbability of its success. Why then? To murder innocent non-combatants like this fair victim to a thirst for blood. What wonder is there that her broken-hearted husband should have sworn 'to die in battle with the Yankees? Thousands of rebel heads will clutch the sword with a yet fiercer grip when they shall hear this woe-tell tale; and once again, what wonder? If we must fight, and wound, and slay, in God's name let us fight with men, not women and their children. Let it be in the fierce heat of battle, not to give a devilish as well as useless thirst for blood. Meanwhile that girl's death was murder.—*New York News*.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACKGUARDISM.—The New York State of Representatives was again disgraced on Thursday by an outburst of indecent and personal remarks on the part of two of its members. Mr. Malloy, of Kentucky, made a violent attack upon Mr. Julian, of Indiana, charging him with forgery and larceny, in having interpolated in a speech of his (Mr. Julian's) words reflecting upon the character of Mr. M. During the squabble many hot words were used, the lie was passed several times, and the most indecent and scurrilous epithets indulged in. For the dignity of our congressional debates and the respect of civilized society, let the House purge itself of those disgraceful exhibitions of personal spite and bitterness.—*Tray Times*.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany the bottle. None Genuine unless the facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Day Street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London. June, 1864.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral perfume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but it is indestructible except by the washing of the article moistened with it. 188 Agents for Montreal.—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME.—Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels—are responsible for these indescribable, but not the least real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wallis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly marked form of disease. All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS of immense benefit. They retain their properties unchanged in all climates, being put in glass vials. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the PILLS. 432 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, and by all prominent Druggists.

A FRIEND IN NEED—Is a friend indeed! That's a fact. It has been said that man's best friend is money; but we know of something better, Henry's Vermont Liniment, because it cures the pain that gold will fail to do. A single bottle costs but 25 cents may save you a Doctor's Bill of twenty five dollars. Every family should have a bottle at hand in case of accidents. It will quell a raging toothache in ten minutes. There is nothing better for burns, bruises, lameness, cholera, griping, &c., &c. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. May 20.

PROBATION.—Why put off your cure? If you are suffering with the Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Weakness of the Digestive Organs, do not delay, but resort at once to the use of HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. We positively and unhesitatingly say, they will cure you, as they have done with thousands before you. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.



**The True Witness.**

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUN 3.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

As both Danes and Germans have been by the diplomats of Europe bound over to keep the peace towards one another for the space of one month, which commenced on the 12th ult., we have nothing to record this week in the shape of "naval victories, bombardments" or other warlike achievements. In the meantime the diplomatists are masters of the situation; and though the task before them is no easy one, it is still hoped that they will be able so to adjust matters as to stave off a European war, though as yet they have done nothing to justify such expectations.

Of the domestic political news the most important items consist in the defeat of the Ministry in the House of Commons on Wednesday the 21th ult., by a majority of 56 upon the question of extending the franchise. Upon this occasion Mr. Gladstone delivered himself of a remarkable speech, in which he declared himself in favor of universal suffrage, and of giving an equal share in the Government of the country to every man not incapacitated by personal unfitness or misconduct. This is looked upon as rather strong, as almost too democratic for a Minister of the Crown, and a representative of the University of Oxford. From Ireland we regret to learn that the *Exodus* in spite of the favorable prospects for the harvest of 1864, proceeds with undiminished vigor. The *Weekly Register* mentions a fact, strongly suggestive of the feelings entertained by our excellent Queen towards Garibaldi, and those of her subjects who disgraced themselves by their abject adoration of the unclean *fétich*—that "it is worthy of remark that, in the list of persons specially invited to attend the Queen's Court on Wednesday, not a member of the Sutherland family is to be found."

Northern telegrams as usual report brilliant victories by Gen. Grant over the Confederates, and Gold under the influence of the exciting news rises at once to 94, thus showing what credit is placed in the report by sensitive brokers. We believe that the latter know more about the war, and are better judges of its prospects than "special correspondents" or telegram manipulators; and from these financial operations we are inclined to infer that in spite of their hard fighting and their superior numbers, the Northerners are still unable to make any permanent impression upon the Southerners.

PROCESSION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

Sunday last, the 29th ult., being the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of *Corpus Christi* was distinguished by the customary solemn rites of our holy religion. At an early hour the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, with flags and music, the schools of the Religious Sisterhoods, the different religious and National Societies, mustered in front of the Parish Church; from whose portals at about 9.45 A.M., the procession sallied forth, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal bearing in his hands the precious Body of Our Lord beneath a magnificent dais, which was immediately followed by the St. Patrick's Society, the other Irish Societies, and the Irish Catholic congregation generally, forming altogether an imposing array.

In this order the Procession passed along by Craig Street, St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets, to St. Denis Street, where a handsome *Reposoir*, or altar, had been erected for the occasion, and from which a solemn Benediction was given to the kneeling thousands, prostrate in adoration of Our Lord really and truly present in the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar.

The Procession again moved along St. Denis Street, across which several elegant arches of evergreens had been erected, to Notre Dame street, along which it passed to the Parish Church, whilst from its towers the bells pealed forth their loudest and most triumphant notes. Here again Benediction was given, and with this, this solemn and imposing rite was brought to a conclusion.

The weather was all that could be desired. A pleasant breeze tempered the rays of the sun; the streets through which the Procession passed were dry and yet free from dust; and in spite of the thousands who formed part of the Procession, and of the immense crowds gathered to behold the spectacle, there was not from first to last any serious disturbance or confusion. For this we are indebted to the exertions of his Honor the Mayor, and the Police under his orders, and to the courtesy and good taste of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

The *Witness* in its notice of the Procession complains of violence offered to Protestants, and mentions an outrage upon some ladies, whose carriage was stopped, horses kicked, and coachman cruelly treated by an infuriate Popish mob, aided and abetted by the Police; who chased the unfor-

tunate man to his own home, and after abusing the inmates, dragged him out by force. Another account represents the coachman as the aggressor; as having with malice driven over several children in the Procession, and as having been arrested by the Police for this outrage on the spot. As the matter is to be made the subject of investigation in the Recorder's Court, we will not anticipate the action of that tribunal by attempting to decide betwixt these conflicting statements. In our next we will lay the facts, as elicited in Court, before our readers.

FEAST OF "CORPUS CHRISTI" AT TORONTO.

—We regret that at Toronto this solemn festival was signalled by a serious riot, and an attempt on the part of the Protestant population to prevent the rites of the Church being celebrated, not in public, but in the garden of the Cathedral, and the private property of the Church.

In consequence of the threats of the Protestants and a message from the Mayor, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, for the sake of peace waived his legal right to a public Procession, a right guaranteed to the Church in Canada by solemn treaty; and announced his intention to confine it to the Church and his own garden. In the afternoon about 5 p.m. the Procession took place, when the Protestant mob outside, as we learn from the *Toronto Globe*, attempted to force an entrance through the "gate next the Cathedral, on Bond street." The Catholics inside attempted to defend their own property from this brutal intrusion—and a fight ensued. "The panic became general," we still quote from the *Globe*—and a fearful scene of confusion took place amongst the little girls of the schools, who ran for shelter in every direction. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the *Globe* congratulates its readers—that "the interruption" by those Protestant rowdies—"had the effect of shortening the proceedings." We will give further particulars of this brutal riot in our next; but in the meantime commend the above to the notice of the *Witness* as a specimen of the religious liberty that obtains in Upper Canada.

Through the columns of the *Globe*, Mr. Geo. Brown is loudly felicitating the Clear Grits or Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, upon the success of his motion, to which we alluded in our last. Here are some of the congratulatory expressions in which the *Globe* indulges, towards Lower Canada, which already it looks upon as an easy prey, because deserted, or rather betrayed, by its own representatives, by those who should be its defenders. Be it remembered that, in the course of the debate Mr. Brown, speaking in the name of his friends, and of all the Protestant Reform party of Upper Canada, declared, over and over again, that "Representation by Population" was the only remedy, or "Constitutional Reform," which would in any manner tend to satisfy the people of the Western Province:—

With four-fifths of Upper Canada all but unanimous, and with the remaining well divided in our favour—with many Lower Canadians admitting the necessity of considering the difficulty under which Upper Canada suffers—the friends of constitutional reform have the best prospect before them.—Eight Lower Canadians, by their votes for Mr. Brown's motion, committed themselves to a consideration of the question of Constitutional Reform, while several of the absentees, we are informed, were prepared to take same course. We have, therefore, a decided majority of the whole House committed to an admission of the evils growing out of our present constitutional system, and to an earnest and calm inquiry as to the best remedy. So much we have never had before. Only let the members of the Committee of all shades of opinion address themselves seriously and honestly to the task set before them, and we shall have strong hopes that further progress will be speedily made. The friends of Constitutional Reform have now a vantage ground that they never enjoyed before.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.—It is no unimportant matter that the Canadian Parliament has at length voted that the constitutional difficulties of the country shall be considered. For years the need of constitutional reform has been urged upon the attention of the Legislature. Repeatedly has an overwhelming majority of the Representatives of Upper Canada voted in favor of a fair solution of the difficulties. But never till now has the majority of the whole House sanctioned a proposal for the earnest consideration of the whole question. An important step has thus been taken. A committee appointed by Parliament, and containing many of the oldest and most prominent members of Parliament, is now to meet for the serious consideration of the difficulties which have rendered the good government of the country well nigh an impossible task. All sections and all opinions are represented in that committee, and if its members can be got to set earnestly about the work entrusted to them, we may certainly hope that their deliberations will tend to a good result. The present position of political affairs is calculated to convince the most inveterate opponent of constitutional reform, that something must be done. The antagonism between the two sections arising mainly, if not wholly, out of the injustice of our representation—is fatal to the satisfactory working of our system of government. Crisis succeeds crisis—session after session barren of legislation passes—election after election is held—and still the situation is nothing improved. If a Government is acceptable in one section, it is weak in the other. A strong Administration has apparently become out of the question, and without a strong Administration the country falls to get necessary legislation, while the finances are either corruptly managed, or at least managed without that vigor and that thorough economy which a strong Government might give. Even those who have profited by these difficulties must now see that the "system" cannot last, and that a remedy must be found. If those who have hitherto resisted all demands for constitutional reform are wise in their generation, they will set themselves honestly and earnestly to the duty which the House has imposed upon them.

We must bear in mind, we repeat, that with the *Globe*, and those whose opinions that journal reflects, "Constitutional Reform" as applied to

Canada, is the synonym of "Representation by Population." The *Globe* therefore naturally, and we think quite reasonably, accepts the late division on Mr. Brown's motion as a great step in advance towards that measure, which means death to Lower Canada.

