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THE SECRET.

Translated from the French.

CHAPTER VI .-- THE JOURNAL.

It is an author's privilege to penetrate into the most secret thoughts of his hero. Let us avail ourselves of it to cast a curious glance at the journal of Alfred Servais.

Whence comes this unconquerable desire of confession, which compels me to confide to these pages that which must remain forever buried in the inmost recesses of my heart? An irresistable force, an unknown power, impels me to write words which I would rather die than utter. Of frightful secret! it weighs upon my soul, it crushes my heart, it appears to devour my very life. To conceal it from the world, I have sacrificed all that my heart esteemed most precious -honor -conscience-friendship. The debasing influence of crime does not destroy the sense of justice in the human heart, since, low as I have fallen, I yet feel the necessity of confessing my crime. Upon these pages, therefore, I will trace the history of that sad night; a history which, if known, would bring me to the scaffold, and forever consign my memory to infamy. I must obey this impulse which urges me to unburden my heart. Alas! there was a time when I had aught but innocent secrets to disclose, and when I could rely upon two faithful friends, ever ready to listen to them. Those friendswhat have I done with them? In the silent hours of the night I seem to hear that terrible voice which resounded in the ears of the first assassin. 'Cain! what hast thou done with thy brother ?' Where can I fly to escape this terrible voice? To eternity? God and my friend -the avenger and the victim-await me. To some distant land? Ab, where could I fly to escape the image of Rudolphe?

My God, how could I commit such a crime? I remember a time when the tumult of passion never troubled my soul. I remember it-yes, as our first parents were wont to remember the departed joys of Paradise. That time is far, far distant, and the avenging angel forbids me to approach it. But, again, how could I forget my self so far ? I loved my friends tenderly as I was loved in return, but other sentiments found place in my heart. Ambition, tren envy, then a passion for gambfing, then a terrible love for gold. One day—it was the most tatal day of my life—I made the acquaintance of a man, who, ere long, discovered him self to be a gambler. He manifested a lively interest in me, revealed to me the secrets of his profession, and denicted, in glowing colors, the fortune which would be made if I would listen to his advice.

· I entered with fear upon this way of iniquity, and at first I was careful to risk only inconsiderable sums; but they doubled, and even trebled in a short time, and this success excited my thirst for gain, and completed my inlatuation. My perfidious friend, profiting by my excitement, easily persuaded me to risk the last of my resources in that abyss of misery—the gambling house. I was apparently calm, cold and grave for my age, and while they cited me as a model of reserve and wisdom, the fire of avarice was raging in my heart, and I became a gambler in the most frightful acceptation of the term.

Those who have never indulged in playing to excess can conceive no idea of the fury, the frenzy which animate the gambler. May they ever ignore the silent anguish, the fleeting hopes, the fittul gleams of joy, the frightful dreams, the more trightful awakenings which torture the life of him whose idol is gold. The most noble sentiments are extinguished, the most tender affections are lorgotten. A sudden olow could alone awaken a heart, delivered to the passion of play. My God! you have struck this terrible blow .-Ere long, I became embarrassed to a considerable amount. My fortune, which was not large, was almost entirely dissipated. Under the appearance of gravity, I concealed from the eyes of all, the ravages of that rentile which devoured me inwardly; my operations were conducted in the most secret manner. As I was well aware that Charles Dars possessed a large fortune, I imparted to him in the most strict confidence, the history of my folly. I wished him to become my company in the tatal course I pursued-but he refused. First with his usual indifference, then. as I persisted, notwithstanding the mildness of his disposition, he repeated his refusal with a firmness of which I did not believe him capable. Meanwhile my situation became more and more embarrassing. I foresaw the moment when my ruin would be made public, and my fortune blighted forever. A single resource remainedto tempt fortune by a final effort, in which all would be gained or all just. But I required mo ney! Unwilling to meet with a second refusal from Charles, I determined to visit a relation tance from P., and to solicit a loan from such a consolation. Nothwithstanding my etchange the him. My entreaties, however, could obtain forts, my friend was condemned to hard labor. conduct me to the bedside of Rudolphe's mowho lived in the greatest affluence a short distance trom P and to solicit a loan from such a consolation. Nothwithstanding my et-

his avarice, I pro onged my stay, but in vain .-Meanwhile, the decisive moment approached ;there remained but one resource for me. I left the house of my relation. It was evening, and though the sky gave tokens of an approaching storm, I hastened towards the city. My head was burning, and my burried walk seemed to increase my bewildered condition. I reached the boarding-house of Charles Dars at the moment he was ascending the steps which led to it. . . .

· · · Charles, too, appeared to be irritated. I renewed my request for a loan in an impatient manner: I was determined not to leave bin until he had given me the money, or an order for it upon his banker. He refused me; I persisted with a pertinacity which wounded him. He became angry, and we began to dispute, with bitter words on both sides.

' My God! what evil demon took possession of me? In that total hour I outraged, I insulted my friend. Transported with anger, he exclaimed, 'Leave my room,' and he opened the door with a gesture which I interpreted as a

"I went out; I dared not trust myself to remain. . . . . . I had proceeded but a short distance when I heard behind me a rapid footsten, and the hurried breathing of some person. By a gleam of lightning I recognised Charles. He extended in sond I believed he had come to insult me. I matched his cane from him, and struck that fami blow. He fell, saying in a voice which will vibrate in my ears till my dying day, 'Altred, I came to seek a reconciliation with you.' Those were his last words-he turned his face towards the earth. I raised his head and looked into the ghastly countenance, revealed to me by the it in flashes of lightning, which from time to time alleyed about the heavens. It was pale, the eyes fixed, the mouth open. Terrible vision. Charles was dead, and I was his murderer. . . I let the body fall, and fled - miserable coward, I could not support the sight of a y victim.

"Unconsciously I removed my steps, and arrived at the house of my relation. I entered it, as I had left it, unseen o, any person; and yet I hastened, impelled by a feeling of shame and fear, to conceal myself in a corner of my room. I remained there for some time, in a state of inmind- 'I have murdered . . Whom ?' ' Charles? After I had answered, I again asked the question, crouching to the ilior in agony.

" When the bright beams of the rising sun penetrated my window, and the world awoke to joy, to sorrow, to hope, or to dark despair, an absorbing desire of self-preservation took possession of me, the very blood in my veins appeared to be frozen with the cowardly terror which paralyzed every faculty of my being. My crime was almost forgotton, or rather it served to create a terrible vision of the judge, the court-room, the execution and the scaffold. Yet why should I desire to live? I, who felt such an intense longing for science -onlivion -death. An! because death is not annihilation; during that night of anguish I recognised this truth, and far more powerful than the fear of human justice was the dread of that avenging Judge, who awaited me in elernity. Yes-I wished to

'I took my seat at the breakfast table, and exchanged the usual salutations with a tranquil countenance. Ere long the fatal news arrived at the chateau; I acted my part well. Surprise, grief, despair-all were counterfeited with consummate skill, and those who sorrounded me, thought only of consoling so touching a sorrow; but when towards the evening the report of Rudolphe's arrest began to be noised abroad, then, at least the frightful agitation I manifesteg was not feigued. My God! can one support such torments, and not cease to live. My brow, my heart must have been made of iron.

I returned to the city. I heard of the examination which my poor Rudolphe had undergone, of the torture he had suffered when they showed him the disfigured remains of the friend whom he would have defended even at the price of his own life. I heard of every circumstance which tended to prove the guilt of Rudolphe. and yet I hesitated to give mysell up. To my hist crime I added acother, ten thousand times more odious. I had sacrificed Charles to my tury-I had immolated Rudolphe to my cowardice. They accused my friend-I was silent .-They dragged him to the criminal's beach-I was silent. I deprived him of his character, of his life, perhaps, by that silence, and yet I did not speak. Rudolphe, suspecting nothing, beg. ged me to undertake his defence. I complied with a feeling of joy, for I hoped to save his honor and his life, and to present him to the man, but Heaven did not permit me to enjoy

O, despicable love of life 1-you were more now- | mons. erful than the remorse which tortured my miserable heart, urging me to throw myself at the feet of the judges and confess my crime.

A long illness rendered me for a while al-

most insensible to my sorrow, yet even during the height of my delirium, I made the most superhuman exertions to conceal the secret which oppressed me. Unfortunately (as I then though ) I recovered, they gave me a little packet from Rudolphe; it contained his watch and a note, in which I read :

'Alfred, I am convinced that I have discovered the real cruninal but never will I betray him. Let him live, and remember that Rudolphe has forgiven him.

These mysterious words will never be effaced from my memory; amid the turmoil of business they are ever present to my eyes. The dying words of Charles-the glance of Rudolphe as he was conducted to prison-that voice which exclaimed ' I came to seek a reconciliation with you' -that glance, which made a final appeal to my conscience, as it seemed to say, 'Will you not save me?' Behold the instruments of the terrible punishment to which I am condemned. The worm which never dies, the fire which forever burns, I carry with me wherever I go, and yet I am still silent.

'And the world honors me. I live amid the testimonials of respect, which render me more despicable in my own eyes. Every mark of esteem which they manifest towards me, in kes me feel more culpable in my own eyes. My conscience reproaches me for accepting those bonors, of which I am so unworthy, and all that the mistaken world accords me adds to the weight which oppresses my heart. I am very guilty, but I am very miserable also. Not to speak of enjoyments, I have not even an hour of repose. My profession, which I formerly loved, has beno longer exist for me.

' Friendship! O, what have I done with my friends, my brothers, whose incomparable affections pardoned my unexampled crimes. I dare not recall the past. The present is a torturethe future, I cannot think of it. What will it be? Will I live? Will I die in this state of concervable anguish, in a state bordering on mad- | mind? | Will I at last summon sufficient courage ness. Two ideas presented themselves to my to deliver myself to the law? Never! This could not live without the public esteem. Strange inconsistency of the human mind. I despise myself, and I cannot bear that the world should despise me. I live alone, and often impose upon myself some mortification in my table, very trifting when I think of the sufferings of Rudolphe. But what if I would practice all the austerities of the early hermits? I would effect nothing. Naught but an avowal, a public avowal of my crime will serve to explate it.

'The riches with which Heaven has endowed me, I give in charity, and I experience at the same time a sentiment of shame and pleasure when some unhappy mendicant calls down a blessing upon me. I, who am so unworthy of being blessed. Ah, if they knew the crimes that sully the hand which assisted them, vould they not repulse it with horror? Some of these trilling charities betrayed by the grateful recipients, have been the cause of considerable remark. One benevolent society wished to make me its president, another its treasurer. With what painful confusion I listened to such evidences of respect, I blushed, I refused. Then they extolled my modesty, and public opinion, more and more mistaken, will overwhelm me with honor.

. The mother of Rudolphe has written to me: she begs me to visit her at her cottage in the country to which she has retired. I am unwilling to go, but I dare not refuse her pressing invitation. I obey.

On! what a day I have passed. Upon arriving at the humble cottage of Madaine Dellaunnoy, I was told that she had been suffering for some time from a severe illness, and it was feared that she could not survive many weeks. -They went to inform her of my arrival, and in the meanwhile I waited in a gloomy little garden, where some sunflowers lifted their heads among the rows of cabbages and sorrel. The ruinous condition of this old establishment, the neglected garden, the melancholy aspect of every thing that surrounded me, added a more sombre tint to the habitual sadness of my thoughts. Rudolphe was the hope of his family. The profits of his labor would have soothed the declining years of his aged mother, would have assured for his sister a happy fortune. Now his mother is lonely and poor, his sister is far away from home. Among strange faces she toils to gain that daily I have covered it with infamy.

'The traces of my agitation were visible upon my countenance, and, as usual, they were inter-preted in my favor. The poor mother extended to me her emaciated hand, and said in a voice so faint, that it appeared to me like a whisper-My good Alfred-how delighted I am to behold you-how deeply I am affected by this proof of your faithful friendship. 1 could not reply; I lowered my head upon her hand, which feebly endeavored to press my own-'I wished to see you, she continued, to speak to you of our Rudolphe. You loved him so dearly-you love bun still I am sure -you, his defender, his friend-you, to whom he gave the tender name of brother-no you have not forgotten him.2-'Never,' I cried. 'Ah,' she proceeded, with awakening energy-'Do not forget him-he is so unhappy, be feels so keenly the least evidence of neglect. I beg you to visit me once more, that I may recommend to you my innocent my beloved son. You see that my end is fast approaching; the disgrace of my poor child has my mind my precious child. This was too much. sunk too deeply into my heart, but ere my spirit bids adieu to this world, I wish to confide him to a faithful friend - to you, my good Alfred.' She ceused from exhaustion, cast a sorrowful and loring glance towards the crucinx, and after a moment of silence, resumed: 'You will protect, nance assumed an expression of intense horror; him - will you not? You are loved, honored and her hands tell powerless, she endeavored to speak, esteemed - who knows? perhaps you could ob-tain his release. O, Alfred, you will at least I saw no more. A terror seized me, and I fell try, will you not?' I could not answer; my voice was stifled by remorse and sorrow. She raised uerselt up, and seizing my hand, exclaimed, 'You believe him innocent, do you not?'-Yes, I swear it. 'Ah, may God bless you for those words. Yes, he is innocent. What, he murder his friend-his Charles! He, so good, so affectionate. Though all the courts of the earth would be united against him, I would still come hateful to me. It recalls to my mind the cry out that he is innocent. None but the motrial of Rudolphe. The pleasures of the world ther knows her child; I know Rudolphe, and I cry out that he is innocent. None but the moknow that he suffers for the guilt of another .-Ah, God is just, and one day the true culprit will be discovered, and will be overwhelmed with shame. Already, without doubt, his remorse is his own punishment.' And your revenge,' said I, in a low tone. 'I seek no revenge,' said Madame Dellaunnoy, 'when about to close our eyes forever upon the vanities of this world, we view such things in a lar different position - I hate it -- it degrades me -- and yet I light. I have made a sacrifice to God in forgiving him whose silence has doomed my only last word 'repentance,' I felt as if my heart would break with its heavy load of guilt. A voice in the mnost depths of my heart cried day I read with deep emotion the history of the out, Lasure the happiness of this dying mother; tell her that her son shall be set at liberty.' And yet I was sitent.

'Madame Dellannoy appeared to be quite exhausted; our conversation had proved too much for her. Her eyes became dim and wanderieg; her trembling hand sought mine, and I dared to press my lips upon it, and to moisten it with the tears I could no longer repress. 'You weep,' said she, 'you weep for Rudolphe. O, my dear Alfred, you will not abandon him; you will assist him, will you not?' 'I will try,' I'replied in a low roice. Madaine Dellaunnoy then took a letter from under her pillow, and gave it to me. I opened it, and recognized that well known writing, which so often had caused me the purest joy. Now, alas ! it was dim with a mother's bitter tears. I read the following lines:

Beloved Mother,-

You render yourself too unhappy, and your grief adds a new poignancy to that which I already suffer. Be assured, however, that I am well situated here. I am treated with more lenity than the other prisoners, and during the day I am delivered from the chains, and from the society of the criminal with whom I am coupled; it is only the night that I am placed in the midst of my companions. . . . O! long and weary nights! . . . But the sweet remembrance of your affection, beloved mother, sustains me, and the thought that God knows my innocence, comes to strengthen my sinking spirits. During my sleepless nights and my days of anguish, I learned to know and to love that allpowerful Being who extends His paternal arms towards His weary and unhappy children --Though my fate appears frightful to buinco eyes, there are moments when I bless my heavy chains in thinking that while suffering under their weight I learned to love and serve my God. Cherished mother, this life and its miseries ere long will oass away. Ere many years, perhaps ere many months, we shall be for ever re-united, and before the tribunal of the God of justice you will see that your son is not an assassin; but your bread, which no doubt is moistened with burning beart has always known mine, dearest mother. world, as my heart knew him to be, an innocent tears. This family was happy and honored, and Let us pray for him, who, more miserable than I, has murdered Charles, and destroyed the re-

nothing from him. Thicking to triumph over I listened to the sentence, and remained silent. ther. With trembling limbs I obeyed the sum- hands, and implore you to unite with me in saying 'Thy will, O God, be done.' May our sweet Mother, in Heaven, watch and guard you for-

RUDOLPHE.

'The virtue of Rudolphe overpowered me-At last I raised my eyes towards the mother of my friend. She had her crucifix in her hand ;her glance was directed to it, and her lips moved in prayer. I perceived the tokens of her approaching agony. She turned her eyes towards me, and with a mighty effort said, in a low and marticulate voice, 'You have read it? Alfred, you will go to see him. You will carry to my child the farewell and blessing of a dying mother. But first, dearest friend of my poor child, receive mine. The blessing of your brother's early friend, dear Alfred? At these terrible words, I arose and fell upon my knees by the bedside, covering my face with my trembling hands. The dying woman extended her hand, and murmured; I wish to bless you, to embrace I instinctively recoiled; I repulsed those trembling hands, and exclaimed- Do not bless me! -Curse me rather; I-I murdered Charles-I consigned your son to prison!' Did she understand me? I believe so, for her dying counteupon the floor.

' How long I remained there, I know not. I was aroused by the servants, who said: 'Alas, the poor lady is dead! God has at last released her from her misery. May He receive her pure spirit in Paradise.

'I caused a Requiem Mass to be celebrated this morning for Madame Dellaunnoy. It appeared to me that this sacrifice, so prized by Christians, would appease her anger and do honor to her memory. For the first time dur-ing many years, I prayed upon my knees alone, in the vast cathedral. I prayed to God -1 confessed my crime to Him; from Him I solicited light, strength, generosity; for the first time in six years-I hared to hope-what? I know not Pardon-peace, no doubt; but I can only obtain those gifts by repairing the frightful misery I have caused. If my sentiments remain the same, it appears to me that I may obtain strength to do it.

'Death is a sleep; but there is an awak-ning son to drag out a miserable existence, and I pray also. What an awakening for the somer! Face God to excite his heart to repentance.' At the to face with his God. An eternity of punishment? An eternity of horrors!

"Those whose faith is sincere, hope also. Torepentant thief, who had the happiness of receiving the sweet assurrance of his pardon. ' Thday thou shalt be with me in Paradise.' His crimes lorgiven. Happy soul ! but did he murder his brother? No matter, I must examine this religion which has power to console the dying moments of an abandoned criminal. I pass some hours every day in praying, that is to say, in crying to God, 'I am a wretch; have mercy on me.' I read those books which can instruct me in the Catholic religion; the further I read, the clearer I perceive that its origin is divine .-Yes, God has given to the ministers of that Church the power to loosen and to bind, to pardon and to forgive. There is then a minister of God upon this earth who, in His boly name, could absolve me from my crimes. But the dreadful necessity of confession? Well, if I were reconciled with God, would I not find in my recovered innocence a strength before unknown, to suffer and to die? When a crime has been committed, what does God requirewhat does His Church require-what, but an humble confession of sin. Cain refused to acknowledge his guilt, and he became a wanderer upon the face of the earth. The high priest, in the name of the twelve tribes, confessed the prevarications of his people, and after offering a sacrifice for expistion, they entered purified and forgiven into that Holy of Holies.

'The new law imposes upon every man the confession of his faults to another man, who is bound to the most inviolable secrecy. There is the divine remedy applied to the wors of humanity. It is the last hope which remains to unhappy sinners. 'Thou shalt not kill'-'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' says the law of God but for those who have violated the Divine command, a blessed hope remains. Whose sins you forgive shall be forgiven; whose sins you shall retain shall be retained.' Those sacred words I adore; they elevate my heart; they cast a gleam of light among the sombre shades which my double crime has cast upon my soul .-Glory be to God."

