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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EDWARD LYNN.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.) CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Captain Lynn sat like one petrified, with the open letter in his hand. How different was this from the warm-hearted ones which had beguiled the monotony of camp-life, and the tedious hours of sickness! There was a lack of tenderness, almost amounting to coldness, coming from her; a want of that friendly familiarity which characterized their former intercourse. Not once did she use the diminutive 'Ed,' as of old; not once a more endearing expression than 'dear Edward,' which might have been an index to the heart of a less enthusiastic and demonstrative person than Anna Craft. But he had known her for years, and she had long been his betrothed wife; they were to have been married as soon as he should begin the practice of his profession, when the call to arms summoned him to lay the dearest wish of his heart, for awhile, upon the altar of his country. There was a weight, as if of ice, upon his spirit, and a firm compression of the lips, though a paleness overspread his features as he placed the little sheet in its snowy envelope, and laid it away. It required no second reading, though many of Anna's letters had been perused half a dozen times. Every word of this froze into his soul at the first glance. He wondered that he had not been prepared for such a letter, knowing the religious education of his betrothed, and her almost idolatrous love for her father.—He took a tiny sheet from another envelope, that bore the marks of having been often read, and glanced over it, as if to assure himself that such tenderness had really once been bestowed upon him: 'Dearest, how slowly must the hours pass to you, how you must long to be able to come to us—to all you love; especially to her who waits and watches with such anxiety for your coming, and who will be almost wild with joy at meeting you once again. Sometimes, dear Ed, the thought presents itself that I may be destined to see you no more, that death may place his signet-seal upon your lips, and your form be lying in a soldier's grave while I write. The thought brings agony unexpressible. Oh! (I plead in my suspense) canst thou be so cruel, most merciful God, as to take from me my only earthly treasure, save my father; to leave me upon the earth without him to whom I have given my heart? I sometimes fear He will take you from me, because I have given you, perhaps, that very love which is His due; I try not to bestow upon the creature that which belongs to the Creator, and I think I do not; but we are so frail, I fear lest I do—sometimes.' Captain Lynn read no farther. Crushing the letter back into his drawer, he sank again upon the sofa and buried his face in the cushions; yet not a sound escaped the firmly closed lips, not a tear dimmed his eye, though it would have been a relief to have let open the flood-gates of his soul, and have given vent to the wild torrent of conflicting passions in tears.

Mr. Craft was a minister in high standing in his native city; he had but one living child, a beautiful and accomplished daughter, of nineteen years, who was his idol. Her mother, a gentle being, died when Anna was a child, and her father had spared no pains to render her life so happy that she should not feel the need of a mother's care; while he strove to educate her in such a manner as to fit her for any station, however exalted, within the sphere of woman. Added to a face of rare intellectual beauty, she possessed a form and carriage of mingled grace and dignity, and it puzzled all who knew her to tell which was her greatest charm, her beauty in repose, or when shown in conversation, of which she was perfect mistress. Carrie Lynn and Anna Craft had been school-mates in one of our best institutions of learning in the West; and the intimacy there formed had continued when, after leaving the Seminary halls, the two young ladies were launched upon the tide of 'society.' Ed. Lynn had often heard his sister speak of her lovely friend, and was prepared to see her through Carrie's eyes, but when he met her was more pleased with her society than even his sister had expected. Their acquaintance, begun during a vacation which Anna spent at 'Lynn Grove' with her school-mate, soon ripened into friendship, and before the year closed both felt that a warmer feeling had taken its place. Mr. Craft was an old man, though possessing all his faculties in a remarkable degree; but his failing health warned him that at any hour he might be called away from his child. So with unusual solicitude he watched the growing intimacy between the young man and his daughter, and soon fully satisfied himself that he was worthy of her hand. His inquiries were made unknown to her, and while he ascertained that in a moral point of view he could not choose one likely to prove a better husband, he did not forget that a fine estate would be considerable of an inducement—feeling, of course, a parent's anxiety in regard to the welfare of his child. If young Lynn had

been found to be entirely dependent upon his profession, it is needless to say he would have also been seen to be uncommonly deficient in either mind or morals, and entirely incapable of filling the place of son-in-law. But the minister was satisfied, though he wished to know, that in the event of his sudden decease she could call upon her lover to be her protector; and so urged them to come to a definite engagement while yet Edward was a student of medicine in the office of Dr. White. Mr. Craft was a man of strong prejudices, and would not favor the suit of one not belonging to his particular sect; but there was no such hindrance, as Mr. Lynn's family were all members of the same denomination, a fact which very much pleased the reverend gentleman. Anna's heart was a warm one, much warmer than her letter with its ill-concealed vexation would seem to indicate, and she loved Edward with a devotion equalled only by the intensity of his affection for the fair girl whose only comfort and support he knew he would soon be. But her father had early instilled into her mind a feeling of horror for Catholics, and every thing pertaining to their faith, and had been careful that she should not be deceived after imbibing all the falsehoods which he believed, or pretended to believe; very probably because he did not wish to investigate the subject.

'I would rather follow you to the grave Anna Craft,' her father had said, when she gave him the letter written by her lover, as soon as he had become able to write, after his long delirium.—'Yes, would rather now, in my old age, lose my last earthly hope and comfort than see you wed a Catholic. Much as I have respected Dr. Lynn, my feelings must change to utter aversion when he becomes so debased as to enter that foul structure of corruption. A Roman Catholic!—Anna, I detest the name of Roman Catholic!' And Mr. Craft strode rapidly up and down the room; becoming a little more calm: 'I sympathize with you, my child,' he said, 'for it is a sad blow to you to know that one we have trusted and deemed so worthy our trust, can be now only an object of the bitterest scorn. I would say of my most unmitigated contempt—yes, hatred, if that were not a sin. But I pity him after all. Poor deluded creature of erring mortality! We are taught that we must forgive—yes, even forgive him who has betrayed our sacred trust, and repaid our love by such baseness. I, of course, shall never harbor malice towards him, individually; but as one of the filthy, money-loving, soul-stirring—'

'But, father,' interrupted Anna, with tears running down her cheeks, for she had never before seen him so excited. Edward did not say certainly that he should join the Romish Church; he only said that he felt it his duty to investigate the matter, and if he found he was in error should seek the path of rectitude. Perhaps he will see that he has been rightly taught, and will not leave the faith of his fathers.'

'Oh, my poor child!' said Mr. Craft, lowering his voice until it partook of an almost unearthly sadness: 'You are so unsophisticated, so guileless, that you know nothing less pure than yourself. But I know the snares laid in that accursed nest of pollution, that den of superstition and idolatry—the snares laid by wicked priestcraft to ruin souls. No, if he has so far yielded to their power as to wish to look farther into their secret wickedness, you may as well give him up at once.'

'But, father,' pleaded Anna, I have known him so long. I do not fear he will try to restrain my liberty. And we are dearer to each other than you may imagine.' Her voice trembled, tears gushed forth afresh, and she sought the silence of her own room. Though seriously troubled in mind upon reading her lover's affectionate letter, in which he alluded to the kindness shown him by the good Sisters, of his new acquaintance the Rev. Daly, and of his recent conviction—yet she had not thought of breaking the bonds that so closely bound them, until the subject was so unduly and cruelly suggested. Her father had always been an indulgent one, he had never had reason to be otherwise, for Anna was not the self-willed, petulant girl that we often see an only daughter to be. Proud-spirited, however, she certainly was, and now, for the first time, she considered her father too severe, and demurred at rearing implicit obedience to his exacting demand. Mr. Craft was not at all satisfied on reading the letter written by Anna, which jarred so harshly on the heart strings of the convalescent officer, and which made her own heart ache when she rapidly glanced over it, before sending it towards the young man, she could not suddenly break all the tender ties which were so closely interwoven with her very life, that to sever them seemed to threaten destruction to it. But her father's request—for he would call it by no harsher name—was that the correspondence should proceed no farther than was strictly necessary for a termination to their engagement. It was in accordance with his wishes that the

concluding sentences of the letter were penned, though he wished her to erase the expression of the desire to see him again. This Anna did not wish, and was determined she would not do; but her father gave her to understand that he could not again visit her under the parental roof.—Little did he know the proud spirit so cruelly insulted by that letter, or he would not have imagined that he would seek even one parting interview contrary to their wishes. Anna, afraid to link her destiny with one of the dreadful faith, especially without her parent's blessing on their union, assured that the step her lover was about to take would be a decisive one, and afraid as well to displease her father—whose vehement passion she had now seen—yielded to what she tried to believe to be the decree of Providence, and one of the trials through which she was 'predestined' to pass; and endeavored to feel thankful that she had escaped such a marriage. Mr. Craft lost no opportunity to impress upon his daughter's mind the necessity of obedience to the divine will, and the next Sunday he preached to the elegant and fastidious congregation, that filled the church, on the 'governaunt of daughters,' feeling that he had now done his duty in every sense of the word, and secure in the hope that the 'graceless reprobate' would no longer possess a thought of his child's mind.

'Well, Doctor, what do you think of Ed's new notions?' asked Mr. Lynn, as Dr. White came from his son's room one morning. 'Have you noticed any symptoms of a diseased brain?' 'Nonsense, Mr. Lynn; Edward's brain is as clear as yours or mine this minute. I suppose you allude to his religious views. I see no reason to think his sense is not as sound as ever, because he has a few peculiar ideas upon the subject. Every body, now-a-days, is changing some belief—political or religious, or some other. There's no occasion for alarm, my friends; he'll do nothing to disgrace you, I warrant.'

'But, doctor,' said Mrs. Lynn, 'we could bear it, if he was only going to join the Methodists, or Baptists, or—'

'But the Roman Catholics!' interrupted her husband; 'why, Dr. White, what was his early education? Certainly not what one would suppose, to see this singular change; I never was, in my life, afraid of such a catastrophe. Indeed, I have serious doubts about the boy's head.—He was so under the influence of those Sisters, as they call them, at the hospital.'

'Did you notice them talking to him, Mr. Lynn,' asked the doctor. 'I did not, and I thought I observed them pretty closely.'

'No, to do them justice, I did not,' was the answer: 'but, then, I've no doubt they did talk with him sometimes. And then he was so very delirious, I fear he has not recovered the full use of his faculties.'

'Then,' said the doctor, as he took up his hat, 'he will, no doubt, soon regain them, and you can use your influence to counteract the effects of theirs. However, I consider: Ed a very sensible young man, competent to be his own judge; and if he was my son, I would not meddle with the affair.' And the doctor bid them good morning.

To tell the truth, he had been much pleased, during his stay at the hospital, with the deportment of the Sisters, and their kind attention to the sick and wounded; he had kept his little grey eyes wide open, and taken every favorable opportunity of conversing with them. Capt. Lynn had introduced his new acquaintance, the priest; and the doctor was also well pleased with him, though he had but a few minutes conversation with him, and that on common, everyday topics. But he professed to be something of a physiognomist, and was very apt to be governed in his likes and dislikes by first impressions. He had, at this time, a book in his pocket, which he had borrowed for examination—one of those given to the Captain by the Rev. Father Daly. He had seen the title, looked over its pages with evident satisfaction, and requested it for closer inspection.

'All that is necessary to test a man's sincerity, is to place before him those first principles which, like the sun in heaven, are evident by their own light. To him who closes his eyes against such evidence whole libraries of controversial works would prove insufficient; he deliberately adheres to error because he is unwilling to make the sacrifices which conversion to the Catholic faith would impose upon him. The mists that arise from sin exclude the sunbeams of truth. I fear that not a few, indeed, are guilty of rejecting the well-known truth; particularly among those who find it for their worldly interest and convenience to remain Protestants. It is not for such men these pages are written, but for that larger class who are Protestants only because they are born and brought up in Protestantism; who are sincere, willing to examine, and determined to follow their convictions.'—Thus read Dr. White, as he sat down in his office after supper—after his daily round of

duties were completed—and began the perusal of the 'Appeal.' To the latter class mentioned by the author both he and young Dr. Lynn belonged. And he sat up until a late hour, deeply interested in the truths so clearly pointed out in that volume. A book which we sincerely wish might be thrown broadcast among our people, and read wherever it might fall—for it is worth its weight in gold.

The doctor's parents had been, and he and his family now were, members of that denomination, which, to escape the uncertainty inevitably attending all purely human opinions, have set up the doctrine of private inspiration; and for years he had tried to persuade that this imaginary guidance was a safe one, as safe 'as the infallible authority of a divinely commissioned Church.' But he had failed in the attempt, and was still struggling in the uncertainty attending so doubtful a doctrine. Now somewhat elated by hope, and now plunged into a state bordering on despair, and never attaining to the calm certainty of feeling to which he aspired. His was, at best, a very insecure state of mind, and he had for years felt it to be so; he hoped that he should be able to fulfill the mission assigned him by Providence, and knew that if he did his duty, a merciful God would most assuredly save; but—his duty!—there was the block of stumbling. 'The consoling security' of the Catholic had been manifested to him, not only by the Sisters at the hospital, but often among his patients who were, not unfrequently, members of that Church, though too often (thanks to unjust and rigid English laws—for they were mostly Irish)—poor and uneducated; and many of them giving, by a bad example, an improper estimate of their faith. However, he had sometimes contrasted their apparent security of feeling with the 'distressing insecurity' of his own. He now understood, for the first time, the doctrine of the infallibility of the Church, and felt that confidence once gained in that, all else would be easy. He began to comprehend how the Catholic sails securely in the imperishable bark of Peter—how the 'Protestant clings to a broken plank thrown out upon a raging sea,' how the Catholic Church can confidently say to her children—'Trust to my guidance, I am of God; let your lives correspond to your faith, and you will be saved'; how Protestantism, 'throwing into the hands of its adherents a venerable book, dishonored by a thousand conflicting interpretations, says to them—'Read for yourselves, and discern the truth, if you can; make out your own faith and hold fast to it, if you are able; perhaps it will save you.' And he felt more and more convinced, as he read page after page, of the distressing insecurity of a religion which cannot, and does not, attempt to prove its infallibility. Thus read Dr. White through nearly all the silent hours of that, to him, memorable night; reading and pondering the forcible truths, each, in his mind. He was a man of learning and research; and before he laid his head upon his pillow he had determined never to give up the search, until he found consolation in the Catholic Church, if it that was to be found.—We will not follow him through the length of his investigations, or intrude upon the interesting conversations with his wife—a woman of a good, well balanced intellect, and of much amiability of character; very much attached to their particular denomination, and looked upon as a most exemplary Christian; both her husband and herself being leading members.

CHAPTER III.—FAMILY DISCORD.

'Well, Carrie, I must start for the regiment next week, if my health continues to improve,' said Captain Lynn, as he and his sister sat upon the vine-sheltered piazza, in the deepening twilight of a Jude evening.

'What! Ed, I thought you were going next week to see Anna. She, no doubt, expects to see you again.'

'No: she does not expect me, and it is better for both that we do not meet,' he said sadly.—'I wrote to her, withdrawing all claims to her hand and affections. Her father will, I suppose, marry her to some wealthy and influential member of his congregation; and then he will have an opportunity of watching, lest he turn Catholic or join some other sect.' He spoke with bitterness, and for the first time said so much upon the subject naturally engrossing much of his thought; indeed, so strangely silent had he been upon what was supposed to interest him most, that not even his parents knew of the change that had come over his day dreams. 'The course of true love' had, for three years, run 'so smooth,' that he had doubted the truth of the old Shaksperian adage; but heavy clouds now hung over the stream, the waters had suddenly grown turbid, and were sweeping or into an unknown channel, its true one obstructed by rocks, which he believed to be insurmountable. And then he looked above, away from the dark present, and beheld the clouds parted, and rays of light celestial radiating from the 'great white throne.'

'I did not show you Anna's letter to me,' said his sister, after a pause. 'Don't you want to see it; it's rather a singular letter,' and her brother mechanically took the paper from her hand.