"*Chateau qui parle, et femme qui écoute, tous les deux font bien vite se rendre,*" says the French proverb; or as the English equivalent has it—"A Council of War never fights." It is with these things in their memories that our enemies so loudly, and indeed so reasonably sing their song of triumph over the late vote. When a garrison consents to enter into negotiations with its assailants, it is a proof that it has no longer confidence in its means of defence, and that its surrender cannot be far off. The woman who listens, even for one moment, to dishonoring propositions is lost; and in like manner, the Upper Canadians are not altogether wrong in concluding that, since the representatives of Lower Canada, have consented to accept a *parlementaire* from their assailants, and have thus virtually already entered into negotiations for the surrender of the citadel, the fall of the place is at hand; that, since the guardians of Lower Canadian honor have lent willing ears to dishonoring propositions, the barriers of modesty and maidenly reserve have been broken down, and that the ruin and degradation of Lower Canada are as good as accomplished. A commanding officer never summons a Council of War but when it is his object to find a decent excuse for not fighting, or for showing the white feather: and in like manner, of our Lower Canadian representatives who voted for Mr. Brown's motion for a Committee, it may be said that their real design is to betray the interests committed to their keeping; and at the same time to make the best possible terms for themselves, should another revolution of the political wheel restore the "Outs" to office, and thus make it profitable to them to transfer their services to the enemy's camp.

The *Globe* fully endorses what we have often said as to the impossibility of devising any modification of our present form of Government which shall prove mutually acceptable to Upper and to Lower Canada. It says, "If a Government is acceptable in one section, it is weak in the other;" and it must be so, because of the irreconcilable antagonism which proceeds from the religious and ethnological diversities of the two Provinces—and which will remain in force until such time as one race, or the other, shall have been "improved off the face of the earth." "Constitutional Reform" such as the *Globe* and its friends call for, might have the effect of stifling the voice of Lower Canada, and of rendering her indignant protest against the injustice inflicted upon her inaudible; but it would aggravate rather than mitigate the discontent which of people would feel at being placed at the mercy of an alien and hostile race.

As to the "injustice of our representation" of which the *Globe* complains, we need only repeat that, until the Upper Canadians shall have proved their right to a Legislative Union with Lower Canada at all, it is impossible for them to establish their right to a Legislative Union under any particular conditions; and where no right is infringed upon, no injustice is done. A Legislative Union may be defended upon grounds of expediency and of common advantage; but neither Upper nor Lower Canada can claim such a Union upon the grounds of right or justice. This simple consideration disposes of the plea of "injustice;" and if the Upper Canadians like not the terms of the existing Union, they are at liberty to dissolve it. If Lower Canada had in the first instance imposed, and still insisted upon maintaining that Union, and upon terms unfavorable to Upper Canada, then indeed, but under such circumstances only, would the people of the last-named section of the Province be entitled to raise the cry of "injustice;" but no wrong is done them, in that the Lower Canadians refuse to accept a Union at all, except upon the condition of "Equality of Representation"—for the simple reason that the latter are not bound in "justice" to assent to any kind of Legislative Union with their Western neighbors. It may be—though into this question we care not to enter—for the commercial and material interests of both that they should be bound together in Legislative Union; but no wrong or injustice would have been, or would be, done to either, had that Union never been contracted, or were it to be repealed to-morrow.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Our Yankee neighbors have been threatening us with terrible things, because we do not sufficiently love them—or admire their goings on against the Southerners.—They have been holding over our heads as a terrible rod, the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty; and Canada was, in punishment for its offences and Southern sympathies to be made desolate by the withdrawal of the commercial advantages which that Treaty conferred upon it. After much talk however our neighbors have apparently discovered that they are as great gainers as are the Canadians, by that Treaty; and in consequence the discussion of its Repeal has been postponed until the second Tuesday in November next.

There is at the present moment a Bill before our Provincial Parliament, for giving a Divorce to certain parties named therein. We have been asked whether our Parliament is competent to pass such a Bill.

By "competent" we suppose that our querist means legally and morally entitled to perform a certain act; and understanding him in this sense we will give him our reply—and first as to the legal competence of our Provincial Parliament to pass a particular Divorce Act.

Such power was always claimed and exercised by the Imperial Parliament, but it does not thence follow that it is inherent in our Provincial Legislature. According to the theory of the British Constitution the former is legally omnipotent; it holds from none, and its legitimate functions are absolute and unlimited. The morality of its acts may be called in question, not their legality; for it has no legal superior on earth, none therefore by whose laws it can be bound, or whose laws it can infringe.

Our Provincial Parliament, or Legislature on the contrary is the creature of the Imperial Legislature; holding from the latter, and exercising only limited and delegated functions. It is not Sovereign or supreme as is the Imperial Legislature; and therefore it may be admitted that it may exceed its legitimate functions, since it cannot pretend to the legal omnipotence which the Constitution recognises as inherent in the Imperial Parliament. For instance, our Legislature is not legally competent to pass a Bill of Attainder; the Imperial Parliament is.

The latter also—and this seems to us an important distinction—can in virtue of its peculiar composition, exercise judicial as well as legislative functions. The House of Lords, one branch of the Imperial Parliament, is a Court of Judicature as well as a Court of Legislature. In the exercise of its judicial functions it was legally competent to determine the truth of the criminal allegations upon which the Divorce Bill before it was based; and it was—it seems to us—in virtue of this two-fold power, of these double functions—judicial and legislative—that the Imperial Parliament, before the erection of a special Divorce Court, undertook to hear, and try the complaints of married parties, and to give legal remedy in the shape of Divorce *a vinculo*. So much for the legal aspect of the question, upon which however we confess that we pronounce our opinion with much diffidence, seeing that it is surrounded with difficulties. As to the moral competence of the Provincial Parliament to pass a Divorce Bill there can be no two opinions.

No Court, so tribunal upon earth, civil or ecclesiastical, is competent to grant to parties validly united in Christian marriage, a divorce *a vinculo* under any circumstances. The law of Christian marriage, "one with one, and for ever," is not of man's making; it is not merely a commandment of the Church which the Church is competent to suspend, mitigate or annul; but it is a Law of God's own making, and which under no conceivable circumstances either King or Pope, High Court of Parliament, or General Council can set aside, or allow to be violated.—The civil magistrate may indeed exempt from all civil penalties those who violate its provisions; he may give legal sanction to polygamy and adultery; and accord to the impure and sinful unions of divorced persons the same civil effects or consequences as are attached to valid Christian marriages; but naught that he can say, do, or enact can render such divorces valid in the eye of God, or absolve those who are parties thereunto from the consequences of mortal sin should they in consequence thereof contract other sexual unions. Whom God hath once joined together, man cannot put asunder; death alone can dissolve a validly contracted Christian marriage; and a Divorce is merely an exemption awarded by the civil magistrate to parties already married, from certain legal pains and penalties, and civil disabilities which attach to the offence of bigamy.

It follows therefore that the Provincial Parliament is, morally, as incompetent to pass a Divorce Bill as it is to pass a Bill authorising incest, or bestiality, and abrogating the entire of the Decalogue at once.

The Catholics of Scotland, and of Scotch origin throughout the world will be happy to learn that there are prospects that their native land is soon to be restored to that dignity of a Christian and Catholic country which she forfeited by her apostasy in the sixteenth century. The Holy Father it is said, deems that the time is now arrived for giving Scotland a Hierarchy of her own; and that for this purpose Edinburgh is to be raised to the rank of an Archbishopric See—to which the Right Reverend Monsignor Talbot, brother of Lord Talbot de Malahide will be promoted, with the dignity of Primate of Scotland. Other Episcopal sees will also it is said be created, but the names of their future occupants are not as yet designated. Such at least is the substance of an article in the *Dundee Advertiser* a Scotch paper, which we sincerely hope may be correct.

The *British American* is the name of a paper published in Kingston, which, in its issue of the 19th ult., thus discourses on the respective liberality of Catholic Lower Canada and Protestant Upper Canada, on the School Question:—

It has all along been claimed by the bastard Protestants who have supported the claims of the Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church for separate schools in Upper Canada, that the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada were more liberal to the minority in that section, than the Protestants of Upper Canada were disposed to be to the Roman Catholic minority in their midst. This turns out to be unfounded. It seems more concessions have been made to the demands of the Hierarchy in the West than to the convenience of the Protestants of Lower Canada.

We say again to the *British American*, as we have already said to the *Witness*, that hitherto the Protestants of Lower Canada have had no cause to complain of the hostility of their Catholic fellow-citizens on this question, seeing that as yet it has not been brought before the notice of the Legislature. It is for the Protestants of this Province to state their grievances in petitions to the Legislature, and to embody the reforms which they ask for in a Bill. When they shall have done this—when the truth of their allegations of unfair usage shall have been substantiated—and when their demands for redress shall have been generally opposed by the Catholic press, and the representatives of Lower Canada—then, but not before, will the *British American* have the right to sing out, and to complain of unfair treatment.

For our own part, we hesitate not to avow our opinion that, in every respect, the Protestant minority in Lower Canada should, in the matter of separate schools, be put in as favorable a position as are the Catholics of Upper Canada; and that, if to the former any legal obstacles to the formation or support of their separate schools still exist, those obstacles should be immediately swept away. We pronounce no positive opinion on the allegations of hardship made by our separated brethren; they may well be true, for the Lower Canada School Law is certainly not perfect, and may be used as an instrument of oppression to minorities whether Catholic or Protestant; but we believe that, were the two Laws—that of Upper, and that of Lower, Canada—laid side by side and carefully compared, it would be found that the dispositions of the latter in the matter of separate schools are at least as favorable to the Protestant minority, as are the dispositions of the Upper Canada Separate School Law, to the Catholic minority of that section of the Province. But whatever the state of the law, it is for the Protestants, if they deem themselves aggrieved to take the initiative; and we think that we may safely promise them that no Catholic in Lower Canada will grudge to them any advantages or facilities in the matter of separate schools which are actually enjoyed by the Catholic minority of the Upper Province.

The following truthful and striking passage from a speech lately delivered by the Marquis de Boissy in the French Senate, upon the disgraceful orgies enacted in London in honor of "The Revolution" and "The Dagger" personified by Garibaldi, was omitted in the official report of the debates published by the *Moniteur*. The correspondent of the *London Times* gives it as follows:—

"We have seen—oh shame of our epoch! shame on a certain country, but not on us!—we have seen the heir to the Crown of England soil his Royal hand with the touch of a filibuster who calls Mazzini his master and his friend. It is '93 which is announced to England, and which I desire as a merited punishment. The Revolution cajoles Princes, it flatters them, and the day it can get no more from them it devours them. It is well. Let not the imprudent Prince who thus dishonors and lessens himself be deceived: the step which he has taken in descending so low, is the first step towards the scaffold."

The sting of these words of the Marquis lies in their truth, and by every true loyal British subject will be acutely felt. That the Prince whom we would all delight to honor, that the son of the good Victoria, that the heir of a hundred kings should so demean himself, so forget what is due to his dignity and to his royal office, as to visit a low revolutionist like Garibaldi, the bosom friend of Mazzini, Greco, and other Continental convicts and galley-slaves of a similar stamp—must be felt by every English gentleman as an indignity and a national degradation. Yes, it is dangerous for Princes of the Blood to coquet with the Revolution, as the end of Philippe Egalité clearly shows to all generations.