CHAPTER VII .- TOULON. The sombre shades of evening full around .-In one of the most retired chapels of the church

hearts and render them a worthy resting place for the God of love, whom they hoped to wel-come upon the coming festival. The spacious church was shrouded in shadow, a solitary lamp alone illuminated the little chapel, and threw its rays upon the gothic confessional. The altar die, as you know, mocent of the crime for was beautifully decorated for the approaching which I have been condemned. I forgive those feast; and the altar-piece consisted of a painting by one of Italy's matchless artists, representing our blessed Saviour expiring between two thieves. A ray of light fell upon that Divine countenance, and displayed upon it a touching love for our fallen race. One of the malefactors writhed in agony; the other, midst all his cruel suffering, turned towards the Divine companion of his misery with a glauce of ineffable hope. Well had the artist performed his task, in depicting the last scene of our Saviour's life life upon this earth-a scene of pardon and of love. Naught was heard within the chapel, save the

low murmur of the penitents voice-a faint odor of incense diffused itself around-all bespoke peace and reconciliation. A man entered the fred, receive my dying request. Preserve, also, chapel, and approaching the altar, fell upon his the silence which I have observed. I forbid you knees. Long, long he prayed, his head bowed to reveal my secret; do not think that in so doupon his clasped bands, while ever and anon he ling you would cause my memory to be revered raised his eyes to the expiring Saviour with an and honored. The esteem of men is nothing in expression of the most ardent supplication. A slight noise was heard near the confessional; the last penitent had finished, and was slowly moving | your position to do good; and if the voice of our away. Alfred Servas arose, and with a mighty effort placed himself at the feet of the priest .-The confession was long, but the spacious church was entirely deserted. No human ear could surprise the criminal accusing himself, nor the sublime accents of God's minister, consoling the wounded and suffering spirit. At last the sacred conference was at an end. Alfred arosepale-trembling, but calm. He returned to the allar, and again knelt in prayer, while a torrent of blessed tears inundated the holy table. The divine tribunal of souls had pronounced his sentence. He had thrown himself upon his knees penitent and submissive. Ere his prayer was finished a blessed peace came to console his affliction. Meanwhile, to confession and contrition one thing yet remained-satisfaction. Alfred obeyed the orders of him who was henceforth to regulate the affairs of his soul. He set out for Toulon, intending first to humiliate himself at the feet of his friend, and then to confess to the world the crimes he had committed .-During the journey, Alfred experienced an unwonted calm; all that he had viewed with such terror, now appeared easy; his conscience was relieved of an immense load, which had burthened it for years. He entirely forgot himself to think only of Rudolphe-Rudolphe liberated, his reputation restored, and he still young enough to begin anew his life. The idea of the public degradation to which he would, ere long, be subjected, affrighted him less every moment, for he had experienced what a weary weight usurped reputation is to the soul. Arrived at Toulon, Alfred repaired immediately to the convict prison, and declining to give his name, requested a private interview with the criminal Rudolphe Dellaunnoy. Alfred was conducted to a little parlor, where he awaited the entrance of Rudolphe with unutterable anxiety. At the slightest sound he started; he thought it was his friend, and the approach of the decisive moment feared and desired at the same time, caused him suffering that might well atone for a life of sin and crime. After a long time, Alfred heard an unsteady step in the hall. He stood up-he trembled-his vision was obscured; but in the depths of his soul, with the terror of the moment was mingled a transport of joy, caused by friend- verty of the people is well calculated to promote ship and a conscience free from guilt. The door opened; an aged priest, trembling with the weight of years, entered deliberately; his failing sight sought the young man, whom he regarded for an instant.

Sir, said he, you requested to see Rudolphe

Dellaunnoy, I believe?' 'Yes, lather.'

I am the chaplain of the prison, and as you appear to take an interest in the unfortunate young man, I regret to inform you that he died three days ago.

Dead!-too late!' exclaimed Alfred, in accents of despair, as he fell upon his seat.

'Yes, sir; but it will prove a consolation to you, who appear to have loved him, to hear of his edifying death, and to know that we may entertain the most certain assurance of his eternal salvation. God is good-He bestows great graces, and those whom the world despises are often the most exalted in His eyes. Since his arrival in prison (six years ago), Rudolphe was a model of piety and resignation. He appeared to be of a good family, and well instructed in his religion. Gradually, the lessons of faith which doubtless he received from the lips of a Catholic mother, exercised upon him a solitary influence. He became a saint, monsieur! He never spoke of the crime for which he had been condemned, but submitted to his punishment as a sinner who is anxious to atone for his faults, whatever they were. After having given in this region of misery examples of virtue which a hermit might envy, he died, a victim to charity; his last illness was contracted while attending some of the prisoners, stricken down with a violent fever.— Ill, dying, he edified us all? What sweetness what resignation-what an ardent desire to receive the sacraments. Yes, sir, the good Sisters Tqe Oblate F of Charity, who nursed your friend, I, who as a fortnight. sisted him spiritually, were frequently tempted to beg his intercession for ourselves. Before his death, and while in the complete possession of faculties, he wrote a letter, which he lett in my. keeping, and which I intended to send away this bells varying in weight from five hundred-weight to day. It is addressed to Mr. Alfred Servais; twenty five hundred weight.
they tell me, sir, that you are the person.
Daniel C. O'Neill; for some time a Protest Yes, father, it is 1.

The priest drew from his pocket a sealed letter, and handed it to Alfred. The latter took it with a trembling band, while the priest, with the

weary labors of the day, wished to purify their to rejoin my poor mother, and to dwell forever with that God of love who thas consoled me in my gloomy prison. The hand which so often clasped your own will soon be cold, but the soul of your friend will live forever-it will guard you-it will pray for you. Hear me, Alfred ! I who condemned me-they judged by circumstances which were very unfavorable to me; but another, perhaps, might wish to receive my forgiveness-I grant it with all my heart. Friends from infancy, as we were, Alfred, I knew you well. Your gestures, your looks, your voice, and, above all, your sorrow and remorse while you were pleading for me, betraved you to the eyes from which you could conceal nothing.-An incident, which it is superfluous to relate here, changed my suspicion into a certainty.-One word, and you were lost; but could I utter that word? No; I remained silent-and now, when about to die, purified, I hope, of my faults, I love to repeat, cherished friend of my happier years, that I lorgive you. And now, dear Almy eyes. I will be resting in the bosom of my God. You enjoy this esteem. Make use of Saviour has not yet spoken to your heart, pray to Him that He may cast a loving look upon you, and lead you to Hunself. Conducted by different paths -- you by that of honor, I, by ignominy, we will meet at the end of the journey; what more could we desire? Alfred, console my poor sister, far from home without a mother; without a brother's love, how unhappy

> 'Remeber my final order-keep the secret -and pray for

she will be !

RUDOLPHE.'

As Alfred perused this letter, his face grew pale, and his knees trembled. The excess of his emotion was too overwhelming—this last Hugh McGrath, Salford; Francis Stenson, W. Distrial was too great for his overtaked energy.-'It is here,' he said, in an indistinct voice, 'it is in this place that I deserve to die. O! my God have mercy on me!' And he fell senseless at the feet of the priest. The minister of God extended his bands and pronounced the final absolution. Alfred Servais ceased to live.

Thus those three young men, once so happy so brilliant, so full of life, perished, victims to that trightful passion which has brought grief and desolation to so many happy homes, but through the inexhaustible mercy of God, who vouchsales to produce good from evil, Charles Dars expired in the act of pardoning, Rudolphe Dellaunnoy was a martyr to friendship, and Alfred Servais died of repentance.

THE END.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The clergy of the diocese of Clogher met in the town of Monaghan on Saturday, to elect a Coadjutor Bishop, and the voting was as follows: —
Very Rev. Dean M'Mahon, 8 votes, Dignus.

Very Rev. Dr. Donnelly, 10, Dignior.

Very Rev. Dr. Murray, Maynooth, 15, Dignissimus. The Most Rev. Dr. Dixon and the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally were present, -Dundalk Democrat.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV WM. JONES, P.P .- With leep regret we have to announce the Very Rev. William Jones, P.P., Kilgarvan, county of Mayo, and diocese of Achonry, which melancholy event took place at his residence, on Saturday last, caused by a virulent fever, caught in the discharge of his sacred extensive disease. The remains of this good pastor were on Monday last removed for interment in his own church, and were followed by a large number of the clergy of the dioceses of Achonry, Elphin, and Killala. The church was filled by the devoted parishioners of the lamented deceased, and never did a people exhibit more real sorrow than when the remains were being consigned to their last resting

place .- Sligo Champion. DEATH OF THE REV. MR. GARTLAN, P.P. - We deeply regret to record the death of the Rev. Mr. Gartlan, P.P., Curren, diocese of Clogher, which took place on Monday last, after protracted illness, in the 53rd year of his age. The rev. gentleman was highly esteemed by the clergy of Clogher, and the flock to whom he has administered spiritual consolation for many years deeply deplore his death. The many virtues of the Rev. Mr. Gartlan will be long remembered by all who knew his kindly disposition and his goodness of heart. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.—Dundalle Democrat.

DEATH OF A CLEEGYMAN. - At Graigavalla, near Carrick-on-Suir, on the 17th June, the Rev. Jeremiah Kirwan, deacon, departed this life, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew his many endearing qualities and exalted virtues. After having finished his studies in St. John's College, with much credit to himsetf, and having, at Pentecost last, received the holy order of deaconship from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, it pleased our blessed Lord, in his own inscrutable ways, to call him to his reward .- Waterford Cuizen:

THE OBLATE FATHERS IN LOUGHGALL .- The fathers belonging to the above-mentioned order opened the mission on last Sunday, the 26th inst. High Mass was celebrated at one o'clock, and, after the first Gospel, the Rev. Father Fox delivered a beautiful and touching sermon. The rev. gentleman concluded by appointing the hours as follows: -- Masses would be celebrated every morning throughout the week week from six until nine; the confessionals would be attended from ten a.m. to four p.m., and the rosary would commence at seven : after which would be instructions and a benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. P. Hanratty, P.P., has had great improvements made recently in his chapel, and it is now one of the largest in the county. Tue Oblate Fathers will remain in Loughgall but for

Mr. Guinness who is restoring the National Ca thedral of Ireland at his own expense, has ordered a very large clock to be constructed for the building. The hours will be struck on a bell weighing one ton and a half, and four times and chimes played on

Daniel C. O'Neill for some time a Protestant inmate of the Limerick Workhouse, was received into the Catholic Church a few days since by the Rev. Mr. Irwin, C.C., St. Munchins. O'Neill is a most intelligent man; and though now, by the misfortunes with a trembling hand, while the priest, with the garrulity of age conlinued to speak of Rudolphe, whose virtues and death had left such an impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such an impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such an impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such an impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such an impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such an impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such as impression upon himself benefit to a second death had left such as impression upon himself to speak of Rudolphe, an immate of a workhouse, he graduated in Trinity College. He had fallen into indigent circumstant and the second death had left such as impression upon himself to speak of Rudolphe, an immate of a workhouse, he graduated in Trinity College. He had fallen into indigent circumstant and the second death had left such as impression upon himself to speak of Rudolphe, and immate of a workhouse, he graduated in Trinity College. He had fallen into indigent circumstant and the second death had left such as impression upon himself to speak of Rudolphe, and immate of a workhouse, he graduated in Trinity College. He had fallen into indigent circumstant and the second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon himself to second death had left such as impression upon him

The Mission will continue for three weeks. The attendance at the different services is already so great that the church is found inadequate to accom-

modate the crowds. The wonderful success which attended the Mission given last year by the same Fathers in the neighbouring parish of Donamoine, and which is still the minds of the people, will doubtless cause the present Mission to be very numerously attended, and productive of great good to the vast Catholic population of this neighbourhood.

We (Connaught Patriot) understand that the Rev. Father J. Barrett has been appointed to the mission of Donoghpatrick, of which the Rev. Father MacCullogh is pastor.

A contemporary has a lengthened obituary article on the late Rev. Patrick Kearney, originally from Donegal, and who died lately at St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, hear Dublin. We extract the following: - 'Father Kearney was born at Carndonagh among the grey mountains of Donegal, in the classical peninsula of Innishowen. His early years were spent under the shadow of Slievenaught, at the base of which the learned author of the 'Acta Sanctoram' John Colgan, was born. His mother was an O'Dogherty, a descendant of the good old sept that once reigned supreme in the good old barony. Some three years ago, when the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon band-ed over his Diocesan Seminary, at Armagb, to the Vincentian Fathers, Father Kearney was appointed to act as principal of the establishment. The duties of principal were, however, too much for Father Kearney's weak constitution and his shattered health He was obliged to leave Armagh and revisit again the acenes of his early life-to try the effects of his native air. He remained at home for many months, and returned again in August last, to Castleknock, where he calmly breathed his las, surrounded by the Fathers of the Order, on the evening of the 22nd of last month.

At an ordination held at All Hallow's College, Drumcondra, Dublin, on Sunday, 26th June, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan conferred the holy Order of Priestbood on the following gentlemen-whose various destinations are also set forth: -Rev. Andrew Broderick, Chicago; Peter Hamill, Boston; James Hennessy, Liverpool; Michael Shanahan, Melbourne; Thomas Hudson, Monterey; Francis Soden, Liver-pool; Richard Walsh. Alton; Timothy O'Callaghan Melbourne; Richard Power, Salford; Patrick Scan-lan, San Francisco; Patrick Sheehan, Brisbane; trict, Scotland; Charless McGauran, Dubuque; William O'Farrell, Brisbane.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Frederick J. Bell, O.C., St. Michael's, North Anne-street, Dublin, the pastoral charge of the parishes of Ballymore-Eustace and Holywood, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Jas. Rickard, P.P.

On the 24th ult, at Kildare, Rev. Patrick Brennan P.P. died, at an advanced age, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his parishioners and all who knew the venerated and dearly beloved priest, who, for nearly 45 years, had been the pious and zealous pastor of Kildare.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy in Maynooth College rendered vacant by the death of the eminent and lamented Rev. Dr. N. Callan, has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Lennon lately professor in the Diocesan Seminary, Clogher, Tyrone—a clergyman distinguished for his high literary attainments, and deemed in every respect worthy of the exalted position to which he has been eleva-

The estate of Rev. James Matthews, being a reversionary interest in over 193 acres in the townland of Faugheran, barony of Kilcoursey, King's County was recently sold to Mr. M. Larkin at £315.

Two hundred pounds sterling have already been raised for the erection of a high altar in the parish of St. Peter, Drogheda, which is to be a testimonial to the memory of the late Rev. Mark McGucken, curate of that parish for six years.

Rev. Mr. Breen, the respected Parish Priest of Kilkee, and Rev. Mr. Malone, his zealous curate, author of the Church History of Ireland, travelled the whole way to Limerick and Cahirmoyle, to attend the fuseral of Mr. Smith O'Brien, at which so large a body of their sacred calling were present.

THE INTERMENT OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN .- The interment of Mr. Smith O Brien took place on Friday, 28th, in Rathronan church-yard. The funeral procession left Cahirmoyle at half-past twelve o'clock, and comprised a large number of the gentry of the country, about twelve Catholic clergymen, and over two hundred of the tenantry of the O'Brien estate, principally mounted, and wearing scarfs and hatbands. The chief mourners were Mr. Edward Brien, J.P.; Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Donagh O'Brien, and Mr. E. Murrough O'Brien, sons of the deceased; the Hon. Edward O Brien, and the Hou. and Rev. Henry O'Brien, his brothers, and the Hon. Stephen E. Rice. The burial service was read by the Rev. J. Gabbett and the Rev R. Gabbett, brothers-in-law of Mr. Smith O'Brien. There was not the slightest indication of any political feeling in connection with the proceedings, which were characterised by the greatest order and solemnity.

O'BRIEN.-They who love honesty of purpose straightforwardness of action, and genuine patriotism, will be glad to learn that a monument worthy of the man is about being raised to Wm. Smith O'Brien's memory. The initiative has been already taken, and we lears that one gentleman residing in the South has put down his name for £100. A few more such men, and the good work would soon be finished. We believe there are many in the North willing and ready to join in it who require but to be informed that such is in contemplation, to share the labors of Irishmen of all grades and creeds, and honar a man who who knew no distiction of class or creed.-Ulster Observer.

Mn. CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY .- This distinguished Irishman arrived in Sydney on Wednesday by the Wonga Wonga from Melbourne. We believe it is his intentions to proceed shortly to the interior on private business, after which he has intimated his intention of returning to Ireland. There will be much rejoicing when he lands on the shore of that country for which he worked so hard, and for which he did so much. Poet, orator, statesman, and above all, true patriot, in his ardent love of Ireland, Charles Gavan Duffy has earned for himself a high place in the esteem and love of all Irishmen, and although he chooses to enrich another colory than this with his talents and services, his countrymen of New South Wales are not behind those of Victoria in the respect they bear him. We cannot point to services rendered to our colony, but we think of 48, and we remember Duffy of the Nation. We are unable to speak positively of our honored countryman's intentions, or the length of his stay, in Sydney, but we are certain his countrymen will not allow this occasion to pass without showing their apprecia-tion of Mr. Duffy's services to Ireland. It is seldom we have so distinguished a visitor, but though he said that his stay in Ireland will be but two years, circumstances may arise which will give, Ireland the services of one of her most devoted sons, but prevent us from ever seeing Mr. Duffy again. While we should regret it for ourselves, we would rejoice at it for the sake of our native land .- Sydney Freeman,

On Sunday last, the 26th of June, a Mission was | Isbuand and the "Saturday Rayiew" - The opened in the parish of Magheracioone, Oarrickma. Saturday Review, for the first time, appears inclined cross, Co. Monaghan, by four of the Passionist Fa- to advocate a little fairplay for Ireland; in a rather thers, the Very Rev. F. Alphonsus, Rev. F. Raphael, remarkable article on the recent debate on Mr. Hen-Rev. F. Sebastian, Rev. F. Michael.

> "Any government encouragement to failing industry, such as Mr. Hennessy's motion contemplated, would undoubtedly be a departure from the ordinary laws of political economy. But the laws of political economy are only to be relied on when they are applied consistently. They are not warranted to cure evils which have been produced by disregarding If the ordinary laws of supply demand had them, been allowed to work in Ireland, her material growth would have proceeded without check. She would have possessed capital, of her own accumulation, in some degree sufficient for her needs. But that growth for many centuries was stunted in order to stimulate the prosperity of England. Long misgovernment and a cruel commercial system have done much to weaken the very power of growth. It is not to be expected that it can be restored by simply leaving things alone. The law of supply and demand will not undo the evil of many centuries. It can be no breach of any true political economy that England should accept any fitting opportunity of giving back to Ireland a portion of the wealth which she has unjustly taken from her."

> EMIGRATION FROM INGLAND .- Another debate on the state of this country, especially in reference to the continued emigration of the agricultural classes, took place; In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Hennessy moved "That the house observes with regret that the agricultural population of Ireland are rapidly leaving the country. That this House trusts that her Majesty's government will direct their attention to the subject, with the view of devising some means by which the Irish agricultural popula tion may be induced to devote their capital and labor to reproductive employment at home." A discussion ensued, in which several Irish members took part, and expressed their views as to the cause of the flight of the people, but it terminated in a discussion on ' the previous question,' which was adopted by a majority of 28-80 voting for the 'previous question,' and but 52 against it.