'Ma chere amie; don't think I have forgotten you, or that, because he and I have broken off, that our love must cease. I, at least, have no idea of such a thing; for a broken engagement of marriage need not affect the friendship existing between you and I, that I know of.—En passant—Pa says he hopes the rest of the family are still in possession of their usual sound sense; you know what that means, so please relieve our minds on the subject. So I suppose I must give up seeing you this summer; for I presume if there was any occasion for your services you would now decline the honor of being bridesmaid; and then, as one of the principle actors has stepped off the stage, we will drop the curtain over the drama—that was to be—perhaps I should say over that particular act, for is not the drama still being enacted, with some variations that were not mentioned in the programme.—Now, Carrie, I might possibly choose another actor, but my conscience tells me that the whole play would be a farce. There is a stranger in town, Mr. Walters, with whom Pa is quite anxious I should become acquainted, as his father and Pa were boys together, and studied together for the ministry—though I believe Mr. W. never finished. All the girls are falling in love with him, but I have not seen him, and have no desire to; is it not quite strange, considering that I am free again? He dined here yesterday, and what do you think, I had such a terrible nervous headache, that I could not possibly go into the parlor, though I half promised to appear at dinner, trusting that my head would prevent me; when the dinner hour came, and Aunt Betty came to help me dress, I was so indisposed that she took back word that I was sick enough to have the doctor sent for, and should not be disturbed. Good old soul! she is the best friend I've got, I almost believe sometimes. Pa was very much disappointed; and as for Mr. Walters—if I hadn't a goodly share of spite in my composition—I should have been quite pleased to make the acquaintance of the gentleman. (He has, Pa says, two splendid plantations, well stocked, &c.) It was wicked in me, wasn't it, to vent my ill-feelings on that innocent man? Pa had to write my aunt and her two daughters to entertain the gentleman, who was, no doubt, more pleased than otherwise at my non-appearance. I intend to resolutely decline the honor of any more new acquaintances—unless Mr. Walters and I should meet by chance, for Aunt Betty said he was mighty handsome, and mighty smart too, and could beat cousin Mary singing—I heard a rich bass voice, that most tempted me to go down, floating through the halls. Pa is displeased with me, I see, still; so I'm in disgrace everywhere, I mean with all those I care a straw for, (except you, Carrie, mon amie; and you, too, may have taken sides with him.) Well, you don't know, dear, how I have passed the last two months, walking with a haughty head, and careless, proud exterior, through the terrible ordeal; I hope you will never have to go through the same, Carrie dear. But my heart will not break. I feel that Pa is right; and if he were not, I have too long yielded obedience to think of rebelling now. In his delicate health it would kill him, and what would I be without my dearest treasure, my idolized and indulgent father.—Tell me, Carrie, how does he bear it? (I have not yet schooled myself to write his name.) His heart won't break either, but he would rather it would than yield a single cherished idea, or step one inch lower than his pedestal of pride.—Well, I hope 'there's as good fish in the sea,' &c. Write soon to your miserable

'ANNA.'

Captain Lynn gave back the letter with a smile; he could not but smile at the half-careless half sad tone in which it was written. He might have supposed the writer really indifferent, from some of her expressions, had he not read the tender woman's heart long before, and could now see through the flimsy veil with which she sought to hide her real feelings. She could hardly write other than the frank, cordial letters she had been accustomed to pen to friend Carrie, so that she most signally failed in trying to disguise her heart, and seemed at last to have given up the attempt. Edward was right in supposing there would henceforth be a barrier that neither would care to overleap, to that free exchange of thought and feeling which had hitherto existed between the friends.

'When you write, don't mention me, Carrie,' he said: 'remember, will you?'

'No doubt it will be better,' replied his sister, 'for I could not well say anything without blame to either one or the other. Do you know, Ed, that I blame Mr. Craft more than Anna, poor girl.'

'More than Anna, Carrie, she is not at all to blame. I would not ask her to marry me

without his full consent, for in trying to make her happy, I should be making her miserable. She no doubt, was displeased and troubled at my new views, but I would have convinced her that they would not prove an obstacle to our happiness. Her father had said nothing. However, I would scorn to offer a word under the present circumstances. I know Mr. Craft's influence over Anna, and I presume she, by this time, believes I am a bigoted hypocrite. 'No,' you can see by her letter, that she does not, and that she is suffering intensely. Edward arose and walked up and down the piazza for some time, when his minister joined him with 'Really, Ed, how can you think of going into the army again? I am sure you will never come back alive.' 'I think of offering my services in the capacity of surgeon this time,' said her brother. 'Medical aid is scarcer than military; that is, the skill that is really requisite in the army. There are plenty of so-called surgeons—quacks—and many a brave fellow in my own company lost his life for want of what I could have given him, if I had not been engaged otherwise. But I am afraid my health will not admit of my making myself useful in any capacity. If I had my strength insufficient for a summer campaign, I shall resign; but I must go to the regiment next week. I have been absent too long. I shall probably start on Monday—Tuesday, at farthest.' His sister laid her hand on his shoulder and sobbed out. 'If you enter the service again, brother, I may as well give you up forever.' 'Well, Carrie,' said he tenderly smoothing her glossy brown hair, 'if I fall I shall die conscious that my peace will have been made with God.' He paused, and then continued; 'You must go with me to Church next Sunday, Carrie; I would like to have father and mother go, too. Dr. White and his wife will be with us. His sister looked inquiringly into his face. 'I expect to renounce Protestantism, be baptized and receive holy communion at the hands of a divinely commissioned prelate of the One True Church upon next Sunday.' Carrie was silent; she knew that to remonstrate would be perfectly useless, and she had been preparing herself for this announcement; yet it came sooner than she had expected, and found her unable to meet it as she desired. For, having confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the best of brothers, she did not wish to array herself against him; more especially as she had learned one fact at least during Captain Lynn's stay, that she knew nothing of the doctrines of the faith in question. At last, feeling it necessary to say something, and perhaps prompted a little by curiosity, she asked, 'Why must you be baptized; is not the baptism you received in infancy as able to save as that administered by a Catholic priest? Besides, you profess to still believe in the Bible, it says 'one baptism.'

who first attempted to oblige the whole of Christendom, including the Pope himself, to confess their most secret offences to a man-like their selves. 'All nonsense, Sir, said Mr. Lynn vehemently, 'Come down from Apollon; indeed! A very fine story, gotten up to make silly women and half-demented young men, the tools of the very best devils that cloak themselves with the garments of the children of God. Wolves in sheep's clothing; that's what they are.' 'What is the reason, Edward, that the priests do not allow the people to read the Bible,' asked Mrs. Lynn; for he had made no reply to his father's uncalculated trade. 'Not,' she continued, 'that I ever expect to believe one single article of the Catholic faith, but I like to know what sort of a doctrine you have taken up with—Or do the priests themselves believe in the Bible?' 'Believe in the Bible?' exclaimed her son, almost forgetting that he had, until lately been ignorant upon the subject as they, 'They not only teach from it every Sunday in their churches. And here, too, let me quote an answer which is better than I would give; as it is the testimony of a priest in our own country, you may consider it better authority.—'To say that the Catholic Church puts any obstacle to the reading of the Bible with authorized explanatory notes, and by those who can desire profit by it, is a most injurious calumny.' 'Long before Luther was born the Bible was translated into German, French, Italian, Spanish, Bohemian and other languages. The German translation of Augsburg had gone through eight editions, and the Italian by Malerino through twenty-three.—These translations were made for the people, and bought and read by the people.' 'Ah, you see,' said his mother smiling, 'they allow you to read none but the Catholic Bible, and that is changed to suit themselves.' 'That is a common error,' said Edward, 'absurd as it is. Protestantism has changed the Bible from what it originally was, not Catholicism.' He wished to get into no discussion which might lead to ill-feeling, though anxious to answer all questions relative to his faith. He arose to leave the room, when his sister asked, 'What good can their teaching do, Ed, when it is in a language not at all understood by the people?' 'Yes!' said Mrs. Lynn, 'I would like to know that.' 'The instructions and sermons are never in Latin; only the Mass, which I explained last night to you, Carrie. You thought I gave very satisfactory reasons for the use of the ancient tongue in the most holy sacrifice; but we hear the Word of God, as in all Protestant churches, in our own language; as well as all sermons,' &c. To be Continued.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND.—We are pleased to be in a position to state that it is the intention of the leading gentlemen of Drogheda to set a memorial on foot for the erection of a suitable testimonial to the memory of our beloved Primate. To render such a work as this a success requires no aid from us; the reverence in which the departed prelate was held by all classes in Drogheda is a sufficient guarantee that the proposed memorial will be eminently worthy of its object, and be a lasting credit to its originators.—Argus.

The Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor, has given £2,500 for premises in Belfast to erect a Catholic Cathedral in that town.

MEETING OF THE BISHOPS IN TUAM.—The meeting of the prelates of this province was lately held at St. Jarlath's having been specially summoned by our illustrious metropolitan for the purpose of considering the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop for the diocese of Kilmacduagh. The following distinguished members of the hierarchy composed the assembly, namely:—His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Achonry, the Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, the Bishop of Elphin, and the Bishop of Galway.

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND. (To the Editor of the London Times.) Sir.—Allow me to claim space in your columns to correct some misapprehensions in your leading article of the 17th with regard to the views put forward by myself and The O'Connor Don in the debate on primary education in Ireland—misapprehensions, I am bound to say, due in good part to the report given, which was by no means as accurate as your reports generally are.

The writer of the article says:—The present demands made for the Roman Catholics are most natural—for schools in localities where the people are generally Roman Catholic, they ask for money without any control, interference, condition, or stipulation whatever.

The demand really made was (I give the exact words I used) that in districts where either the population is wholly Roman Catholic, or the Protestants have a separate school of their own, which may equally receive assistance, the present restrictions as to religious teaching should be relaxed, retaining in their fullest extent all the conditions as to superintendence, inspection, examination, and control exercised by the State. The writer continues:—For schools where the population is divided, and there is a respectable minority one way or the other, they demand for the Roman Catholic children greater protection than they admit to exist from the proselytizing of the Protestant clergy and laity.

The demand really made is, that in all schools where the population is divided, whether the minority be what you call a respectable one or not, there should be complete protection for all children, Protestant or Roman Catholic alike, from all interference with their religious belief. It is acknowledged that this is now afforded, and the Chief Secretary has stated that the rule will be changed so as to do so for the future. Our critic adds:—What we have now to observe is, the evident danger that in at least half the Irish schools the Protestant children may find themselves very much out of place.

In reply to this, I need only observe that wherever there were Protestant children, they would find the school exactly as at present, unless they had a Protestant school which they preferred; and that Dr. Trench, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin—no mean authority for the interests of Protestants—in his episcopal charge, which I quoted, expressly advocated the change proposed as favourable to Protestants.

The following statement contains two inaccuracies:—The pupils of the model and training schools are not in demand, because their place is taken by a number of religious people—monks, nuns, and others,—whose intentions we must respect, but who are not always competent to teach. This appears to us the very case for that principle of examination

and payment by results which Mr. Lowe, for a long time, has been advocating in the Kingdom. 'Now, in the first place, there is a rule of the O'Connor Don for many years, forbidding schools taught by monks from being taken into connection with the Board; so the monks do not compete. The number of schools taught by nuns, I believe, under 140; the total number of female national schools is about 3,000; the nuns, then, hardly exclude trained teachers.

Teachers do not go to the model schools, because we believe them, as at present constituted, to be dangerous from the absence alike of religious and moral training; and what we complain of, that residence in them, not examination, of first-class salary.—Our best teachers leave us for England, because, although they are ready to stand any examination, and although their schools are reported as first-class in efficiency and results, the Board will not give them first-class salaries unless they will reside six months in a training school to whose religious influences we object. All we ask, alike for them and for the schools taught by monks and nuns, is fair play, examination, and payment by results.—In your critic's concluding words we fully concur.—'The religious teachers must, at least, submit to be tested, and the only test we know of is that of actual results ascertained by examination.' Let our religious schools and all others be equally paid by results; and we shall have more than we ask. As to the assertion that 'indeed one of them (the mover and second-rank) thinks the natural supply of persons with a taste for teaching is quite sufficient, and that it ought not to suffer the competition of a public establishment, I will only remark that no words which could be made to bear such a meaning fell from either myself or the O'Connor Don. They also wish something to be done with the model and training schools; what they do not say.' Allow me to repeat very briefly what I did say. We want the training schools to be, as in England, places where religion and morals shall be taught as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic; institutions whose scope shall be, in the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not only to inform the intellect, but to mould the character and train the heart; where men and women shall be taught not only the natural sciences, but to love God and honor the King.

Your obedient servant,  
KNOCK ABBEY, May 19. MRS. O'RATHILLY.

The Agricultural Statistics for the year 1865 have been printed.—The acreage under crops in 1865, as compared with 1864, shows that wheat decreased by 9,494 acres; oats, 69,658 acres; turnips, 3,143 acres; and flax, 50,260 acres. Barley increased by 4,402 acres; bere and rye, 1,197 acres; potatoes, 26,536 acres; mangold wurzel, 316 acres; cabbage, 1,801 acres; and hay, 68,924 acres.—The total net decrease in the area of these crops being 29,379 acres.

The crops which show a diminution in the estimated acreable produce in 1865, compared with 1864, were—wheat, which decreased 0.3 cwt; barley, 1.0 cwt; bere, 1.6 cwt; potatoes, 0.5 ton per acre; turnips, 0.4 ton; and flax, 9.0 stones per acre.—The crops which show an increase are—oats, 0.2 cwt; rye, 1.9 cwt; mangold wurzel, 2.8 tons; cabbage, 1.1 ton; and hay, 0.2 of a ton per acre.

In cereals there was a total decrease of 246,667 quarters, of which 48,990 were wheat; 166,605 oats, 59,892 barley, and 1,171 bere; rye increased by 2,684 quarters; potatoes, notwithstanding an increased acreage in 1865, gave a total produce less by 446,398 tons, caused by a decrease in the average yield per acre; turnips decreased by 165,976 tons, owing to a smaller acreage and also to a reduction in the acreable yield; flax also shows a decrease of 24,945 tons, from the same causes; mangold wurzel gives an increase of 44,633 tons, cabbage of 52,877 tons, and hay 461,554 tons, owing to a larger area and produce per acre in 1865 compared with 1864.

The acreage under the principal crops in 1864 and 1865, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table I.; the estimated average produce per acre and the total yield are shown in Tables II. and III.; and a comparison of the average produce of the crops per acre in each county and province in 1864 and 1865 is given in Table IV.; and in Table V. the acreage under the principal crops, the estimated yield per acre, and the total produce, are exhibited for the series of years from 1851 to 1865, inclusive.

The number of emigrants leaving the ports of Ireland in 1865 was 103,096, of whom 58,206 were males, and 46,890 females. The total number who emigrated in 1864 was 114,009,—there was thus a decrease in 1865 of 11,913.

As regards the ages of the emigrants, 64.7 in every 100 were between 15 and 35 years old; 9.1 per cent. were between five and 15 years old; and 6.4 per cent. were under five, and the remaining 11.4 per cent. were above 35 years. The ages of 8,702 emigrants (8.4 per cent.) were not ascertained.

In consequence of the great importance attached to the extended cultivation of flax in Ireland, Mr. Donnelly has published a detailed table, showing by provinces and counties, the barony, parish, and township in which each scutching mill is situated, the number of stocks and handles in each mill, and the number of weeks during which the mill was at work, from the 1st of June, 1864, to the 31st of May, 1865. These mills, it is satisfactory to observe, have increased in number with the larger area under flax in all the provinces.