In the selected matter of the *Evening Telegraph*, we find the following little story which we transfer to our columns, because of the light that it throws upon Protestant Missionary triumphs in the Levant:—

"Some innocent American missionaries, who founded a school among the Nestorians, were much delighted by the cheerfulness and regularity with which three scholars, the sons of a widow, attended at their seminary, and the comfort and benefit they were glad to declare that they derived upon all occasions from the instruction provided for them. This agreeable state of affairs lasted about three weeks, when the old lady, their mother, sent in a bill for their attendance; and upon the astonished missionaries making some objections to pay a demand so unexpected, she at once removed her children from the school, saying, 'that they were not slaves to work all day for nothing; and that the politicians which they had hitherto shown in reading the missionaries' books for them had its limits, and was now exhausted.'"

His Lordship the Bishop of St. John's, N.B., has been amongst our visitors during the past week.



ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday 22nd ult. His Lordship the Bishop Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec conferred the following Orders:—Priesthood—The Rev. M. M. Cinq Mars A. Lepage, and Patrick J. Harkins.

W. ESTIMATED REVIEW.—April, 1864.—Dawson & Bros. Montreal. Upon the whole this is rather a dull number. The most interesting articles are those on The Abolition of Religious Tests in the Parliament Church. One on the Death Penalty, and a review of Captain Speke's Journal. The Reviewer contests the claim of Capt. Speke as discoverer of the source of the Nile; he contends that the true source of the river has yet to be found, and is as much a mystery as ever; and he rather severely criticises the gallant captain's treatment of his companion Grant and Petherick. The usual notices on Contemporary Literature complete the number, and these as usual are full of interest.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—April, 1864.—Dawson Bros. Montreal. This is an unusually excellent number, containing articles on the following subjects—Diaries of a Lady of Quality—History of Highways—The Basque Country—Human Sacrifices and Infanticide in India—Charles Victor de Bonstetten—British North America—Rifled Ordnance in England and France—Charles the Bold by Kirk—and Renan's "Life of Jesus." Of this latter work the Reviewer speaks in flattering terms, though he recognises the absurdity of which M. Renan is guilty in his estimate of the moral character of Our Lord—Whom in one breath M. Renan holds up as a pattern of unapproachable excellence; and Whom in another he represents as encouraging, if not Himself practising, the grossest imposture. M. Renan admits a great deal too much, or a great deal too little. Admitting as he does an historic Christ and the genuineness of the Gospels, he should admit miracles: rejecting the latter, he should, to be consistent, reduce Christ to a myth, and the Gospels to mere unauthenticated legends, the composition of cunning men in a dark age, far removed from that in which the events are represented as having occurred. Of course, as a Protestant, the Reviewer cannot entertain towards Renan's work the same feelings as are entertained towards it by Catholics; but we think that even for a Protestant he looks too favorably upon his French brother Protestant—and that his eulogies of the latter's beautiful style are absolutely ludicrous. There is no accounting for tastes; but M. Renan's book is as offensive to our taste, as it is offensive to our religious sentiments as Catholics. It seems to us in point of style to be the quintessence of all that is affected and mawkish, and the ne plus ultra of pseudo sentimentalism.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—May, 1864.—We are always well pleased to receive the numbers of this excellent periodical. In the issue before us the story of Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouvés is continued, and we have besides many other interesting and well-written articles from gentlemen well-known to the literary world.

Mr. Chas. Devlin, of Aylmer, C.E., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS for Aylmer, C.E. and its vicinity.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER DOWD.

A deputation from the Catholics of H. Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., waited upon their Chaplain, the Rev. P. Dowd, on the 18th ultimo, at St. Patrick's Church, when Sergeant Hargan, on behalf of the deputation and subscribers, presented the Reverend gentleman with a beautiful Chalice, accompanied with the following address:—

To the Rev. P. Dowd, Catholic Chaplain for the Military, stationed at Montreal.

Reverend Sir,—I am deputed by the Catholics of H. Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A., to present you with a Chalice and your acceptance of the same, as a small but sincere appreciation of the untiring zeal with which you have labored for our spiritual and temporal welfare; and humbly supplicate you to remember (as your devoted children) in your prayers before the altar of God.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of H. B. 4th B. R. A.

W. B. HARGAN.

REV. MR. DOWD'S REPLY.

Sergeant Hargan and Dear Friends:—The object of your kind visit takes me by surprise. Had I been aware of your intentions in time, I would have endeavored to prevent the too heavy sacrifice you have imposed upon yourselves. You are but twenty-four Catholics in your corps; and yet, unaided, you have purchased this beautiful Chalice. This is really too much of generosity. However, as the sacrifice is made, I cannot refuse to accept of it without the deepest gratitude. And believe me, your Chalice is doubly precious—doubly dear to me, not so much because it is the gift of your extravagant generosity, as because it is to me a substantial proof of the lively faith, and earnest piety that animate the hearts of the Catholic men of H. Battery. Do not thank me for the little I may have been able to effect for your spiritual and temporal welfare. I am amply repaid by the happy fruits of piety and practical religion which I every day witness amongst our good soldiers.

Real assured, my dear friends, that you shall not be forgotten in my poor prayers; and that your souls for this life, and for eternity, shall be remembered when I see your religious gift on the altar of God.

P. Dowd, Priest.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BURGESS, LANARK COUNTY, O. W.

Sunday, the 22nd May, being the day appointed for laying the corner stone of the new Church, a large concourse of people accompanied the Right Rev. Bishop of Kingston from the residence of the Vicar-General at Perth, to the place where the ceremony was to be performed. These friends of religion testified their good will towards the undertaking, not only by their pious demeanor and respectful attention, but also by a liberal contribution collected from among them on the occasion.

Between four and five o'clock, the Bishop and his assistants, Very Rev. Vicar-General McDonagh, and Revs. J. Browne of Perth, and J. V. Foley of Westport, arrived on the ground, and, with appropriate ceremonials, placed in the stone a box containing the following inscription, on parchment:—

D. O. M.

Vigesima secunda Maii Anno reipublice salutis 1864, PIO NONO PONTIFICIO MAXIMO, COMITE CAROLO STANLEY MONRO, Provincialium Gubernatore; Reverendissimo EDWARDIS JOANNES HORAN, Episcopo Kingstoniensis; Lapidem hunc Angulare Ecclesie, Sub invocatione Sancte Bridgitte in Burgess Adificandae; MICHAEL STANLEY duo jugera largiente, Assistentibus admodum Reverendo JOANNI HUGONE M'DONAGH, Vicario Generali, neonon Missionis, Pastore, Atque Reverendis JOANNI V. FOLSY et JOSEPH BROWNE.

Solemnis rita benedixit, et in fundamentis posuit Magna populi presentia.

His Lordship then pronounced the preparatory orison (Psalm xxxiii).—"How lovely are Thy tabernacles," &c. This Psalm, expressing the delight which the Christian experiences in the Temple of God, and his longing after this enjoyment was recited by the Clergy, answering each other alternately. At the close of the orison, and when the sublime prayer, beginning—"O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the Living God, Who art the true and Almighty God, the splendor and image of the Eternal Father and eternal life; Thou Who art the corner stone, cut without hands, from the mountain, and the unchangeable foundation," &c.—was said, the Right Rev. Bishop eloquently addressed those assembled, and explained the ceremony he had performed, likening it to our faith in Jesus Christ as the Chief Corner Stone, the foundation of the Christian's hope, and the only Name under Heaven given to men whereby they can be saved.

The Litany was then sung, whilst the Bishop blessed the stone with the usual prayers, and placed it in the foundation, saying, "In the faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ we lay this first stone in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, that true faith and the fear of God and brotherly love may here prevail, and that this place may be devoted to prayer and to the invocation and praise of the same Jesus Christ Our Lord, Who with the Father and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth God through all ages. Amen."

The Psalm—"Have mercy on me, O God," &c.—was next recited, and the Bishop moved round the lines of the foundation sprinkling the blessed water, and reciting the appointed prayers. As he ascended the steps from the foundation, the prayer of the Gloria Patri struck upon the ear as most appropriate and beautiful, addressing the Blessed Trinity, to Whose honor he had just avowed the sacred spot. The recitation of the Psalm cxli.—"I rejoice at the things that were said to me, we shall go into the house of the Lord," by the hymn to the Holy Spirit:—"Veni Creator Spiritus," were followed by the prayer:—"O God Who mercifully and graciously art present in every place, wherein Thou reignest, hear us we beseech Thee, and grant that the building of this place remain inviolate, and that the multitude of the Faithful, supplicating Thee, may receive the gift of Thy bounty, through Our Lord Jesus Christ, Who with Thee liveth and reigneth in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God, throughout all ages. Amen."

The Bishop then pronounced the Benediction, and shortly afterwards the spectators separated to their several homes.

Perth, May 26th, 1864.

DEPARTURE OF VERY REV. E. GORDON FOR ROME.

For a short time the citizens of Hamilton will miss a very familiar face. The Very Rev. Edward Gordon, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Hamilton, left this afternoon en route for Rome.

Yesterday morning our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, desirous of exhibiting some marks of their esteem, assembled in large numbers in St. Mary's Church; and after mass had been celebrated by the Very Rev. Vicar, he was presented in the name of the congregation, with a fine gold cross and chain, accompanied with the following address:

To the Very Rev. Edward Gordon, Vicar General of Hamilton, C. W.

Very Rev. and Dear Father: Hearing that you are soon to visit Rome, the centre of catholic unity, and Ireland, the land of your birth, we cannot permit you to depart before expressing our feelings of love, gratitude and veneration.

During the last eighteen years you have been in our midst, you have been to us a kind spiritual father; and, as such we cannot but love you.

From the first day you took us under your pastoral care, you have never ceased to guard, with an untiring energy, our interests, both spiritual and temporal; and, for this, we cannot but feel grateful to you.

To many of us, you have been the first to expound the mysteries of our Holy Religion: to all of us, you have been, during your long Saecrodotal career, a model of priestly piety; and, as such, we venerate you.

Under your fostering care, this congregation has waxed strong and numerous; and in a great measure—after God—to you do we owe the high honor of having this city elevated to the dignity of an episcopal see.

Our hearts full of these feelings you can easily imagine, Very Rev. and dear Father, that this solemn occasion is, to us a source of pain and anxiety—pain at the thought of your prolonged absence—anxiety for your safe and happy return.

When, at the feet of our holy father, you will have the happy opportunity of personally conveying to him your attachment to our holy Church, tell him, also that we, Catholics of Hamilton, have our hearts bound up in his; that we love and venerate him as Christ's Vicar on earth.

You will, no doubt, ask at his sacred hands, all the blessings he can bestow upon us—blessings which have never yet been fruitless.

Very Rev. and dear father, we bid you a fond adieu; and you may be assured that, during your absence, our fervent prayer will never cease to ascend to God for your safe and happy return.

Signed, on behalf of the Congregation,

O. J. TRACY, Chairman.

MARTIN J. O'DSA, Secretary.

Hamilton, May 24th, 1864.

To which Father Gordon replied as follows:—MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I am at a loss to find words sufficiently expressive to convey to you the grateful feelings of my heart for your kind and affectionate address.

You have indeed taken me by surprise, for I can

assure you that I never dreamt that my labors amongst you would be so highly appreciated.

That I have always endeavored to fulfil the arduous duties of my ministry is indeed true; and if I have succeeded, even to a less extent than you give me credit for, this success you should attribute to God and to your own good dispositions.