Emigration on an extensive scale has taken place from the Old Parish, between Dungarvan and Ardmore, Waterford. A considerable number of emigrants have left Youghal and neighborhood, but they only went to England, where good work was to be had at fair wages.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT ENNISKILLEN .- We regret to announce that intelligence has reached town of a melancholy accident at Enniskillen, which has resulted in the death, by drowning, of two of the pupils of Portora School. It appears that four of the boys took a boat, and proceeded on the lake towards Castle Archdall. By some unfortunate accident it was upset; two of the boys were drowned; one, the only one who could swim, succeeded in saving his own life, and that of one of his school fellows .-Fermanagh Mail.

ENGLAND'S DISGRACE.-Lord Palmerston has decided 'not to advise the Sovereign to place this country in a position to bear the brunt of a war with the whole of Germany.' That is, he abandons Denmark to her fate, gives the Prussians license to do what they please, he eats his own words, tears up his own treaties deserts an ally which made concession after concession 'by the advice of Her Majesty's Government,' and in reliance of his compact with the Peace at any price Party-that is, peace at the most ruinous price that can be conceived - he defies the feeling of the country, and desires all men. save the Germans, 'to rest and be thankful.' England gains a respite while her ally is perishing .- Irish

A DOCKYARD FOR CORK. - HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 5 .- In committee on dockyards and naval arsenals to-day, Mr. Hennessy proposed, and Sir J. Hay seconded his motion, that a first class Government Dock should be constructed at Cork. The Government gave the motion their most decided opposition, and on a division the Government were beaten by a majority of seven.

The Cork Reporter says that it has good reason to believe that the recently appointed dockyard committee as to Cork harbour, will report favorably for the construction of naval docks on that coast and the establishment of a naval station.

An Immense Revenue. - A few years ago Lord Beresford, the Protestant Arc died - a very old and respectable man. The Archbishop entered the church very young, with powerful friends, who placed him in good livings. For the first seven years he was Dean of Clogher, and received in that time £4,900. Then he was two years Bishop of Cork and Ossory, and received £10,000; then two years Bishop of Raphoe, and received £18,000; then Bishop of Clogher for eleven years, and received £121,000; then Archbishop of Dublin two years, and received £24,000; then he reached the top of the tree as Archbishop of Armagh and he found it a very good place, for he lived forty years in it, and received £600,000 - making a total

THE IRISH POOR LAW .- On Wednesday evening Mr. Hennessy moved the second reading of the Poor Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill. He showed that the motion was conceived in no revolutionary or innovating spirit, and that it aimed solely at assimilating the poor law system of the two kingdoms. The bill would extend to Ireland the benefits of the outdoor relief as administered in England. Lord Naas denied that the existing system of poor relief in Ireland was either inefficient or unpopular, and he maintained that the English system could not be introduced without inflicting serious losses upon the rate-payers. If it were introduced he foresaw that, in a few years, it would become incapable of working and the machinery would come to a deadlock. He proposed that the bill be read that day three months. Sir Robert Peel begged Mr. Hennessy to withdraw the bill; but the latter gentleman pressed for a division, and there appeared but twenty-four in favor of it, and two hundred and one against it. The bill was accordingly lost. This, indeed, appears to be the inevitable fate of every measure tending to better the condition of the poor of Ireland.

Of the ability and accomplishment displayed in Parliament by John Francis Maguire, Esq., M. P., the editor of the Ulster Observer writes thus from London to that journal:- 'I wish I had time and could calculate on space to give the worthy Mayoof Cork the full measure of justice which, as a gentleman, a member of Parliament, and an Irishman, he is entitled to. For the present I must only content myself with remarking that to me he seems a very model of what an Irish member ought to be. Liberal in the extreme and thoroughly independent -influenced by principle rather than by party-indefatigable in his latours, with ready ability and extensive acquirements -he is always at his post, always doing some service, however small, and always able to command that attention and respect without which success, even on trifling matters, is impos-Bible.

The lands of Archerstown, situate in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's County, containing 120 acres, held in fee, (estate of Matthew Cassin,) were recently sold under the Landed Estates Court, in trust to Mr. Crawford for the petitioners, at £2,700. Lot 2, f same property, was sold to R. J. Swan, at £2,300.

In the Landed Estates Court; Dubling there was whose virtues and death had left such an impression upon him to be death as a Bible reader, but ultimately as a Bible reader, but ultimately as a Bible reader, but ultimately allowed to become a pauper. A second conversion is notified in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and allowed to become a pauper. A second conversion is notified in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and allowed to become a pauper. A second conversion is notified in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and the first and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the report of the meeting of the guar-law and failed in the recently sold as estate of Isaac Pattison, the land of the guar-law and failed in the recently sold as estate of Isaac Pattison, the land of the guar-law and the failed in the recently sold as estate of Isaac Pattison, the land of the guar-law and the failed in the recently sold as estate of Isaac Pattison, the land of the guar-law and the failed in the recently sold as estate of Isaac Pattison, the land of the guar-law and the fail of the guar-law and the guar-law and the guar-law and the fail of the guar-law and the guar containing 68 acres, held for three lives of thirty one nights have been particularly cold; Bright, warm years. Mr. Briggs, the tenant, became the purchaser sunshine would hasten the crops to maturity. Lime-

A REVEREND TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. - We are never, it would seem, to hear the end of the evils of the ticket o'-leave system. An extraordinary case has just occurred at a fashionable watering place on the South coast, which has thrown into the shade the recent extraordinary disclosures in connection with the presentation of returned convicts at the Court. It appears that the incumbent of the town in question wishing to sojourn three months on the Continent, advertised for a gentleman to undertake the parochial duties during his absence, Among the applicants was a Rev. Mr. R -, whose testimonials were so good, and whose qualifications appeared so unexceptionable, that an arrangement was eventually concluded that he should undertake the care of the fashionable souls for a period of six months. The new clergyman was an admirable preacher. His theology was sound and liberal, his his attention to the schools untiring, and in all respects he appeared to be a model, and was on the eve of becoming what is termed a 'pet parson,' when an unfortunate sclaircussement was made. The Rev. Mr. R. having married one of his fairest and - having married one of his fairest and most fashionable parishioners to one of the wealthiest residents in the place, was subsequently invited to the breakfast. Here, when all was progressing in the most delightful manner, and just as half a dozen blushing bride's maids were making charming ineffectual efforts to cut the wedding cake, one of the guests, a Colonel —— fancied that in the person of the Rev. Mr. R—— he discovered an unfortunate - he discovered an unfortunate gentleman who had, some few years since, been convicted of forgery and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. As the colonel knew him to be a clergy-man, and was aware that the marriage was, in point of law, legal, although the celebrant was liable to punishment for having performed the rite, he considerately refrained from exposing him then and there, but on the following morning he gave notice to the church-wardens, and the consequence is that the Rev. Mr. R---- has disappeared, to the dismay and scandal of the whole parish, and to the intense disgust of the incumbent, who is compelled to return at an hour's notice from Italy to resume his parochial duties .- Belfast News' Letter.

OUTRAGE IN ENNISKERRY .- We are pained to hear that this picturesque village, where the Oblate Fathers have lately been giving a Mission, under the auspices of the good Father O'Dwyer, has been the theatre of a gross, cowardly, and sacrilegious outrage. The sacred symbols before the chapel were broken and defaced, Who are the base perpetrators of this shocking act? The population is small, and the police ought to be able to discover these wretches. If taken, it may be well to leave the law deal with them, but our blessing shall attend the boot that kicks them from Enniskerry to Bray, and into the sea .- Irishman.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN KILKENNY .- In order to ascertain if there be a sufficient area of land under flax in this locality to warrant the committee in making application for a government instructor, it has been deemed advisable to call on the persons who have sown flax to forward a return to the Mayor's Secretary, stating the exact extent of land laid down under this crop. Up to this the accounts of the flax crop sown in the country are cheering, and we trust the required returns will be at once forwarded as directed above. -- Journal.

THE WOOL TRADE. - We understand that Taghmon has become the great wool mart of the county. The spirited buying of Mr. Edward Fortune, of Brown Castle, and Mr. John Morrissey, of Tottenham-green, has tended to produce this result. We would strongly recommend all who are desirous of fostering Irish manufacture to visit the woollen factory of Messrs. Fortune at Brown Castle, where such persons can at once gratify their patriotism and taste from the substantial and elegant stock of friezes and tweeds of real Irish wool and manufacture .-- Wexford People.

The Peale fishery along the Shannon is reported as affording very fair sport, especially at Doonas and Castleconnell.

A correspondent says:-The herring fishing at Ardglass, Down, at present is the best that has been experienced for the last 25 years-there being about sixty boats, which are chiefly from Scotland, so en-gaged. One man from that country has cleared upwards £500, being the proceeds of four boats which he has engaged in the trade; and another boat, the Shamrock, the property of Charles Russell, Esq., of Killough, county Down, cleared nearly £90 last

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- We have had a good deal of rain this week, up to yesterday, which was fine. The crops are progressing most favorably. We have had some excellent new potatoes in the market. As yet we have had no complaints of blight,-Sligo Champion.

During the week the weather has been of a somewhat variable character. We have had plenty of rain, much heat, and, at times, much harshness of the atmosphere: on the whole however everything has been favorable for the crops. Everywhere in this district the cereals look most promising, and give indication of a plentiful and an early harvest. The potato, so far as this part of the country is concerned, promises well; it has escaped any serious visitation up to this moment. A rather plentiful supply for this period of the season has come to our market, and sold at 2d per lb. Vegetables are everywhere abundant and of good quality.- Waterford News.

The progress made by the growing crops during the past four weeks has been unprecedentedly rapid. It is probable that the oldest farmer in Ulster does not recollect a more favorable season, or one in which in the last week of June the aspect of the cultivated land was, on the whole so satisfactory.-Early planted potatoes, which had suffered severely by the frosts that came on them about the close of the past month, have not only fully recovered that check, but are now exhibiting a degree of luxuriance rarely seen at this period of the season. The wheat and out lands are very flourishing, and, if the next month be favorable, there will be ample yield of grain, as well as a great abundance of straw-this last being a matter of much more importance than a usually attached to it. Not only as folder, but as the material for manure, a large turnout of straw ever proves a valuable addition to the products of the farmer. Upland grasses are likely to bulk much above the average, and late meadows look promising. On the prospects of the all-important flax crop, we believe there is not at present much difference of opinion. Our various correspondents pretty generally concur, in the idea that there will be a full average yield, and this, too, after leaving a good margin for the loss in certain districts where in defiance of all that had been urged to the contrary, inferior seed was used, or where lands unsuited to the crop were sown with flaxseed .- Northern Whig. Dignet

A correspondent in Louisburgh, county Mayo, informs us that the frosts on the nights of the 5th and 6th instant, have destroyed, the potato crop in that part of the country. Forty evictions have been servedion Clare Island in this year. if the low

Of the coming harvest the Waterford News says: Everywhere in this district the cereals look most promising, ang give indication of a plentiful and an early harvest. The potato, so far as this part of the country is concerned, promises well; it has escaped any serious visitation up to this moment. A rather plentiful supply for this period of the season has come to our market and sold at 2d per lb Vegetables are everywhere abundant and of the best

quality.
The country looks well, but the recent cold weather has had rather an injurious effect on corn and grass, the growth of which has been retarded. The nights have been particularly cold: Bright warm

Mr. Senior, one of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, has got himself into hot water with all parties through an outrageous blunder he committed in giving his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on the taxation of Ireland. He had the folly, we hope it was no worse, to call Ireland a barbarous' country and to say that it always was barbarous. To say nothing of the ex-treme indiscretion of so offensive a remark from an English official in Ireland, it is absolutely untrue. -Tacitus speaks of the enlightenment of Ireland, although the passage was meanly expunded from an Oxford edition of the Annals some years ago and St. Bede and other historians mention the noble schools, colleges, and universities that abounded in Ireland before Oxford or Cambridge were thought of. Was it barbarous when the Great Alfred was a student there? There is one passage in Mr. Senior's evidence which reflects little credit upon British rule and rulers in Ireland. He states that there is no country in the world, except perhaps Russia and Turkey, where the peasantry are so badly fed, so badly lodged, so badly clothed, and so badly paid for their labor as in Ireland. What will the 'prosperity' mongers say to this? It is not the 'wild talk of noisy agitators,' but the sober evidence of an English Frotestant official, and we believe an Edinburgh Reviewer. But this is not a subject to be disposed of currente calamo in a paragraph .- Weekly

Labor is getting scarce in the rural districts. Laborers get one shilling per diem and diet. Hands . are very difficult to be got in several places. - Limeriek Reporter

As many as 60 bonfires were lighted by the young people of Limerick on last St. John's Eve, and a band favored them with its performance, limiting itself, however, to much a narrower sphere than it has heretofore filled with sounds of file and drum.

The 1st of July-the Orange anniversary-was observed in Armagh by the hoisting of flags on the church tower, and on the tree in front of the savings bank. A cautionary notice, in the shape of the Emblems' Act, was posted on the church; but the flags were put up notwithstanding, and the music of the fife and drum were heard throughout the district. In truth, though no disturbance is reported, the Orange men seem to have defied the laws and the police.

Under the Landed Estates Court there was recent ly sold as the estate of Carroll Watson, Esq., the grist mill and malt mill of the town of Nenagh, Tipperary, with 211 acres of the lands of Grange; also a piece of ground or the south west bank of the Nenagh river, containing 35a. 2r. 25., beld in fee farm the profit rent is £142 2s. 5d., subject to a perpetual annuity of £200 Irish currency. Mr. Brereton was the purchaser at £260.

NAVAN FAIR .- June 27 .- This was one of the ancient fairs of Navan, and was held under very favorable circumstances with respect to the weather, which was the finest that could be desired, and the great facilities afforded to buyers and sellers by the consideration of the railway directors in forwarding trains. The Dublin and Meath and Dublin and Drogheda companies started special passenger trains in the forenoon, and cattle trains in the afternoon, to convey stock to the scaports. The quantity of black cattle on the ground to-day was considered somewhat less than average, but on the whole there was certainly a large show of young stock. The mart set apart for young calves was abundantly sup plied, and high prices were the order of the day. In the beef department the supply was only moderate, and the prices were in the ascendant, being a shade of those obtained at the late fair of Drogheda.

On the night of the 28th ult., a fearful street riot took place in Limerick, arising from the effects, as reported, of an occurrence at the funeral of Rev. Mr. O'Carroll, C. G. St. John's Parish. It is said when the cortege was passing the ordnance barrack, in Upper William street, that, from within its walls, clods and stones were thrown so as to fall on the hearse and mourners. This naturally incensed the people of the city who all loved and reverenced the deceased; and when afterwards the soldiers were met out in the city they were hooted and roughly handled. The spirit of enmity spread; and when, subsequently the military authorities ordered out nearly all their men on a defiant parade, they were mobbed and hunted into their barracks, where, for a time, they were besieged, and the window of their barracks smashed into briss. For all this, of course, from the crowd, a number of arrests were made, and these agrieved and incensed unfortunates will be tried by law-which is -condemnation.

furnished the plans for Father Conway's Headford church; and also the death of Thomas Culinance, the builder of the same church.

the oldest journalist in Ireland, and succeeding his the Glare Journal, which had been founded in 1776. of Occupation (90 000; Canada is held by an Army the Clare Journal, which had been founded in 1776. The Irish Times says that his 'zeal in promoting the best interests of the working classes had the effect of identifying him with the trades of Ennis on all occasions where his patronage or advocacy could in any respect improve their social condition or advance their industrial interests

At a meeting of the Galway Atlantic Mail Company, held in London on the 27th ult., summoned for the purpose of considering the expediency of winding up, it was resolved to adjourn to the 13th July, a favorable proposition having been submitted to the directors, which it was desirable fully to consider.

THE EXHIBITION IN DUBLIN, -- The Exhibition of Irish Manufactures is scarcely a month open to the public, and yet, as we learn, it has already far ex-ceeded its predecessor of 1847 in realising for its promoters a security against ultimate pecuniary loss. The fact speaks well for the public spirit as evidencing a desire to patronise Irish manufacture and Irish enterprise, and it only requires a perpetuation of this feeling to realise results that must prove advantageous to all parties in this country. The attendance of vistors increases every day, and the Exhibition, in fact, appears to have settled down in public confidence as a movement worthy of support and encouragement. The committee of management continue their labours unabated, and under the unremitting surveillance of Messrs Bagot and Walker there is nothing left to be desired by the warmest advocates of the movement. In order to impart additional eclas to the proceedings, there are evening concerts, for which some of our native vocalists and instrumentalists are engaged; and we are glad to perceive that each concert attracts a crowded and fashionable attendance; this, also affords an opportunity to many to witness the machinery court in full work as if it were day time, the entirely building being brilliantly lit up by gas jets of exquisite workmanship supplied by the Messrs Edmundson and other native manufacturers. The latest of the concerts took place on yesterday evening, and was eminently successful.—Dublin Evening Post.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY. - In glancing at the addresses of the Chairmen of the several Quarter Sessions throughout the country, we find a general offering of congratulations to the grand juries on the continued peaceful state of the country, not-withstanding the existing depression so much to be deplored amongst the agricultural as well as commercial classes. Happily, the occurrence of crime of a serious nature is rare in this country, and the occasions of agrarian outrage are becoming fewer; ment of our social position, require an absence of anything calculated to disturb the good feeling that three o'clock on Wednesday morning week, at his should prevail amongst all classes in the community residence in Park-street, after a very brief illness. and it is with pleasure that we transfer to our columns indications of the growth of that harmony amongst us which it is so desirable should prevail Dublin Evening Post.

The Muniter News says :- There are only four cases for trial at the Clare assizes, to be held on July the 4th. Two for larceny, one for a criminal assault on a female, and one for arson. The party charged with the latter offence is represented to be a lunatic. There only thirty persons in Ennis jail altogether; 12 of these are females.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Convension.—We are happy to hear of the conversion to the Catholic faith of Coventry Patmore, Esq., of the British Museum. Mr. Patmore is a poetical author of some celebrity, and is, we believe, nearly connected by marriage with Mr. Justice Byles. - Weekly Register.

OPENING OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH-On June 24 Cardinal Wiseman solemnly opened for divine service a new and beautiful Roman Catholic Church situated in Great Ormond-st. Queen's square, Bloomsbury. This church has been erected at the sole expense of Sir George Bowyer, Bart., M.P. and is the purest specimen of the Italian style of architecture in England. The church is named after St. John, and the sucred emblems throughout belong to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which order Sir George Bowyer is a Knight Hospitalier.

Lady Gertrude Douglas, daughter of the Marchion ess of Queensberry, has taken the white veil, and is now at the convent at Hammersmith. At the ceremony, which took place a few days ago, the young nun appeared in a bridal dress of white satin, with bouquet in her hand. After a time she retired, and appeared in a dress of white serge, having renounced the vanities of the world. - Court Journal.

The foundation stone of the new building for the Scotch College, has been laid in Rome. Monsignores Talbot, Howard, and several distinguished Roman ecclesiastics, with nearly all the English laity at present in Rome, attended on the occasion.

THE CONFESSIONAL .- Mr. Grieve, 28 Clerk-street Edinburgh, was agreeably surprised on Monday by one of the Roman Catholic priests of Broughton-st. calling at his show and handing over to him the sum of £20 3s. 6d. which was abstracted from his shop upwards of seven years ago by a young lad. - Scots

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT .- The cabinet sustained another deteat. In a house of 260 they were placed in a minority of four. The motion was for the third reading of the collection of taxes bill, which Sir J. Trollope proposed should be postponed to that day three months. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke against the amendment, and defended the bill. After a show discussion the house divided, when there were 131 for Sir J. Trollope's amendment and 128 against, giving a majority of 4 against the government.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 27, Mr. Cave called attention to the conduct of the Customs' authorities of the United States at New York in refusing clearance to British ships engaged in legitimate trade between that port and Jamaica, except upon the most operous and unusual conditions : and asked whether instructions would not be sent to Lord Lyons to protest against such proceedings. Mr. Layard said the conditions referred to were beyoud the competency of the United States to impose; protests had already been made, and the subect would not be lost aig at of.