A MODEL COUNTY.—It has been justly remarked that the county of Wexford, which the disease of Fens embraces, is classic ground to the readers of Irish history. On every hand are to be seen those strongholds of other days built by the first English adventurers to defend themselves against the sudden and impetuous attacks of the Irish chieftains. It is surprising how strong and sound some of them appear after the elemental battles of seven centuries. The numerous remains of ecclesiastical and military structures, however, are now fast disappearing.—The baronies of Forth and Barginy lying along the coast south of the town of Wexford are particularly interesting. They were in old times called emphatically 'The English baronies.' They were granted in 1169, by King Dermot, to Constable Harvey de Montmorency, who cleared the district of the old natives and planted it thoroughly with settlers from England, drawn partly from the Pembrokeshire dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, modified by a perceptible admixture of Welsh. Down to the present generation they had preserved themselves in a second community quite a peculiar people in language, manners and social habits, and especially in their industry, thrift, order and comports. 'The people of these baronies,' wrote General Valency, 'live well, are industrious, cleanly and of good morals. The poorest farmer eats meat twice a week, and the table of the wealthy farmer is daily covered with beef, mutton or fowl. The beverage is home-brewed ale and beer of an excellent flavor and color. The houses of the poorest are well built and thatched; all have out-houses for cattle, fowls, carts or cars. The population are well clothed, strong and laborious.' This is a description of the people as they appeared more than one hundred years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, who knew them well, remark that the various wars, under the reign of Elizabeth, Cromwell and James II., appear to have affected only the chief or head men of these baronies, and to have left the humbler classes undisturbed. Yet had it not been for the numerous castles, the ruins of which form so remarkable a feature in the landscape, they would probably have been exterminated by the native Irish. 'Over a surface of about forty thousand acres, there are still standing the remains of fifty-nine such buildings, and the sites of so many more can still be pointed out. The walls of solid masonry were equally secure against the arrows and the javelins of the foe and the effects of fire. A plentiful supply of pure water was never wanting where a castle was erected; and from the warders' watch tower on the

summit, two sentinels, often six or more, castles were in sight. The beacon fire, or other signal, raised on one, spread the alarm in a short time over the country. Of the county in general, they remark that in one respect highly privileged, few of its landed proprietors being absentees. There are no huge estates over which several agents must necessarily be; and, as very few of its gentry have involved properties, it follows as a matter of course that the tenants are in easy circumstances, and are neither rack-rented nor pressed for sudden payments. A list of the good landlords of the county of Wexford would fill several pages. Many of them have successfully labored to introduce improvements among the people. In 1831 the population of the county was 182,713, in 1851 it was something less, and in 1861 it was reduced to about 144,000.—Wexford is certainly a model county.—It is chiefly agricultural, like all out of Ulster; but its condition shows that with proper relations between landlord and tenant, encouraging industrious habits, an agricultural population may be comfortable and prosperous. The farmer class of Wexford seem to be in a more natural and healthy condition than anywhere else in Ireland.—They have passed through the crisis brought on by famine and free trade manfully, preserving their stock, paying their rents, and keeping up a system of cultivation, mixing tillage with grazing, in such a way as to excite the admiration of travellers. More cattle and sheep of good breed and in good condition—more meadows and corn fields, and green crops will be seen in a day's journey in the county of Wexford than in ten counties in other parts of the island. Here, then, is a population that must naturally be fitted in a pre-eminent degree for the reception of Protestantism—intelligent, self-reliant, independent in circumstances, and with a much larger admixture of English blood than the population of any other district in the country. Yet, strange to say, there is no county in Ireland whose population more firmly withstood the advance of the Reformation, or when roused by oppression fought so desperately against English connection. Nowhere at the present day is the antipathy greater between Protestants and Catholics, or the devotion of the latter to the Church of Rome more intense. The baronies of Forth and Barginy produce a greater number of priests than whole counties in other parts of the island, and Wexford men are amongst the ablest and most energetic members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The total number of Protestants in the county, according to the census of 1861, is 12,769, and the total number of Roman Catholics 130,103, showing that the latter are more than ten to one.—This a result different from what might have been expected in a county having so little Celtic blood, and with a numerous body of Protestant landlords. There is only one way of accounting for it: the established clergy in past times must have grossly neglected their duties.—London Review.

Lord Woodhouse is to be raised to the dignity of an earl by the title of Earl of Kimberley, the name of his lordship's seat in Norfolk.—Sunday Gazette.

The Times Chronicle of a late date says:—During the last three weeks the vicinity of our railway terminus each morning was crowded by emigrants taking their departure. Those leaving are principally small farmers, and what may be called the pick and choice of farm servants, with—within the last fortnight—a good sprinkling of young tradesmen from the town. Many more, of course, leave from the Ferrantore, Killarney and Headfort stations of the Great Southern and Western Railway, and by the Liverpool and Limerick steamers calling at the Samphires, in our roadstead, for goods and passengers. Such is the rush within the past and part of the present week, that one agent alone, Mr. Patrick O'Shea, Bridge street, forwarded one hundred and twenty, which number included a family of twelve.

EMIGRATION.—Five first-class steamers left Queens town since Sunday for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, each having a full complement of cabin and steerage passengers. The usual weekly Cunard steamer sailed on Sunday, and the City of Dublin, of the Cunard line, on Monday, carrying about four hundred passengers, and leaving two hundred behind; the Cunard emigrant ship Tripoli sailed on Wednesday, carrying two hundred and fifty; the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark left yesterday, carrying about seven hundred and leaving two hundred behind; and the City of New York, of the Inman line, also started yesterday with about four hundred passengers, leaving one hundred behind. These figures make a total of seventeen hundred and fifty persons carried out of the country from Queenstown in four days, and five hundred left behind. The numbers will be considerably augmented on to-morrow, when two extra steamers, of the National and Inman lines, will start. One agreeable fact connected with this large number is that there is not a single German emigrant amongst them, the different companies having decided not to take any foreign passengers, particularly Germans, as there now seems to be no doubt that it was from them the cholera broke out on board the England and Virginia. The Denmark is a new ship this being her first voyage. She is admirably adapted to the passengers' traffic; her sleeping accommodation, which is the principal comfort in an emigrant ship, is excellent, being roomy and well ventilated. The agents at this port, Messrs. Oummins Brothers, were, as usual, most attentive to the wants of the emigrants.—Cork Examiner.

THE FATE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—During the last eight or nine days no less than five steamers left Queenstown for New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Each had its full complement of cabin and steerage passengers. The usual weekly Cunard steamer and the City of Dublin took away about four hundred passengers each, and left over two hundred behind! The Cunard emigrant ship Tripoli took two hundred and fifty, and the National Steam Navigation Company's steamer Denmark took away seven hundred and left two hundred behind! The City of New York followed with about four hundred passengers, and left one hundred persons behind! According to the Cork Examiner we have here a total of seventeen hundred and fifty who have left their country, and five hundred waiting anxiously for the means to transport them over the Atlantic.

This is at least one proof of the manner in which Ireland is progressing. The young and healthy of our Irish population are madly hurrying from their homes, where they have no security of living, and are leaving nothing behind them but the wreck of the old and the young. They are flying to the homely shores of America; but alas! they know not the fate that awaits them. Disease in its worst forms, moral and physical, follow them from the moment they leave their homesteads.

Two ships have lately taken out emigrants—the England and Virginia—and have been infected with cholera to an extent that is truly heartrending. As the majority of these poor people who sailed in the Virginia were from the south of Ireland, we here append below an official list of the sick and dead since the arrival of that ship at New York. The manner in which the emigrants were treated in being removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon is thus described by the New York Times:—'We have already called attention with some warmth to the manner in which the sick were removed from the Virginia to the hospital ship Falcon. The formal report on this matter rendered by Dr. Dalton to the Board of Health will, if we are not mistaken, cause public indignation to turn fiercely against whoever is to blame for this stupid and cruel proceeding. Nothing in heartlessness, laziness, indifference, and want of contrivance in the history of Turkish and Oriental quarantines ever surpassed this. Here, as Dr. Stone remarks, comes into port a poor devil of a captain, with a pest-house under his command, and he dare not move here or there lest he should violate some law, and nobody is there to tell him what course to pursue. So a thousand

human beings are imprisoned many hours longer than they need be, in the midst of death in its most fearful form. For thirty-six hours this floating pest-house lay without order or message from the shore; the steerage crowded with the sick and dying, and the dead towed in boats at the stern. These hundreds of poor men and women, thus forced to cling to what they consider a charnel-house, without proper medical aid, are constantly on the verge of riot and mutiny, in order to force their way out from the poisonous ship. The first supplies that came from the shore, we are assured by a passenger, were three barrels of sawdust. When at length the sick were to be removed, there is no means of transference whatever. The poor dying emigrants are tied into a rude seat made of a hoghead, and lowered from the yardarm under the bows, into one row boat, and then again hoisted upon the Falcon. Three persons on an average are thus transferred in three quarters of an hour. One poor woman died during the process, and no doubt the majority of the others died afterwards. It forcibly occurs to the quarantine officials that this is a very slow and cruel process, and on the urgent representation of the sanitary superintendent of the city, they condescended to request the captain to assist them with the ship's boats. We cannot wonder that after this performance the cholera raged fearfully in the hospital ship.

There ought to be some place where, after a weary voyage, the quarantine patient can step on shore, and where the poor steerage passengers can escape the effluvia and poison generated in those close holds after a long crowding of human beings together.

This is the fate that awaits many of our Irish emigrants, and this is the manner in which they are treated after their 3,000 miles of a voyage.

Let those who read the following official list and note the names contained therein, together with the average ages they might have sailed from some Irish port for about two guineas less than they paid, independent of all their other annoyances.

In the present state of Ireland we cannot wonder at such a renewal of the '47 and '48 exodus, and if our people are determined on emigration, they should at least see to their safety in doing so, a thing easily attainable by taking a little ordinary precaution.—Glasgow Free Press.

The breaking out of the rinderpest in the County Down has spread intense alarm throughout the county, and at a Privy Council held in Dublin Castle on Tuesday an order was issued prohibiting, until the 1st June, all fairs, markets, auctions, exhibitions, or sales of cattle in three northern baronies of Down and two of Antrim. The disease first made its appearance at a place called Drennan, in the parish of Drumbo, near Lisburn, when it was at once identified as the true rinderpest by a Mr. Morrow, who had seen it in Scotland, and on Professor Ferguson's arrival from Dublin he confirmed that opinion, and had several heads of cattle slaughtered. Down is not a pastoral county, but the extreme density of the population and the small size of the farms may tend to spread the disease with fearful rapidity. The estimated value of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in Ireland last year was £44,000,000, or excluding the value of horses, which do not appear to fall under the disease, £38,000,000. Should the disease unhappily spread through the more pastoral districts, it would entail the deepest disasters in this country. Mr. Jennings, a Cork merchant, author of one or two pamphlets on the state of Ireland writing in June, 1865, said:—

'If gain be the chief object of the landed proprietors, that many of them think, can be best attained by converting the country into pasture, and dismissing the tenants; still, it is dangerous for a country, as well as an individual, to have all the eggs in one basket. There have been great murrains in Ireland among cattle, and doubtless there will be again. Ireland, trusting to cattle as her chief source of wealth is as dangerous as trusting to the potato, or Lancashire relying on cotton.'

The Land Bill brought in by the Government, when examined clearly by competent judges, is pronounced defective in vital particulars, and vague and indefinite in many of its clauses. At the meeting of the Committee of National Association on Tuesday, the Chairman, Alderman M'Swiny, in a passing way, and Mr. Rev. Mr. Gillivry, Lord Bishop of Elphin, in a detailed and circumstantial analysis of text of the bill, pointed out its defects in a most lucid exposition of its provisions, concluding with a resolution, unanimously adopted to call a public meeting of the Association for Tuesday next, for the special purpose of fully discussing the measure. The Bishop of Elphin also referred in a marked and emphatic manner, to the bitter disappointment justly felt at the failure of the Government for educational equality, and urged the association to bring forward this important question at its next meeting.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The fact that the cattle plague though it may creep into a district, is manageable and may be stamped out effectually, has greatly reassured the country, and all parties concerned have done their duty so promptly and so well hitherto that there is now little room for apprehension. The means have been found by which the plague can be stayed. Mr. Kilby, county inspector for the county of Down, sent a special report yesterday, stating that he had received on the previous evening 100 proclamations by a special messenger. The object of this expedition was to prevent the fair for black cattle being held at Hillsborough on Wednesday. He had those placards, and 400 more received the next morning, posted up immediately, and had policemen placed at each end of the town, who explained to the people the cause of the suspension of fairs and markets. The result was that there was no cattle fair at Hillsborough that day. I mentioned on a former occasion that a veterinary department had been established at the Castle, under the direction of the Privy Council, with Mr. Ferguson at its head. In a memorandum dated May 16, Midnight, it is stated that no fresh case had occurred at Drennan, county Down; that the cattle in the infected district had been numbered and valued—135 head, at £913; and that an official cattle plague report will be published each day from the proclaimed district, that information may be obtained without trouble or personal inquiry. It is to be hoped that we shall soon have the announcement that the plague has died out, and that no more bulletins will be issued.

The Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Dublin Society are naturally anxious and on the alert about this matter, and they have held meetings and sent deputations to Sir Thomas Larcom, the Under-Secretary. Mr. Edward Purdon, proprietor of the Farmer's Gazette, who is honorary secretary of the Cattle Plague Committee, has gone down to the spot where the enemy has appeared, with the view of obtaining detailed information.

An evening paper has been informed that a number of English cattle dealers have arrived in Ireland expecting a panic, and consequent bargains; but as yet the stockholders have shown no disposition to make sacrifices in this way. Fortunately the Cattle Disease Act renders this unnecessary. Already, as I have informed you, the Government has levied on the unions the rate of one farthing in the pound on the Poor-Law valuation, which will amount to the sum of £13,474 for carrying the Act into effect, and compensating at a fair price, the farmers whose cattle may be slaughtered. The sum assessed on each union is to be paid by its treasurer into the Cattle Plague account at the Bank of Ireland. The guardians are to debit each electoral division with its proportion of the amount.

A meeting was held at Dungannon on Wednesday, to protest against what they regard as the virtual disfranchisement of their ancient borough, by uniting it with the borough belongs to the Earl of Banfill, and is almost invariably represented by a member of the family; it is natural that their friends should object.—Times Cor.

Dublin, May 22.—One of the most daring, deliberate, and coolly executed attempts at assassination ever made in this country took place on Sunday night, at Howth. Warner, the approver, who gave evidence against the Fenian prisoners during the trial at the late Special Commission, had been living at Clontarf, under the protection of the constabulary. Although aware that he is the object of intense hatred, he imprudently exposed himself while there, having gone into a public-house, and exhibited a pistol, which was taken from him, and he was at the same time terribly beaten. He was, consequently, removed to Howth, where, with his wife and six children, he lodged in a house next door to the constabulary station, and was under the protection of a sub-constable named Tormy. On Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, Warner and his protector were standing against the wall of the graveyard about ten yards from the police barracks, when they were accosted by a strange man, who inquired the name of the graveyard and then got into conversation with them, and ultimately invited them to have some drink at a public-house. Tormy refused to go, stating that he belonged to the police. The stranger then inquired where they lived, said he was hungry, and asked whether they knew a place where he could get refreshments. Warner, who is said not to have been quite sober, then invited him to take tea with him at his lodgings. The visitor was introduced to Mrs. Warner, and made himself so agreeable that several bottles of porter were afterwards brought in and consumed. About half-past 10 o'clock the man, who gave his name as O'Connor, expressed a wish to stay all night if he could get a bed. The landlady said she would give one sooner than let him out at that late hour. The offer was thankfully accepted; but before retiring to rest O'Connor asked Warner to be good enough to show him the way to the back yard. He did so, and as soon as they got outside the door O'Connor stabbed him in the neck behind the ear with a dagger about six inches long. It pierced the collar of the coat, vest, and shirt, and inflicted a wound about an inch deep, striking against the bone, but cutting no arteries. The wound, though dangerous, was not mortal, and Warner, who is a courageous man, of great muscular power, about 40 years of age, turning instantly, seized his assailant by the collar, a desperate struggle ensued, and O'Connor was able to escape only by leaving behind him his coat, vest, and hat. He also left the dagger, and in his coat pocket was a six-chamber revolver, loaded with two bullets in each chamber and capped. O'Connor escaped by jumping over the wall. He had a return ticket for that day, and no doubt intended to have perpetrated the murder in time to get back to Dublin by the last train, but not being able to accomplish that, and being without hat or coat, he seems to have walked along the railway. Warner rushed into the house, bleeding profusely, and shouting 'Murder!' when Tormy ran out without waiting to dress, revolver in hand, but too late. Dr. Rorke of Baldoyle, was immediately sent for, and arrived about half past 11 o'clock, when he bound up the wound and stopped the hemorrhage. The constabulary were instantly in motion to arrest the fugitive. Head constable Keown having sent his men out in all directions took a car himself and drove rapidly into town, rousing the constabulary at every station on the way, and giving notice at the detective-office in Dublin. The consequence was that the whole country was scoured by the police, and at about half-past 3 o'clock in the morning the Clontarf constabulary saw O'Connor on the road near the junction, with nothing on but his shirt and trousers, and carrying his boots under his arm. After a smart run he was captured by Constables Patton and McLoughlin. The prisoner was brought before the local magistrates, Messrs. Flood and Lawrence, by whom he was remanded and sent to Kilmalmain gaol, having taken the evidence of Warner and his wife, Tormy, and the constables by whom he was arrested. The police think that O'Connor is a false name, and that the prisoner is no other than Richard Kearney, who shot O'Neill, the policeman, and for whose arrest a large reward had been offered. If this be so, his audacity is wonderful, and he must have counted on an extraordinary want of discernment in the police. He is about 20 years of age, and 5ft. 6in. in height. He states that he is by trade a leather cutter. Dr. Rorke says that he cannot pronounce a positive opinion about his patient for a day or two.

There has been no new case of rinderpest reported from the north. Hitherto the south has been free from the disease, but a letter from Waterford in the Daily Express this morning states that a report had reached that city of the outbreak of a fearful disease on a farm about three miles from the town on the road to Tramore, and which the farmers considered rinderpest. The mayor, magistrates, and police are all on the spot.