With the kind permission of our beloved Bishop, I visit Rome for the purpose of satisfying a long cherished desire of seeing our Holy Father, Pius IX.

Old as I now am, you may imagine that to think of such a long and perilous journey is foolish; but I claim the liberty of old age—that of satisfying a long, fond and now childish desire.

When kneeling before him, you may be sure that I will not fail to remember you; and, when prostrate before the tomb of the blessed Apostles, Saints Peter and Paul, I will ask them to pray to God on your behalf.

My dear children, I thank you for this kind manifestation of your feeling, and bid you a kind farewell.

Before leaving you, allow me to say a few words of advice. It may be the last advice I will ever give you, for perchance I will never see you again. Live in union and harmony with each other, under the leadership of your beloved Bishop. You have always done so up to the present, and to this I attribute your increased strength. That you may always continue to do so is the fond prayer of Your devoted Father in Christ,

EDWARD GORDON, V. G.

Hamilton, May 24th, 1864.

He was accompanied as far as the Falls by a large number of friends, and will be accompanied as far as New York by Bishop Farrell.

FETE DIEU.—Quebec.—The procession of the Blessed Sacrament by the Roman Catholic church through the streets of the Upper Town, yesterday morning, was the grandest and most sublime witnessed for many years.

The weather was magnificent for that occasion. The route taken, this year, was from the French Cathedral, down Fabrique street, along St. John to Saint Stanislaus street, and round to Saint Patrick's Church, where a grand benediction took place. The procession then returned by way of Palace street to the Chapel of the Hotel Dieu, where another benediction took place, and from thence through Collins and Fabrique streets returned to the Cathedral. The streets along the route were lined with evergreens; and flags were suspended from nearly every house. The Host was borne by His Lordship Mgr. Baillargeon, under a purple canopy supported by four of the marguilliers of the Cathedral, among whom we observed J. B. Renaud, and Cirice Tetu, Esquires. The procession was composed of the female children who had made their first communion, all dressed in spotless white with golden wreaths on their heads, the students of the Seminary and University, the different religious societies, and the clergy, the congregation following en masse. In St. Roch's owing to the bad state of the roads the procession was deferred until the afternoon. The streets in that locality were magnificently decorated with the taste for which the French residents are noted.—Quebec Daily News.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—We regret to announce that the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, United States Consul General for Canada, died suddenly at ten o'clock last night at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Giddings was engaged in a game of billiards at the St. Lawrence Hall with Mr. Feldman and suddenly complained of weakness and sat down on one of the sofas in the billiard room. He almost immediately fell over upon the sofa. Dr. Pallan, who resides at the Hall, was present, and Dr. Turner of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who also resides at the St. Lawrence Hall was sent for at once, while a messenger was dispatched for Dr. Sutherland. The venerable statesman lived a few minutes after the arrival of Dr. Sutherland; but he was beyond the aid of the skillful and scientific gentlemen in attendance upon him. He died in a few minutes. His remains were removed to one of the private parlors occupied by him at the hotel.—Montreal Herald 28th ult.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—We understand that gold is being found in considerable quantities at the Chaudiere Gold Mines. A friend, yesterday, showed us several pieces, amounting in value to \$70, which were picked out last week. One of these was, of itself, worth \$34. We are also told that, last week, a nugget of six ounces was found in the Gilbert, by a company, and another piece of \$3 worth was picked up close to the village of St. Francois de Beauce, near the public road.—Montreal Herald, 27th ult.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the military authorities are much inclined to bring home the two battalions of Guards now in Canada, but the decision rests with the Cabinet.

QUEER PRACTICE.—The Rev. Mr. Loosemore refused to-day, in St. George's Church, at morning prayer, to christen a child, though taken to church by the mother with the requisite number of godmothers and godfathers, because the father of the child was not present. This is the most singular refusal that in the Church of England was ever heard of. In this case, the father was a mechanic, and could not leave his work; but in other cases a thousand reasons might be alleged for the father's absence. He might be of another creed, or he might be absent from, or separated from his wife. And is a child to be deprived of a sacred right, that its mother deems essential to its eternal welfare, because the father may not or does not regard it in the same light?—Kingston Whig.

H. M. troop ship "Himalaya" is expected at Halifax with the 25th regiment, from the Mediterranean, early in June. The 25th replaces the 2nd battalion of the 16th, which is under orders for Canada to relieve the 17th or 63rd.

THE CROPS.—The fall wheat crop has improved very much in Lincoln during the last two or three weeks, and it is now not improbable that at least two-thirds of a crop will be obtained.—No doubt the heavy rains and three or four days of warm weather have improved vegetation quite materially, but the ground is drying up so fast that many farmers are beginning to fear that it will be "caked" before the spring crops are in.—St. Catharines Journal.

MR. BROWN AND PUBLIC LIFE.—The Quebec correspondent of the Globe contradicts the assertion that Mr. Brown stated in the House his intention of shortly retiring from public life. He says Mr. Brown "merely mentioned his intention of retiring from Parliament at the earliest convenient moment, but whether temporarily or permanently he did not say."—Evening Telegraph.

OUTRAGE.—The son and daughter of a highly respectable gentleman, and a magistrate, an old resident of the county of Renfrew, were passing last week through Rome, in the State of New York, from Jamaica in the West Indies, on their way to join their father at Annapolis. The son; a tall, strapping young man, was arrested, his baggage detained, and their journey delayed, on the pretence that he was a deserter from the United States army. They at first wished him to enlist in the Federal service, and when he scornfully refused, this outrage was committed. He was not allowed access to his trunks to prove by his papers, not only his identity, but that he was a British subject, and not amenable to the conscription laws of the United States. If there is one spark of spirit left in our Government, they will at once seek reparation for the wanton outrage on the person of a British subject, and show that travellers under the protection of the British flag shall not be insulted with impunity. It was again alleged, when he did happen to prove his identity, that he was a quadroon and therefore a contraband. Now, what has colour to do with the matter? The young gentleman alluded to is almost white, with straight hair; and forsooth, because he happens to be a Creole, these Yankee despots, disregarding the laws of nations and the rights of individuals, wished to pack him off to the depot of the charnell house on the Potomac. Luckily there were some sensible men at Rome; and upon an investigation of the case, he was dismissed without any recompense for the delay, nor even the faintest shadow of an apology.—Ottawa Union.

Died.

In this city, on Sunday evening, 29th ult., Michael Stanislaus, son of Mr. John Maher, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On the 26th ult., at 124 St. Catherine street, Ann Eliza infant daughter of Mr. Henry Tiffin, aged 2 months.

In this city, on the 31st ult., Denis, son of Mr. Thomas Patton, McGill street, aged 17 months.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRIORS.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Flour, Country, per qt., and other commodities.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table listing wholesale market prices for flour, wheat, and other goods.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—May 31.

First Quality Cattle, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Second and third, \$6.00 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra \$30 to \$35.—Sheep, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5.50. Pelt, \$1.75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5 1/2c.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—May 28.

Fall wheat 86c to 95c per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 80c per bushel. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 45c to 47c. Pork \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.—Globe.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDBRIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 6th inst.

By Order, F. M. OASSIDY, Sec. Secretary.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required. Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal, April 28, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the Style and Firm of SHANNON & BROTHB, has been Dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, or by the late Firm will be settled by NEIL SHANNON, 128 Commissioner Street. NEIL SHANNON, ALEXANDER SEANNON.

Referring to the above, the Subscriber will continue the Business of the late Firm, under the name and style of NEIL SHANNON, as Wholesale and Retail GROCER, WINE and SPIRIT Merchant, at the OLD STAND,

128 Commissioner Street;

and begs to inform his Customers and the public generally that as he has had upwards of Twenty years' experience in the Business, he is prepared to supply those who may favor him with their orders with the best Goods that can be obtained in the markets, and at the lowest prices.

Returning his sincere thanks for the long patronage with which he has been favored, the Subscriber hopes that for the future by strict attention to business to merit a continuance.

NEIL SHANNON. 12m.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1864. 12m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O. W.,

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

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

TERMS:

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late PATRICK COX, in his lifetime of Her Majesty's Customs here, will file the same immediately in the office of O. J. DEVLIN, Notary; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to Mrs COX. JOHN GILLIES, CHRISTOPHER EGAN, Executors. Montreal, 18th May, 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.

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER. THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Carthy's, M'Leod's, M'Gowan's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Banalack's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building. Finest KEROSENE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon. COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do. Montreal, April 21. J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

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

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

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO., 268 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Orange and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, Jan. 17, 1863.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 9.—The interest people have taken in reading the lucid and instructive speech of M. Thiers on the budget does not prevent them from remarking certain contradictions in those passages which relate to the armaments. They who are opposed to France being involved in the difficulties of the Danish question, or in any other likely to endanger peace, as well as those who are ever proclaiming that the mission of France is to redress the wrongs of nations, are alike unable to explain his inconsistency. His advocacy of protection may be accounted for; but what they cannot understand is the unqualified approbation he has bestowed on the same peace which, according to him, should be the permanent condition of France. M. Thiers is deeply afflicted at the bare mention of disarming. The peace footing of France should not be less than 400,000 men, and she cannot, in the present state of Europe, renounce the faculty of completing her establishment to 700,000; while at the same time he reprobrates every sort of military intervention in the affairs of the Continent. In other words, M. Thiers admits the critical situation of Europe, which necessitates a war budget of 385 millions, exclusive of that for the navy; but he will not hear of France stirring a step to put an end once for all to the uncertainty and disquiet which justify these heavy charges. These are the contradictions which, perhaps, M. Thiers himself, with all his skill, would find it difficult to reconcile.

PARIS, May 11.—In his speech in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Rauber said peace at present rests upon serious guarantees. I have pleasure in repeating with M. Berryer, that peace is in the hand of France, but France will only open this hand when compelled to defend her honor or the inviolability of her frontiers.—As regards the sad conflict in the north of Europe, we now hope that a pacific solution will be effected.

The Monde of the 7th inst. published the Brief addressed by the Holy Father to the Archbishop of Lyons in which he states that he will, orders, and directs that, as has been determined, the Roman Missal and Breviary be gradually introduced into the Diocese of Lyons. The Brief is dated from St. Peter's, March the 17th 1864; and it is perfectly ridiculous for any Government to pretend to stay the execution of what has now become a conscientious obligation for each Priest of that Diocese.