The Journal des Villes et Cumpagnes publishes, says the London Tublet, in 13 issue of last Sunday a letter from London, where it says, 'emanates from the same source to which we have been for some time indebted for such Valuable information. Our readers will remark that to difficulty of raising the effective strength of the E glish army, which our correspondent signalised ... w ten months ago, has been very seriously discussed in Parliament within the last week." Here is his opinion of the present crisis:-

"As an Irish friend says, 'Everything in this blessed country is going to the devil, thank God, as fast as it can.' For all that, we shall not declare war nor even dissolve Parliament.

Realise this fact. England is a country living on the reputation of a first-class military power, with the force of a fifth, at the most of a third. I have already given you the figures. Bavaria has 200,000 soldiers. Belgium has 100,000. If at this moment England wished to make war on Austria and Prussia, who have at the least half a million of soldiers each, she could at the utmost land some 30. 000 men in Jutland. You cant make a war of navies on Powers that are not usual Powers. You can't We amounce with regret the death of Richard sail to Vienna or Berlin. And as a matter of fact Pierce Esq., of Wextord, the eminent architect who England has no army in the sense or on the scale of Continental armies. We all know it perfectly well. Nevertheless every Englishman feels bound to talk as if the battle of Waterloo was fught the day be-John B. Knox, Esq., proprietor of the Glare Jour- fore yesterday. They done realise the difference nal, recently died in his 72d year. He was, probably made in their military force even since the war in the Orimea, by the Indian Mutiny, the American war, of Observation (20,000); Malta, Giberaltar, the Cape Jamaica, Guiana, St. Helena, Heligoland, Ireland, need garrisons. We are at war with the King of Ashantee, just out of war with the native monarchial party of New Zealand. The whole English army is only 180,000 men. Deduct accordingly, and you will agree as I do, with Mr. Bernal Osborne that a war with Germany on the part of England would be simply suicidal. Facing such circumstances, the attitude of Ministers is astounding. The levity of Lord Palmerston and his disposition to bring hideously ili become his years. We did not source our sarcasms at the swaggering tone of the politicious of Washington when the American war commenced, but they soon gave terrible proof that they were in earnest. If you want to listen to 'bunkum,' which me na nothing, and is meant to mean nothing, you must come to the Treasury Bench, and hearken to our venerable

Prime Minister. AVAILABLE NAVAL AND MILITARY STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.—The Army and Navy Guzette makes an estimate of the forces which England can bring into the field should it be necessary to strike a blow to accomplish that which diplomacy has given up in despair. The naval force at hand comprises the Warrior and seven other heavy ironclads, and eight other ships, which with gunboats, would be amply sufficient to blockade every port of the North or Baltic Seas. But ships of light displacement are necessary, and the Admiralty have just commissioned such vessels. Other ships are enumerated which could be rendered fit for service almost immediately. Of 82,000 land forces at present in the United Kingdom, we have instantly available for service 48,000 well drilled and well seasoned troops. This would still leave an immediate reserve of probably one half of their strength in the shape of reccuits. Above 100,000 militia have been trained and inspected this spring; lastly, the volunteers numbered 160,000 men.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR .- Orders have been received at the Stores at Pimlico, and the Arsenal at Woolwich, to prepare, and hold in readiness for immediate use, the necessary articles of clothing and and warlike equipment for a force of 30,000 men .-United Service Guzette.

ANOTHER LADY OF RANK BURNT TO DEATH .- MISS Lucy Brinton, a niece of Lady Orossley's has been burnt to death at Sir F. Orossley's house in Eatonsquare, owing to some lighted spirits of wine, in use for a toy engine, setting fire to her dress.

THE HON. FREDERICK CRAVEN .- We have to announce the demise of the Hon. Frederick Craven; only brother of the Eurl of Craven, who expired at The hon gentleman was the youngest of the three at the beginning? Let the unparalleled power and sons of William, first Earl Graven, by his wife, fierceness with which the largest army of the Republication of the Republ and was born April 11, 1812. He was a bachelor.

The deceased Peer is succeeded in the ancestral ho-1852. His Lordship had been in an infirm state of health for a long time past.

The presentation of medals, &c., awarded by the Society of Arts took place at Willie's Rooms on the 1st inst. His R. Highness the Prince of Wales, who succeeded his Father as president of the society, occupied the chair, and presented the prizes to the successful competitors, with a cheery word or look for each, especially for Sir Rowland Hill, to whom had been awarded the Prince Albert Gold Medal, for eminent services to the whole community in the establishment of the penny postage system. At the close the thanks of the society were tendered to the Royal chairman, who replied in a few modest, ingenuous observations, deprecating his youth and inexperience, but professing his anxiety to advance the interest of the society.

The Yelverton case was again before the House of Lords on the 1st instant, when the Lord Advocate concluded his reply on the case for the lady. The gist of his argument consisted of three points-that there was a promise of marriage given by the appellant to marry the respondent, that there was a mutual promise to marry proved by subsequent acknowledgment in Scotland, and that the ceremony performed in Ireland was primu facie valid, the onus of disproving which lay on the appellant, and which he had not done. No day was fixed by their lordships on which to hear the reply for the appellant.

A parliamentary return shows that, during the year 1883, 8,005,398 tons of conl, 256,731 tons of cinders, 13,083 tons of culm, and 67,288 tons of patent fuel were exported from the United Kingdom to foreign ports and British settlements abroad. The declared value of these exports was £3,852,308.

The pauperism of the cotton manufacturing districts decreased by 1,490. The out-door relief amounted to £5,436 or £164 less than it was in the week of the present month. Nearly 800 of the adult able-bodied went off the relief lists; leaving the large number, looking to the season and the improving circumstances of the district, of 23,000 still dependent on the poor rate. - Munchester Guardian.

The number of deaf and dumb people in London is estimated at nearly two thousand, the majority of whom are in humble circumstances.

The number of licensed brewers is Great Britain is 35,236. The total amount contributed by them to government by way of duty is £334,829.

A YOUNG WIFE PASSING HER FIRST NIGHT OF MARRIAGE IN A POLICE CELL -A young woman was recently taken in custody by the Paisley police and locked up in a cell on charge of committing a breach of the peace in Old Sneddon. She had been married that day, and was returning home with her husband who is a chimney sweep, when a party wantonly assaulted him in Old Sneddon. She flew to his rescue, like a true wife and dealt a severe chastisement to her husband's assailant, whom she threw on the ground, and kept pelting away at him, and tearing his hair in a genuine passion, when a policeman appeared and took both parties in custoly. She had, to her great mortification, to spend the first night of her wedded life in a police cell, but next morning she was dismissed, the charge against her having been withdrawn.

A Highlander, named Hugh Main, formerly a lock keeper on the Aberdeeu and Inversity Canal, died at Aberdeen on Tuesday, at the age of 103 years. He retained all his faculties unimpaired to the last, and was walking about within a few days of his death .- Edinburgh Courant.

#### UNITED STATES.

Diocese of Louisville. - The Catholic Telegraph announces that the Most Rev. Archbishop and the Rt. Rev. Bishops of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati met July 13th, in Detroit, Michigan, to nominate a new Bishop for the diocese of Louisville, in place of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spaulding, who has been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore, and will go to Bultimore the end of July.

The Providence Post, of July 14, says that Rev. Dr. Carmody, late Pastor of the Church of St Peter and gentle control over individual man-if words of ours St. Paul, in that city (the Cathedral), has been traus-ferred by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese to the them to pause before it is too late in the cruise of pastorate of St. John's Church, in New Haven.

CAN THE SOUTH BE SUBJUGATED ? -- Is not this question settled? What then.—The conquest of the South under the present policy of the administration would be subjugation, necessarily. No individual possessed of a particle of manhood, no community of people unless wholly lost to self-respect and fit only to be slaves, would, situated as the Southern people are, for a moment entertain the idea of a voluntary submission to the policy of the present administration. Its demands are degrading, as respects the Souththey are neither statesmanlike nor magnanimous on the part of the North. A conquered submission to them therefore, necessarily, involves subjugation, a condition against which everything manly, everything American would fight with unbroken unanimity and terrible desperation. This is the result we now see. The South are united and desperate. The President in his first message to Congress expressed the opinion that a majority of the people in all the revolted States save one, did not approve of the acts of secession, and the statement was unquestionably not far from the truth What have his changed policy, his violated pledges-his emancipation and confiscation theories since done? They have made the southern people a unit, and so they must necessarily remain in the very nature of things as against such a policy until they are subjugated or exterminated - terms not far far from synonymous when applied to American cititizens. Now can the South be subjugated? This is a vital and a momentous question. Of the expediency of the rightfulness of an attempt to reach this result t is not needful here to speak, it does not come within the proposed scope of this article, and we only take space to express our utter abhorrence, both of the

policy and of the spirit which prompts it. The question, we repeat is vital and momentous because the administration has undertaken to solve it, and it is calling upon the people of the North for means wherewith to do it—calling for ten hundred millions of dellars a year and seven hundred thousand men a year to accomplish the object; and the President tells us (Philadelphia speech) ' we are going through with the task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes three years longer ! With a conscription for three hundred thousand or half a million now impending, and with government currency at nearly two dollars and a-half for one in gold, no intelligent fair minded disinterested citizen can fail, in some measure, to appreciate how vital and momentuous the question is! Into what dreadful proportions of exhaustion and bloodshed it looms up! But the administration say that the question is not settled, and that at least three years more of slaughter are to be given to its sollution. Do the people-the majority of the people need that sacrifice to satis fy them that that the South can never be subjugated by the North-We do not think so. We believe that the great majority of the people have already made up their minds on the subject and have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done -that the thing is impossible-that not three years more of war nor ten years of war can or will do it. We have had over three years of war.

EARL POULDTY. - We regret to record the death of and the progress made in permanent subjugation, if than one chaplain to a brigade. I remember running We say the question is answered -that subjugation Henry Poulett, born in 1827, son of the late Vice-Admiral Hon. George Poulett. The late Earl was Colonel of the 1st Somerset Militia from 1819 to and the independence of the South.—Portland Advances of the South Adva vertiser.

> THE NEW RELIGION.-If the course of social and moral organisation continues to run on much longer we shall not be at all surprised to see advertised a new edition of the 'Age of Reason,' with preface and notes, by the Right Rev. A. P., Bishop of the Diocese of \_\_\_\_\_, or Henry Ward Beecher, or some other orthodox exponent of the new faith. Tom Paine was an Abolitionist of the strictest school, believed in the quality of the races, and thought the owning of slaves a crimo-thus, with all his heresy on minor matters, holding to the great essentials of the new religion. This new religion, as to which we wish to say a few words, is called by one of the Republican organs, 'Northern Christianity on the foundation of anti slavery.' Now it may be said that what we have hinted at about the Age of Reason is a caricature-an irreverent collection of intidel and orthodox names. I will seem less so if we picture to ourselves a convocation -a conference or synod of the Northern Church just now, and a question agitated as to terms of communion with Paine—the Abolitionist-the hater of slavery-the author of the Rights of Man' - the friend of Brissot -- the ' Ami des Noirs,'-or with a venerable, Christian man, like Bishop Hopkins, who thinks there is warrant in the then arrested as a vagrant and sent to Blackwell's old-fashioned Bible for slavery -- or, with Bishop Island. While on the Island, it is said, the boy pro-Meade, were he alive, whose dying prayer was for the cause of his home-does any one doubt that Paine would be admitted, and the door of the new Church slammed in the face of the Bishops? Does The boy was finally sent to Fentonville, Michigan, any one doubt that if the 'Northern Church' were to reside with a Mr. Benedict. The parents sought to meet in council, the heresics to be condemned for their boy for months without success. They eventwould not be those of Azius (now rather a favorite) or Photius or Apolinorius - the Albigenses or Templars - not Wicliffe nor Huss nor Jerome - but secession and slavery, and their teachers, and advocates and sympathisers. It is, to our minds, the strangest symptom of these strange times, that no .one scenis alive to the tendency of the new teachings towards certain and absolute infidelty, to be followed by a reaction towards what certain zeniots once feared as much as infidelity—the increased influence of that venerable ecclesiastical organization which, we are compelled to say alone seems to look above and beyoud the miserable, bloody conflicts of the hour. Reading the other day the answers of the European potentates to the French proposals for a Congress, our attention was attracted by that of Pius IX., which contains one sentence - a very brief one - that is full of meaning, and to which we have seen uo reference. We cite it now in confirmation of the idea we venture to suggest, that there is one Church - one Ecclesiastic, at least—who remembers the great precept of ' Peace on earth and good will to men.'

'Imperial majesty,' writes the Pope from the Vati-can, on the 20th of November last, 'the thought which your Majesty expresses of being able to establish, without shock in Europe-with God's blessing elsewhere also! - with the concurrence of the Sovereigns or their representatives, a system which calms men's minds and restores peace, tranquiltty and or-der to the numerous countries where, unhappily, their benefits are lost, is a design which greatly honors your Majesty, and which, with the co-operation of all, assisted by Divine grace, would produce the best results.'

Now-Protestants as we are-irreverent laymen -publicans and sinners, as the Pharisees of the day no doubt call us-may we not venture justly to hint at the confrast between the whispered prayer for peace—and the fidgetty, blood mongering functicism of our new school of Northern Christianity-between this invocation of Divine grace from the lips of a man venerable in years, more venerable in his high, historical function, and not less so in the long life of trial and suffering he has passed-and the warprayers and truculent exhortations of our fashiouable divines, whose salaries are raised in proportion to the violence they exhibit—the Brookses and Beechers, and Cheevers, and the rest of the spawn of Pantheistic orators that have exuded from New England to afflict us. If words of ours could reach, we will not say the orthodox-but the conservative Protestant organizations of the landthose who, till now, tried by keeping above the political struggles and passions of the hour, to exercise polities in which they have embarked. It is an imposture - a cruel imposture, to say it is not politics but something higher and holier than politics into which they are to be seduced. Will it be pretended that it was not politics which tempted or drove Bishops Potter and his obedient or reluctant Priests and Deacons to issue their anti-slavery protest, just before the Governor's election? Was it not politics in its most acrid form which exiled away from ' Calvary,' an amiable and eloquent divine, whose sole offence was that he was not violent enough for war and bloodshed, and whose rich parishioners - as we have been informed--are now engaged chaffering with a semi-military, dinner table, orator, who puts rather a high price upon his services? These are but specimens of what is going on all around us, till the quiet, Christian man-who goes to church to be out of the turmoil and evil passions of the worldwho thinks it no sin to offer up a prayer for suffering humanity-South as well as North-can find no place but his closet to say his prayers in peaceand even there, runs some risk, like the prophet of old, if his private prayers don't suit 'the powers that be, of being punished for them. Everything tends fn one direction, and that is in the way of deterioration and disruption. The boasted unity of the Christian Church in America is gone for ever. It is as much a thing of the past as some other 'unities.' If the South is not conquered, it is gone; and if the South be conquered and desolated and the negroes elevated to pure equality, then must arise some Georgia or Alabama cyprian to baptize, or confirm, or bury; for surely no ecclesiastic of Northern Christianity will have the heart to venture among the devastated homes and graves of those who were once his brethren, to re-consecrate the blackened, disunited wall of Southern Christian churches. Nay, not only is the Uhristian Church, by the action of its ministers, irreparably torn asun-der--but what is left of it here is in danger of being a mere instrument of the State. It furnishes its full quota of jobbers and office-seekers. If the records of the War Department could be made public we should know the huge array of clerical applicants for office-snug hospital chaplaincies, and the chance of strutting about town with tassels and acorns on their hats, and gold stripes showing themselves be-low their surplices and cassocks. Far, very far, from us, is it to disparage the sacred calling of the true Minister of God-whether in the pulpit, preaching peace, or on the battle field or in hospital wards whispering consolation to the dying, but we fear the new church of 'Northern Christianity' furnishes relative few of such out of the large number who have rushed into the service for a support. That in this, we may not be supposed to speak without warrant, we venture to call as a witness, one who stands right on the cannon of the new Religion-with whose evidence-to which we beg the attention of our readers—we dismiss for the present this painful subject. Major General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and when asked, What, has been your experience in regard to Chaplains? testified:

nerceness with which the largest army of the Repub-lic has been repelled in this campaign answer the question—let a calm survey of the military situation

the venerable Earl Poulett, who died last week at Hinton St. George, the family seat, in Somersetshire. result.—to the end purpose for which it wages war. from his dress and uniform, I saw must be a chanfrom his dress and uniform, I saw must be a chap-lain. I said to him: 'You are the chaplain, are you? Yes, sir, be replied; yet the last time I had seen him before that he was a journeyman printer. In my judgment, no chaplain should be appointed who s under 45 years of age. Young men may be very good men, but they do not have the respect of the soldiers. I would have a chaplain to a brigade, and he should not be appointed unless there was some religious authority to which he would be responsible or some religious body who would recommend him after having examined him. There was a chaplain who went out with the expedition to Big Bethel. He remained three miles in the rear, and spent his time in 'consoling a secession widow in a house there. When he was called up, he gave as an excuse that she was very much frightened. I sent bim home. So that the New Religion produces no practical fruit after all .- The Age.

Wendell Phillips, in one of his late harangues in Boston, took upon the platform with him, a young saddle-colored female, whom he introduced as the type of the future American woman. The Abelitionisis were so delighted that they crowded towards the platform to caress her.

A SINGULAR CASE. - A curious case has been brought to light. The facts are substantially as follows: A year ago in May, William Honry Haley, whose father is a gardener, living in Forty-sixth street visited the theatre. On his return home the boy lost his way, and spent the night in a wagon, He was tested against being sent away, saying his parents were able to support him, and entreated that they might be written to, informing them where he was. ually found a lad who had seen him on the Island, and who said he had been sent West. Having learned that he had been sent to Fentonville, the mother immediately went there and found him. She left, Fentonville with him for this city on the 7th instant and are now in this city. The facts have not yet been explained. - New York paper.

Governor Parker of Jew Jersey has made a proclamation, in which he calls upon the citizens to muster in companies for thirty days' service in Mary-land, Pennsylvania, or the District of Columbia. He says that no call has been made upon him for troops, but the menacing character of the invasion makes it necessary for him to call for troops.

RECIPROCITY .- The New York Evening Post says : -'The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its last meeting to report on the subject of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Canadas, are busily engaged in investigating the subject, and have entered into correspondence with all the principal Boards of Trade in the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining thier views on the subject respectively. So far, we learn, with but a single exception, their opinions are favourable to a continuance of the treaty and the report will contain a valuable series of documents, illustrating the subject so clearly as to leave little doubt that it will command the attention of Congress at its next session.

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

The census of Detroit, taken this senson, gives s. population of fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty, but the papers claim that it is really sixtyseven thousand four hundred and twenty.

A man in South Boston, just married and recently drafted, sold nearly all his new furniture to raise the three hundred dollars commutation, but on being examined by the surgeon, was pronounced unfit for military duty.

A railroad accident occurred in Pennsylvania. on the 15th inst., between a train conveying 850 rebel prisoners and a coal train. One hundred prisoners were killed and wounded. A very destructive fire occurred on Friday last, at

the India Warehouse, in Brooklyn, N.Y., by which a loss of \$700,000 was sustained. Among the property burned were two vessels with their cargoes. A disastrous fire occurred at St. Louis on the 15th

by which six steamers were burned. Loss, half a million.