The same journal reports the attempted assassination of Mr. Gavin, a Poor Law guardian, on his way to mass on Sunday morning, near Tyrrell's Pass, county Meath. He and his son were on an outside car, when two men, starting up from behind a hedge fired at him, but missed. The outrage is ascribed to a dispute about land.—Times Cor.

RELEASE OF A FENIAN PRISONER.—Michael M'Loughlin, an American citizen, who was imprisoned in Lilligo Jail, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, on suspicion of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy, has been set at liberty under the following circumstances:—A requisition was placed in the hands of Mr. West, the American Consul at Dublin, who laid it before the Executive. The Lord Lieutenant made an order of release on condition that the prisoner left the country, and he was accompanied by constabulary officers to Liverpool, who saw him safely on board an American steamer.—Sligo Chronicle.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—We understand that none of the prisoners under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act will be kept by the Lord Lieutenant in custody as long as the Legislature has permitted. The number sent here from Dublin are to be returned shortly, preparatory to their discharge, and the preliminary steps are being taken for the release of a great portion, if not the entire, of the local prisoners.—Ulster Observer.

GREAT BRITAIN. It is, we believe, the case that several new churches have lately been opened in Scotland besides those reported in our columns. Exempli gratia at Rothsay Bate, and at Loches, near Dundee.

Nineteen in every twenty of the tailors in England are Irishmen, and strange enough the majority of them come from Connaught.—Liverpool Post.

THE CHOLERA AT LIVERPOOL.—Yesterday afternoon the last remaining batch of German emigrants on board the hospital ship Jessie Munn, in the Mersey, were brought ashore and removed in the parish van to the workhouse, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. They were 16 in number—ten men, four women, and two children. All of them had had the cholera, but they are now pronounced convalescent. The other cases in the workhouse had been reduced to three, and they are said to be doing well. The Jessie Munn has now no cases on board; and steps will be taken to have her cleaned. The sister hospital ship, the War Cloud, has been dismantled, and her deck fittings taken out and burnt on the sands in the estuary. It is gratifying to report that the German immigration into Liverpool is being materially decreased. The emigration agents there have been put to such an increased cost in having to provide extra accommodation, at an average, it is said, of from 30s. to 24 per head more than the contract price, that they have issued instructions to their agents at Rotterdam and other continental centres of emigration which is greatly diminishing the number of those who would otherwise have been on their road for Liverpool.

ALLEGED OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN LONDON.—At a meeting of the Paddington Vestry, held on Tuesday the Rev. Canon Boyd in the chair, a motion was brought forward by the sanitary committee, recommending the vestry to appoint temporarily an additional inspector of nuisances.

The medical officer of health, in a report issued by him, and laid before the board on the subject, strongly urged the necessity of house-to-house visitations of the dwellings of the poorer classes, and pointed to the significant fact that cholera was already in the country, and that it would be a work of great difficulty to deal with it whenever it made a lodgment.

One or two vestrymen contended that no case had been made out for additional precautionary measures. They considered Paddington to be in an excellent sanitary condition, and they thought it very unwise for the members of the sanitary committee and the medical officer of health to make sensational speeches about cholera in order to gain their point.

The Chairman said he was much pained to hear any opposition, and he was sorry to have any occasion to make a certain statement in reply. He begged the vestry to understand that not only was the cholera in Liverpool and Bristol, but it was much nearer to them than they expected. Within the last few days two cases were brought to the St. Mary's Hospital, which the house-surgeon considered to be Asiatic cholera. The two cases were consequently not admitted, but as one of the vestrymen was also a governor of the hospital, he would appeal to him as to whether he had not stated the fact.

The gentleman alluded to admitted it was so, and the subject, which seemed to astonish the board very much, was then allowed to drop.

THE JAMAICA REPORT.—Of course, the first point to be cleared up is the origin of the outbreak, and upon this much light will have been thrown by the labours of the Commissioners. The evidence has gone to prove that while no plot for the murder of Baron Kettelholdt and his companions can be distinctly traced, yet it was preceded by symptoms of a rebellious and sanguinary spirit in the population of St. Thomas's in the East, which coupled with the massacre itself, might well suggest that inference. It has also shown that in the west of the island the riot had been so prevalent three or four months before that such apprehensions as betrayed themselves in the expressions about 'mines' and 'volcanoes' were by no means unfounded. Considering, moreover, how small a force, mostly composed of black troops, was at the disposal of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, we are prepared to hear that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the proclamation of martial law, with all that it involved was during the first few days warranted by paramount necessity. In putting down a dangerous revolt what has been called the principle of *castigatio utilitatis* must sometimes be adopted without scruple; order must be restored first and grievances redressed afterwards. But then a time soon comes when, armed resistance having ceased and many of the ringleaders having been punished, the duty of putting an end to the wild justice of military law is equally peremptory. Now, it is quite certain that most of the severities, both judicial and extra-judicial inflicted upon persons suspected of complicity with the Morant Bay rioters, were inflicted after this stage had been reached. Those who were hung or flogged after the first week, by order of Courts-martial or of individual officers, might safely have been reserved for the ordinary civil tribunals, or for a special Commission such as that which subsequently tried many persons charged with like offences. This consideration specially applies to the case of Gordon. There may have been strong reasons for arresting Gordon, so as to overawe his supposed followers, but there were none for hurrying him off to a Court-martial at Morant Bay, instead of keeping him in gaol or on board the Wolvaren. The most searching inquiry ranging over a period of 80 days, has failed to elicit any proof of Gordon having instigated the murderous assault on the Court-house. That he was a mischievous agitator, perhaps an unscrupulous agitator admits of no doubt; and we may even go so far as to say that for him that crime would probably never have been committed. Still, there was no evidence against him upon which any but a military Court would have ventured to convict a prisoner—that is, no evidence that was not consistent with his innocence of the charge brought against him.—The truth is, that Gordon's case, as in so many others the accused was assumed to be guilty unless he could prove himself to be innocent, and we are compelled to add that Gordon, at least, was deliberately cut off from the means of doing so. Upon this cruel and unscrupulous act, as well as upon the reckless disregard of human rights, if not the inhumanity, displayed by several military officers, we may expect the Commissioners to pronounce a decisive condemnation. The alleged enormities of Mr. Ramsey, having been virtually removed from their cognizance by the indictment against him for murder, will call for no special comment. A more delicate and difficult task will be that of awarding the proper degree of censure to the conduct of Governor Eyre. A man who acts with energy, and under a sense of duty, in a terrible emergency, is entitled to great allowance for any errors that he may commit. On the other hand, it is among the first obligations of a Governor to be above colonial passions and partisanship, and to oppose the extreme counsels which at such times will be forced upon him. Lord Canning proved equal to this office, Governor Eyre has proved signally unequal to it. He directed with considerable skill the military operations, which he might well have left to General O'Connor, and then yielded to the panic of his advisers, where he ought above all to have maintained a calm judgment. It will be impossible for the Commissioners to escape the painful duty of submitting this to Her Majesty, but the further duty of acting upon it will of course devolve on the Colonial Minister.

The total number of 'rebels' shot or hung during the continuance of martial law has been carefully ascertained by the Commissioners, and we believe, amounts to 438. This is stated to include all who were sentenced to death by Court-martial, shot in the bush, or on the march by soldiers or hung without form of law. About 600 persons are found to have been flogged, and what is more startling—no less than 1,000 houses of the peasantry, affording shelter for some 4,000 souls, were burnt down. We may express a hope that a protest will be made by the Commissioners against this last proceeding, and that the flogging of women, avowed by an officer, and proved to have been inflicted elsewhere, will be strongly reprobated.—Times.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE ON BOARD THE COGNACHT, MAIL STEAMER.—A respectable woman named Matilda Lambert, a nurse, from Westminster, London, became quite insane on her passage from Holyhead to Kingstown last night in the mail steamer Cognacht. The vessel had scarcely left the pier at Holyhead when the poor woman became so violent that two men on board could with difficulty restrain her from casting herself into the sea. Her screams the entire way across were so terrible that the passengers were greatly disturbed. On landing at Kingstown this morning her malady had so increased that there was great difficulty in keeping her from escaping into the water, to overtake, as she said the oncoming boat, then a mile away at sea on its way to Holyhead. It was said to witness the poor woman's state, as well as to bear her cries for help, that she might get out of the hands of the police, who were kindly doing all they could to save her from the fate which must, without their interference, have awaited her. While three of them were struggling to convey her from the pier, she laid hold of one of the pillars, and held it so that it was impossible, without using force, to get her away. At the moment a priest, the Rev. Mr. Belaney, asked her to allow him to conduct her ashore, at the same time taking her by the hand. She

then rose up, and, without uttering a word, walked along with him to the end of the pier, and so, under the care of the police, proceeded to the station-house. The poor woman was, at a later hour forwarded to Dublin, to be dealt with by the authorities there.—Daily Express of Saturday.

Relative to the earliest indications of cattle plague, the subjoined appears in the summary of the third report of the Cattle Plague Commissioners published in the Times:—

'The first point of the inquiry relates to the symptoms and course of the disease. With regard to this, two very important facts have been established. The first is, that the earliest indication of danger may be discerned about three days before any of the usual symptoms are observable; and that one day at least before the appearance of these symptoms the disease may be recognised with almost complete certainty. The first sign of danger consists in a rise of the natural temperature from 102 to 104 deg. Fahrenheit, or even to 105, and this takes place within thirty-six or forty-eight hours after the animal has taken the plague. This symptom, it must be kept in mind, occurs when the animal appears in no way ill. It gives us a means of separation which may be effectual, and may render it possible, say the commissioners, to shorten the period of quarantine. Two days after this rise of temperature the second symptom appears, and consists in a sort of eruption on the mucous membrane of the mouth and other parts. Taken in connection with the rise of temperature, this affords conclusive evidence of the presence of the disease, although it is still twenty-four hours before any ordinary symptoms of illness are discernible. It is obvious what an important influence this observation must have on the efficacy of any system of treatment which may be adopted. It is not until twenty-four hours after these first indications of illness that the decided symptoms occur which are regarded by superficial observers as the commencement of the disease. Under ordinary management therefore, no less than four days are neglected, which form in all probability the only period during which treatment could be of any avail. When the fourth day is over the constitution is thoroughly invaded, the well-known symptoms of disease ensue in rapid succession, and death occurs on the seventh day from the first perceptible elevation of temperature.

The Times of Thursday last gave a narrative of considerable interest respecting English captives amongst the Oghaden Somalis of Eastern Africa, said to be survivors from the wreck of the St. Adbs, which struck on the Island of San Juan de Nuova in June, 1855, when twenty six of the passengers and crew were supposed to have gone down with the foundering vessel. There is every reason, however, that the wreck floated to the mainland, near Magdsho, and that the survivors are now in captivity, in confirmation of which some hides have recently reached Zanzibar from the Oghaden Somalis, upon which English letters were carved. The subject has been brought under the notice of government. One of the most intelligent of our missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, is stationed at the Rabbat Mpia, near Mombaz, and has frequently made journeys into the interior. He would probably be the most likely person to obtain authentic information, if properly supported.

SCOTCH FISHERIES.—Newhaven is most celebrated for its fishwives, who were declared by King George IV. to be the handsomest women he had ever seen, and were looked upon by Queen Victoria with eyes of wonder and admiration. The Newhaven fishwife must not be confounded by those who are unacquainted in the locality with the squalid fish-hawkers of Dublin; nor, although they can use strong language occasionally, are they to be taken as examples of the genus peculiar to Billingsgate. The Newhaven women are more like the buxom dames of the market of Paris, though their glory of late years has been somewhat dulled. There is this however to be said of them, that they are as much of the past as the present; in dress and manner they are the same now as they were a hundred years ago; they take a pride in conserving all their tradition and characteristics, so that their customs appear unchangeable, and are never, at any rate, influenced by the alterations which art, science, and literature produce on the country at large. Before the railway era, the Newhaven fishwife was a great fact, and could be met with in Edinburgh in her picturesque costume of short but voluminous and gaudy petticoat, shouting 'Caller herrings' or 'Whall' by my caller cod?'—with all the energy of that a strong pair of lungs could supply. Then, in the evening, there entered the city the oyster weaver with her prolonged musical aria of 'Whall' o' caller o'! But the spread of fishmongers shops and the increase of oyster taverns is doing away with this picturesque branch of the business. The industry of fishwives is proverbial their chief maxim being, that 'the woman that canna work for a man is no worth a one; and accordingly they undertake the task of disposing of the merchandise, and acting as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Their husbands have only to catch the fish, their labor being finished as soon as the boats touch the quay. The Newhaven fishwife's mode of doing business is well known. She is always supposed to ask double or triple what she will take; and, on occasions of bargaining, she is sure, in alluding to the hazardous nature of the gudemans' occupation, to tell her customers that 'fish are no fish the day, they're just men's lives' The style of haggling adopted when dealing with the fisher-folk, if attempted in other kinds of commerce, give rise to the well known Scottish reproach of 'D'ye tak' me for a fishwife?'

INTERMARRIAGE OF FISH FOLK. As regards the constant intermarrying of the fisher class, and the working habits of their women, I have read an Italian fable to the following effect: 'A man of distinction, in rambling one day through a fishing village, accosted one of the fishermen with the remark that he wondered greatly that men of his line of life should confine themselves, in their matrimonial connections, to women of their own caste, and not take them from other classes of society, where a greater security would be obtained for their wives keeping a house properly, and rearing a family more in accordance with the refinement and courtesies of life. To this the fisherman replied that to him, and men of his laborious profession, such wives as they usually took were as indispensable to their vocation, as their boat and nets. Their wives took their fish to market, obtained bait for their lines, mended their nets, and performed a thousand different and necessary things, which husbands could not do for themselves, and which women taken from any other of the laboring classes of society would be unable to do. The labor and drudgery of our wives,' continued he, 'is a necessary part of our peculiar craft, and cannot by any means be dispensed with, without entailing irreparable injury upon our social interest.' Moral.—This is one among many instances where the solid and useful must take precedence of the showy and the elegant.'

SUPERSTITION IN CAITHNESS.—An extraordinary instance of the extent to which designing impostors can practise on the credulity and superstition of the ignorant, even in these days of education and penny newspapers, occurred at Wick this week. A gipsy woman or vagrant from the Borders, named Esther Mullins or Townley, came last week across the Ord. A fisherman and his wife fell into the meshes of the witch, who, on some spicing of luck for the fishing, first got a half-crown. Then, seeing that where there were half-crowns to be had there was more, she pretended that she had a spell to break; there was witchery in the poor man's nets, caused by a woman's hair artfully entwined in them, and that could not be made right without four silver pieces. The wife thereupon gave her a florin and three shillings to break the spell; but, having wormed out of the poor woman that there was a £5 note in the house she resolved to have 'that also. So she tried the

same success in his arduous undertaking which we wished Father Muller when he began the building of his school house. Our Catholic friends must put their shoulders to the wheel with their able and energetic Bishop, and they will soon have a structure to which not only they, but the whole city may point to with a pardonable pride.—Portland Advertiser.

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PHARISICAL HOMAGE.—The dust.—Sunday was not a pleasant day in respect of weather, and there is no use in complaining of the combination of a hot sun and a cold wind, but one ingredient of the general result might have been avoided by the use of proper means. The streets were covered by clouds of dust, each grain of which appeared as if it was an agent of some Sabbatarian society doing its very utmost to force every inhabitant of London either to stay in his own house or to take refuge in the first place of worship he could discover. To-day the weather has been as unpleasant as it was on Sunday, but the water-carts have delivered us from the greater part of the dust, though they have not had much effect either on the sun or the wind. Surely it is a very contemptible little bit of puritanism to keep the water-carts at home on Sunday. To keep people in moderate comfort and good humor is surely a work of charity, and there is no reason why every one who goes to church should be put out of humor before he gets there by having his eyes and mouth choked with sand. Considering that trains and omnibuses and cabs and various kinds of private carriages all ply their respective trades on the Sunday, it could make no difference if the water-carts did so too. The prejudices which are allowed to annoy people on these points are always absurd, sometimes worse. For instance, the water companies in many parts of London are in the habit of not supplying water for domestic purposes on Sunday. The legality of this is, to say the least extremely doubtful, and the moral effect of it is detestable. No water means dirt, stench, and discomfort of every sort, and all that is gained by it is that a few turkeys do a little less work than usual.—Full-moon Gazette.

We have reason to believe that a form of invitation for a Conference, to be sent to Austria, Prussia, the German Diet, and Italy, has been drawn up, and has been agreed to by England and France. Russia may also be expected to agree to it, if she has not already done so.—Globe.