The department of La Haute Loire has lately been the scene of one of those grand Catholic solemnities which inspire consolation and confidence; 80,000 persons came in procession to the feet of Notre Dame-du-Puy, to invoke for France her powerful intercession, and to protest against the blasphemies of Renan; 80,000 persons came there freely and of their own accord to offer their homage to Mary Immaculate, the patroness of France; 80,000, exactly the number of copies hawked about every part of France through the agency of the Freemasons. The Steele is greatly alarmed at this. For if 80,000 persons came on this occasion to render a solemn and public homage to the Mother of God, dethroned by Renan, what shall it be when, in the month of June next, the inauguration of the sanctuary of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde is to take place, at which it is said eighty bishops and four cardinals are to assist.—News.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The state of religion, morals and order in the Northern Provinces is just what might be expected from the teachers it has chosen, sacrilege, suicide, and public vice forming the leading tenets. A Genoese marine, on receiving the Holy Communion the other day in common with the rest of the crew, spat out the Sacred Host in the face of the Priest. His captain, who seems to have been a good Catholic, immediately put him in arrest, and expelled him from the corps. The increase of suicide is so remarkable, that all the journals are trying to account for it on natural principles, and do not find the task very easy. A correspondent, writing from Bologna, says:—"The increase of vice is something scarcely conceivable. Every incentive to it is not merely tolerated, but encouraged and the systematic corruption of the youth of our city is carried on with a zeal which bespeaks the aspiration of the powers of evil. Bad books, atrocious exhibitions, opened gratis to the young of both sexes, the closing of the Churches and night Oratories, which were such a powerful bulwark against dissipation, the tolerance of everything too bad to be named, is bringing the social system of the new era prominently before our eyes, and in a few years the Christian family will cease to exist if some merciful interposition of God does not raise up a counter-movement in these unhappy provinces." Five convents of Religious have been already suppressed in the same city, the Benedictine Nuns expelled, and two churches destroyed, and in a few months the entire destruction of the Religious Orders in Italy will show lax and liberal Catholics what their cowardice and inertia is responsible for in a great measure. I know many, even holy people, who say, "Oh, but the Church in Italy wants a persecution, and like the French in 1793 will be all the better for it." This may or may not be in the designs of God, but one thing is clear, that in a general persecution, though there may be countless Martyrs and Confessors, the loss of souls is what every one must shudder at, and the sacrileges alone, to those who rightly consider the dignity of an Altar, the sanctity of the cloister, the inviolability of the Priesthood, are enough to enlist, not the sympathies, but the united action of the Catholics against the scourge that may any day be let loose over Southern Europe. The schools are secularised, the youth grow up without Christian instruction, the Sacraments are neglected save by the very fervent, the closing of the cloister leads to the corruption of numberless women left without protection or virtuous influences, and what the general effect of such a movement on a population is, can be

best judged of by looking at the condition of the masses in France under the Restoration and the Orleans usurpation. We have just had a specimen of what the Free Church in a free State, theory is worth in the hands of Italian regenerators. The venerable Archbishop of Spoleto had only just been set at liberty from the utter impossibility of finding matter for a judicial process, when the authorities of the Marches resolved on avoiding any imputation of sympathy with les Clericauz by issuing a warrant of arrest against the Cardinal Bishop of Jesi (Morichius), and he was accordingly incarcerated in the public prison of St. Pelagia, at Ancona, where he now remains. The Canon Penitentiary of the Diocese has also been arrested on the accusation of having refused to hear the confession of the Judge of the City; the fact being that he had no power to absolve him, his case being as a public functionary in the annexed provinces a reserved one. Another Canon of the Cathedral of Jesi, Don Luigi Planeta was arrested at the same time. The affair will do good, because the Cardinal Bishop and the 2 Canons are among the most popular of the Clergy of their Diocese, and there is only one voice of execration against the Government for so tyrannical and arbitrary an exercise of authority.

ROME.—The *Unita Cattolica* says:—"Since the most ministerial journals deem that liberty and delicacy allows them to discuss to any extent the probability of the Pope's death, while he is full of life and health, they must not object to our saying a few words on a certain advice which the mother of Signor Visconti Venosta gave to her son on her death bed. This noble woman was a good and fervent Catholic; it was then her greatest grief to see her unfortunate Emile engaged in persecuting the Church, insulting the Holy Father, and serving the Revolution. At the hour of death she sent for him and spoke to him as might be expected from a mother and a Catholic, reminding him that sooner or later he also would have to appear before God's tribunal and give a strict account of his actions both as a politician and a Christian. It is said that the Minister Visconti Venosta, who had always preserved a profound respect and veneration for his mother, felt the full force of this solemn language, and the wisdom of the advice prompted by maternal affection, and wrote at once to Signor Minghetti, to request him to accept his resignation. But Signor Minghetti, who regretted much to lose his colleague in the present circumstances, and for such a reason, immediately answered that he could not and would not at present lay before His Majesty the proffered resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; that he entreated Signor Visconti to think once more of the grave nature of such a resolution, not to allow himself to be struck down by his grief, and to remember that if he had lost his mother, he had another still left to him who was called Italy! A great comfort truly.

It would be highly satisfactory if we could feel sure with regard to the condign punishment of some of the revolutionary prisoners here, arrested in throwing the bombs on the 13th. The person actually taken in the act is dead, not having recovered the amputation of the leg, but those who employed them are even more to be reprobated; as being in a superior station of life. Two Pontifical sailors were tried on Saturday for a stabbing case at Olivis Vecchio, in which a French soldier was the victim, and though it was clearly proved to have been unpremeditated, and in fact only the consequence of a row in a cafe, they were condemned to galleys for life. A little wholesome severity of a like description in the case of the Secarines here would do a world of good. The two men who murdered the money changer's clerks in the Corso last month, have been taken in the commission of a similar crime in Lisbon: they were living at one of the first hotels, and as persons of good condition.—*Cor. of Tables.*

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—At Naples, an immense number of arrests have taken place among the Religious and Clergy this week, and also among the Bourgeoisie and higher classes—the ex-General Vecchione the Commandatore Ales, Colonel Talo, Colonel Cavaliere Presti, two ex-Judges of the High Court of Assize, five eminent advocates of the Neapolitan bar, and about forty others supposed to be implicated in a Royalist conspiracy. If this accusation is true, it is a pretty fair answer to the everlasting story of the great Reactionary plot having its root in Rome and being carried on by foreign influence. The names here given, and indeed all the rest, are Neapolitans, *pur sang*, of every class down to Michele and Moss Pelusa, who are the head fishermen at St. Lucia, and whose feluccas few visitors to Naples who have crossed the Bay in them will have forgotten, and who I am sorry to say, are among the list of those committed to the Concordia prison. There are numberless arrests in the Provinces as a preventive measure, batches of 25 here, and 30 there, being locked up 'promiscuamente,' as Mrs. Gaup hath it, for the excellent reason that they might possibly give trouble. The Liberal journals are indulging in a flourish of trumpets over the arrests in Naples, and are urging Government to proceed to severe measures with the gentlemen accused, a piece of unnecessary advice, as their being all ex-officers or employees of the Bourbons is quite sufficient to ensure them the galleys if the affair comes to an open trial.

Then, by way of a pleasant variety, we have a recurrence to the regime of what Garibaldi calls the 'Santa Carabina,' in the shape of the cold blooded fusillades last week in different provinces of the Regno, of course with a view to general pacification and the progress of humanitarian ideas. A letter from Salerno contains some touching details regarding the Royalist prisoners incarcerated there, 'the number of whom now reaches two thousand,' says the writer, 'thanks to the famous Legge Pica, and the cipher is a daily increasing one. Among them are more than a hundred sick, who acquire their liberty by a brief passage to the Campo Santo. In their common misfortune, the prisoners have shown themselves most religious, and during Lent they crowded their grated windows to listen to the pious instructions given by some devoted Priests. On Holy Thursday it was a beautiful moving sight to see one of these excellent Ecclesiastics, their fellow-prisoner, (during the last two years he has undergone three imprisonments and trials, each time being declared innocent) celebrating the Holy Sacrifice, and addressing his poor congregation in words so touching that the Piedmontese gaolers themselves were moved to tears; after which he communicated his brother Priests and a multitude of the prisoners. The Passion was preached by him the same evening, and on Good Friday a profound silence reigned throughout the prison, for the prisoners were all occupied in celebrating the 'three hours' agony of our Lord,' under the direction of the same pious Priest, who has shown himself a true apostle in his prison.

Will the *Times* correspondent, who has recently devoted his pen to an article headed the 'Bourbons in Rome,' of which the good taste and veracity are about equally conspicuous, venture to give any explanation of the notorious fact that Salerno, which was the most revolutionary part of Naples, is now a

focus of Reaction? Will he account for 2,000 Royalist prisoners in a town where, in 1848, he declared the entire population to be anti-Bourbonist, and only waiting the favourable moment to shake off the hated race?

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 9.—The Hungarian, Slav, and Italian inhabitants of this empire do not approve the policy of their rulers towards Denmark, but the Germans in Austria are very ill-disposed to the Danes, and to their quasi protectors, the English. For some time past the various steps taken by the British, spoken of by those organs of the Vienna press which are under the influence of the imperial Government, and during the last few days the independent papers have joined in the cry raised against Her Majesty's Ministers. The abusive articles in the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, and *Fremden Blatt* need no special mention; but those in the *Presse* and *Wanderer* (which are papers of note in Austria) cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. The *Presse*, to-day contains the following:—

Were it not for the insufferable arrogance, disgusting egotism, and almost inconceivable ignorance of the English in foreign affairs, the London papers would not dare to make such charges against the great German Powers as they are now doing. The leading organs of the British press treat with abuse the German Governments and Germany. We are coolly told that few persons in England would care what became of the left bank of the Rhine if it were not for Belgium and Holland. Earl Russell is an honest and a well-meaning man, but the policy of the Whig Ministry makes England an object of abhorrence for every nation which has self-respect. The main springs of the foreign policy of England are a vulgar longing for profit and the most undisciplined egotism. England would not care if the rest of the world were changed into a desert, if her garden continued to thrive. The London papers dare to threaten Austria with insurrections in Hungary and Italy, and Prussia with the sword of the Emperor of the French; notwithstanding her 3,000 Armstrong guns, the pride of England has been brought so low that she grew pale with fright when a couple of Austrian frigates passed through the British Channel into the North Sea.

Though the *Wanderer* is less rabid than its colleague, it strongly insists on the necessity for the Austrian fleet being sent to the Baltic. It says:— It is not that Copenhagen must be shelled, but that the enemy must be punished for the piracy which he has been guilty of. We trust that our Government will not allow itself to be intimidated by the empty threats of England. If firmness and energy are displayed, England will not venture to quit her neutral position.

It is a settled matter that the Emperor and Empress of Russia are to meet the Emperor and Empress of Austria at Kissingen in the month of June; and it is not unlikely that the King of Prussia will have an interview with his fellow-potentes when he is on his way to Gasteic. It is the fashion to assert that a return to the Holy Alliance is impossible, but I once again tell you that a very great rapprochement has taken place between the three Powers which have always been more or less opposed to political development and popular institutions.

PRUSSIA.

The *Presse*, the Vienna paper which is so violent against England, contains the following important notice from Berlin:—

From a reliable source I learn that M. von Bismark is willing to make great concession to Austria in commercial matters. He will agree to a Customs Union, if Austria will not make opposition to him in Schleswig-Holstein. Prussia is so intent on acquiring something there, that she will even run the risk of a new war.