Fires are raging in the woods of Maine, destroying. much property. In some towns the citizens l great difficulty in keeping the fire from their build-

The Orthodox Church at Augusta, Maine, has been struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss on the building is twenty-two thousand and on the organ three thousand dollars.

They are making in California, for the Sanitary Fair to be held there shortly, a gigantic choese six feet in diameter and two and a half feet thick, weighing four thousand pounds. They will call it the Cream of cheeses !

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the Massachusetts State Prison in fine style. The prisoners were all in favor of liberty.

THE ENORMOUS TAXATION .- Everything that we eat, drink and wear has increased tabulously in price and if our currency continues to expend in the future as in the past, the poor people of the country will be in a state of destitution certainly alarming. The taxation of the people is enormous, for they are taxed on everything either directly or indirectly. They are taxed in a hundred different ways. They will pay their national Tax in July, which will be from three to five per cent. In June they must pay onehalf their State and County Taxes, while in December they will be called upon again for additional instalments largely increased. We say it is time that the people manfully protest against the extravagance of the Abolition party. Let the farmers, mechanics, and laboring men of the country rise in their strength at the ballot box and hurl from place the plunder mongers who are revelling with their ill gotten gains. -Tiffin Advertiser.

There is no more responsibility for printing the Fractional Currency in Washington, than there is for printing the 'Intelligencer' newspaper here. The same office prints both sides of the lifty cent pieces. and they are printed in sheets. In New York one bank note company printed one side, and another the other, so as to make one watch the other. The Lreasury reports over nineteen millions dollars of this currency; there may be over thirty millions afloat; nobody knows, for nobody signs. Indeed, it is a little remarkable that this great country can float nameless millions of change. At one time the calculation was that it would float sixty millions. Perhaps it is floating sixty millions now, no-body, knows, for there is no signature to this money. It is mere sheet printer's work, just as the newspapers or books, or pamphlets .- Washington Letter.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! I-Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by s sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? It so, go at once and get a bottle of Mas. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake There is not a mother on earth who has about it. ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest, to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant

# The Crue Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

#### MONTRRAL, FRIDAY, JULY 29.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Marathon sailed from Liverpool on the 12th, and arrived at New York on the 24th. It is asserted that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to by Denmark pending the negotiations. The new Danish Cabinet is represented as being in favor of peace.

At Copenhagen the war journal calls for abandonnent of territories and concentration of forces in Julland.

Flord. Advance into North Julland apparently "Representation by Population" in the general commenced.

The great debate of the previous week and decided majority for ministers settle opposition for remainder of the session, which will close about the end of July.

Lord Palmerston, in response to an enquiry, said the Government believed the Germans had no intention of attacking Copenhagen.

The Morning Post thinks summoning such a reactionary leader to power, and despatch of the King's brother to Berlin, means peace on basis probably of admission of Denmark into the Germanic Confederacy, a measure which France forbids. Other rumors of peace negotiations are affoat, but nothing authentic.

By the arrival of the Belgian we have European news up to the 15th. The following is a

off Jersey, on the 13th of July. The Kearsage particular question, it is very seasible; and in was disabled and put into Gorey. The Florida was brought up and waited off Gorey, to renew the engagement.

The successful passage of the Lynn Ford by the Prussians is confirmed. It is also confirmed that Denmark has proposed an armistice with the view to peace negotiations. The belief is generally entertained that peace will soon be

The Independence Belge asserts that the King of Denmark has invoked and obtained the intervention of Napoleon.

The Times publishes the details of the late disaster to British troops in New Zealand, and says it was peculiarly disgraceful, and perhaps unprecedented. The men were surprised and fled, while nearly all the officers were killed or wounded in heroic efforts to rally them.

PRESENTATION TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL .- We had the pleasure of being present at the Bishop's Palace on Sunday last, when the Catholic citizens of Montreal presented to our beloved and venerated Bishon a life-size portrait of himself, painted by Pietro Gagliardi, an Italian Artist of renown, under the supervision of the Rev. B. Benoits of the Order of S. J. Sunday being the 27th anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship, a large number of the most respectable and influential amongst our Catholic citizens, French Canadian and Irish, met at the residence of His Lordship; and C. S. Cherrier, Esq., on behalf of those assembled there, presented the portrait to His Lordship in an address as eloquent as it was appropriate. His Lordship, being absolutely taken by surprise, was almost overcome by his emotion, and in answer to Mr. Cherrier's address, he thanked his beloved children for this new mark of filial devotion on their part; and in conclusion he stated that in receiving his portrait he would always bear in mind the kind feeling which prompted those who had presented it .--All those who were present then knelt and received the Pontifical blessing, after which they dispersed. Amongst others, we noticed present on the occasion Revds. Aubert, O. M. J. Vignon, S. J.; His Worship the Mayor; C. S. Cherrier, Esq.; T. M'Kenna, Esq., and a number of other distinguished gentlemen.

Morday last being the Anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship Mgr. Bourget to the See was celebrated in the usual manner. In the evening the Bishop's Palace was splendidly illuminated, the whole front of the building displayed lights of various colours, and all arranged with admirable taste. A large number of persons visited the locality, and notwithstanding the rain, spent some time in viewing the only-would they, the Lower Canadian Minisbeautiful scene.

Mr. Dorion's new Election Bill, passed during the last session, was slightly amended in Committee. It provides that, on and after next general election, the polling shall occupy but one basis of the Coalition; and you have no right day instead of two as heretofore, and a poll is to now that the bargain has been ratified, to insist be opened for every three hundred electors.

WHAT ABOUT THE DOUBLE MA-JORITY.

The agreement which forms the basis of the Ministerial policy provides that in the popular branch of the proposed federal or general Legislature, Upper Canada shall have the full representation to which her more numerous population entitles ner."-- Toronto Globe, July 11.

This is clear, and explicit, as to the question of "Representation by Population." It shows that the interests of Upper Canada have been well looked after, and amply protected in the late arrangements, wherein "the basis of the Ministerial policy" was laid down and agreed upon. We wish that we could sny as much, and as positively, with respect to the interests of Lower Canada.

The personal interests of the several members of the Ministry have been carefully provided for-the Clear Grit section securing to themselves three seats in the Cabinet, with corresponding salaries, perquisites and patronage. The interests of the Conservative section of the Ministry cannot be said to have been neglected, seeing that all the other seats in the Cabinet have The Germans had commenced crossing Lynn been assigned to them. To Upper Canada legislature, as well as a local legislature to manage its particular affairs, has been assured; but we do not yet see that one single precaution has been taken to secure the interests of Lower Canada, or to guarantee her against having imposed on her, and against the wishes of her people, a novel and hostile system of Govern-

And yet there was one precaution, so self-evidently necessary, so self-evidently just-(if it were intended to give Lower Canada and her people fair play) - that it must have suggested uself to the merest tyro in politics. We means of course, the application of what is known as the " Double Majority," to the particular case of the projected Constitutional changes. As a permanent arrangement, as applied to Ministers we have always looked upon the " Double Ma-The Kearsage and Florida had an engagement | jority" as impossible; but as applied to any one the case before us, is indispensable-if Catholic Lower Canada is not to be sacrificed to the Protestant Province.

So obviously just and necessary indeed in the case of the proposed Federal Union Bill, is this principle of the Double Majority, that we can not understand how it came to pass that our Lower Canadian ministers, in arranging the basis of the Coalition, did not assign to it the most prominent place amongst the Ministerial amusements, and make it the condition sine qua non of their policy, and support of the Federal scheme. We do not say that they have not done so; but nothing as yet appears on the face of the record to show that they have done so, or that this just and most necessary precaution has been taken and mutually accepted by Clear Grits and Conservatives as one of the well understood conditions of their political alliance,-as the condition sine qua non, of Conservative support of Federal Union of the Provinces.

Legally, according to the letter of the existing constitution, we cannot demand the application of this principle. By treachery, or apathy, or stupidity we have allowed the "two-thirds clause" - or clause of the Union Act requiring a majority of two-thirds of the united legislature to any measure affecting the terms of the Union of the two Provinces—to be repealed. A single majority of one-as the Witness truly boastsnow suffices to effect all constitutional changes: and thus, though all but one of the representatives of Lower Canada were to vote against a Federal Union, yet that one vote, added to the united votes of the Upper Province would suffice legally to impose upon the Lower Canadians a system the most oppressive and the most unjust as respects their national and religious interests. We cannot therefore demand the application of the Double Majority in the present instance as a legal right, or right guaranteed to us by the letter of the constitution; and yet if this principle be not applied, it is in the power of Upper Canada to force on us changes the most rumous to us and to rule us with a rod of

This indispensable safeguard then to Lower Canadian autonomy seeing, that it cannot be legally insisted upon, should by our Lower Canadian ministers have been insisted upon as one, indeed as the indispensable, condition of their alliance with Mr. George Brown, and his friends. The trusted guardians of the interests of Lower Canada, they should have expressly stipulated that, only upon the condition that, after a new election, it should appear that the majority of the people and representatives of Lower Canada were in favor of a Federal Union-whether of all the B. N. A. Provinces, or of the Canadas ters, give their support to such a measure, or refrain from opposing it with all their energy. It is late, even if not too late, to insist upon this condition now-Mr. George Brown might retort -" It is not in the bond; it forms no part of the

did not propose and maist upon when the terms of our alliance were still under discussion."

Again, we repeat it, we do not know whether the Double Majority forms one of the planksas the Yankees say-of the Coalition platform: but since it does not appear on the record that it does so, we must act as if in this essential particular, the interests of Lower Canada had been overlooked; and by prompt, vigorous and united action-we must do what we yet can, to make up for the apparent remissness of those who should have acted for us. We must insist, day and night, in season and out of season, that no matter at what cost to the Coalition or to the fortunes of the Ministry, the "Double Majority" he accented as essential to any proposal that may be laid before the Legislature for a Federal Union, or other measure of Constitutional Reform. We must insist that any such measure which shall not command a majority of the representatives of Lower Canada, elected expressly to legislate upon the question, shall be deemed rejected, even though all the representatives of Upper Cagada should vote in its favor. We must force our representatives, our Ministers, and all who ask us to put toust in them, to speak out immediately and unequivocally on this vital question of the Double Majority: and we must exact from them the pledge before God and man. that they will never-directly or indirectly-be parties or accessory to imposing a Federal Union on Lower Oanada, unless after a general election it shall clearly appear that the people of Lower Canada are in favor of that measure.

If Lower Canada has no right to rule or govern Upper Canada, as little right has Upper Canada to rule or govern this section of the Province; but to refrain in the present crisis from insisting at all hazards, upon the application of the Double Majority to the Federation scheme even to the most minute of its details, is to place Lower Canada beneath the heel, and at the mercy of Upper Canada. This must be obvious to the meanest intelligence; and therefore until the contrary shall have been proved to us by clearest evidence, we will continue to indulge the hope that all our Lower Canadian statesmen bave made and will make the application of the Double Majority, the condition of their support or countenance to the impending constitutional changes. Perhaps we say they have done so already; perhaps there may be articles of agreement betwixt George Brown and the Conservative chief that have not yet been made public. On these points we know nothing, and we instauate nothing; but we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that unless some such agreement or well defined and mutually understood arrangement already exist, the interests of Lower Canada have not been well looked after, and are in considerable danger. The Clear-Grits wil strenuously object to the introduction of any new conditions, or conditions other than those already mutually agreed upon at the formation of the Coalition. Legally, or according to the letter of the Constitution. we cannot demand the application of the Double Majority, and are therefore at the mercy of a Single majority-which might be a majority of say sixty Upper Canadians and one Lower Canadian representative, against fifty-nine of the representatives of this section of the Province. It was therefore above all things essential to the security of Lower Capadian autonomy that this important, indeed vital principle of the "Double Majori'y" should have been expressly included, or stipulated for amongst those arrangements which formed the basis of the Coalition-arrangements which assigned three seats to the Cabinet to Mr. George Brown and his friends: the remainder of the seats to M. Cartier and his friends; and which expressly secured to Upper Canada an ascendency in the lower branch of the Federal Legislature, as well as a local Parliament to egislate for its particular interests. We of course cannot speak with any knowlege of the facts; but we hope-and believe that it is the intention of our French Canadian Ministers to to insist upon the application of the "Double Majority" principle to the Federation scheme: and if they do this we shall certainly have no

cause to oppose them. And in justice to them we must add, that their reputed organs of the press in Lower Canada distinctly proclaim that Federation is not a Ministerial measure,-in the sense that Ministers deem themselves bound to stand or fall with it. As a disagreeable necessity of their position, they will allow the obnoxious and most dangerous measure to be brought forward, but they do not pledge themselves or their fortunes to its success. This is an encouraging symptom, and gives us hopes that we may yet be spared the infliction of a Federation. At all events we will hope for the best until our worst fears are realised, and in the meantime would again urge all Catholics, all frends of Lower Canada, to immediate, united, and energetic action against the danger which menaces us.

The Guelph Advertiser states that a week igo a young lady residing in Guelph township named Sims was thrown from a swing, causing her her head to strike the ground with considerable force. A brain fever followed, and after a upon the introduction of conditions which you few days' sickness she expired.

There is nothing novel in the Federation Legislature which does not receive the sanction scheme, now before the country. It is but an old friend-may we not say old enemy ?-under a new face. The name indeed is changed; but substantially the proposition for allaying " sectional differences," now presented to us, is identical with that proposed by the Reform or Clear-Grit Convention of Toronto of 1859, and designated, and then generally scouted as, the "Joint Authority Humbug."

As we have already stated, we propose to dis-

cuss this scheme from a Catholic, and French Canadian point of view, and regardless of parties and Ministries. Whatever may be our opinion of, or antipathy to the Coalition, we look upon it as an affair of very secondary importance, provided only that it result not in injury to Lower Canada; and though we do not profess as do some of our contemporaries, to have no apprehensions as to the results, because of our confidence in the French Canadian members of the Ministry, we certainly entertain hopes from the well known and honorable antecedents of some of those gentlemen, and from the political acuteness of others, that the moral and material interests of Lower Canada will be carefully looked after pending the recess, and the preparation of the important measures to be submitted to Parliament at its next Session. We are very sure for instance, that Sir E. Tache, though he is not infallible, though he is liable to errors of judgment, is a sincere Catholic, as well as an honorable gentleman and a patriotic French Canadian; we are very certain that M. Cartier, with his long and varied political experiences, must be aware that power, or political influence, can only be retained by him, on condition of his retaining the confidence and affection of his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists. He must be aware that his every 'word and action will be closely watched, and usparingly criticised; and that it is therefore only by unswerving fidelity to Lower Canada that he can hope to secure the confidence of Lower Canadians, or to allay the distrust with which his connection with George Brown has inspired the minds of many certainly not indisposed towards him and his Cabinet .--The sense of duty, and a correct apprehension of their own interests will therefore conspire to keep the French Canadian section of the Cabinet in the right course; and if they will but do their duty fearlessly, and conscientiously, they should assuredly have no cause for fearing any opposition based upon personal motives from those whose boast it is that they belong to no party, and know no interests save those of their Church and their country.

Without therefore committing ourselves in any manner, or in any manner pretending to be in the secrets of the Ministry, we will patiently await the course of events; thus leaving ourselves free to oppose, or give a hearty and independent support to them, according as their conduct deserves censure or applause from Catholics. We would however take the liberty of pointing out what seems to us to be the duty of the people of Lower Canada to insist upon with reference to the constitutional reforms with which the country is menaced.

First, it seems to us that the Lower Canadians should demand an appeal to the country immediately after the natured scheme of Federation shall have been published. When the present Parliament was elected the question of Federation was not before the people, it was not the issue presented to them. It is but just, therefore that the Federation scheme should be discussed, and decided upon by a Legislature chosen especially for that purpose.

Secondly, it seems to us that the people of Lower Canada should insist, as on a condition sine qua non, upon the application of the Double Majority" principle in this particular instance. In other words, it should be understood that no constitutional changes shall be binding upon Lower Canada, in whole or in part to every detail of which a majority of Lower, as well as of Upper, Canadian representatives shall not have given their sanction.

These two precautions taken, and they are so obvious and so just that we scarce expect that the French Canadian section of the Ministry will fail to insist upon them, the fate of Lower Canada will be in the bands of the French Canadians. If these be but true to themselves, and to their country they will not allow any man to go to Parliament whose good intentions are even doubtful; who is not pledged to vote against every measure that would have the effect of giving to Upper Canada, directly or indirectly, any the slightest voice in the management of, or control over, any of the internal affairs of Lower Canada. And if they but send good and honest men to Parliament; men determined at all hazards to make no concession, however slight, to the arrogant demands of our enemies, the anplication of the "Double Majority" principle will put it out of the power of the latter to hurt us. Only this "Double Majority" principle must, by the Cartier section of the Ministry, be plainly laid down as the principle by which, in discussing all constitutional changes, the Legis-

of a majority of the representatives of Lower, as well as of Upper Canada, shall be treated as if rejected by a majority of the whole House. With these precautions it seems to us that we have little to fear for the future, if we be but true to ourselves. Our destiny will be in our own hands. It will be in our power to reject every proposal threatening to the autonomy of Lower Canada: and at all events Lower Canadians will have no one to blame but themselves, should a measure unfavorable to them in principle or in detail obtain the sanction of a Legislature in which they actually enjoy Equality of Representation.

We have said that we have the same objections to the new Federation scheme, as we had to Mr. George Brown's " Central Authority Humbug." They are both coins from the same mint, are stamped with the same effigies, are of the same intrusic value, and differ only in name, even as the twenty-five cent piece differs from the quarter dollar. However it is well that the scheme should be discussed, calmly, and exhaustively, in all its bearings, by the Canadian and the Catholic press; that thereby the people of this section of the Province may have the means afforded them of forming an enlightened opinion upon a measure about to be submitted to their approval or rejection, and on which the future of their country depends. The measure should be discussed, we say, and judged or condemned by its own merits, and not by those of the party by whom it is brought forward. If we should not reject it, without discussion, hecause it bears on it the image and superscription of George Brown, so neither should we blindly accept it as good coin, because tendered to us in payment by such men even as Sir E. Tache, and his colleagues.

Mr. George Brown, in his speech from the hustings at his late election, is reported as having delivered himself as follows. We copy from the Montreal Herald of Friday, 15th inst .:-

"Mr. Brown claimed to have conquered a peace which gave Upper Canada a substantial increase of influence in the Legislature, calculated upon the number of her people 'What Upper Canada from the beginning complained of he said - 'was that when the Union Act was ratified by the two Provinces, an injustice had been done Upper Canadians." ---- Mont. Herald, 15th inst.

Mr. George Brown evidently has unlimited confidence in the efficacy of falsehood, and in the gross ignorance of his audience. We would, however, take the liberty of asking him-when. how, and by whom was the Union Act ratified on the part of Lower Canada? and wherein the injustice to Upper Canada consisted, seeing that both in population and in revenue the latter was, at the time of the Union, far outstripped by her eastern neighbor ? Perhaps the Globe will deign

For the rest we admit the truth of Mr. George Brown's boast that he has "conquered a peace" which gives to his section of the Province that political ascendency over Lower Cauada that he has long labored for. Upper Canada has conceded, has promised to concede nothing. All the concessions, without which the peace boasted of would be impossible, come from Lower Canada; and therefore is it that all the Clear-Grit. anti-Catholic and anti-French Canadian papers of the Province rejoice over the late political events; as assuring to Upper Canada, if not all that she is entitled to claim, a large instalment thereof, and the means of enforcing, at no very distant day, her demand for the balance. This is the light in which the Coalition and the threatened Federation of the Provinces are viewed by the enemies of the religion and the autonomy of Lower Canada. They boast of their triumph, of their baving "conquered a peace;" and certainly they are the very best possible judges in the matter.