From an official return it appears that in 1865 there were 2,567 offenders committed for trial in Scotland. Of these, three were sentenced to death, 179 to penal servitude, 1,984 to various terms of imprisonment, 19 to be detained in reformatory schools, and 216 to be whipped, fined, or discharged on security.

UNITED STATES.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, PORTLAND.—Our Catholic friends had a gala-day yesterday. The corner stone of the new Cathedral was laid with all the pomp and solemnity incident to such occasions. The weather was auspicious, and the people gathered to witness the ceremonies must be counted by thousands. The spacious grounds and street were densely packed with humanity, and every space commanding a view of the scene was made available.

The style of the architecture of the Cathedral will be gothic. The extreme length of the main building will be 186 feet, and the width 80 feet. There will be a side chapel running to Franklin street, 104 by 52. This will be called the Monumental Chapel. There will be a second side chapel for baptistry, connected to the main church by porches, 24 by 34, and a vestry in the rear, 20 by 31. The side walls will be 34 feet 6 inches high, and the clear story 57 feet high: to point of roof 81 feet. The spire will be on the corner, and from the sidewalk to the top of the cross the distance will be 212 feet—within a few feet of the high of Bunker Hill Monument. The turret on the opposite corner will be 96 feet high. The plans are by Messrs. Kelly and Murphy, the ecclesiastical architects the former of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the latter of Providence, R. I. Mr. Murphy is now here, superintending operations. The granite work is done by W. B. Patterson & Co.; the masonry by S. O. Chase & Co.; and the wood work by W. H. Stewart. The walls will be of variegated brick with white trimmings. It would be difficult to convey to our readers an idea of the appearance of the building by description, but we can assure them that it will be a beautiful and imposing edifice.

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the same success in his arduous undertaking which we wished Father Muller when he began the building of his school house. Our Catholic friends must put their shoulders to the wheel with their able and energetic Bishop, and they will soon have a structure to which not only they, but the whole city may point to with a pardonable pride.—Portland Advertiser.

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 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.  
 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.  
 JUNE—1866.

Friday, 16—St. Gregory, VII., P. O.  
 Saturday, 17—St. J. F. Regis, C.  
 Sunday, 17—Fourth after Pentecost.  
 Monday, 18—St. Philip of N. O.  
 Tuesday, 19—St. Julienne de Falcon, V.  
 Wednesday, 20—St. Angele de M., V.  
 Thursday, 21—St. Louis de Gonzague, O.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news by the last steamer would almost encourage us to entertain hopes that the peace of Europe might be preserved. A Congress is to be held, and to this proposal it would seem as if Austria had given in her adhesion. But a Congress implies the proposal, at least, of the cession of Venetia to Victor Emmanuel, and of this Austria must be aware; so that in accepting a Congress she virtually agrees to discuss the cession, and the terms of cession, of her Venetian Provinces.

How the Piedmontese Government will act is the question, for the Italian revolutionary party seem bent upon war at all hazards. The Elbe Duchies may be disposed of, but the real difficulty of the position is in Italy and the Revolution, of which movement Italy is to-day in the vanguard, as France was in '93. It is one consolation, however, to reflect that the finances of the robber-King are in a hopeless condition; that already a virtual act of bankruptcy or breach of faith with the public creditor has been perpetrated; and that the first shot fired may well be the signal for an uprising against the throne of Victor Emmanuel. In the South of Italy, too, war is looked forward to by the Neapolitans with hope rather than fear; for they look upon war as holding out to them the prospect of throwing off the alien yoke of Piedmont, of reconquering their distinctive nationality, and of recalling their legitimate sovereign. There is still a strong feeling of loyalty in Naples, which as may be seen from the Times, not all the tyrannical acts of the Piedmontese can crush, or repress; and with war in the North of the Peninsula, there would probably burst out in the South, a war of loyalty and patriotism against the hated Piedmontese invader.

The disease amongst the cattle of Ireland is by some denied to be the rinderpest, but a malignant form of lung disease. This, we hope, may be true; for poor Ireland has suffered so many things, that a serious diminution in her stock of cattle would be almost a death blow to the returning prosperity of that long sorely tried country.

The steamer *Hibernian* with news to the 31st ult., was telegraphed on Sunday off Father Point. Little change in the state of European politics is to be reported. That there will be a Congress is likely: that it will be able to discover a satisfactory solution of the problem that it will be called upon to discuss, is highly improbable. Yet, as the doctor hopes so long as the patient breathes, we may still hope that in the resources of diplomacy some means of averting the menaced evil may yet be discovered. There was no further talk of the spread of rinderpest in Ireland. Some few arrests on a charge of Fenianism had been made in Dublin: in one particular instance the prisoners were arrested as accomplices in the escape of Stephens from jail. The commercial world was slowly beginning to recover from the effects of the panic. In the political world of England, the Reform Bill, and the probable fate of that wing of the measure which relates to a redistribution of seats, formed the chief topic of conversation. The opinion still prevailed that the Ministerial scheme would be carried, if carried at all, by a very small majority.

GIVE THEIR NAMES.—We see by our Upper Canada exchanges that when the news of the raid on Canada reached Chicago, fifty-six noble hearted young fellows, doing well in that city, threw up their appointments at once, and returned to Canada for the defence of their native land. Why are not the names of these fine fellows made public?

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Friday afternoon, the Governor General proceeded in state to the new Parliament buildings, and opened the session with a speech from throne, from which we give that passage which alluded to the Fenian invasion of the Province, and the legislation thereby rendered necessary:

The threats and preparations for attack on Canada constantly and openly made by a body organized in the United States of America, and known as 'Fenians,' compelled me since Parliament rose, by the advice of my Ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the Volunteer Militia of the Province. The spirit displayed by the people, and their ready response to my proclamation have received the well merited approval of Her Majesty's Government. The events which have occurred within the last few days afford additional proofs of the necessity for the precautionary measure adopted. The Province has been invaded by a lawless band of ruffians; but I congratulate the country that they were promptly confronted, and within 24 hours compelled to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the loss of life and sufferings which have been entailed upon the gallant body of the Canadian Volunteers in the engagement which took place in repelling so promptly the invaders who had attacked the country; and I feel assured that you will not omit to alleviate, as far as may be in your power, the miseries so wantonly inflicted on many families. But while I grieve for their individual loss, I must congratulate the country that the first note of danger has shown that Canada possesses in her volunteers a body of men ready to peril their lives in defence of their Queen and country. The entire people have been thoroughly aroused by the recent occurrences, and it must now be apparent to all that the whole resources of the country, both in men and money, will at any moment be cheerfully given in repelling any invasion of their territory.—In the measures of defence which I have been called upon to take I have received the unremitting support of the Lieut. Gen. commanding, and of Admiral Sir James Hope. It is also a source of undefined pleasure to me to acknowledge the gallant devotion displayed by the officers and men of Her Majesty's military and naval forces in Canada.

I am happy to be able to state that the President of the United States has issued a Proclamation declaring that serious infractions of the laws of that country have been and are being committed by evil disposed persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against the British possessions in North America, and requiring all the officers of his government to exert every effort for their repression. I trust that the course thus adopted will be long prevent this country from being subjected to further attacks from the citizens of a nation on terms of amity with Great Britain. The maintenance of the force on active duty, which the Government has been compelled to call out, has involved an expenditure to a large amount, which was not provided for by the votes of the last session. The accounts of the expenditure will be specially laid before you, and I feel confident that you will immediately pass a bill indemnifying the Government for this unavoidable departure from the provisions of the Audit Act. Recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the Act Cap. 98, Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, to protect the inhabitants of this section of the province against lawless aggressions from the subjects of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty.

It has also been necessary for the preservation of law and order to adopt a course similar to that taken in the present session of the Imperial Parliament for the temporary suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus. I invite your immediate consideration of those necessary measures.

The Legislative Assembly having retired to their own Chamber, Att.-Gen. McDonald, moved the suspension of all the standing orders, and introduced a Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for one year. The Bill was at once carried through the three readings.

Att.-General Cartier then introduced a Bill for extending to Lower Canada the provisions of an Act applicable to the Upper Province, and having for its object the referring to Courts Martial, composed of militia officers, the cognisance of such offences as those of which the raiders have been guilty, and authorising the said tribunals to pass sentence of death. This very excellent measure was at once carried: and both being sent up to the Legislative Council were passed, and received His Excellency's assent. The Houses then adjourned to Monday, when His Excellency's speech was to be taken into consideration.

THE FENIAN RAID.—In our last we brought down our narrative to Wednesday forenoon, the time of our going to press. We intend to continue this course, giving day by day an account of the facts as they occurred, omitting of course, for the most part, the wild and unfounded rumors in circulation.

On Wednesday evening, Sweeney, the leader of the filibusters, was arrested by General Meade at St. Albans in virtue of the President's Proclamation. Sweeney offered no resistance.

On Thursday morning news arrived that a gang of Fenians, estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 men, were advancing on the frontier near Franklin, and menacing the village of Frelighsburg, County of Missisquoi. The 7th Fusiliers, and a detachment of Volunteers, with Armstrong guns, were sent off to the front. News arrived in the course of Thursday afternoon of the arrest of Roberts at New York. On the same day H. M. S. Duncan and Wolverme, with reinforcements, passed Father Point. Throughout the day there was of course much excitement amongst our citizens, but no feeling of alarm or of inquietude as to the result. The only fear expressed was lest the horde of plunderers, and horse thieves should effect their escape without punishment. Many ill looking loafers too, with "gallows" legibly imprinted on their villainous countenances, who for some time had been hanging about, and sneaking round, skeddaddled across the frontier; alarmed no doubt for their personal safety by the assurance that the Parliament which was about to meet on Friday would at once take prompt and energetic measures for dealing with them, and with all spies and traitors who may be in our midst.

On Friday the news was confirmed that a lot

of raiders had come across the frontier in the vicinity of St. Armand and Frelighsburg, and were stealing property in all directions. From other parts of the frontier there were no reports of an actual invasion, but the Fenians were said to be mustering in force all along the lines.

On the same day Sweeney was brought up before U. S. Commissioner Hoyt at St. Albans, and was released on giving bail to the amount of \$20,000. A man calling himself Col. Mahan—all these jail birds take unto themselves military titles—was also at the same time held to bail for \$5,000. Other Fenian leaders were treated in a similar manner.

Among the rumors in circulation on Friday was one to the effect that the Fenians had fitted out and armed a paddle-wheel steamer, formerly a blockade runner, with which they had put to sea to intercept the Cunard weekly steamer; but this rumor has not been confirmed.

On Saturday, during the early part of the day, the Fenians who were a short distance across the frontier near Pigeon Hill and Frelighsburg, continued stealing in a most gallant and scientific manner. They stole sheep, pigs, horses, poultry, and everything they could lay their hands on, with an amount of skill that could only have been acquired by long practise. In the afternoon however their courage was cooled by the announcement of the approach of a body of regular troops and volunteers. These consisted of a detachment from the 60th rifles and the Guides, under Capt. D. L. Macdougall; and whilst the former bore down straight upon the marauders, the latter did their best to intercept their retreat to the U. States territory. The road by which the Guides advanced was barricaded; but clearing these obstacles, they made a dash on the raiders, who broke and fled with such speed that there was only time to shoot down two of them, and to make a few prisoners. Missisquoi was thus effectually cleared of the raiders. In Upper Canada during this time, though there was of course, much excitement, there were no violations of Canadian territory. The reception of the Fort Erie raiders has apparently given rise to considerable doubts as to the prudence of a repetition of the experiment.

Sunday seems to have passed off quietly, and the news arrived in town that Sweeney had recommended his friends to give up their arms to the U. States authorities; and that acting upon this suggestion, Spear or Spier—we are not certain as to the spelling of the man's name—had surrendered to General Meade of the U. States army. So ended the Fenian raid.

On Monday forenoon a lot of prisoners captured on Saturday afternoon at Pigeon Hill, were brought into town, and taken to jail under an escort.

Many of these prisoners were mere youngsters; foolish lads, led away by the representations of others—and for these striplings it is possible to entertain feelings akin to pity. To them a slight punishment should certainly be awarded; but it would perhaps be desirable in their case to consider how far their youth may not be permitted to plead in extenuation of their crimes.

But for the older prisoners, for men of mature age, this plea cannot be allowed. To them the full measure of the law should be meted out, and justice, swift, stern, and inexorable should in their case be enforced. Justice to Canadians, mercy to Canadians whom it is the duty of the Government to protect against thieves and murderers, both require this; and we hope that no maudlin philanthropy will be allowed to oppose obstacles to the carrying out of the laws which all civilized nations enforce, not from motives of vengeance, but as a measure of protection to their citizens.

They should be dealt with by military tribunals, not as soldiers, but as criminals, not as prisoners of war, but as thieves and felons of the vilest description: and by thus dealing with the more prominent, and from their age, the more responsible among them, it will be the more easy for the Executive to be indulgent towards those other prisoners, for whom their years and inexperience plead strongly, and in favor of leniency. The salutary discipline of the Reformatory Prison for a few years might in their case be deemed a sufficient expiation of the offences into which they have been seduced, partly by a boyish love of adventure, partly by the evil counsels of older leaders.

Though many of the prisoners are said to be professing Catholics, this is by no means the case with all. Many of them are set down as Protestants of the Methodist persuasion; one as of "no religion;" and there is one man who describes himself as having been employed as a correspondent to the New York Tribune.

The killed of the Queen's Own were committed to the grave with all military honors.—The wounded have been carefully tended. This is no more than just; and we hope that Parliament will make a suitable provision for the widows and orphan children of these brave men who fell defending their country from invasion. We ask not of what church, or of what political party these men were. They died as brave men should die, doing their duty, and their names should be held in honor.

The eloquent and impassioned appeal of the Rev. Father Dowde, of St. Patrick's Church of this city, to his flock, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., when he exhorted them as men, when he reminded them of their duties as citizens, and as Christians, to stand up in defence of their hearths and altars, menaced by the Fenians from the United States, was but the faithful expression of the sentiments of all true Catholics, whether laymen or priests. Nor do we see how any one can doubt this. Who, in case of a successful invasion, in case of the conquest of this country, would be such sufferers as the Catholics? Who have better cause to be thankful to, and to shed their heart's blood in defence of, their Government than have the Catholics? Under the shadow of that Government we all alike, whether Protestant or Catholic, enjoy the fullest protection for our persons and our properties, and find the best and surest guarantees for our civil and religious liberties; whilst strange to say, yet not more strange than it is true, under no professedly Catholic Government in the world, does the Catholic Church enjoy such ample freedom, such full protection, as she does in Canada, beneath the shelter of a professedly Protestant Government. Not in Spain or Portugal, not in France or Belgium, or in any country in Europe or America, is the Church so perfectly free, and at the same time so influential, as she is in this portion of B. N. America.

And thus we owe, under God, not as some mendaciously pretend to our vicinity to the U. States; not to the indirect influence which democracy and republican institutions exercise over our affairs, but to the British Crown, but to the monarchical and aristocratic influences which our political connection with the British Empire brings to bear upon our internal affairs. Let us, we do not say compare, but contrast, the condition of Catholics in Canada with that of their coreligionists in the United States, and we shall soon be convinced of this simple fact. In the last named country, Catholics, in spite of their numbers, are still little better than Helots; in some parts, as in Missouri, a cruel Penal code is rigorously enforced against their clergy, and religious; and everywhere they are subjected to a tyrannical and demoralising system of State Schoolism, compared with which the State Churchism of Ireland is a harmless, just, and almost beneficent institution.

Another proof of our thesis may be found in the significant fact, that the worst enemies of the Catholic Church in Lower Canada, that is to say the *Rouges*, are all ardent admirers of the democratic system of Government; are all anxious, if not for immediate Annexation, for the assimilation of our social and political system to that which obtains on the other side of the lines; and in the same way we see that all the Annexationists, all the democrats in Lower Canada amongst French Canadians are *Rouges*; that is to say enemies of the Catholic Church, whose watchword is still that of the men of '89—*Ecrasez l'infame*.

Why is this? Because they know that so long as we maintain our Imperial connection, their hostile designs against the Church are impossible of execution; because in Annexation, and in the assimilation of our social system and political institutions to those of the Yankees, they foresee the overthrow of the influence of the Church; and the pillage of her property. This is why the *Rouges* are naturally attracted towards Washington, because the two great anti-Catholic Powers of the world at the present day, are—in the East, Russia; in the West, the U. States.