I can give no guarantee for the correctness of the foregoing news, but it is an undeniable fact that Prussia is less disposed to come to an amicable understanding with Denmark than is Austria. The Austrian Government does not wish to deprive Christian IX. of any part of his territory, and it will demand more for the Duchies than autonomy and a personal union between them and Denmark. It will, however, expect to receive an indemnification for the expenses of a war which was unnecessary, as the same ends might have been obtained by the occupation of Holstein and peaceful negotiations. Not long since Austria and Prussia moved in the Bund that federal troops should be ordered to occupy the Danish island Femern. On Thursday last the political Committee of the German Diet sent in its report, which was to the effect that the motion of the two great Powers could not be taken into consideration, 'it not being known whether the island in question belonged to Holstein or to Schleswig.' It is evident that the secondary German States distrust Prussia, and are resolved not to be involved in a war which would not have been waged had not M. von Bismark been desirous to divert the attention of the Prussian nation from internal matters.—*Times Cor.*

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna declares that it is not the threats of England but the Danish batteries in the Sound which will prevent the Austrian squadron from entering the Baltic Sea. The two German Powers continue concentrating considerable maritime forces in the North Sea. A despatch from Hamburg announces the arrival of several Austrian ships off at the mouth of the Elbe. The *Boten* makes the following remarks on the movement of the Danish fleet:— It is no longer just political combinations, which direct English policy, and the very moment at which, according to all reasonable calculations we should expect to see it impose a limit to the sad game which is being played at Copenhagen, and to force the Danish Cabinet to renounce its absurd condition of the maintenance of the blockade, lo, and behold! we see it turn against Germany. This is a policy which baffles all calculations; but, nevertheless we do not seriously believe in the reality of the British threats. England, which left the Danes unaided at the Danneverks, at the heights of Duppel and Fredericia, will not support them now that they have lost all their continental possessions and half their army. As to the understanding with France, we have reason to believe that that is all a fiction. Doubtless if England sends a fleet into the Baltic, France will follow the example; but it would be absurd to conclude from that the two powers were acting in concert; on the contrary, this demonstration might serve for directly opposite ends. In any case England will do better to abstain from this demonstration. It will not deceive the German Powers. The *Augsburg Gazette* says on the same subject:— 'The conduct of England is, to tell the truth, inexplicable. A rage for peace brings it to acts which are an obstacle to peace. At the point which things have reached, a fleet—many fleets even—can do absolutely nothing against the allies in the Duchies of the Elbe and in Jutland. A blockade of the Prussian and German ports would be a violation of peace with Prussia and Germany, and this most certain is not what England has in view.'

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT HELIGOLAND.—Heligoland, May 9.—A very severe naval engagement, lasting an hour and a-half, has taken place between three Danish frigates and the German squadron. An Austrian frigate appears to be in flames, and is approaching the island, accompanied by all the German ships, while the Danes are steering northwards. The whole Danish fleet is at anchor behind Sand Island. The fire on board the Austrian frigate has been extinguished. She lost her foremast and bowsprit.

Cuxhaven, May 10.—The allied squadron arrived here this morning. The Austrian frigate *Schwabenzberg* not only lost her foremast and bowsprit, but sustained other serious injuries. The loss of the squadron in killed and wounded is stated to be 170.

The engagement took place between Heligoland and the mouth of Elbe.

POLAND.

The Paris papers publish the following telegram:—Leipzig, May 10.—Intelligence received here from Opawa states that six innocent young Poles, who were walking in the streets of that town, were arrested and hung on the same gallows without trial. The Paris *Moniteur* says, first, that 30,000 Poles, reduced to absolute want, have accepted from the Russian Government lands which will be gratuitously distributed to them in the Governments of: Bromberg and Samara; and secondly, that the Russian Government will put up for sale, the confiscated lands of Poles in Lithuania, and that they will be sold only to Russians. This second part, says the *Debat*, explains the first, and assigns to it its true character. The Cabinet of the Petersburg, despoils Poles of the national soil, and offers, in exchange, to let them go and cultivate the snow on the confines of Siberia. *Ubi solitudo facerunt, pacem appellant!* Russia goes beyond even that. She finds a pretext for calling spoliation munificence.

We cannot look back with pride to the Polish correspondence of last year. It is difficult to avoid feeling that this country was subjected to a humiliation which it had in some measure brought on itself. We know that the circumstances have not raised the reputation or increased the influence of England. We know that the ill-timed candor with which the unchangeably peaceful intentions of the Government were announced, encouraged its able Russian antagonist to use his bitterest style, and also did much to create a coldness between us and the Emperor of the French, who fancied he saw himself deserted by his ally at the crisis of the controversy. But our own mortifications and our political errors are as nothing when compared with the disasters which befell the Polish cause. All that the Russians threatened to have executed. The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff have been justified in their laughtest tone by the success of the Imperial policy. Unless some almost miraculous occurrence changes the destinies of that unhappy country, we may truly say there is an end of Poland. The Russian armies have closed on the devoted bands which maintained the insurrection. These have been scattered or destroyed, and their leaders have perished in the fight or by military execution. All the arguments which our statesmen urged last year have been answered by the hard fact of success. Whether Russia's right to the Kingdom of Poland was conferred by the Treaty of 1815 or not, it is now evident that the Czar holds the country by the stronger title of military conquest. It is of no use to talk international law to an autocrat who holds possession with an army of 200,000 men. The Liberal party in Europe hoped against hope; they believed, almost against their better judgment, in the despatches which came across the frontier announcing the activity of the insurgents and the obstinacy of the struggle. But by little and little these reports died away. As the winter came on the insurgents were so hard pressed by cold and famine and the sword of the enemy that the rebellion became weaker and weaker, and at last its life flickered away. The Government of St. Petersburg now exercises complete authority in the country. Not only in the parts of Poland with which the Treaties of Vienna have nothing to do, but also in the Kingdom itself, the Government is fully reinstated. Any regret or irritation on account of the rebuffs we may have received is lost in the pity which we naturally feel for such a national downfall. We know that we have shown ourselves powerless to protect, but this mortification affects us less than compassion for the vanquished. Sensible Englishmen will be willing to bear the reproach of last year's failure, if they think that a renewal of the negotiation will bring any further sufferings on those who have been already so much tried.—*Times.*

RUSSIA.

Letters from Lithuania dated on the 26th ultimo state that the persecution of the Lithuanian Clergy is being renewed. Fourteen Priests have lately been condemned to transportation in the Government of Minsk. Their names are given at full length in the *Monde* of the 8th instant. There is among them a Benedictine Monk and a Dominican Friar, the others being parochial secular Priests. The services of the Church and the administration of the sacraments are suspended in many parishes from the want of Priests. The Governor of Minsk has forbidden, under severe penalties, the Catholic Clergy to baptize infants unless the parents are provided with certificates of baptism and marriage on stamped paper.

During an imprisonment of several months the Rev. Rodowicz, a Capuchin Religious, has been subjected to frightful tortures, of which he has died. The Russians threw his body at night, without any funeral ceremony or prayer whatever, into the grave of those who die of cholera.

FREEMASONRY.—The following particulars are borrowed from the secret journal of the Freemasons (*Freimaurer Zeitung*), of the 15th of August last, which fell by chance into the hands of the Berlin correspondent of the *Monde*:—

The Garibaldi lodge, at Ancona, has been considerably enlarged, and provided with new fittings. Since the 1st of August, a Constituent Assembly of the Italian Freemasons has met in Florence, and is especially occupied with politics. The thirty-three masonic degrees have been introduced everywhere in Italy, and find many adherents, especially among the rich friends from America and England who reside there.

Lyons owed its first lodge to the Albigenses, who founded some also in the North of Italy. But these could hardly keep up. It is only at the end of the last century that Italy had its first national lodge, established on board of an English ship in the harbor of Venice. Up to the present time the Italian lodges were dependent on the great lodges of London and Paris; but for a short time they have constituted a central authority in Turin, and they have entered into very intimate relations with the German and Swiss lodges. Lord Palmerston is so little pleased at this, that he has recalled his chief agent, the British Ambassador, who sympathized too much with the Italians, and who, by allowing the Italian lodges to acquire an independent self-government, by constituting a central authority, has compromised and even annihilated the influence and power of the secret English tribunal in Italy. Some time before, the English lodge had had the grief of seeing the grand lodge of Canada claim its regency right (*Sprengrecht*), and separate itself from the Thames. The lodges of Montreal and Quebec alone are still dependent on the London Lodge. The political differences which have arisen between Great Britain and Northern America about Canada, are directly connected with this lodge affair. The Grand Master of Canada, Brother Douglas Harrington, has excommunicated two lodges which are dependent on England, and another one which is dependent on Ireland. The alliance between the lodges of Canada and the United States was sealed by reciprocal visits and meetings.

The supreme direction of the *Fabius Maximus* lodge in Rome consists of Jews only, because the Catholics even those who have committed the required sacrifice—by making a sacrilegious communion—offer but too little guarantee from their intercourse with their relations who are pious and good Catholics. The same is the case with many Protestants, on account of the numerous conversions to Catholicity which take place, so that there is hardly any great family in England which does not reckon one or two proselytes, and thus inspires serious fear for the maintenance of secrecy. This *Fabius Maximus* lodge reckons at present a hundred and twenty Brethren in Rome, and is redoubling at this moment its activity.

I pause for a reply, as the cat said when she scratched at the door for admission.

THE PAIN AND VARIETY OF SOCIETY.—How should the world get on without Pain and Variety. Though damaging to the core beneath, when laid on with too long a sweep and too closely a brush; they are yet, in a certain degree, necessities in a maker-believers old life, where nothing is but all things seem, and where matters are so oddly ordered, that sometimes truth has the effect of the wildest falsehoods. Think what it would be, if we lived in a rough-bewn moral chamber; unpainted, and unvarnished—nothing but the bare boards, and the grain of the wood showing up in jagged lines, and the heads and points of the nails starting out for the riving of our garments.—Horribly uncomfortable, surely, with no good sleeping accommodation possible—not so much as would give one space or ease for Monday sista, with the sun stalking through Leo overhead! Think of the miserable, gorrilladom of the world, if the outside sweetness of society were laid aside, if the paint pot was empty and the varnish brush dry; if, instead of 'My dear Mrs. Smith, this is indeed kind of you, I am charmed to see you,' said amiably, and with an electric clasping of the fingers, your friend growled out: 'Here is this odious woman again! why did they let her up? Think of the consternation that would seize on poor Mrs. Smith's undoubting soul, if in place of the smooth serenity of formal custom, this gnarled and knotted reality was suddenly to meet her.' Would it be right, indeed, that it should? Where the necessity of turning the seams outside, and let the north wind whistle through 'chinks' and 'cracks,' which a little putty painted and varnished, could stop out as well as heart of oak. Marrying for love seldom needs much paint beyond that belonging to the condition as by right; but marrying for money and making believe that is for love? convenience, transformed to passion?—interest putting on the semblance of devotion?—why, bushels of paint and gallons of varnish are not enough to make black white there, or to smooth over the awkward inequalities that cannot be planned away! The wicked little lady daubs herself all over with the rouiest pigment at command; she hides the pictures in her heart—the big yellow purse, the opera box, the diamond necklace, the flaming carriage, and the stately household, under the paint of an all-showering love; she scrawls all sorts of Arcadian pastorals over the hempen canvases which else would show too coarsely; and if she is wise as well as wicked, she will go on painting and scrawling to the end of time. Usually she is too indolent and too careless to renew the dilapidations; and when the first coating has rubbed off, never seek to lay on a fresh one. Unless, indeed there is a contingency in the back ground, and her husband's will may still make or mar her fortunes. When rich old men, or rich unpersonable young men, marry pretty portionless wives, they had better keep that contingency in their own hands, if they care for pleasing landscapes on their walls, or visions of Arcadian beauty in their galleries. We have our special paint-pots for love, whereby we cover up all the ugly spots of temper and unkindness, of small passions and mean ways that else belong to us, to we seem wingless angels of our fellow love. This we all do alike; not of design, and with no foregone intention to deceive, but by the natural ordering of the condition. Ah! well! wait till matrimony, that terrible disenchanter has worn off the varnish, and then see what knots come through the bare boards, what ugly veinings, what flaws and cracks and rents and rotten fibres are beneath, not one of which was seen in the beginning. Is it good for man that there should be this time for dreaming and deceit?—is it good that the ruggedness of the future should be masked beneath the varnished smoothness of the present?—that love should usher in the soul's waking with the morning songs of birds and the hoied sweetness of flowers, with rosy clouds resting on the mountain tops, and the gracious veiling of the lake breaking up into multiplied forms of misty beauty, when the truth lying behind this loveliness traces out but sadness and despair and the terrible rising to the gaunt day-work of disenchantment? It may be that some good purpose, some strong and holy shaping, lies in these fond dreams of the spirit; it may be that truth, in the beginning, would be too hard and angular for the soul to bear; and that if men were not solely led by illusion, they would faint by the way, and drop and die, and never reach the goal at all. If love could not plume himself in angel's wings, who would care to barbor him in their hearts.