Convension .- We may form some idea of the intense bappiness experienced by those who find rest and peace in the Church by the following quotation from a letter written by a gentleman lately a minister of the Established Church, but now a Catholic, who, immediately after his conversion, left London to commence his studies for the Priesthood at the English College at Rome:

"I will not attempt to describe Rome to you, nor the glories of the Catholic Church, so far as I have seen them; but everything has not only teen beyond my expectations, but has far outstripped my most wild conceptions.

"The devotion of the people, the glories of the service, the beauty of the country, and, above all, the sight of the Holy Father, have filled me, from time to time, with delight and joy. Oh, how I have been deceived and cajoled all my life; how little I knew of what God had given to man in the world, how much of Henven there was upon earth! Here one feels lost; -and one's littleness overwhelmed and swallowed up, one appears as nothing at all. I wish you could see Rome; descriptions will do no good. There appears to be no end to the churches, and certainly none to the worshippers. It is the Jerusalem of the New Law; and I wish you could come up with the tribes.

"Every day the horrible gloom of the Protestant Egypt grows thicker and thicker as I look back upon it; and daily do I feel more astonished that ever I should have chewed the dresry husks, and fancied that I therein found sweetness and nourishment. If I became a saint, may, an army of saints and martyrs in myself, it would all be nothing, and less than nothing, in return for what God has done for me. And don't think that I have forgotten you, and how much I must ever owe to you for appearing on the scene just at the critical moment when you did. . If luture is to be guided; and it must be expressly it had not been for you, I might still have been linstipulated that every proposal submitted to the loved Brethren!"

OARD OF THANKS.

The Director and Trustees of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum beg leave to tender their most sincere thanks to the public at large, who have on this; as on many previous occasions, nobly responded to the call made on behalf of the Orphans, to the Committees of the various Irish societies, viz., the St. Patrick's Society, the Temperance Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Association, and the Catholic Young Men's Society, through whose energetic efforts they are so largely indebted for the success of the pic-nic. and also, to the Masters of Ceremonies and the Games and other Committees whose active cooperation so successfully carried out the programme in all its details.

They would in an especial manner tender their thanks to Major McCourt, of the Military Train. for his kindness in permitting the non-commissioned officers and men of mat Battalion to perform at the pic-nic the novel and interesting military games for which they are so justly celebrated, and which contributed so much to the amusements and success of the day.

The Director and Trustees in conclusion are happy to inform the friends of the Asylum that the net proceeds of the Pic-nic amounted to over 800 dollars for which they again return thanks. By order,

E. MURPHY, Sec.

St. Patrick's Asylum, July, 1864.

GRAND EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC OF ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- This fete. which took place on Thursday, the 21st instant, passed off with the greatest success, which was much promoted by the fineness of the weather. About 1,200 were present, who left the Jacques Cartier wharf at a quarter to 9 o'clock in the steamers Napoleon and L'Aigle. The boats arparty proceeded to carry out the programme of and the usual games on such occasions, all of which came off in the happiest manner, which in the pic-nic being conducted on strictly temperance principles, the refreshments on this occasion being supplied by Mr. Wm. Russell. Subjoined we give a list of games which took place during the day :-

Throwing Heavy Stone .. 1st prize, James Pordon; distance 15 feet 5 inches. 2nd prize, Thos Shea; Short Race..lst prize, R Conway. 2nd, William

Dixon. Running Long Leap .. 1st prize, James Stuart; 18

feet. 2nd prize, P Feegan; 16 feet 9 inches.
Standing Lenp. 1st prize, J Higgus; 10 feet 6 inches. 2nd, R Conway; 10 feet 5 inches.

Running High Leap .. 1st prize, J Stuart ; 4 feet 11 inches. 2nd, R Oonway, 4 ft 10 in.
Boys' Race..1st prize, J Redman. 2nd, J Murphy.

The steamers started from Lavaltrie at halfpast 4 o'clock and arrived in Mont real at eight. where crowds awaited their arrival on the wharf.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret exceedingly to be obliged to chronicle a melancholy event which casts a shadow of sorrow over the home of one of our most esteemed fellow-citizens, Mr. G. Ward. At St. Andrews, Glengarry, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., as Mr. Maurice Ward and another young gentleman were enjoying themselves on a shorting excursion, a gun which they were handling as discharged, whereby Mr. Ward was fatally . unded. Mr. M. Ward whose career has thus been cut short in his 17th year, tions. Among much beautiful singing I cannot pass gentleman of promising abilities, beloved by all his friends for his amiable disposition. We heartly sympathise with the bereaved father and family of the deceased young man; and the large concourse of persons who assisted at the funeral on Saturday, shows that our fellow citizens at large participate in the sorrow which this sad event must necessarily occasion.

#### WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

A Special Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of this City was held on Monday evening, the 25th instant, when the following Resolutions were unan-

Resolved - That the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have heard with profound gorrow the intelli-gonce of the death of the illustrious Patriot, William Smith O'Brien, whom they had the privilege to welcome as their guest to this City a few years ago. Resolved - That the public career and character of William Smith O'Brien are entitled to the ad miration of, and invaluable as an example to, all

Irishmen and their descendants. By religion a Protestant, - he was still a consistent advocate of the claims of his Oatholic countrymen; by inheritance, a leading member of the landed aristocracy he was ever and always a faithful friend of the rights of the people; and, although he was above and before all things an Irish patriot, his heart beat warmly and habitually, for the interests of freedom everywhere, whether in America or Europe, whether in Greece

or in Poland, or in any other struggling nationality.

Resolved, — That the life-long devotion of William
Smith O'Brien to the interests of Ireland, from his first entrance into public life, in 1826, to the day of his death; his services to Ireland, political, literary and social; his immense and continuous personal sacrifices for the cause of Ireland; his scrupulous political honesty; his downright sincerity; his unequalled moral courage, invest his memory with a halo of renown, which, to all rightly constituted minds, must long make his name a name to be venerated among the natives of Ireland, and their descendants, throughout the world.

Resolved,—That on behalf of the Irish-born and Irish-descended inhabitants of Canada, (so far as this Society with propriety can do so,) we beg to join in the universal tribute of the Irish throughout the world, to the memory of the good and great William Smith O'Brien.

Resolved,-That copies of the above Resolutions be forwarded to Edward O'Brien, Esq., (the eldest son of the late W. S. O'Brien); to the Irlsh national newspapers, and to the Montreal journals. R. McShane, President.

F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Sec.

County of Bonaventure. By proclamation contained in the Canada Gazette of Saturday, this county, owing to the fact of its being threatened with a contagious or epidemic disease, so as to render it expedient that all necessary precautions should be ta-ken for the protection of the public health, is placed for a period of three months under the Act. Respecting the Preservation of the Public Health." The Proclamation does not specify the nature of the epi-

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SOHOOLS, HIGH CLASS, KINGSTON.

(COMMUNICATED.)

As I promised in my report of the examination of the iunior classes of the above school, I hasten to present you with an account of one of the most interesting examinations which has ever taken place in this city, or perhaps in Canada.

The examination which commenced on Wednesday, occupied three evenings; and as I attended each evening, I must say that a more interesting and intellectual treat I never witnessed.

The examination was open to all, and long before the appointed hour each evening, the large hall was crowded to excess; even the side walks were lined with visitors unable to gain admittance.

In the hall I beheld many of our separated brethern, who observed with surprise, the advantages which our schools possess over theirs. Brother Arnold, the Superior of the School a true son of Zrin, is one of the most accomplished, tatented, and untiring teachers to be found. The progress of the boys under the good Brother, for the time he has been their teacher; (now about twelve months) is really astonishing, and is creditable alike to teacher and boys. His whole desire is to impart to his pupils a sound, religious, and literary education, hoping to receive one day his reward from above. for he looks for nor expects none here. On this occasion however the good Brother was gratified and honored by the presence at his examination, each evening, of four distinguished prelates, viz., the Right Revd. Ductor Horan, Bishop of Kingston, under whose untiring care I may say en passant that this school has come to such perfection (may be be long spared to his "people") the Rt. Revd. and Venerable Prelates, the Bishops of Montreal, Ottawa, and Sandwich

It was an examination that will be long remembered by the Catholics of Kingston; for it afforded us the opportunity of beholding together so many distinguished princes of the Church.

One of the most pleasing features on this occasion was, the presence of the juvenile band belonging to the Christian Schools of Montreal. This band consisted of about forty boys, under the care and tuition of Brother Tertullian of Montreal, and he may be justly proud of the musical talent displayed by his rived at Lavaltrie at half-past 11 o'clock, and young pupils, whose ages vary from nine to fourteen after some refreshment, the large and pleasant years, and who delighted the audience by the many beautiful and difficult pieces, medleys, &c., played in the most finished style, and in a manner that amusements for the day, which included dancing | would do credit to any of the Military bands of the country.

The boys were well provided for by his Lordship a great measure may doubtless be attributed to the Bishop, who had rooms prepared for them at the Vollege, and gave orders that every attention should he hald them: they were also entertained at a dejeuner by the boys of the school, and it was a most interesting sight on entering the banquet room to see over one hundred seated at tables sumptuously spread with all the delicacies of the season, enjoying themselves with much innocent and bovish murth: while at the head of each table, sat their respective teachers, whose presence seemed but to add to the enjoyment of the hour.

Many of the good people of Kingston were desirous of complimenting the young visitors, and during their stay paid them many marks of attention. The evening before their departure they were entertained at a sumptuous supper by Mr. Michael Fahey of Brock street, where the young lads freely partook of the good things so generously provided for them. But 'o return to the particulars of the examination. At half-past seven o'clock, the Lord Bishop of Kingston, with his distinguished visitors, the above named parties, entered the Examination Hall, where they were welcomed by the Juvenile Band playing an overture. Immediately after, the entire class sang "Vivat," in finished style. The opening address was then delivered by a boy of eleven; immediately after which, Brother Arnold commenced the examina. tion on Astronomy, Book-keeping, (double entry,) Intellectual Arithmetic, Navigation, and Trigono metry; interspersed by music, voca and instrumental, recitations, and amusing dialogues. The second evening, the boys were examined on Architecture and Practical Geometry, Practical Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Intellectual Mensuration, Algebra, Mensuration and Guaging, Book-keeping (single entry), and Geometry. As on the first evening, the examination was enlivened with music, vocal and instrumental; also dialogues and recita without particular notice the beautiful duet, "The had only arrived in Muntreal on Tuesday evening. Minute Gun at Sea," and that most laughable of all He was a Yankee skedaddier, and leaves relatives duets 'A.B.C.,' with accompaniment on the "Alex-andrian organ," by a lady, who for some time past had most kindly and gratuitously devoted much time and trouble in instructing the boys of this class, in singing-I mean the talented Mrs. Gilmartia of this

On those two evenings the boys underwent a searching examination, which they bravely faced and honorably went through, acquitting themselves years, named Pierre Allard, was bathing with some with credit, and bearing strong testimony to the uniring, never ceasing, but ever persistent labors of their teacher. The examination was creditable to teacher and boys, and convinced the spectators that for a sound English education, the Christian Brothers' school has no equal in this city. The Brother frequently requested any of the gentlemen present to question the boys; evincing that he had full confidence in them, and that they were thoroughly grounded in the different branches under examina-

The third evening (Friday) was devoted to the distribution of prizes, which were very fine and expensive, amounting, as I have heard, to about \$70 Music, vocal and instrumental, recitations, declamations, and dialogues were delivered in a manner that brought down applause after applause.

Their Lordships were much pleased at the talent displayed; and our good Bishop commenced to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors, having for each a kind word of approbation. It was pleasing to witness the merry faces of each proud boy, as he received from His Lordship's hands the valuable prizes awarded; several of them received as many as six.

At the conclusion, His Lordship addressed them, expressing in strong language his entire satisfaction at the result of this terminal examination, and complimenting in the highest terms the worthy teachers, particularly the inestimable Superior. He also addressed the boys from Montreal in French, paying

them many well deserved compliments. J. O'Reilly, Esq., Recorder, on behalf of the trustees and people, thanked his Lordship for his exertions in the cause of education; for to him, the Catholics of Kingston and indicate for the life. Catholics of Kingston are indebted for the high standard of education which we now enjoy.

The following is the prize list. Good Conduct: 1, John Bowes; 2, C Barmingham. Propriety: 1, Jas Smith; 2, J Devlin; 3, T Dono-

Politeness: 2, D McConvill; 3, James Mulholland Reading: 1, L McLoughlin; 2, James Smith; 3 M McLoughlin. Orthography: 1, T Gilroy; 2, M Fahey; 3, Jas

Casey. Grammar: 1, M Fabey; 2, Jas O'Donnell; 3, C Bissonnette.

Penmanship: 1, M McGonigal 2, Jas Devin. Geography: 1, C Hallinan; 2, E O Railly; 3, C Prac. Arithmetic: 1, Jas Murphy; 2, D Hagerty;

M Quinn. Intel. Arithmetic: 1, O Hallinan; 2, M Quinn. Mensuration: 1, D Hagerty; 2, D Hurley; 3, M

Algebra: 1, Jos Norris; 2, Jas Murphy; 3, D Trigonometry: 1, Jos Norris; 2, D Hagerty; 3, J Murphy. Assiduity: 1, Jas McBride; 2, M D O'Connor.

SECTION OF HONOR.

Good Conduct: 1, R Bowes; 2, E Lenea; 3, James McBride. Politeness: 1, E Lenea; 2, C Bermingham; 3, R

Bowes. R. Instruction. 1, M Garvin; 2, E Kelly, 3, M Peamanship: 1, D Hurley; 2, M Fahey; 3, J

Olayton. Astronomy: 1, M Garvin; 2 Jos Norris; 3, M MacNamara.

Geography: 1, R Bowes; 2. M Garvin. History . I, E Kelly ; 2, J Mulball. Grammar : 1, E Kelly ; 2, P Maguire.

Orthography: 1, Jas Mulhall; 2, J Norris; 3, M

Memory Lessons; 1, M MacNamara; 2, Jos Norris; 3, P Maguire. Intel. Arithmetic: 1, M Garvin; 2, E Kelly. Frac. Arithmetic: 1, P Magnire; 2, M Dwyer. Intel. Algebra & Mens.: 1, M Garvin; 2, P

Welsh. Architecture & Geometry: 1, J Clayton; 2, R Bowes: 3. P Welsh.

J Clayton. Algebra: 1, D Dwyer; 2, J Mulhall: 3, M Dwyer. Book Keeping: 1, D Dwyer; 2, D Hurley; 3, J

Clayton. Declamation: 1, C Bermingham; 2, J Casey. Trigonometry: 1, P Maguire; 2, P Welsh; 3, D

Navigation & Surveying: 1, P Welsh; 2, J Mulhall. Thus ended the most successful examination ever held here; and as the people left, many were the prayers offered, that the good Brother may long

be spared to superintend the education of their

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues held an ordination in St. Joseph's Church, where he conferred the order of Priesthood on the Rev. J. B Genin, O. M. I., Sub Desconship on the Rev. Paul Rougier; and Tonsure on Messrs. Francis Lombard, Zephirine Philip, Benoit Marcellin, James McGowan, Jesse Perusse, Albert Fillion, Phillippe Beaudet. - Ib.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS. - In the chape! of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, received the profession of the following young ladies on Monday last :-

Sister Celina Duteau de Grand Pre; Sister Maria Meaney: in religion, Sister Marthe: Sister Flore Chapia: in religion, Sister Amable; Sister Delphine Chatigny: in religion, Sister Delphine; Sister Vitalline Gagnon: in religion, Sister Esperance.

The following received the religious habit at the same time:-

Sister Delina Guenard: in religion, Sister M. de la Providence; Sister Mary Tierney; Sister Yulienne Bertrand; Sister Celanir Marcotte: in religion, Sister Marcelle; Sister Marie Gagnon: in religion, Sister Rosaire .-- Ottawa Tribune.

The New Beil and Spire of St. Mary's Cathedral .-A new bell the gift of the Very Rev. Mr. Gordon, V. G, arrived in Hamilton on Thursday last, and was sufely conveyed to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where it was consecrated vesterday by the Right Rev. Bishop Farrell. There was an unusually large number of the parishioners of the Roman Catholic Church present, as well as many persons belonging to other denominations, who assembled to witness the solemn and impressive ceremony. The metal of the bell, pure et simple, weighs exactly 3,030 lbs., and if the genr be taken into consideration the total weight would exceed 4,500 lbs, a figure which clearly shows that the bell is much larger than that belonging to the city. It was cast at the f undry of Messrs. Mencely, in Troy, N.Y., and cost \$1,000 in gold .- Humilion Times.

Inquest.-On Thursday morning, 21st inst., Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest at the General Hospital, on the body of John Daley. After viewing the body, examining the witnesses, and hearing the medical testimony, the jury returned the following verdict :--- "The deceased John Daley committed suicide, by throwing himself out of a window in the Portland Hotel, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity." It may be remarked that, about two years ago, a man named Cameron fell through the same window and was killed on the spot. Daley residing at Rutland, Vermont.

INQUEST .- On Friday morning an inquest was held at the Central Police Station, on the body of Thomas Riley, who was killed by falling from his cart yesterday, in Notre Dame street, a verdict was returned of accidental death.

Drowned. - On Thursday, 21st inst., a boy of nine uear this city, and was unfortunately drowned.

THE RICHELIEU COMPANY .- The Richelieu Company have just commenced the building of another new steamer, at Sorel, to be called the Quebec, to run alternately with the Montreal, on the Montreal and Quebec line. Like the Montreal, it is to be an iron steamer, only 25ft longer, and of larger capacity for frieght and passengers; and of greater speed. keel is now being laid in the ship-yard of Messrs. Mc-Carty; the iron plates for the hall, fitted for use, just received from Eugland, are now being discharged. It is intended to launch her next fall, and have her ready to place upon the line in July or August 1865. When the Europa commenced running a few years ago, she was deemed a large steamer, but is now quite too small for the business. It is a gratifying evidence of the rapid increase of the commerce be tween the two cities of Montreal and Quebec, that such large accomodations are requred; and at the same time it is highly creditable to the Richelieu Company, that they provide for this increase of busi-ness by promptly furnishing such large, elegant and swift steamers. The company have built a new wherf, warehouse and passenger depot at Sorel, the present year, an expense of over \$20,000.

THE LAKE TREATY OF 1857. - A resoluti n recently passed the House of Representatives at Washington and it is said will certainly pass the Senate, authorizing President Lincoln to give notice to the British Government of the intention of the former to put an end to the treaty of 1857, respecting the naval forces of the two governments in the great lakes of the North. Under the treaty as it has existed since 1817, neither the United States or Great Britain has been permitted to have more than one armed vessel on these great inland seas. It appears to be the deter mination of the Washington Government to establish a naval depot on one or other of the takes, thus rendering it necessary to have the treaty abrogated, which can be done by giving six months' notice to Her Majesty's Government. As however it is the expressed determination of the Washington Government to establish a paval depot on the Canadian Lakes, the probabilities are that the British Authorities will also have to return to the Dockyard system in that interesting quarter.

A DESERTER. - On Thursday last, a soldier belonging to the 16th Regiment, while being conveyed under escort in the cars to Montreal, to undergo a term of punishment for some offence, made his escape under the following circumstances. When the train was near the Prescott Junction, the prisoner induced the guards to remove his handcuffs for some purpose or other. Availing bimself of his temporary freedom from restraint, he jumped off the train and bounded like a deer into the neighboring woods. The escorts commenced the pursuit as soon as possible, but the fugitive succeeded in completely eluding them.