Our interests as Catholics are so obviously on the side of loyalty, and the maintenance of the Imperial connection, that it is scarce worth while to insist upon these things; nor should we do so, were it not that in some quarters we find a tendency to confound Irish Catholics with Fenians, as if there were some connection or sympathy, instead of an irreconcilable antagonism, betwixt them. A Fenian Catholic is a contradiction in terms; and the language of the universally respected Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, addressed by him on the most solemn occasion to his flock, should suffice to convince all who are not the victims of an invincible prejudice, that in the docility of Catholics in Canada to their spiritual teachers, the government will ever find the best guarantee for the loyalty of its Catholic subjects. Sweeney and Roberts, it should be borne in mind, are staunch Protestants, and the enemies of the Catholic Church.

On Sunday last the Reverend Father Dowd in the St. Patrick's Church addressed another eloquent appeal to the conscience of his hearers; and pointed out to them how absurd it was for any of them, who had all voluntarily made Canada their homes, to hesitate about taking the oath of allegiance when tendered to them by legitimate authority. The oath imposes no new obligations on him who takes it: for every man who accepts the protection of the laws of a country for his person and his property is, in conscience, bound in return to render prompt and cheerful allegiance to the government so protecting him, and on its part fulfilling all its duties towards its subjects. Now who can say that the Government of Canada

does not do this? and therefore with a safe conscience every man may take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign in whose name the Canadian Government is administered.

Would to God that instead of listening to the ravings of whiskey-inspired pot-house patriots, of bar room orators, of half educated charlatans, and perfidious schemers intent only upon their own sordid designs, our Irish Catholic friends would submit to be guided by their true friend; by the learned; by the honest, disinterested patriot priest whom they have over them for their Pastor. In love for, and affectionate remembrance of the land of his birth, and the land of his forefathers, he yields to no man in Ireland or in America: as a learned doctor in theology, none so competent as he, as an adviser on all points of conscience: as a priest, and pastor of Christ's flock no friend so disinterested. Surely men who call themselves Catholics, will not discard the wise, authoritative, and paternally affectionate counsels of such a friend as they have the privilege and happiness of possessing in their Pastor; for the sustian ravings of unprincipled demagogues, the bloated haunters of corner groceries, whose breath, reeking with the foul fumes of rot gut whiskey is not more tainted than are their moral principles!

Who are our enemies? All, we answer, who throw obstacles in the way of the volunteer movement; all who withhold from the civil and military authorities a hearty support: and above all, all who attempt to sow the seeds of jealousy or suspicion betwixt Her Majesty's Catholic, and Her Majesty's Protestant, subjects in Canada.

Such fire-brands, if any such there be, should be noted, and held up to public execration, as the best allies of the thieves now menacing our farmers with pillage, our women with outrage, and our churches with desecration. Union, brotherly union betwixt men of all races and of all creeds, is the great duty of the hour, and shame on him who neglects or violates it. Let there be no taunts of disloyalty, no sarcasms, no boastings of the superior loyalty of this denomination of Canadian citizens, or of that—for in very truth, all good men, of all creeds, and of all origins, are, in the presence of a common danger, equally loyal, equally prepared to do their duty to God, and to their country. Happy for the latter will it be should the present disturbances have the effect—which they should have, and will have, if we are wise—of obliterating all memories of past discords; and of knitting together in firmest friendship the hearts of Catholics and of Protestants, by teaching them both how necessary they are in the hour of danger, to one another. There is one prayer in which we can both unite, "God save the Queen, and confound her enemies. Amen;" and all who with a clear conscience can utter this prayer and confession of faith, should be to one another as brothers.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—On the 6th instant the President of the United States issued a Proclamation admonishing and warning the citizens of the United States against taking part in the Fenian raid, and authorising General Meade to employ the naval and military forces of the said United States, to prevent the carrying out of the designs of the filibusters.—What effect this tardy action will have remains yet to be seen.

NEUTRALITY.—In many of our United States, exchanges we find it argued that, as in the war between the Northern and the Southern States, Great Britain professed neutrality, so, in the matter of the Fenian raids upon Canada, the United States Government would be justified in observing a similar neutrality. Thus, blinded by their passions and prejudices, do bearded men give vent to nonsense for the uttering of which little boys at school should be whipped.

Neutrality implies three distinct parties; of whom two at least are engaged in war, and a third, perfectly distinct from both, remains neutral. Thus in the case of the late war on this Continent, there were the States of New York, Massachusetts, and others, on the one hand, engaged in war with the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and others, on the other hand; whilst Great Britain, the third party, unconnected with either, remained, or professed to remain, perfectly neutral betwixt them.

In the case of the raids with which we have to deal, we have, on the one hand, Canada, and on the other hand the Fenians. But the Fenians are citizens of the United States, either by birth or by adoption; so that the proposed neutrality of the United States in the present crisis comes to this: that the United States are to remain neutral as betwixt themselves, and the people of Canada—which is absurd. There is no analogy, however remote, betwixt the two cases, and neutrality is impossible to the United States, when its own citizens are assuming the functions of belligerents; for no Government can recognize its own citizens, resident on its own soil, and subject to its laws, as belligerents, unless it be also itself a belligerent.

The elections in New Brunswick have for the most part turned out in favor of the Quebec scheme of Union betwixt Canada, and the Lower Provinces.

It is fortunate, both for the United States and for Canada, that in these ticklish times so honest and so able a man as General Meade should have been chosen for the very arduous and responsible task of keeping the peace on the frontier, and enforcing respect to the laws of the United States. This he has accomplished; considering the means at his disposal, well and faithfully; and his continued presence at his post will be to us a guarantee that the heads of the United States Government at all events, are acting in good faith.

We believe that all moderate men are willing to make great allowances for the difficulties, moral and physical, with which the Washington authorities have to contend; but if they are firmly determined to put a stop to the late disgraceful outrages upon the territory of an unoffending neighbor, it is in their power to do so. Our neighbors indeed must feel that their position in the eyes of the civilized world will not be an enviable one, if these outrages are not effectually put down. Already some of their own journals are beginning to ask themselves the pertinent question, which for the last few days has been repeatedly asked in Canada—"Whether are the United States governed by the Federal Government, or by the Fenian Brotherhood? Is the war-making power vested in the Federal, or Fenian Congress? Have we—the United States—a rebellious element in our midst, whose crimes the Government has no power to suppress, prevent, or punish?" It is thus that the *Chicago Tribune* puts the case; and it concludes a long and able article with the demand emphatically reiterated, "Have we a Government?"

It appears that on the 5th inst., the day before the appearance of the President's Proclamation, an order was issued from the Attorney General's Office at Washington, for the arrest of the Fenian leaders, and of persons guilty of a violation of the laws of the United States.

It is but justice to a lot of brave men, the 13th Hamilton Volunteers, to state that they, as well as the Queen's Own of Toronto, were warmly engaged in the brush with the enemy on the 2nd inst., and did their duty well. The men, however, seem to have been sent to the front without due precaution, and the delay of the regulars is still unexplained. As it was, our Volunteers were far inferior in point of numbers to the Fenians, who had, moreover, the advantage of being strongly posted.

Amongst the prisoners taken up at Fort Erie there is one said to be a Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. McMahon. The story he gives is this:—"That coming across in the boat on Friday morning, being then on his way to Montreal on private business, he found himself to his surprise in the hands of the Fenians, who compelled him to remain with them, though for what purpose we cannot conceive.

We pass no opinion on this business, but calmly await the result, trusting that the innocence of the prisoner may be established. Yet should it be otherwise, let it be remembered by our Protestant friends that in every denomination are to be found men who are a disgrace to their profession, and a scandal to religion. Justice, swift and sharp will be done, no doubt, in the premises; and if the guilt of the prisoner be proved, then God forbid that his vestments, or that the Ordination which he has received, should save him from his well-merited fate. But in God's name, prejudice not the man, and do not assume his guilt, even in a moment of very natural excitement. We may add that the prisoner, even if a priest, had no faculties, no authority of any kind, to exercise sacerdotal functions, either from the Bishop of Buffalo, or from His Lordship of Toronto.

It is to be hoped that the farmers in Missisquoi and elsewhere in both sections of the Province, will receive full compensation for injuries inflicted, and property stolen by the Fenians, from the public purse.

The *Irish People*, Mr. Stephens' organ, publishes an account of the receipts and expenses of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States.—The former amount to \$453,000; amongst the items of expenditure we find the following, which go far to show that patriotism is a lucrative business; and that the trade of Head Centre is, in a money point of view, better than that of an honest man:—

James Stephens.....	\$150,000
Exchange on the above.....	70,000
On deposit on account of house and to the credit of Mr. Stephens.....	5,000
Rent of house and furniture....	22,000
	\$247,000

That is to say that Mr. Stephens has received to his own account more than one-half of the sum extorted from the pockets of the poor servant girls of New York, and the simpler classes of his enthusiastic fellow countrymen.

Quite a number of Canadians returned from the United States within the last day or two and expressed their willingness to heartily serve their country in any capacity.

We know not whether we are 'not doing too much honor to the "Editor of the Montreal Witness" who over that signature, and out of the abundance of his political wisdom, is giving periodical lessons to His Excellency the Governor General, on what our contemporary calls, "The Impending Crisis in the Affairs of Lower Canada."

This is what afflicts the heart of our poor dear evangelic brother. That, under the proposed scheme of Union of British N. America, the Catholics of Lower Canada, being in a great majority in that Province, will in its municipal legislature, enjoy and exercise as preponderating an influence, as, in the local legislature of U. Canada, where Protestants are in the majority, will be enjoyed and exercised by Protestants. This grieves our zealous friend. That where Protestants are in the majority, there Protestant counsels should prevail is, of course, all right. But that the converse of the rule should hold good: that a Catholic majority should, in its own Province have the same political influence as will have a Protestant majority in a Province for the most part occupied by Protestants, seems to him a most parlous thing. There is so much difference betwixt the going of my ox, and the going of your ox.

The *Witness* is unfortunate in his particular instance. He is regardless as usual of truth: and as usual, with men who disregard facts, and who have not the long memories which for men of the *Witness* stamp are mostly to be desiderated, he runs into the most contradictory errors, and palpable absurdities—all in the space of a single column.

So he cites as a grievance affecting the Protestant population of the Eastern Townships, inhabited partly by Yankee Protestants, the extension to these Townships of the Lower Canadian Parochial system, with its civil accidents; whereby, so he leaves the reader to infer, in some mysterious way, non-Catholics are injuriously affected. This however, the writer must know to be false: for though in L. Canadian parishes the tithes system by law obtains, tithes are payable by professing Catholics only; the property of all professing Protestants, or non Catholics, is exempt from them, as well as from all other burdens, or taxes of every kind for Catholic ecclesiastical purposes, which fall on the professing Catholic population exclusively. How then can the extension of the Parochial system, with its civil accidents, to the Townships in any manner affect either the persons or the properties of non-Catholics or Protestants?

But, continues the *Witness*—If this system be continued; if French Catholics be governed in matters ecclesiastical by French ecclesiastical laws, recognised by the Civil Power, his sturdy Yankee friends of the Eastern Townships will go at once for annexation: and our loyal Editor hints plainly to His Excellency, that it will be a dangerous thing to encourage Popery so near the Lines, and amongst a population Yankee by origin, Yankee in heart, and speech, and whose neighbors are well known to be bitterly hostile to Great Britain, and not very scrupulous in questions of *meum* and *uum*. This is the aspect of the case as regards the Yankee and annexationist section of the population, whose organ and advocate the *Witness* most appropriately constitutes himself.

Nor is this all: for the parochial system, by imposing the burden of tithes on Catholic French Canadian farmers, tends to prevent, and drive away French Canadian and Catholic settlements. "In this way"—says the inconsistent Editor who has just been insinuating that the French Canadian and Catholic settlements in the Townships are reducing the original Protestant Yankee settlers to the alternative of either emigrating *en masse*, or of changing their allegiance—"we have been credibly informed, whole neighborhoods in some townships have been deserted, and are now lying as desolate as if they had been harried by an invading army."

Here our contemporary betrays his bad memory, as in his first complaint he betrayed his disregard of truth. If the application of the tithes system to the Catholic settlers in the Township has had the effect of driving them away, then is it false that the Protestant and Yankee settlers are in any danger of being driven out by the rapid increase of the French Canadian and Catholic settlements; and the effect of the tithes system must be to secure to the former a monopoly of the lands and farms in the said Townships. If, on the contrary, the Protestant and Yankee settlers are being encroached upon by French and Catholic settlements to such a degree as to imperil their cherished Protestant and Yankee institutions, then must it be false that the parochial system has the injurious effects on Catholic settlers, that the editor of the *Witness* attributes to it. His two complaints are mutually destructive; one balances or destroys the other, like a plus and minus sign in the same equation.

Besides, our very inconsistent writer goes on to tell us that the Romish priesthood has a direct pecuniary in promoting Roman Catholic settlement of wild lands, and the substitution of Roman Catholic for Protestant agriculturists, wherever the latter are found in Lower Canada.

See now what it is to have short memory! for only a few lines higher up, the same writer had enforced by the Romish priesthood were so oppressive on Roman Catholics, as to compel them to desert their farms, and abandon their settlements: whilst, as the said system does not in any manner touch the Protestant farmer—it must as a necessary consequence leave him master of the field. Are the Romish priests fools then? that they should pursue a policy which operates most injuriously to their "direct pecuniary interests?" which prevents Roman Catholic settlement of waste lands? and assures to Protestant agriculturists a numerical, and therefore a social and political ascendancy in the Townships? Ah! dearly beloved brother—were these really the effects of the extension of the parochial system to the Townships, you would not to-day be taking up your parable against it; in the Romish priests you would hail the best and most efficient allies of your own Yankee Protestant friends; and you would scarce have had the impertinence to conclude your letter to the Governor General with the following lines—which, in themselves, contain the full refutation of all your previous malicious assertions and innuendoes. Thus you sum up your objections against the policy of the Government:—

"We only object to the aiding by legislation of the process of superseding the English population of Lower Canada; a process which is aided by the extension of the parish system."

Ah! our good brother, you forgot, so short is your memory, that the effect of that extension on French Canadian settlements is, in your own words, to make whole districts desert; to drive away the French Canadian Catholic; and to leave his settlements, not Protestant settlements, desolate. Ah! our brother, before you took to your present trade, you should have better cultivated your memory—for men of your stamp, as the proverb says, "should have good memories."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—June 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The contents are,—Personal Recollections of the War. The Reese River Country. Chattahoochee. Are There Other Inhabited Worlds? The Spectre. Easter Lilies. Gladstone As Leader Of the Commons. The Live American. Harriet Barth, The African Traveller. Armadillo. The Fall of Richmond. Miss Letitia. American Studios In Rome And Florence. A Psychological Experiment. A Dixian Geography. The Outside World. Working The Beads. Editor's Easy Chair. Record of Current Events, and the Editor's Drawer.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—April 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—There are some first-rate articles in this number, one on the Early Irish Church, and another on the Science of Language. The coming Reform Bill is of course discussed from a Conservative point of view; and there is a slashing notice of the *Ecce Homo*, a Broad Church work, attributed by some to Mr. Gladstone, and which is very much in the style of Keenan. The following is a list of the contents:—Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds—The Judges of England—The Children's Employment Commission—The Science of Language—Coal and Smoke—The Early Irish Church—Female Education—*Ecce Homo*—The Reform Bill.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—April 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—The *Edinburgh* is less political than usual, though we should have expected from its antecedents to have found in it a labored defence of the Ministerial Reform Bill. It gives us however many most interesting articles on the undermentioned subjects—Grotius's Plato—Musæ Britannica—Water Supply—Correspondence of Marie Antoinette—The Irish Church—Autobiography of Prince Charles of Hesse—The Reconstruction of the American Union—Diary of the Rt. Hon. W. Windham—The Reform Debate.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.  
At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening the 4th of June 1866, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—  
Resolved, That it is with deep regret that the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have learned the death of the late John McDonald, in his lifetime for many years Grand Marshal of the Society.  
That this Corporation feel that they cannot allow this occasion to pass, without expressing its due sense of the patriotic zeal, manifested by him on every occasion for the advancement of their interests and at the same time its deep felt sympathy with his bereaved family for the sad loss it has sustained.  
Resolved, That a copy of the present resolution be transmitted to the family of the late John McDonald.  
Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in two of the city newspapers, viz:—True Witness and the Evening Daily Telegraph.  
By order, P. O'MEARA.  
Sec. Socy St. Patrick's Society.