Gen. Beauregard sends word to Richmond that Butler is all right, and Butler telegraphs to Washington that he is all right. Perfect harmony seems to exist between them on this point, and no doubt, Jeff. Davis is as pleased about it as he was when Butler voted sixty-four times for him in the Charleston Convention.

DEPRIVATION OF MORALS.—The *Buffalo Courier* makes a statement that is paralleled in the experience of every village and city of the State. It says that more than thirty applications have been made to the Chief of Police in Buffalo, in the past two weeks, by parents who wanted assistance to the end of finding the whereabouts of runaway daughters. Most of the girls sought for are between the ages of sixteen and eighteen; and there can be no doubt that by far the greater portion of them have been enticed from their homes for the vilest purposes.

RECALLED TO LIFE.

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault, of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street:—

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864. DR. PICAULT:—Dear Sir,—Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth Physician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescription carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised me to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief; and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was completely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure.

JOSEPH BELLANGER, No. 30 Aylmer Street. I do remember having been called for the above malady, and not hearing of anything since that time, I surely thought she was dead long ago.

P. B. PICAULT, M.D. Agents for Montreal; Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell, & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

OPEN YOUR EYES.—To the fact that Patent Medicines are doing more good in the country than most people are willing to admit. What a solace it is to know that, when disease makes a sudden and unforeseen attack, you have a remedy at hand, a family physician in the house as it were. Such is N. N. Down's Vegetable Balsam, Elixir, that ought to be kept always at hand to be ready in season and out of season, like a faithful sentinel ever on the watch to ward off the attacks of an unscrupulous foe. Price only 25 cts. See advertisement in another column.

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

THEIR NAME IS LEON! may be applied to those who die annually of Consumption. Science has of late years sensibly diminished the number, and it is gratifying to know that Dr. Williams' Balsam of Wild Cherry has created a potent influence in attaining this end.



M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG CATHOLIC desires a Situation as ORGANIST in or near the City. Address, Haydn, at this Office, March 31, 1864.



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THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR, Its Festivals and Holy Seasons,

To which are added the LEGENDS, or the LIVES of the SAINTS, by REV. DR. ALBAN STOLZ, Translated from the German, by Rev. THEODORE NOETHER, Pastor of Holy Cross, Albany, N.Y.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR CONTAINS:

- I. The Explanation of all the Sundays and Festivals, divided into three parts—Christmas-Cycle, Easter-Cycle, and Pentecost-Cycle. II. The Legends, for every day during the Year. The public will easily understand that a work will be given to them, which contains more matter than any similar work that has yet been published. The following extracts from letters received by the translator, Rev. Th. Noether in Albany, prior to Feb. 1864, abundantly prove the high value of this work. Cincinnati, O.—Most Rev. Archbishop J. B. PURCELL: "It is a most timely and valuable addition to our library of Catholic instruction and literature. I beg to give the publication my hearty approval." Albany, N.Y.—Rev. Bishop J. M'CLOSKEY: "I commend it warmly to the patronage of the Catholics of my Diocese." Altoon, Ill.—Rev. Bishop H. D. JUNCKER: "It is certainly a praiseworthy work. It will be to every family a source by which to obtain knowledge." Burlington, Vt.—Rev. Bishop LOUIS DE GOESBRIAND: "Should the subsequent numbers be equal to this, I consider the work very useful." Chicago, Ill.—Rev. Bishop J. DUGGAN: "I wish we had many works of this kind in our language." Cleveland, O.—Rev. Bishop A. RAPPE: "I have been much pleased with it." Dubuque, Iowa—Rev. Bishop OL. SMYTH: "I desire to see it widely circulated throughout my Diocese." Erie, Pa.—Rev. Bishop J. M. YOUNG: "It seems to combine in one, the excellencies of several other works in devout use." Hartford, Ct.—Rev. Bishop F. P. M'FARLAND: "I am much pleased with it. The style is good, simple and earnest, and such as cannot fail to speak to the heart. You have my best wishes for the success of the publication." Kingston, C.W.—Rev. Bishop E. HORAN: "I know of no work recently published, calculated to produce so great an amount of good." Louisville, Ky.—Rev. Bishop M. J. SPALDING: "I wish you much success in the publication." Milwaukee, Wis.—Rev. Bishop J. M. HENNI: "I sincerely wish that it may become a daily companion of devotion to every household in my diocese." New York—V. R. WM. STARRS, Adm. of the Arch-Diocese: "It is a work of merit. I approve of its publication, and I take pleasure in recommending it to the faithful." Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rev. Bishop M. DOMENICO: "I have not the least doubt, that such a work is calculated to instruct the Catholics." Portland, Me.—Rev. Bishop D. W. BACON: "Please add my name to the approbation given to you by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Albany." St. Vincent's Abbey—Rev. Abbot B. WIMMER: "I would wish to see it in every family of the English speaking Catholics of this country."

The Ecclesiastical Year will appear in 30 numbers. The first number will be published on the 1st of April, 1864, and subsequently on the 1st and 15th of each month. Price, per number of six sheets (three double sheets) only 20 cents. Each subscriber will receive two premiums (on the additional payment of 25 cents, each) viz.: With No. 16, "SANCTISSIMA VIRGO," (The Holy Virgin). With No. 30, "ASCENSIO DOMINI," (Ascension of Christ). These splendid engravings, on account of their excellent execution, and being copies of original oil-paintings by eminent masters, are of far greater value than the small steel engravings subscribers mostly receive with similar publications. Being 22 inches wide and 28 inches high, they will be an ornament to any parlor. The Holy Virgin as well as the Son of God are in full figure, elegantly colored upon a black ground with printed symbolical border. The retail price of each engraving is \$2, both premiums, therefore, almost equal the price of the whole work. Notwithstanding, we only demand an additional payment of 25 cents for each picture for the purpose of paying import-expenses. This Work can be had of all Booksellers, Agents and News-carriers through the United States and Canada. Whoever will send \$1.20 will have six numbers of the work sent to him free of postage. No one is authorized to make any other terms. S. ZICKEL, Publisher, No. 113 Rivington Street, New York. AGENTS wanted for Towns, Counties and States; a liberal discount given. The undersigned is appointed Agent for the above work in this vicinity. Nos. 1 and 2 may now be had at his News Depot, price 20 cents each. Orders from the country attended to on the receipt of 24 cent stamps. W. DALTON, Cor. Craig and St. Lawrence streets.

RICHELIEU COMPANY, DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND THE PORTS OF THREE RIVERS, SOBEL, BERTHIA, 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 Sobel, 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 passage 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 Sobel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

STEAMER THREE RIVERS, Capt. Jos. DUYAL, 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. ROSE 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 Sobel, 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 Sobel 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 Sobel for Montreal every Monday at half-past FOUR o'clock A.M., and Wednesday at SIX o'clock P.M.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOREUX, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chamblly every Tuesday and Friday at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sobel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilarie, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chamblly 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 L'Assomption, as follows:—On Monday and Saturday, at FOUR o'clock P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, St. Paul, L'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption 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 LETOILE, Captain P. E. MALHOIT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne, as follows:—On Mondays and Saturdays at FOUR o'clock P.M.; Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de L'Isle and Lachenaie; returning will leave Terrebonne for Montreal on Monday at SEVEN o'clock A.M., Tuesday 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, May 2nd, 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: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate 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 Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 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 existence. H. L. ROUTE, Agent, Montreal, February 1, 1864.

N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. A CERTIFICATE worth 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. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir. I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article. I am 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 Canada. 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.

This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity. When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction. Use it for COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, 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 extraordinary results that it became, at once, a general favorite. Many have made it, what it really is a FAMILY MEDICINE. For as more than half the diseases 'to which flesh is heir,' originate from colds, so this may be considered a general preventive of all diseases, by removing the primal cause. ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging Doctors' fees.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose 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, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes. Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON. Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character. I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head. I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration. W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 5th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, and have found great relief from it. SMITH. Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1864.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT. This popular medicine is no longer an experiment. Tho' used of people who have used it, bear witness to its superior excellence as a Lintment and a Pain-Killer. Full directions accompany each bottle. It may be used for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, HEADACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES and SWELLINGS, SORE THROAT, LUMBAGO, &c., &c. and may be used internally for CHOLIC and COLDS, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL Complaints, DIARRHOEA, WIND CHOLIC, &c., &c. Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary. 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 Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 16th inst, TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN DISTRICT. Accommodation Train for Island Pond, } 8.40 A.M. and Intermediate Stations. } Mail Train for Portland, stopping over } 3.45 P.M. night at Island Pond. } Mail Train for Quebec, with Sleeping } 10.15 P.M. Car attached. } CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, } Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph } London, Detroit, Chicago, and all } points West, at. } 7.45 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston & } Intermediate Stations, at. } 10.00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Brockville, } and Intermediate Stations, at. } 4.30 P.M. Night Express (with sleeping car at } tached) for Ogdensburg, Kingston, } Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, } Detroit, Chicago, and all points } West, at. } 8.20 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. May 12, 1864.

WISTAR'S BALSAM — or — 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 THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION. There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, or more, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. 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. 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 afflicted 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 completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. 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 Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person 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 PRESOTT, 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 'L. BUTTS' on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

WISTAR'S BALSAM — or — 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 THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, Including even CONSUMPTION. There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, or more, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. 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. 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 afflicted 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 completely restored to health. I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence. Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. 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 Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it.—Yours, P. GUITTE, Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe. Cornwall, C.W., Dec. 29, 1859. Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston—Gentlemen.—Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person 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 PRESOTT, 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 'L. BUTTS' on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Dec. 24, 1863.