The Buffalo papers state that on the 7th inst., Paul Jones, a Canadian, vas so brutally beaten in that city by John Dovey, a hand on board the

canal boat Clinton, that he died in a few hours. Dovey has been arrested.

The Ottawa Union states that on the 19th an interesting little boy, son of Mr. Edmonston, O.W. Sandy Hill, aged about three years and four months, accidentally drowned by falling into a

About nine o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, a melancholy accident occurred at the Chaudiere slides. A man named Donald Mc-Callum, belonging to the Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry, came to Ottawa a short time since in search of work, and succeeded in engaging with Mr. Supple to pilot some timwas running a crib over one of the slides. Just as it came to the last drop, a short stick of tim-Mensuration: 1, M Garvin; 2, M MacNamara; 3, ber, meeting with some obstruction, canted on after. Medical and was straightway sought, but found to be of no avail. In the afternoon an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned. - Oltawa Citizen.

Another Canadian Regiment. - The Hamilton Spectator understands, that a number of gentlemen in that city are making endeavors to raise a regiment of the line in this Province in every respect similar to the manner in which the 100th was raised some few years ago. Matters have so far progressed that, at a meeting held on Friday ridht, a communication to the Governor General was drawn up, which is to be transmitted to him through the Hon. Isaac Buchanan,

A SHOOKING APPAIR AT NIAGARA FALLS .-- OT Monday, the 4th inst., two young men named Winfield Scott and William H. Lawton, visited the Cave of the Winds, under Niagara Falls, in charge of a guide. The trip was made successfully until they had gone through and were about to return, when young Scott saw some specimens of rock which he desired to secure. To accomplish his object, he proposed to make a short cut through some apparently shallow water, out of the usual course followed by sight seers, the guide warned him against doing so, and supposed his advice would be heeded . The unfortunate young man waited until the guide had turned his back, and then made the rash attempt. In an instant the rapid current took him off his feet, and when his companions looked again he was gone. Up to last accounts his body had not been found.

#### Died.

On the 21st instant, Maurice Ward, aged 17 years, son of G. Ward, Esq., of this city.

On the 16th instant, after a protracted illness borne with meckuess and Christian resignation to the Divine will. Mary Red mond, wife of Mr. William Keating, aged 62 years, formerly a native of Ballykean, Kings County, Ireland, and for the last 23 years a resident of this city. Requiescul in pace.

On Sunday morning, the 24th inst., Mrs. Mary Caroline Van Bearle, aged 48 years, relict of the late David Kinnear, formerly Editor of the Montreal Her-

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 25, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$3,10 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,50 \$3,70; Fine, \$3,75 to \$3,90; Super., No. 2 \$4,15 to \$4,20; Superfine \$4.50 to \$4,55; Fancy \$4,50; Extra, \$4,50 to \$4,65; Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5,25; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,70 to \$4,80: Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U.

C. Winter, 90c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,60 to \$5,65; Inferior Pots, \$5,70 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,15h to \$6,221.

Butter-Tuere is a good demand, for New at 13c to 15c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.

Eggs per doz, 10hc 11c.

real Witness.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 9hc to 93c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 81c. Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12hc Bacon, 5c to 6hc. Pork -Quiet; New Mess, \$18,00 to \$18,00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$00,00; Prime, \$16,00 to \$00,00.—Mont

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

July 25

					July 20.			
			s.	đ,	, '	В.	đ.	
Flour, country, per qu	tl		12	0	to	12	6	
Oatmenl, do			00	0	to	00	0	
Indian Meal		'	00	0	to	00	0	
Peas per min			3	G	to	4	O	
Beans, small white per n	ain,		0	0	to	0	0	
Honey, per lb	•	• • • •	0	0	to	0	0	
Potatoes, per bag			2	G	to	3	0	
Dressed Hogs, per 100 l'	່ນສ.		510.	50	to	\$1	0, 75	
Hay, per 100 bundles			\$8	,00	) to	\$1	0,00	
Straw,			\$2,	50	to	\$	4,00	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		• • • •	0	7	to	0	8	
Butter, fresh per lb,			1	0	to	1	3	
Do sait, do			0	9	to	0	O	
Lard, do.			0	7	to	0	8	
Barley, do , for seed per	50 lbs.		0	0	to	0	0	
Buckwheat		• • • •	2	6	to	3	0	
Flax Seed, d	o.		0	0	to	0	0	
	lo		0	0	to	0	0	
Oats, do,			2	3	to	2	6	
Turkeys, per couple, (o	ld)		8	0	to	10	0	

TORONTO MARKETS-July 25. Fall wheat 85c to 92c. for common to extra. Spring Wheat 75c to 82c for common to good; 81c to 83 for good to choice. Barley, dull at 40c to 50c. Oats 46c to 50c. per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-July 25.

First Quality Cattle, \$7,50 to \$8,00; Second and third, \$6,50 to \$7,00. 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, live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5,50 Pelts,\$1,75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 50 to 5hc - Montreal Wilness.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st of August.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, July 18 1864.

#### WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned until the 12th of August next, for a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to take charge of the Roman Catholic Separate School in the City of London

Salary \$400 per Annum. Diploma, Certificates of character, of ability, &c., to be enclosed and pre-paid. Address,

JOHN M. KEARY. July 25, 1864. London, C.W.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

ber to Quebec. On the day of the accident he THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educaend, and, falling on the unfortunate man, mangled tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health him so dreadfully that he died almost immediately morals, and munners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfrearly 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.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

AN Accomplished CLASSICAL and MATHEMA-TICAL SCHOLAR, who made his studies in oneof the First Colleges in Ireland, will be ready for an engagement as English Professor in a College on the First of August.

The Subscriber is qualified to take charge of a Grammar School. He would be willing to enter into arrangements with the Trustees of a well established Separate School, or as a Book-Keeper to a

Store, or a Tutor to a Private Family.

The bighest Testimonials can be furnished as to conduct and ability; together with a First-Olass Elementary Diploma, received from the Montreal Board of Examiners.

M. T. E. R.,

True Witness Office, Montreal. July 14, 1864.

Address.

#### 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. 2m.

#### A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age, who has had great experience with children, is anxious to obtain a situation as Nursery Governess, or to take the materna. charge of a Widower's Family. She can Teach MUSIC, ENGLISH in all its branches, and the rudiments of LATIN.

Respectable references in the City can be given. Address, Mrs. C., TRUE WITNESS Offico. June 16, 1864.

#### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, by the School Commissioners for Municipality No. 1, St. Jean Chrysostome, C.E., a MALE TEACHER, of good moral character, provided with a Diploma. Salary-£45.

Apply to the Chairman, Mr. PETER ROONEY; or to the Sec.-Treasurer, Mr. George Hart. July 7, 1864.

# C. F. FRASER,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. REFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montrea 1

BROCKVILLE, C. W.

M. P. Ryan, Esq , James O'Brien, Esq.,

1N 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

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

lowest rates. Persons removing will do well to give me a call having a number of New Spring and Covered Waggons 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 securedthe services of most careful men.

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads.

OHS. LARIN. May 6, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW: LEDGED 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 Provin

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

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

Wanzer & co's sewing machines can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MURISON & CO. 288 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 Stamp for sale at DALTUN S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1863.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RRANCE.

Paris, July 2.—Some of our good friends the English Government not to embark in a war which they wage a cruel and implacable war ; anwith Germany, for Denmark. The prospect of England having singly to bear the brunt of the conflict, with the chance of humiliation and dedeat, delighted the envious, and their disappointment finds vent in the strongest language. The Opinion Nationale tells us it is beyond question that the protection of England means nothing; that its signature at the foot of a treaty is not a guarantee; and that anybody may with impunity tear up or remodel the map of Europe without asking for her consent or consulting her convenience, any more than if it were a question of Baden or Wurtemburg. It says:

Those who have been so long fatigued with the interminable enumeration of the merits and superiority of England may now take their rewenge, and point to the sad spectacle of Engand's decay; the destinies of Great Britain referred in the last instance to the decision of spr--rats; a superannuated aristocracy; a bloated middle class, bursting with fat, wealth, and selfishness; a people absorbed by labor, who have got a moment to see that England is blotted out of the list of great Powers,-all this furnishes material for the jealous malignity of her rivals."

The Opinion Nationale suggests that France may take her revenge on England for her mockery of France preferring peace at any price. It anticipates that the three coalesi ed Powers, encouraged by their present success, will desire to solve the Eastern question in their common interest, divide among them the inheritance of the sick man,' and shut up the passage to India against England. It will be a fine occasion for France to repair the check she will have to meet with in Italy from Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and to leave to those three Powers the duty of avenging the refusal of England without intertering herself.

To these amenities of the Opinion Nationale I may add those of the Patrie:—

"It is now averred that a threat from Eng-! and is no threat at all; it is a figure of speech, which nobody need set any store by. It is averred that a promise made by England is not of more value than her threats, and that whoever is fool enough to trust her will find in the moment of danger that he has clung to a rotten plank. It is averred that England, long overcharged, as Venice and Holland were in their time, is in reality only a Power of the second order. With out the military support of one of the continental monarchies she is not able to exercise the slightest influence in the affairs of Europe. When face to face with one of the great Powers she is exactly what Naples, Brazil, or Greece was with regard to her. She may complain of it, may cry out about injustice and abuse of force, but she must submit to it."

Paris, July 4.—The Pays of this evening, in an article signed by its editorial secretary,

"Denmark would gain nothing by the success of the Tories. We doubt the success of the Tories, and may add that we do not desire it. Everything throws the Tories into the arms of the Powers personifying in Europe the old right of despotism. The Whigs have not always done ustice to the Imperial Government, but reflection and time cannot fail to bring the English Government and people to a more equitable appreciation of the past. They will understand that everything draws England towards France, as France is drawn towards England. France, calling to mind that she sustained alone the war in Italy, that she could not determine England to make any effort in favor of Poland, and remained alone in Mexico, could not abandon her neutrality in the question of the Duchies without being sure that England would remain with her, under any circumstances, to the close of the war, and that she would resolutely and frankly second us until the day when satisfied honor would allow of the signing of peace."

Paris, July 5 .- The Constitutionnel of to-day, in an article signed by M. Pauliu Limayrac, referring

to the repudiated Prussian despatches, says:-nials which they have received, there exists a condition of things which occupies the public mind, and which it is useful to discuss frankly. The tendencies to oppose a reactionary policy to modern ideas

are, under any circumstances, likely to exist. The Constitutionnel then proceeds to show that a - coalition is impossible, and says :--

"In France the spirit of conquest predominates no more than the revolutionary spirit; but it is not the same in other countries. Can it be said that ambition is quite foreign to the war which has recommenced? If a Holy Alliance were really formedadd it would not be an easy task-such a coalition of the past against the present, and of Governments against peoples, would only be dangerous to itself."

The Pays of this evening publishes letters from Copenhagen, dated the 1st inst., stating that a rumor was current, and generally believed there, that the King was disposed to make peace. The journey of Prince John to Berlin is said to be an indication of such a desire.

It is announced that a Swedo-Norwegian squadron is again about to concentrate in the waters of Gottenburg, where it will take up a position of observation.

Another NAVAL BATTLE EXPROTED. - A corres-. pondent at Cherbourg of the Shipping Gazette state that a new naval battle was expected off that por! as it was stated that the Confederate steamer Florida was outside, waiting for the Kearsage. The Federal man-of-war Niagara, which had been at Antwerp, is known to have orders to proceed to Cherbourg.

ITALY.

Our Holy Father, the Sovereign Pontiff, has uttered on the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary ... of his coronation, an Allocution, renewing his soemn, protest against the wrongs and injuries of late years inflicted on the Roman See, and again declar-ng his Faith that in the utter absence of human aid Almighty God will not fail His Vicar. On this day, to which the Church owes one of the greatest of its chief, and Rome one of the greatest of its sovereigns the city was all illuminated. The religious cere-mony was celebrated in the Sixtine Chapel, by the Oardinal di Pietro: 'The Holy Father surrounded by the Oardinal, Patriarche, Archbishops, and Bishops present in Rome, by a great number of his domestic Prelates, and by the Roman Senate and Court, assisted, seated, on bis throne, and towards the close of the Holy Sacrifice, gave his benediction to all the Faithful, present his voice it is said; while he chaunted the preceding verses being strong, sonorous, and inshaken both in its singular power of the part of a foe who certainly cannot be accused of penetration and inclody. Afterwards, Cardinal Maffei, cowardice, that one does not wonder at hearing that Dean of the Sacred College, presented in its name a the crossing effected, the expulsion of the Danes from

on the head of the most humble of his servants has become the object of the plots and artifices of the Paris, July 2.—Some of our good friends enemies of the Holy See. One part of those adver-sere greatly mortified at the resolution of saries have never belonged to the Church against other part, after having had the happiness of being born within its pale, have abandoned it to make common cause with the former. By both of them all means of attack are considered good-persecutions, violence, artifices, falsehood and calumnies: Like Absolom at the gates of Jerusalem, they constantly repeat that if the crown, of which they wish to de spoil the Vicar of Jesus Christ, stood on another head, justice would be better dispensed the people would become freer and happier, and the golden age long banished from these lands would again flourish far all. I need not point out the gross errors with which such reasoning abounds. May those who make use of them have the heart pierced not with the spear which went through that of Absalom, but by a ray of Divine grace, which would make them aware of the iniquity of their actions, and show them the abyse of the eternity which they approach blind and deaf, without perceiving the brink of it.

And you who faithfully assist me either in the administration of the shred of State which has been left to me, or in the more difficult one of the Universal Church, continue to aid me with your fidelity, your constancy, and your devotedness so well proved. I do not arrogate to myself the gift of prophecy, but although I do not see in the horizon any gleam of hope or any probability of human assistance, I nevertheless think I can affirm that our sufferings, our resignation, and our prayers will in the end merit for us from God those mercies which He is sometimes long in granting, but which He never refuses to those who serve Him with fear and love.'

At the present time nine Cardinal hats are at the disposal of Pius IX., who has in the course of his reign created 45 Cardinals, and outlived 65. Among the Cardinals there are 4 who number more than 80 years, 12 are upwards of 70, and 29 who are above 60. Cardinal Antonio Tosti, who is 90, is the oldest. Garibaldi, the fillibuster, it is said, is preparing to march against Rome, with 15,000 volunteers.

headquarters of this new Garibaldian army is at Pa-AUSTRIA.

THE CONFERENCE.--VIENNA, July 4. - The Adend-post (the evening edition of the official Wiener Zeitung) publishes a despatch of count Recuberg, dated Carlsbad, June 24, to the Austrian Ambassadors in Paris, London, St. Petersburg, and Stockholm.

This despatch recapitulates all the proceedings of the Conference, in order to prove that Denmark is alone responsible for its failure, she having rejected the last proposition of the neutral Powers.

PRUSSIA.

CABLEBAD, June 24,-Yesterday morning the Emperor of Austria drove to Schlack werth on a visit to the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany. His Majesty subsequently received Berr von Bismarck, and dined with the King of Prussia. The town was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The Emperor leaves this evening for Prague. The Emperor of Austria conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St Stephen upon Herr von Bismarck yesterday evening. The King of Prussia remained with the Emperor up to the time of his departure from Prague. General von Roon arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Count Rechberg left Carlsbad at 5 p.m.

RUSSIA.

The Guzette de Moscow states that on the 4th of June a terrible fire destroyed all the wooden building that had been constructed for the business of the great fair at Ninji-Novgorod. All the shops on the line of the Oka, a verst in length, all the theatres and shows, thirty restaurants, fifty public houses or hotels, the public baths and several workshops, were destroyed. The Tartar mosque and three or four houses are all that were preserved from the fire. A letter in Le Nord, dated Nijni-Novgorod, 18th June, gives the following particulars:

The fire destroyed the greater part of the buildings in which the famous fair of Nijni-Novorgod is held. The conflagration commenced at five o'clock in the afternoon, and was not mastered till three o'clock next morning. During these ten hours the flames laid bare an area of nearly a square kilometre.

The fire was so fierce that the fire engines could not keep near enough, and some had even to be thrown into the river to prevent their being burned The town of Nijni is separated from the quarter of the fair by the river Oka, and all the town engines went to assist those of the merchants' quarter. The English fire-engines alone being able to act at a considerable distance, were used with some success. The engineer-in-chief of the railway, Wigel, assisted by four other engineers, arrived on the scene of the disaster with a steam fire-engine, and the whole of the gastinoy dvor along the canal was saved by this powerful engine. The market for hides, mats and ropes, and the enormous stocks of wood have been consumed.

The conflagration has also destroyed the theatre, the circus, 20 booths of mountebanks, 8 photographic establishments, 2 cafes, 16 restaurants, 8 taverns 50 wine cellars, 6 hotels, 1 ice-house, 6 inus, 2 apothecaries' shops, 7 counting-houses, 4 hair-dressing saloons, 3 bathing establishments and 12 buildings belonging to the State. There have, besides, been gutted, without counting the depots for timber, 40 commercial buildings, with 1,514 magazines, and 248 isolated buildings. The fair not having commenced, a considerable portion were empty. Nevertheless, the losses are enormous, and amount to several millions. Only a few of the buildings were insured, the total hardly amounting to 800,000f. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. A Commission of enquiry will be held to-morrow.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

HAMBURG, June 29. - The Hamburgh papers give the following as the respective strength of the Danish and Austro-Prussian fleets in the North Sea, where a decisive naval engagement is shortly expected :- "The Austrian forces cousists of the surew hip of the line Kaiser, 91 guns; the screw frigate Schwarzenberg, 50 guns; the iron-clad frigate Don Juan d'Austria, 16 guns ; the screw corvette Friedrich, 22; the paddle wheel steamer Elizabeth, 6; and the screw gunboats Wall and Seebound, each carrying 4 guns. The Radetzky, screw frigate, 35 guns, was at Borkum on the 26th inst. The Prussians have the paddle-wheel steamer Preussischer Adler 4 guns, and the screw gunboats Blitz and Basilisk, carrying three guns each. The Danish force is believed to consist of the screw frigate Niels Juel. 42 guns; the screw-frigate Jylland, 44; the screwcorvette Heundal, 16; the screw ship of the line, Skiold, 64; and the iron-clad corvette Dannebrog, 15. The frigate Sivellond, 44, or the Tordensjold, 35, will also probably be sent to the North Sea with other smaller craft."

SONDERBURG, July 1.—As after the capture of Duppel, the Prussians, now in occupation of this dilapidated town, seem quite surprised at the facility of their last triumph, which has placed in their hands the island of Alson, and so completed the conquest of Schleswig. They are all eagerness to go to Funer, which they, confidently assert would quickly be taken and, although it is probable that the chief Danish force is now assembled on that island, one can hardly call their confidence, presumption when one sees how poorly the Danes defended themselves here: No one who stands on the Sundewitt shore at Satrup or Sandberg can help feeling surprise that an enemy. should have been allowed to cross that broad channel in open boats with scarcely any loss. The fact shows such correadiness and want of vigilance on

congratulatory address to His Holiness to which the island was little more than a hunt, with the extended the Holy Father replied in these terms.

Scarcely flad the Government laid upon the table House Live.—If home is well ordered, the children the Holy Father replied in these terms.