STILL THEY COME.—Mr. James Slack, for many years a resident of Ottawa, but recently residing in Ohio, where he enjoyed a very high salary, returned home on Wednesday, to assist in maintaining the honor of the British flag, in case his services should be required. He informed us that he was accompanied by twenty-five others of kindred feeling, whom no consideration could induce to remain away from their beloved homes when the news of the Fenian invasion reached them. All honor to such men, say we.—*Transcript.*

A FRENCH HOME GUARD.—Yesterday, through Vice-Consul Doucet, a number of natives of France, most of them business men, tendered to the Mayor the offer of their services. They state that they are, nearly all of them, veterans who have served under the flag of France. They ask to be formed into a special company, allowed the use of their favorite weapon, the sword bayonet, and finally, permitted to have the words of command given in French, as many are not familiar with the English language.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The New York Times give the following pen and ink sketch of the Fenian army:—"It is a well-known fact, that a large number of thieves and ruffians have departed for the Canada border, having dim visions of plunder in their eyes. If the people of Canada cannot be reached, the inhabitants around St. Albans will be the victims. Chickens in the neighbourhood should roost high."

RICHMOND, June 9.—A car containing over 2,000 lbs of ammunition on its way from Quebec to Kingston, under charge of Sergeant Hill and the guard of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, was on reaching Desvoile Station, discovered to be on fire. The car was immediately above down the line, away from the station, and the alarm given. The people living in the vicinity ran from their houses in fear of the explosion. Private O'Hay, of the guard, ran down to the car, forced open the door, removed the covering from the ammunition, discovered the source of the fire, ran for water, and succeeded in extinguishing it. A braver or more daring act it is impossible to imagine. A subscription was immediately set on foot, and a patee handed to the noble fellow. The fire originated from a spark from the engine.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—A gentleman related to the Ottawa Times the particulars of a touching scene witnessed by him on Sunday last. It was a mother helping her son to buckle on his uniform. The tears streamed down her face as she did so. His eyes were wet too—not caused by any ignoble feeling, but because he feared that if he should fall, it might face hard with his widowed mother. When the bugle sounded for the 'front' he relaxed her embrace and bid him go manfully and defend his country. It was hard to part! One tear from that poor mother's eye is of more value than the heart's blood of every Fenian dog that ever lived. That mother, if she had lived in ancient Sparta, would have been one of those who presented shields to their sons bidding them 'to return with it or upon it.'

LIEUT. ROUTH IMPROVING.—Dr. Billings has just returned from the battle ground. He leaves Lieut. P. Routh improving; although severely wounded, yet there are hopes of his recovery. The bullet passed through his chest, entering about three inches below his shoulder blade, and coming out about an inch and a quarter below the left nipple, narrowly missing the heart. He had taken the rifle from one of his men and brought down a Fenian, and had turned round to cheer on his men, when he received the shot. John White, Highland Brigade, is in the same house, with a fractured arm and wound of the chest. He, also, is doing well.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

PORT HURON, June 7.—Last night five men arrived from Peterborough supposed to be Fenians. Four of them were captured last night, but the fifth and principal one escaped, and by the praiseworthy exertions of our constables was captured this morning awaiting the boat to Rochester. Evidence seems strong against them, and there is no doubt that they will be convicted.

They were brought before the Mayor to-day, when two were discharged for want of evidence. The other four are removed for further examination. They came from Peterborough, where it is thought they were recruited by one of their number named Healy, who had just returned from the States and had served in the United States army.

From the Buffalo Courier we take the following items:—"Mr. Armstrong, the chief government detective for Upper Canada, and Mr. Tupper, another detective, came to the Michigan yesterday with a warrant, issued by Henry Graham custom house officer at Fort Erie, for the arrest of Fairchild, charged with breaking into the store of Kirby & Rutherford, on the morning of the 2nd inst., and with assaulting Mr. Rutherford with intent to kill, when he tried to defend his property. It was finally decided to release Fairchild on his recognizances with the other prisoners, and then to arrest him under the extradition treaty. This was done, and the man was sent in irons to our county jail. We have already given an account of this robbery and assault. The men who were engaged in it went to Canada for the purposes of plunder, and did not belong to the Fenian organization."

THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF O'NEIL'S FORCES.—What was the number of the Fenian invaders with O'Neill, is a question much debated. In Buffalo, persons who ought to be well informed placed it about 1,000, and the best accounts seem to confirm this estimate. The reporter of the Buffalo Express, who accompanied the Fenians from Fort Erie to Ridgeway, and who had special facilities afforded him by the Fenian commanders, says that the force left the camp on the Newbigging farm, 1,000 strong, but was reduced by straggling and desertion to about nine hundred by the time the Canadian troops were encountered.

The Fenian troops acted in a disgraceful manner at Fort Erie, and all the way from that place to Frenchman's Creek. Every house was entered and the occupants taxed. Horses, provisions, poultry, &c., all fell a prey to the marauders. The saloons, two or three in number were completely cleaned out. At all places I heard the same story of plunder of everything that they could eat, drink or make use of. The 'cleaning out' of the neighborhood was pretty thoroughly done, as far as eatables and drinkables were concerned, at all events.

A CARNIVAL OF ROUGHS AT FORT ERIE.—On Saturday night about a dozen of the Buffalo roughest visited Fort Erie and held high carnival, insulting men and women, and taking what they could lay their hands upon. During the night they entered the clothing store of Messrs Kirby & Co., and after maltreating three young men, named Cottier, Bristol and Rutherford, carried off the greater portion of the contents conveyed them across to the American side, and deposited them in a shed. On Sunday morning Collector Thomson of Buffalo, discovered the goods and seized them, and they were on Sunday afternoon in charge of the American Custom house authorities.

Sec. 1, of chap. 98, page 923 Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, seems to cover the case of the Fenian prisoners now in the hands of our authorities. It is as follows:—

"1.—In case any person, being a citizen or subject of any foreign state or country at peace with Her Majesty, be or continue in arms against Her Majesty, within Upper Canada, or commits any acts of hostility therein, or enters Upper Canada with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein, for which any person would, by the laws of Upper Canada, be liable to suffer death, then the Governor may order the assembling of a militia general Court martial for the trial of such person agreeably to the militia laws, and upon being found guilty by such court martial of offending against this act, such person shall be sentenced by such court martial to suffer death or such other punishment as shall be awarded by the court."  
Sec. 2, refers in the same terms to any subject of Her Majesty in Upper Canada, who may aid or assist or join such citizens of a foreign state, whether they are subjects or aliens, in like manner to be tried.  
Sec. 3, says this act makes all such acts of the citizens of a foreign state as above named felony and may, notwithstanding this act, be tried in the ordinary way.

Last evening the fifty-six noble fellows who flung up their business engagements in Chicago, and left with all speed for Canada to tender their services on behalf of the country of their affections—arrived in Toronto by the Great Western Railway. They were met at the depot by the Mayor and Aldermen, and by a vast concourse of people, among whom were many prominent citizens. Two splendid companies of volunteers—the Barrie Infantry Capt. Burnett, and the Lloydton Infantry, Capt. Armstrong, were also in the depot to receive the party.

On the train entering the new station-house, the troops presented arms, and the assemblage of people gave three times three and one cheer more for the Chicago Canadians. A procession was then formed, Capt. Burnett's Company taking the lead, the Chicago Volunteers, four deep following them, and Capt. Armstrong's Company bringing up the rear—and the route was taken for the Volunteers Drill Shed, amid enthusiastic cheering from the citizens.

ST. ARMANDS, June 10.—The Guides reached St. Armands about two o'clock and without waiting for refreshment were ordered to the front. They passed on the road at full gallop, evidently in great spirits, the crowd of waggons and people on the road cheering them as they passed. At Pigeon Hill village they were ordered to make for the line to intercept the Fenians, whom the regulars were to drive towards them. The Guides on coming within a mile of the line found the road strongly barricaded, and Fenians reported in considerable numbers immediately ahead. The barricades were cleared, and the Guides charged on. They were fired at from a house, and immediately with a rush they secured two prisoners. At this moment a number more were seen close ahead. The Guides reached these just as they came to the line which was guarded by United States' troops. One of the Guides had a man down, but he managed to creep through the barricade, and four were secured by the United States' troops, and the Guides were told they would be held for us. On the way back a continuous fire was kept up for some time by the Fenians in the bush, whilst the Guides guarded the roads. An escort in charge of a prisoner were fired upon and one of the Guides charged at him with his revolver, getting three shots at him. He was secured. He was in uniform. Shots of course were constant, both on the way out and back. Arrived back here about here about eight at night. All well. The Artillery have many trophies with them—guns, &c. Cor. of Montreal Herald.

Irishmen and Americans assert their claim to be considered brave and chivalrous; but what is the part the Fenians have been playing, and at which American citizens have been looking on coldly, if not approvingly? Every one knows that in fair war the Commander of the large force now upon the Canadian side of the line would not permit the concentration in his front of the gangs which for some days kept arriving in Highgate from various parts of the Union, and who showed by their inaction that they felt themselves too weak to effect anything serious. The American border was, therefore, the protection for these men. So does everybody know that when small bodies of them crossed the lines as they did at Pigeon Hill and Oon's Corners on Thursday night, they would not remove so far from the frontier, as to be unable to retreat behind it immediately, a party of troops should make its appearance. The American boundary, therefore, would be again the refuge for themselves and their spoil. Now, while we are quite able enough to protect ourselves, against everything but theft, and while we hope that the steps recently taken by the American government will co-operate in putting an end to the present disgraceful state of things on a border, which in many cases runs between farms owned by men of the same family, we think well to appeal to the common sense and conscience of whatever is sound in American Society, and to ask whether this skulking warfare shall not be frowned down? We make this appeal in a manly spirit to all manly men.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE FISHERIES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:—"On the 31st ult., Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, addressed a note to Mr. Seward, from which the following is an extract:—"I have the honor to inform you that the government of Canada has authorized St. Fortin, Esq., the magistrate commanding the government vessel La Canadienne, employed in protecting the fisheries of Canada, to issue fishery licences on the payment of the sum of fifty cents per ton of measurement of the vessels proposed to be used in fishing. The license will remain in force during the season, and will confer upon the holders of them, as far as the Canadian fisheries are concerned, all the rights enjoyed by the fishermen of the United States, under the reciprocity treaty. The measure is of a provisional nature."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.  
Lagrange, 11 Monaghan, \$1; St. Roch de l'Acadigan, J. Maguire, \$2; Osgoode, P. Kearns, \$2.  
Per P. Purcell, Kingston, W. O. Rielly, Waterloo, \$2; P. Smyth, \$2; R. Howard, Portsmouth, \$2; Chas. McManus, \$1; D. A. McDonald, \$2.50; P. O. Rielly, \$2.50; Rev. Mr. Dillard, \$2.50; Kev. Mr. Coyle, Emily, \$2; J. O'Brien, \$2; J. Kavanagh, \$1; W. Harty, \$2.

Married.  
At the Cathedral, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Canon Hicks assisted by the Rev. B. Moreau, chaplain to the Bishopric, Romuald Gariepy, Esq., M.D.L. to Miss Mary Margaret Sophia Turner, daughter of the late J. H. Turner Esq., and niece of Messrs. Chas. F. and John Pratt.

In Ottawa, at St. Joseph's Church, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Guilford, O.M.I., Daniel Rouk, Esq., Merchant, of Kingston, to Marian McKay, daughter of Mr. William McKay, formerly of Quebec.

Died.  
In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Bernard McGuire and eldest daughter of B. McGuire, Esq., P. O. Department.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Mr. Michael O'Leary, aged 32 years.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Patrick O'Connor, aged 60 years, a native of Kilgarren, Co. Kerry, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

CHARLES CAPELLI,  
MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY,  
No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

THE advertiser having, by a recent Dissolution of Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor of the business formerly carried on under the name and firm of CAPELLI & CO., begs most respectfully to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having been favored with the distinguished patronage of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, and numbers of the Clergy throughout the province of Canada, he respectfully invites clergymen to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable for Churches, Oratories and other places of devotion.

All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for ornamenting gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand.  
CHARLES CAPELLI,  
Montreal 1st June 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED,  
OF David McNamery, by Brother Naxelus, Notre Dame, Indiana, U. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. — The appointment of Garibaldi to command, and the introduction of the revolutionary element in Italian affairs, caused much dissatisfaction in official quarters here. The thing, however, is done, and there is no help for it. A portion of the Florence correspondence in the *Moniteur*, which is usually arranged from the despatches of the French minister at that Court, is devoted to attending as much as possible the significance assigned by the public to it. The calling-out of the Volunteers as defined and regulated by the recent decrees, does not present the revolutionary character of the spontaneous enrolments for the expedition of 1860. The precautions and reserves specified in the decrees, the conditions as regards the engagements and promotions, and the fact that Garibaldi down to the day of his retirement belonged to the regular army, show that the Volunteer force is in reality a supplementary corps, only distinguished from the others in being called out to service otherwise than by the annual levy of the contingents, and in the more limited period of service. The correspondent of the *Moniteur* adds that:—

Though the field is still open to diplomatic arrangements, it is impossible to disregard the widespread movement of public opinion throughout Italy; and henceforth there can be no doubt that if the Venetian question be not soon settled amicably, it will irretrievably throw Italy into all the hazards of war. — *Times Paris Cor.*

A document purporting to be an address from the students of Paris to the students of Germany and Italy expresses 'profound sorrow' at the spectacle exhibited to the world of young Italy and young Germany taking up arms against each other. The French students declare that Italians and Germans are the dupes of an antiquated, absurd, and odious policy, which for thousands of years has forced people to slaugher each other on the stupid pretext of national interest and difference of races.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, May 18.—Only upon the basis of the cession of Venetia, it has of late been repeatedly declared, can Italy accept a peace Conference. Otherwise, we are daily told, she must and will fight. Nobody supposes the Emperor Francis Joseph capable of giving up Venetia while an Italian army menaces his frontier. We cannot consider without dismay the difficult position in which Italy would find herself were she compelled to undo all her warlike preparations without having attained their object. To us in Florence it seems scarcely possible to disarm without having fought. — *Times Cor.*

A good understanding having been established between the Italian Government and General Garibaldi, Count Cuneo, Aide-de-Camp of the King, was despatched to Caprera, bearing an autograph letter from Victor Emmanuel, appointing Garibaldi a General in the Italian Army. The notorious General Priola has, it is said, been offered and accepted a command in the Revolutionary Italian Army. This, any more than the appointment of Garibaldi to a command under Victor Emmanuel, cannot, we should think, be very agreeable to the Emperor of the French, whom one of the previous braves of traitors never ceases to revile; and whose policy the other thwarted so signally—for his own selfish purposes and ambitious ends—in Mexico. Marshal O'Donnell lately denounced this turbulent Spaniard in the Senate of Madrid, and yet he retains his titles, his decorations, and his military rank. How is this. Like Garibaldi, he is always a conspirator against order and law. — *Weekly Register.*

The Florence journals declare it to be inadmissible that a European guarantee should be given for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. They also deny that any such project is on foot. The breach of faith on the part of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in imposing a tax of 8 per cent. on the dividends on the public debt continues to be regarded as a very deplorable feature in modern finance, but there is still a prospect that the Senate may refuse to sanction it, in which case it will become inoperative. The law passed on the 10th of July, 1861, pledges the nation never under any circumstances to resort to such an impost.

The London *Times* reads the government of Victor Emmanuel a lecture on its bankrupt state. The people of Italy will soon learn from their pockets what the Revolution has done for them:— Italy had to make her own citizens prosperous, and by doing this to conciliate their friendship and goodwill towards her Government. The same course would, no doubt, have been equally efficacious as a means of augmenting her dominions. Consolidation and progress were, it would seem, to be worked out on the same principles. There was much to be done in the organization of internal Government. But such things, though difficult, had nothing insuperable in them, and were sure to yield to patient ability and persevering industry, sedulously and systematically employed. The real key to the position was Finance. The question whether a Government be or be not acceptable to its subjects is one that depends more upon its balance-sheet than upon anything else. If the expenditure be kept well within the income, if the taxation be moderate and equally distributed, the Government is master of the most powerful element for securing the satisfaction of its subjects, and through that satisfaction its own extension and durability. The one thing Italy had to effect was a reduction of her expenditure within the narrowest limits, and the raising whatever revenue she required in the least burdensome manner. The one political fact that every body can understand, and which is worth all other political facts put together in the opinion of the great mass of the community, is the weight of taxation. It is vain to tell a man that constitutional is superior to despotic Government, if he finds the latter having a voice in his own affairs more expensive than leaving the care of them to a despot. The Government of Victor Emmanuel may, and we believe has, every conceivable advantage over the Government of the late King of Naples, but that will avail it little, unless it adds to its other advantages the merit of superior cheapness.