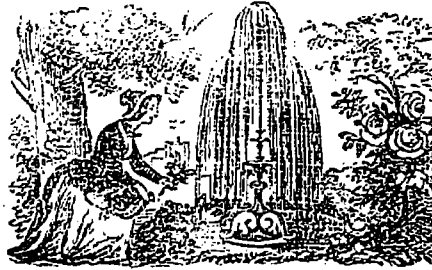
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**JUST RECEIVED,**  
**REED'S DOMESTIC DYES,**  
 IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH.  
 With full directions for use on each packet.  
 —ALSO—  
 A large supply of FERRING BOTTLES, INDIA RUBBER TREATS, & VIOLET POWDER boxes.  
 Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded, under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, with the purest Drugs and Chemicals, and at moderate charges.  
**HENRY R. GRAY,**  
 Dispensing and Family Chemist  
 94 St. Lawrence Main Street,  
 (ESTABLISHED 1859.)  
 Montreal, May 12. 12m

**L. DEVANY,**  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
 (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)  
 THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.  
 Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he deters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.  
 I will hold THREE SALES weekly.  
 On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,  
 FOR  
 GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
 PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c.,  
 AND  
 THURSDAYS  
 FOR  
 DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,  
 GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.  
**L. DEVANY,**  
 Auctioneer.  
 March 27, 1863.

**JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE,**  
 AT  
**A. J. BOUCHER'S**  
**NEW MUSIC STORE,**  
 176 Notre Dame Street,  
 (Second Door from the Congregation Nursery.)  
 A most charming SONG, written on Archbishop HUGHES' last words, and entitled,  
 "O Bury me in the Sunshine."  
 PRICE 30 CENTS.  
 —ALSO—  
 "Souvenir de Sabatier,"  
 (PRICE 50 CENTS.)  
 beautifully illustrated with a Photographed Portrait of the distinguished composer; being a series of elegant Waltzes, arranged from the favorite melodies introduced in Sabatier's celebrated  
 Prince of Wales' Cantata.  
 Montreal, May 5, 1864. 1m.

**The Leading Perfume of the Age**  
 FROM FRESH-CULLED FLOWERS.  
  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**FLORIDA WATER.**  
 THIS exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from BLOOMING TROPICAL FLOWERS, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible;—while its influence on the SKIN is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Buoyancy to the overtired Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For  
 FAINTING TURNS,  
 NERVOUSNESS,  
 HEADACHE,  
 DEBILITY,  
 AND  
 HYSTERIA,  
 it is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin  
 ROUGHNESS,  
 BLOTCHES,  
 SUN BURN,  
 FRECKLES,  
 AND  
 PIMPLES  
 It is as delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water, it makes the best dentifrice, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after shaving.  
 COUNTERFEITS.  
 Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamental label.  
 Prepared only by  
**LANMAN & KEMP,**  
 Wholesale Druggists, New York.  
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
 For Sale by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, Picault & Son, and H. E. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.  
 Feb. 20, 1864. 12m.

**DYSPEPSIA,**  
 AND  
 DISEASES RESULTING FROM  
**DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,**  
 AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,  
 Are Cured by  
**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTERS,**  
 THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.  
 These Bitters have performed more Cures,  
 HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,  
 Have more Testimony,  
 Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,  
 Than any other article in the market.  
 We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,  
 And will Pay \$1000  
 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
 Will Cure every Case of  
*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.*  
 Observe the following Symptoms:  
 Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:  
 Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing  
 Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,  
 Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

**REMEMBER**  
 THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT  
**ALCOHOLIC,**  
 CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,  
 And Can't make Drunkards,  
 But is the Best Tonic in the World.  
 READ WHO SAYS SO:  
 From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:—  
 I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly,  
 LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:—  
 Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations or different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart from once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.  
 Yours, very respectfully,  
 J. H. KENNARD,  
 Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.  
 Dr. J. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.—Yours truly,  
 WARREN RANDOLPH,  
 Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.  
 Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully,  
 J. H. TURNER,  
 No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestown [Pa.] Baptist Churches.  
 New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.  
 J. M. LYONS.  
 PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.  
 Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.  
 Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
**JONES & EVANS,**  
 Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,  
 PROPRIETORS.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.  
 John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.  
 Jan. 14, 1864. 12m.

**M. BERGIN,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
 AND  
**MASTER TAILOR**  
 TO THE  
*Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,*  
 No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

**LUMBER.**  
**JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,**  
 corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.  
**JORDAN & BENARD,**  
 35 St. Denis Street.  
 March 24, 1864.

**C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.**  
 IN accordance with previous notice, I have this day opened an Office at No. 34 Great St. James Street, and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the lowest rates.  
 Persons removing will do well to give me a call having a number of New Spring and Covered Wagons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to undertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile goods on the most moderate terms, having secured the services of most careful men.  
 Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads.  
**OHS. LARIN.**  
 May 6, 1864. 3m

**WILLIAM H. HODSON,**  
**ARCHITECT,**  
 No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.  
 Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.  
 Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.  
 Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

**O. J. DEVLIN,**  
 NOTARY PUBLIC.  
 OFFICE:  
 32 Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**B. DEVLIN,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

**THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L.,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.

**J. P. KELLY, B.C.L.,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 No. 6, Little St. James Street.  
 Montreal, June 12.

**CLARKE & DRISCOLL,**  
 ADVOCATES, &c.,  
 Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street,  
 (Opposite the Court House.)  
 MONTREAL.  
**H. J. CLARKE.** **N. DRISCOLL.**

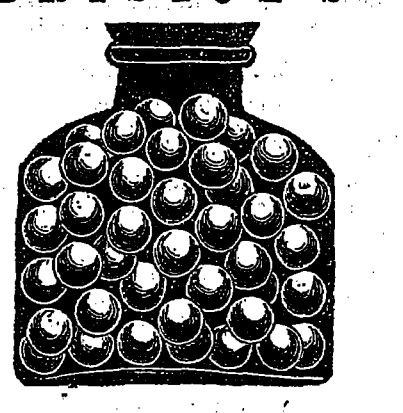
**J. J. CURRAN,**  
 ADVOCATE  
 No. 40 Little St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

**MATT. JANNARD'S**  
**NEW CANADIAN**  
**COFFIN STORE,**  
 Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,  
 MONTREAL.  
 M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.  
 March 31, 1864.

**TO LET,**  
**DEPOT FOR THE SALE**  
 OF THE CELEBRATED  
**VARENNES WATERS.**  
 THESE WATERS, as a Curative agent in a great number of diseases, are highly efficacious, and are recommended by the most skillful Medical practitioners. As a summer drink, they are most pleasant, salubrious, and refreshing.  
 A Lease for the exclusive right of keeping a Depot for the Sale of these Waters, in the principal Cities of the Province, will be granted on liberal conditions, and for any time that may be desired, to commence on the First of May next.  
 Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lejammerrais at Varennes.  
 March 31, 1864.

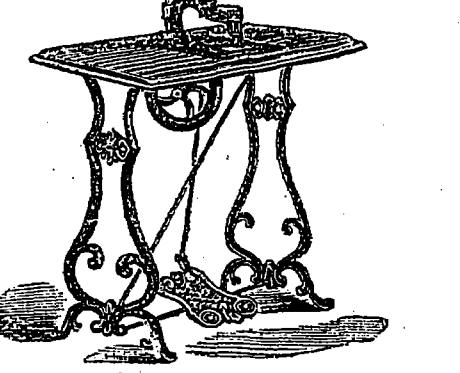
**WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.**  
 [Established in 1828.]  
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address  
**E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.**

**M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,**  
**Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,**  
**TIN SMITHS,**  
**ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET-IRON WORKERS**  
**DOLLARD STREET,**  
 (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)  
 MONTREAL.  
 Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand:  
 Baths, Beer Pumps, Hot Air Fur-  
 Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware (pieces)  
 Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipes,  
 Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes  
 Jobbing punctually attended to.

**BRISTOL'S**  
  
**(Vegetable)**  
**SUGAR-COATED**  
**PILLS.**  
 THE GREAT CURE  
 For all the Diseases of the  
**Liver, Stomach and Bowels,**  
 Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to  
**KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.**

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.  
**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,**  
**LIVER COMPLAINTS,**  
**CONSTIPATION,**  
**HEADACHE,**  
**DROPSY,**  
**PILES.**

For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long standing and difficult diseases, where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.  
**Only 25 Cts. per Phial.**  
**J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal,**  
 General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

**G. W. WILLIAMS & CO'S**  
**UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD**  
  
**FAMILY**  
**SEWING MACHINES,**  
 (MANUFACTURED IN MONTREAL)  
 Prices ranging upwards from  
**Twenty-Five Dollars**

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required.  
 Manufacture on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Montreal.  
 Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces.  
**G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.**  
 Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863. 12m


A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take charge of a country School.  
 Address—Mrs. W., TRUE WITNESS Office.  
 Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

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

**BENJAMIN CLEMENT,**  
**CARPENTER & JOINER,**  
 54 St. Antoine Street.  
 Jobbing punctually attended to.  
 Oct. 9.

**NOTICE**  
**J. FOURNIER & CO.,**  
 242 St. Paul Street,  
 MONTREAL.  
 BEG to inform their customers and the public in general that, notwithstanding the damage sustained by them in their Stock, on the 15th instant, they are prepared to meet the demands which may be made to them for Wines of every description—Brandies, Ornamental Glass, &c.  
 The whole of the Stock damaged by fire, smoke or water will be disposed of in a SALE by public AUCTION during the course of next week, and will not form any part of the new Stock which Messrs. Fournier & Co. possess, and which at present are deposited in the cellars of Messrs. Freer & Boyd, No. 16 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.  
 Messrs. Fournier & Co. also beg to inform the public that a choice collection of Wines, Brandies, Ornamental Glass, Zinc Ware, &c., is expected by them from Europe.  
 The Sale of the damaged goods will be advertised beforehand, so as to afford parties living in the country full time to repair to it.  
 The Stock about to be disposed of will consist of Gin, Whiskey, Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, Sherry, Cognac Brandy, French and Spanish Wine, together with Port and Burgundy Port, which are very little damaged by the late fire.  
**TERMS LIBERAL:**  
 Parties desirous of tasting the Wines may do so any day before the Sale, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening. Purchases may also be made in Boxes, if required.  
**J. FOURNIER & CO.**  
 March 24. 12m

**COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.**  
 MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papiucan, of the Bishop's Palace, Montreal:—  
 Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.  
 Sir,—Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to your esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few pots 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 fertilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir,  
 Your very humble servant,  
 T. V. PAPIUCAN, Priest.  
 For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal.

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**  
 IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.  
  
**The Great Purifier of the Blood,**  
 Is particularly recommended for use during  
**SPRING AND SUMMER,**  
 when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as  
 A DIET DRINK,  
 by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for  
**THE PERMANENT CURE**  
 OF THE  
**MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES**  
 OF  
*Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,*  
 And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for  
**SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY,**  
 White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Luss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Obilias and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.  
 It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of  
**GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,**  
 and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.  
 It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.  
 The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.  
 Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of **LANMAN & KEMP** is upon the blue label.  
 Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.