On the Crown which the Lord has deigned to place, north of Sonderberg, on the road from Rouhof to late Conference, when the Opposition seized the option of the servants has Ulkebull, where they seem to have defended them—portunity they have been sighing for tomake an on-find pleasure there. Give the little ones slates and

CAPTURE OF ALSEN,—Copenhages, July 2: The following telegram has been received from General Steinmann by the Ministry of War:

"Faaborg, July 1, 11 30 a.m. "The attack commenced upon the 29th ult. by the enemy crossing at half-past I in the morning with a number of boats from Blans and Snogbook to Arnkielslange, which point was at the same time over whelmed by a powerful fire from the batteries and the sharpshooters in Sundeved. As the nat al force did not succeed in preventing the crossing, and the battalion of the 4th Infantry, biyouacking upon the beach were unable to binder the landing, which took place simultaneously at several points, the enemy obtained possession of the shore, and immediately began bringing over troops at various places northward of Ronhave without our batteries offering successful opposition. Colonel Faaborg, indeed, with detachments of the 4th and 18th Regiments, threw himself upon the enemy pressing forward towards the wood at Ronshage, but the attack did not suc-

As soon as the division was informed of the landing it advanced, with the entire disposable forceabout six battalions (from the Second Brigade and 5th Regiment), in three columns-by way of Ulke: bull, Norremark, Kjær, and Kjærvig to repulse the enemy, while the 10th Infantry and the Artillery defended the road from Sonderborg to Kjærvig. were at first successful in driving back the enemy, who had in the meantime occupied the western portion of the Kjærby and the Ronhage wood; but, after a sharp engagement, especially round Kjerby, we were compelled to rally the troops at a position near Ulkebol and Sonderskov.

No further reserves being at my command, it was impossible to prevent the further advance of the enemy, and an orderly retreat was made towards Kegences. The enemy did not pursue hotly further than to Horup and Horuphav. The garrison on the north-west coast of Alsen was partly embarked, partly sent to Kegenes.

The loss of the division is between 2,500 and 3,000 men, a large portion of whom are killed and wounded. Notwithstanding this heavy loss, however, it is perfectly ready for action."

The war between Germany and Denmark was resumed on Sunday morning, the Conference having broken up without result on the previous evening. On Wednesday, the Prussians threw pontoon bridges across the strait of Alsen during the night, and their advance landed on the island at 4 o'clock in the morning. The Danes retreated contesting each inch of ground, and at 2 o'clock had been driven back to Ulkebull with a loss of 1000 prisoners and many killed and wounded. Some etreet fighting took place in Sorderborg, in which the Prussian loss is reported as small; and it is said, they only lost 100 men in crossing to the island. It is reported from Apenrade that on the same day two large Danish ships of war had been severely handled by the Prussian batteries, but the Danish gunboats were very active along the coast. Semi-official rumours state that the Germans will occupy and hold all Jutland, and that after occupying Alsen, they mean to attach Funen.

THE WAR IN JUTLAND .- Randers, July 3 .- A reconnoitring force from the 8th Hussars and the 50th Infantry Regiment drove back a party of Danes who had crossed the Limfjord. Sixty prisoners were taken, of whom 30 were wounded.

The Prussian loss was inconsiderable.

THE DANES OFF RUGEN. - Straisund, July 4. - At 5 p.m. yesterday two Danish ships of war, the Fordenskiold, 34, and the Schleswig, 12, approached within 3,000 paces of the island of Rugen and the peninsula of Wittow for the purpose of reconnoit-ring the coast. Two Prussian companies and a rifled battery occupied Bronske. While the Danes were passing the Prussian guns fired 20 shells, seven of which perceptibly struck the Danish vessels.

The Danes withdrew, and at 10 p.m. were seen to the east of Arcona.

THE PRUSSIANS IN JUTLAND .- Copenhagen, July 2.-Letters received here from Jutland announce that the Prussians in that province have already visions. An Aslborg paper states that General Hugo von Falkenstein has declared his intention to collect the taxes within a few days, and, if requisite, to levy them by the aid of the troops.

Advices from Viborg state:—
'The hostile troops which passed through this town yesterday and the previous day availed themselves of the opportunity to destroy numerous valuable objects, the property of the English contractors for the railway, so as to prevent all traffic upon the line for a considerable period. They also destroyed several bridges in the neighborhood, among others the railway bridge at Rendsholm, and cut down the telegraph wires along the railway. General Munster is reported to have given notice to Mr. Rowan, the English chief engineer of the line, that the railway bridge at Langan will be blown up on Monday

next. PROGRAMME OF THE CAMPAIGN .- Berlin, June 30. The Ministerial Provincial Correspondenza of to-day says :- At Carlsbada Austria and Prussia have come to decisive arrangements respecting the immediate objects of the campaign, and have agreed to the necessary steps for the ultimate solution of the question of the Duchies. The government and taxation of Jutland will be taken in hand by Prussia and Austria. Preparations will be made for crossing into Funen. Schleswig-Holstein is to be placed under the common administration of commissioners appointed by the German Powers. In the succession question, which has become doubtful, Prussia will wisely consult her own interests and those of Ger-

MEXICO. The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had arrived at Vera Cruz and proceeded to their 'capital at the date of the last accounts. There was still some guerilla fighting at remote points by the robbers who profess to be soldiers of the Republic, and in every instance, we need hardly say, they were put to flight by the French troops. On their route the Emperor and Empress were received with the warmest demonstrations of welcome from an unhappy people who have been for forty years the sport of un-principled factions and the victims of anarchy and spoliation.

The Emperor Maximilian's entry into the City of Mexic, on Sanday, June 12, was a great ovation. He and the Empress were escorted by a brilliant cavalcade of French and Mexicans, followed by a procession of the lower classes and Indians. The streets through which the imperial party moved presented a spectacle of surpassing grandeur and brilliancy, and the throng of spectators was so great as to arrest, repeatedly, the Emperor's progress. On reaching the Imperial palace mass was said, and an address of welcome having been responded to, a reception took place. The shops were closed all day, and the whole city illuminated at night. Maximilian has begun his reign under most promising auspices.

NEW ZEALAND. We have very depolorable news from New Zealand. On the 29th of April General : Cameron attacked the rebels, or, as we prefer calling them, the native enemy, in a strong position, and was repulsed with heavy loss. No less than ten officers were killed, including the Lieutenant Colonel and six other officers of the 43rd Regiment, and three naval officers, and door officers were dangerously wounded. There were also 127 men ikilled and 70 wounded, and, to make matters worse, the enemy

selves obstinately, and where the Prossians say the slaught upon the Oabinet at a point, where they are bayonet was used.

Yery vulnerable One Tuesday the Conservatives mustered in great force at Lord Salisbury's, whose drawing room afforded space for so large, a gather-ing. The only Peer present was the Earl of Darby,

> upon the course that ought to be pursued, and the result of their incubation was a resolution which Mr. Disraeli is to move in the House of Commons on Monday, and will be found in another column of this. day's Weekiy Register. It is in the shape of an address to the Crown, and though the Times professes its inability to make sense or meaning of it, its import appears to us to be as clear as possible. It simply thanks Her Majesty for directing the correspondence on the Dano German question to be laid before Parliament, and expresses deep concern at the failure of the Conference, and great regret that the policy of the Government, while it has not succeeded in upholding the integrity of Denmark, has lowered the just influence of England in the councils of Europe and thus diminished the securities of peace. Surely it needs no Œdipus to unriddle that. It states shortly and distinctly a positive fact, and conveys a direct and a deserved censure upon the Cabinet. It cannot be denied that the Conference has failed to re-establish peace. It will hardly be denied that the decadence of British influence on the Continent is a diminution pro tanto of the securities of peace. And there is an absolute glut of evidence that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Ministers with reference to the Danish question has lowered the influence of his country to an extent almost, if not altogether, unprecedented in the annris of Europe. At what other period, except, perhaps, during the reign of Charles II., was British influence so low, nay so utterly ignored in Europe as at present? We believe we have still one ally in Europe-puissant Portugal. Oh! yes, the anarchists are the fast friends of this counry, because her Government wickedly encourages them in their career of confusion and crime. But, except the Portuguese, the infidels, the assessins, and the anarchists, the Queens Government has not a friend in Europe. The advice of England is rejected with disdain by every Cabinet—her threats are despised, and the Prime Minister is not afraid or ashamed to proclaim that fear alone restrains him from plunging into a war which he would deem righteous, and by refraining from which he has covered himself and the country with dishonour. We, on the other hand, should deem a war with Germany in defence of the claims of Denmark to the Duchies one of the greatest crimes that was ever committed, and we rejoice that we are not involved in one. But we do not on that account see how any one, not a Ministerial back support the amendment which Mr. Kingslake intends to propose in order to rescue the Government from the punishment of their misdeeds. If put as an original resolution, there are few in this country, we should hope, who would refuse to vote with Mr. Kinglake that it is satisfactory to learn that at this juncture Her Majesty has been advised to abstain from armed intervention in the Dano-German war But when that resolution is put as an amendment upon a motion that Her Majesty's Government have, by their diplomatic interference in the Dano German quarrel, ruined Denmark, alienated Germany, and owered the just influence of this country on the Continent, and when, moreover, it is proposed to screen Lords Palmerston and Russell-for they are the delinquents - from the censure of Parliament for the evil they have done, we confess we cannot understand how any man who respects truth, who possesses a spark of patiotism, or who values the honor the greatness, and the glory of this country can vote for it. Neither the defeat of the cleverly-contrived amendment, nor the success of the original resolution, would at all imply an approval or an encouragement to a Tory Cabinet to go to war with Germany, even if they were inclined to do so, of which we have seen no better evidence than the rhodomontade of Lord Ellenborough, who is as strong a Garibaldian as Lord Palmerston himself .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

A VESSEL.—The following lines descriptive made large requisitions upon the inhabitants for pro- of a "vessel" and a "vessel's privileges" are from a Poem, lately published by William Al- | Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, lingham, London. The writer, himself a Pro- boll & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, testant, is evidently one who has had frequent H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists. access to the sanctuary :-

> Pass on to Isaac Brown, a man elect, Wesleyan stout, our wealthiest of his sect; Who bought and still buys land, none quite sees how, Whilst all his shrewdness and success allow. On Crashton's mortgage he has money lent. He takes a quiet bill at ten per cent. The local public business much he sways, He's learned in every neighbor's means and ways, For comfort cares, for fashion not a whit, Nor if the gentry to their ranks admit. All preachers love him : he can best afford The unctuous converse and the unctuous board; Ev'n the poor nag, slow rattling up the road In ancient rusty gig a pious load, Wags his weak tail and strikes a brisker trot, Approaching Brownstown, Isnac's pleasant lot. For though at Poorhouse Board was never known A flintier Guardian-angel than good Brown,. As each old hag and shivering child can tell-Go dine with Isaac, and he feeds you well:

And hear him pray with fiercely close-shut eyes! Gentle at first the measured accents rise. But soon he waxes loud, and storms the skies. Deep is the chest, and powerful bass the voice. The language of a true celestial choice; Handorgan-wise the boly phrases ground, Go turning and returning round and round; The sing-song duly runs from low to high; The choruss'd groans at intervals reply; Till after forty minutes' sweat and din, Leaving perhaps too little prayer within, Dear Brother Brown, athletic babe of grace, Resumes his bench and wipes his recking face. And if among his audience may be found One who received two shillings in the pound When merchant Isaac, twenty years ago-Then talking pious too, but meek and low, Was "chasten'd by the Lord"—with what delight Must be behold the comfortable plight And sacred influence of this worthy man.

The Toronto Christian Guardian will please copy, and oblige its readers.

ORITUARIES. An obituary is a literary portable tombstone. It is a more interesting tribute to the dead than a piece of marble. Tens of thousands read it. In a short space it tells the virtues of the deceased. It can be framed. All the members and the friends of the family can make it specially their own. In a Catholic paper, it is certain to fall into the hand of numbers of Bishops and priest, and nums, and other holy people, who never read of the dead without praying for them. And what more becoming than that obituaries should become common? The dying wish to have their memories preserved and the friends of the dying do not wish to forget. What more sweet, after five or ten years, than reading the obituary of a departed of a departed friend? Nothing. Every one even the little infant, is worthy of never be subject to discount; and that is bowns an obituary. There is no breast without some good Vegetable Balsamio Elizir. Byery Bottle is worth quality that deserves preservation and there is no one whose death does not fill some heart with anthe part of a foe who certainly cannot be accused of escaped during the night, leaving the troops to follow that one does not wonder at hearing that low them and meet again with another sharp reception of the Dance form alone is sufficient to meet this universal feeling.

having, according to age, working time, books, games and household sympathies, they will love home, and find pleasure there. Give the little ones slates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures. (Drawing) will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unseasonable ; and the art will be useful to them in after life. Have them to read to each other stories and paragraphs of your own selection, and save the funny things and the fore the meeting a Committee of 16, had deliberated pleasant ones you see in the papers and books to read to them, and how it will bind them to you. But choose well for them; for the impression made on their minds now will last when the hills crumble. Have them sing together and sing with them, teaching them songs and hymns. Let them sing all day—liks the birds—all at proper times. Have them mutually interested in the same things, amusements and occupations; having specified times for each, so that their habits will be orderly. Let them work together in the garden—boys and girls—both need outdoor work. Together let them enjoy their gomes riddles, &c., all their plays, books, and workswhile the parents' eyes and sympathise, and their lound voices blend in loving accord.

Why is the war, hitherto, as regards the combined fleets like a water tank? Recause it is a reservoir (reserve war).

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messra Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42, 44, and 46 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

Montreal, O.E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son: Sirs,-This to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everythingsought medical advice-but all to no avail. Twelve, months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few hottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman: I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have.

ANGILE DANIEL. (Signed) Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS. 95 Visitation Street. I certify the above is the truth.

CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me this thirty-first day of July, 1863-J. BOULANGET, Justice of the Peace.

Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Grav.

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCES .- Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. The condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by the powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the diseased removed together, and it is at an end for-ever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from or aggravated blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in con-

nection with the Pills. 414
J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - From the earlier days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either. It is of importance to look for the trade-mark 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water' on the label, as there are inferior Florida Waters in the market. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, and Picault &

Good News .- What better news to the afflicted thon to inform them of a remedy that is going to restore them to health? Have you the Dyspepia or Liver Complaint? Are your digestive organs debilitated or your nervous system affected? If so, at once resort to the use of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, and you will be completely and permanently cured.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada. 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

DYSHAPSIA is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climate influence and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the Oxygenaied

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

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. R. July 20.

THE GOLD FIELDS .- When gold becomes as plentiful as silver in Canada, it will doubtless be subject to the same discount, and then Bank Bills will be worth more than their actual value, if such a thing is possible. There is one thing, however, that will never be subject to discount; and that is Down's 25 cts. regardless of the price of gold or silver.
Good for coughs and colds.
John F. Henry & Oo. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St.
Montreal C. E. July 20.

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

GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS:

COLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS, FLOUR,

e Phon HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c.

Country Merchants would do well to give him a 128 Commissioner Street.

NONNAES .N 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, Brands, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

13 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1364.

#### NOTICE.

GEORGE BREEN, son of Mary Breen, Tu laguer Rosberricon, County Kilkenny, Ireland, who about 20 years ago, resided in Upper Canada, wi learn information to his or his heirs' advantage by addressing, S. S. GAULE, 101 Mulberry Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.

July 13. TO SPORTSMEN SYRUP of BUCKTHORN—the great English Physic

for SETTERS, POINTERS, RETRIEVERS, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing Chemist.

## TO TOURISTS!

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

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

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

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

Montreal, May 12.

EX HIBERNIAN & EAGLET .- Messrs J. FOURNIER & CO., 242 St. PAUL STREET, inform the Public that they have on hand a Fresh Assortment of Goods, just arrived from France :-

300 barrels Beaujolais, Macon, Bordeaux, Sauterne, Chablis, St. Emilian, and a choice of the best Wines of Burgundy. 150 cases of the celebrated Volnay Wine, 25

bottles each. 20 cases Salignac & Co's Extra Cognac, of

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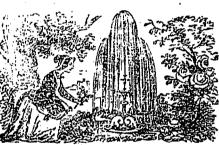
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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dats 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.

REMEMBERTHAT 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 affected 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 Linds of medicines but regarding the practice as cut of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various stances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depa for cace 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. O. 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 Ger-

man 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 sufest 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

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 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 touic that

cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen. \$5.

PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen. \$5.

C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

DE CARLONES & 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 Cana-

da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, O.E. Jac. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN MERCHANT TAILOR!

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE UNIX 29 1864 32

#### AND T MASTER TAILOR

TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'GILL STREET.

> M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman

# BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

#### 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.

> O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Has Removed his Office to No. 38, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN,

ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House,)

H. J. CLARKE.

MONTREAL.

N. DRISCOLL.

#### L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years oat large and commodious three-story cut-stone o illding -fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three firs and cellar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame S reet, Oathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-

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

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

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &. Ge.,

> AND. · THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOERIES. GLASSWARE, ORUCKERY,

&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 ther auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY. March 27 1863. Auctioneer.

#### ATTENTION.

THE undersigned having learned that some persons have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes this opportunity to contradict the false report; and that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, be has the pleasure to announce to the Public that be-sides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very magnificent and absolutely NEW ones, which are much superior to the first in finish and richness. A fine little WHITE' HORSE, managed by a conductor, and richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most ele-

gant which has been seen in this City. The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards. Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, \$6.

> X. CUSSON. 69 St. Joseph Street,

Montreal, June 23, 1864.

## 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, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SUANTLING (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.

MAKEARNEY & BROTHERS Practical Plumbers Gasfitters

TAP TIN-SMICHS ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS

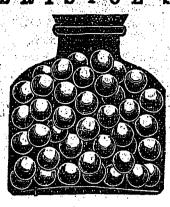
DOLLARD, STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street; Opposite the Recollet Church)

MONTREAL

Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand Beer Pumps, | Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, Tinware [naces Baths. Hydrants. Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift&Force Pumps | Water Coolers, | Elnks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.

# BRISTOL'S



# (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED

PILLS.

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 deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

> DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE, DROPSY, PILES.

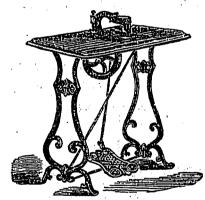
For many years these PILLS have been used in daily practice, always with the best results and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest and best vegetable extracts and Balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combi-nation 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 Sreet, Montreal, for Canada. Agents for Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

### C. W. WILLIAMS & CO'&

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.

Manufactory on PRINCE STREET. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street, Mont-

Agents Wanted in all parts of Canada and the Provinces.

O. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Montreal, Oct. 15, 1863.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior. Bells for Churches, Adademies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-

tations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial, manner, with their new Patented Yoke, and, other moroyed Mountings, and warranted in every particular & Foreinformation in regard to Keys Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted; &c. send for a circular & ddress Lar. Address E. A. & G. R. MENEELY West, Troy, N. Y.

CARPENTERIASIONNER

Oct. 9

#### MATT. JANNARD'S NEWCANADIAN COFFIN STORE.

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. March 31, 1864.

#### TOXLET, 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 skilful 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 commeace on the First of May next.

Application to be made on the spot to the Proprietors, the Grey Nuns of the Hospice Lajemmerais at Varennes. March 31, 1864.

## COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF

LIME. MR. COE has received the following letter from the Reverend Mr. Papinean, of the Bishop's Palace, Mon-

Montreal, March 2nd, 1864.

Sir, -Having been appointed Superintendent, last Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Moutreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few po nds 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 Su-per-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 

Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. 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 buly 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 preventsickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils,

Tumors, Abscesses, Ulzers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD

HEAD, SOURVY,
White Swellings and Neuralgio Affections, Nerveus and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Billous

Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the

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 peefectly 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 me-

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against. Counterfelts, see that the written signature of LANMAN's: KEMP; is upon the blue labe.

Devins, & Bolton, Druggists (next the Counted Bouse) Montreal General Agents for Canna —
Also seed at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Counted Boutes of Counterfelts at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Counterfelts at Counterfelts and Founterfelts at Counterfelts at Counterfelt