Yet Italy, with all this warning, has contrived to get her finances into the most hopeless confusion. Relieved by the sympathy of Europe and by the friendship of France from all danger of invasion, Italy has chosen during the seven invaluable years that have elapsed since the Peace of Villafranca to lavish her resources in keeping up an enormous army, to the support of which they were wholly inadequate. One desperate financial expedient after another has been tried, one ruinous tax after another has been imposed, until things have reached a state in which the people, and especially the inhabitants of the southern half of the Peninsula, are inclined to ask what has been the gain for which they are saddled with a taxation that would have been considered enormous and intolerable in the worst times of the Bourbon dynasty.

ROME.—GOD BLESS THE POPE.—Sunday the 13th ult. was the anniversary of the birth of his Holiness Pope Pius IX., who was born at Sinigaglia, May 13th, 1792, and is consequently in his 75th year. — May he yet see many happy returns of his natal day is the fervent wish of each of his English children. — Our Roman intelligentsia up to the 10th inst. is as follows:—As for Rome itself, it is, as well as can be expected considering the turbulent state of the so-called Italian Kingdom. Entered upon his 75th year, the Holy Father remains calm and untroubled. He is, emphatically, a man of peace; he seeks no acquisition or territory, but aims at what is just and right; he does not dream of 'combinations,' in order to maintain a political equilibrium, hence he governs peacefully amid the turmoil of impending wars, of the intrigues of different cabinets, and of the crimes of sects; hence he bids defiance to treason and paralytic plots. His bark never sinks in the raging ocean. The new era, doubtless, overwhelmed with terror, and many a Catholic utters the cry, *Domine salvabo nos!* It is, however, the cry of faith, for faith will receive its rewards. Pius IX., will be the Saviour of Europe, and will rescue it from the abyss into which politics, ambition, and injustice will have shortly plunged it. We do not guarantee the truth of the following anecdote, but tell it as it was told to us. — M. de Montebello, it is said, informed the Pope that the Convention had been fully carried out as far as regarded the occupation of Rome by the French, that the army was no longer an army of occupation; but that it would become henceforth one of observation, in consequence of the course of events. Pius IX. is said to have smiled at the conceit, and to have replied, 'Call it by what name you will, I care little for it. You are here now as an army of observation, as you say; look a little beyond the scanty nook of territory with which you wish me to put up, and you will witness some strange events.' — *Cor. of Weekly Register.*

Kingdom of Naples.—In the Kingdom of Naples, and especially in Sicily, the Government is panic-stricken, and finds a reign of terror the only remedy against the reaction which has set in in favour of the Bourbons. Committees of vigilance are forming, to keep an eye upon the party of reaction. These committees are, however, merely an organized body for the purpose of assassination; an imitation of '93. The revolutionists of Italy are but the copyists of French errors, and insane ones too, for they willfully shut their eyes to the chastisement that fell upon that misguided nation. The Prefect Gualterio threatens, imprisons, and exiles whom he will, and many Neapolitan families are abandoning in terror their country, their property, and their homes, and are taking refuge in Rome, where the contrast between the liberty, the tolerance which the Pontifical Government affords, and the despotism of the Italian revolutionists becomes more striking every day. — Individuals who have compromised themselves deeply in the affairs of Italy, are dwelling peacefully under the shadow of the Vatican.

The Court of Naples have received formal assurances of assistance, and an armed diversion in the Sicilies as soon as war is declared; and it is probably acting on his knowledge, and with the desire of anticipating such a movement and putting Lucien Murat on the throne, that the French have offered 25,000 men in addition to the present garrison, and so forming a nucleus from which a part of the force might be detached to Naples. The offer was made to his Holiness last night by the ambassador of France. The Pope merely replied, 'Sieti padroni,' (you are master here).

The loyalists are strong and numerous, in the Kingdom of Naples, and the *Times* fears that in case of a war, they would rise in arms to throw off the yoke of Piedmont, and to bring back their rightful King.

NAPLES, May 15.—The extreme vigilance which is now exercised over the Bourbonists sufficiently indicates the apprehension which is felt of their power and disposition to create disturbances. Ten bishops have now been sent to Rome in several detachments and under the new powers which the Parliament has prudently granted to the magistrature suspected persons can be subjected to enforced domicile in any secure locality. This Act, it is true, has followed several arrests and removals not exactly in accordance with the Constitution; but in the present exceptional circumstances of the country it would be difficult to say that the *salus publica* did not justify the measure. Already there are symptoms, slight it may be, of an intention to take advantage of the embarrassments which war may occasion. I have spoken of a slight movement at Mormona, in Calabria Citra, which was not suppressed until the archives of the municipality had been burnt. The Syndic, who was sought for by the mob, fled, and the carabinieri, few in number, shut themselves up until troops and National Guards arrived, from Castrovinci. Then we hear of shouts of 'Viva Francesco II!' in the Grotto of Pozzuoli, which led to the arrest of two persons, and of the discovery of a deposit of pipes decorated with the lily of the Bourbons and the double-headed eagle of Austria. Of these, two seizures have been made, as also of the manufacturers. They are trifles, perhaps, are these facts, but they show that there are various currents of wind in motion.

All the superstition, ignorance, and vice of the country will be enrolled in the cause of Legitimacy and the Church, and the Government does well to anticipate their designs. How these noxious weeds are scattered about—thinly perhaps, but widely—one may infer from the class of persons arrested or suspected. Thus, we have a vice-chancellor of the Municipality at Brera, and a captain of the National Guard at San Giovanni in Teduccio, of a judge in another place, and of the parish priest of Portici, who had been organizing a procession of the Santa Fede kind. We have warnings against the priests of Teano, and they might be given of the clergy generally, while the monastery of St. Martino, near the Castle of St. Elmo, has had a domiciliary visit. These are all spots showing the presence of a plague which the authorities cannot be too active in guarding against, and which they are resolved on suppressing. Indeed no quarter will be given to any discovered in attempts to create disorder, and as the most perfect understanding exists between the police and the military, we may rest assured that any such attempts will be put down.

AUSTRIA.—The rumours of the prospective sale of Venetia by Austria are totally unfounded. The effective strength of the Austrian army now under arms is between 600,000 and 700,000 men. — In case of need 300,000 more troops can be raised in a very short period. The Imperial family is beginning to accustom itself to the idea of eventually being obliged to give up Venetia, but neither the Emperor nor anyone of his official advisers is disposed to do so at present. The army opinion is that a deep and almost incurable wound would be inflicted on its own and the national honour, should any part of the Empire be ceded to a foreign Power without a blow having been struck in its defence. If in the course of the coming war between Austria and Prussia the former should chance to be victorious, it will doubtless, be more easy to treat with her for the cession of Venetia than it is at present.

The Vienna *Presse*, in an interesting article upon the actual relations between Austria and Prussia has the following:— 'A mere change of Cabinet at Berlin, even were it accompanied with a temporary relinquishment of annexational propensities, would have no power to change the aspect of things. To insure the quiet of Germany more is necessary than that Prussia should avow herself just now. Guarantees are required that she will never more enter upon a course calculated to give her an undue supremacy over the Central States. For this purpose a reorganization of the political institutions of Germany in a direction hostile to Prussia is indispensable—a reorganization which renders it impossible for Prussia by the acquisition of territory, or by the conclusion of special treaties with the minor States, to lessen the independence of the latter while adding to her own importance and power.' As it is improbable that Prussia can by amicable means be induced to make the concessions involved in this programme, peace, in our eyes, is neither possible nor desirable. A fortunate war against Prussia would bring about an acceptable solution of the great German problem. — It would lead to the aggrandizement of the principal among the minor States, thus producing a better balance of power than has yet existed. — If, for in-

stance, Saxony and Hanover were to get twice, they present territory, it would be less probable that Prussia would ever again subject them to such indignities, as they had to experience at her hands, at Rendsburg a short time ago; nor would she then dare menace them, as she does now, with the irrevocable and occupation of their dominions. Prussia, as is proved by her history since the reign of Frederick the Great, has never been able to withstand the temptations of increasing her power, whenever the occasion offered. To weaken Prussia, then, is to promote the security and with it the power and prosperity of Germany. — Simultaneously with the above articles to the same purport have appeared in all the more important organs of the Vienna press. To quote another of these vehement effusions, I will adduce a few lines, from the *Sonntag Zeitung*:— 'To annihilate Prussia is the only means of protecting this empire against decay and dismemberment. Only when Prussia has been destroyed will Austria secure to herself that preponderance in Germany which is necessary to her existence. Strong and mighty at home and abroad, Austria will issue from the invigorating struggle. March on, then, ye gallant soldiers, on to Berlin! — PRUSSIA. — BERLIN, May 17.—The *Cologne Gazette* contains the following remarkable disclosures on the state of things in Prussia:— 'Whatever may be the ulterior consequences of the mobilization of the army, one thing is certain—the reform of our military institutions as introduced by the Government against the unanimous opposition of Parliament and people has proved a complete failure. None of the promises made to render it acceptable have been fulfilled. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of the standing army, the militia has had to be called out to supply the requirements of the war. After this the Government must prepare to encounter a more resolute resistance than ever. No Prussian Parliament will ever be induced to allow the Government in times of peace, instead of 130,000 men as formerly, a standing army of 210,000 men, if, with all this extra expenditure, the whole of the militia is necessarily embodied on the first alarm of war. On this head, public opinion is universally agreed, and the Government had better make the requisite concessions at once, if it wishes to remove this fertile ground of quarrel between Crown and Parliament. So much for a subject which will play an important part in the impending Session. From all parts of the country we receive intelligence of disturbances which have arisen in consequence of the reserves being called out. In some places the assistance of the military was required to quell the tumult. — RUSSIA AND POLAND. — That Russia, at least, is resolved to be no inactive spectator of the conflict is evident, from the article in the official organ, the *Gazette* of Moscow. Looking on the menacing attitude of certain powers, it says, 'Russia will not fail in her duty she will not fail to extend her hand to all noble and generous causes, to unmerited misfortunes, to the execution of treaties, to the cause of justice and order, and of European equilibrium.' The *Bund*, a semi-official journal, adds that Russia is concentrating a force of 60,000 men on the Austrian frontier to assist her if necessary. Russia is principally a Posen which might spread into Russian Poland. — St. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day says:— 'It is not true that the Emperor Alexander has counselled Austria to cede Venetia, or promised her any support against Prussia. The efforts of Russia are directed towards bringing about a peaceable arrangement and reconciliation. In the proposed Congress the Russian Cabinet sees a chance of a peaceful termination to the present difficulties. As the situation grows more critical, Russia is redoubling her efforts, and she will, until the last moment, continue to fulfil her duty in the cause of humanity. But it is false to attribute to her any other attitude than complete impartiality. General Mouraviev has arrested several hundred persons, the greater part of them men of rank and standing on suspicion of being implicated in the late attempt upon the Ozar. Two of the principal prisoners are Colonel Lavrov and M. Nagosweto, the editor of the socialistic paper, the *Russian Word*. In the writing-desk of the latter, letters of M. Herzen were found. — THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER will shortly arrive at Warsaw, where he intends sojourning during the present critical state of European affairs. — UNITED STATES. — NINE MILLIONS PERS WRECK.—The naked fact that Nine Millions of Dollars in gold were exported from New York alone during the week ending with Saturday last, must challenge attention. We say Nine Millions; for though the amount which was officially reported as on freight was \$8,763,285, whereof \$5,873,500 went on Saturday alone, no one will doubt that the small amounts taken by travellers and in express packages that do not figure in the steamship manifests will swell the total above Nine Millions. — N. Y. Tribune. — THE POPE AND SLAVERY.—Among the most civilized nations, most attached to liberty, slavery prevailed when the Gospel was first preached, and the apostles, careful not to disturb the actual order of society, inculcated to the slave submission, to the master humanity. The Pope faithfully followed their example, as has been shown by the late lamented Bishop of Charleston, in his learned letters on this subject. Yet whilst respecting existing relations, they did much to mitigate the evils of servitude, and to raise the slave to that moral elevation which might fit him for the enjoyment of civil liberty. Encouragement was given to the manumission of slaves; the natural rights of man were held to be inviolable, notwithstanding his social dependency; and religious privileges were communicated to all without distinction. The salvation of the slave was especially had in view; wherefore St. Gregory directed the revenues of the patrimony of St. Peter in Gaul to be employed in the purchase of English slaves, who might be trained up in monasteries to the knowledge and practice of religion. In the middle of the eighth century, his successor, Zachary, gave a noble example of like zeal and humanity. Some Venetian merchants had purchased at Rome a great number of slaves, with a view to sell them at a higher price for transportation to Africa. — The Pope was shocked at the thought of the danger to salvation to which the poor slaves would be exposed, and he generously identified the merchants for their outlay of money, in order to set the slaves at liberty, and retain them in a Christian land. It was an endless task to enumerate all the acts of various Popes in behalf of the slaves; but even Voltaire rendered homage to the great Pontiff Alexander III., for his decree in the council of Lateran in 1167, whereby, availing himself of the civil influence which he enjoyed, he declared that all Christians should be thenceforward free. The present Pope has followed up the examples of his illustrious predecessors, in proscribing the slave trade; whilst he has not forgot their moderation in leaving the existing relations of society undisturbed. — *From the Primacy of the Holy See Vindicated, by Archbishop Kenrick.* — This was written during the lifetime of His Holiness, Gregory XVI. — DIFFERENT KINDS OF COURAGE.—The condition in which a man is will often decide character for courage. He who has nothing in particular to fight for who risks much by a combat, with a chance of gaining but little, may be excused if he gives no distinguished indications of valor. The mere love of fight-

ing will carry some men through, in such cases, but that is by no means the most respectable kind of courage. The steadiest and noblest intrepidity is that which is stimulated by the love of country, or some high moral purpose. But bravery is not always of this fine quality. Not a few become soldiers, and exhibit extraordinary daring, merely because they do not wish to live, having met with some disappointment or loss which renders existence burdensome. Often the excitement of camp or battle field cures them of their melancholy; and when they have risen to distinction by their gallantry, they become more choicely of their persons. As their value of life increases, their courage decreases. — Plutarch tells a story of a soldier who showed himself so valiant that he won the especial regard of his General. To the latter he complained of a distressing disease which rendered his life irksome. Immediately the physicians were charged to effect his cure; which they succeeded in doing. After that the man grew very jolly, and rather averse to personal risks and hardships. His General demanded to know what had taken away his spirit. 'You,' he said, 'who had taken away the pains that made me weary of life!'

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The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.  
 OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET.  
 A. COMTE, Secretary.  
 Montreal, May 4, 1865.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 FIRE AND LIFE.  
 Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.  
**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**  
 Advantages to Fire Insurers.  
 The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:  
 1st. Security unquestionable.  
 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.  
 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.  
 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.  
 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.  
 The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:—  
 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.  
 2nd. Moderate Premiums.  
 3rd. Small Charge for Management.  
 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.  
 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.  
 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.  
 H. L. ROUTH,  
 Agent, Montreal.  
 February 1, 1864.

**GET THE BEST.**  
  
**MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.**  
 The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes; contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Pains, turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite fashion it has, for  
 a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blisters, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples.—As a means of imparting softness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.  
 MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HUSBAND, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES.  
 Devins & Holan, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
 For Sale by—Devins & Holan, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harle, Ploisat & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.  
 April 1865.

**DR. HOEFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
 DISEASES RESULTING FROM  
**DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,**  
 AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,  
 Are Cured by  
**HOEFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
 THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.  
 These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony,  
 Have more respectable people to Vouch for them.  
 Than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.  
**HOEFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
 Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.  
 Observe the following Symptoms:  
 Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:  
 Constipation, Inward Piles, 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, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing  
 Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,  
 Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

**REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,**  
 CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,  
 And Can't make Drunkards,  
 But is the Best Tonic in the World.  
 READ WHO SAYS SO:  
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
 From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
 Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.  
 Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoefland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,  
 THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
 From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D.D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.  
 Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoefland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours,  
 T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutznov, Berks County, Pa.  
 Dr. O. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoefland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,  
 J. S. HERMAN.  
 From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia:  
 February 8th, 1864.  
 Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoefland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly,  
 JULIUS LEE.  
 From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:  
 Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.  
 Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoefland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,  
 JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.  
 Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.  
 PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.  
 Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.  
 Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 681 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
 JONES & EVANS,  
 Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co., PROPRIETORS.  
 For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.  
 John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.  
 March 1, 1865.

**S. MATTHEWS,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
 BEGS leave to inform his Patrons, and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at  
 130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,  
 (Next Door to Hill's Book Store.)  
 As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent.  
 A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.

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

**J. A. RONAYNE,**  
 ADVOCATE,  
 10 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**JOSEPH J. MURPHY,**  
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,  
 CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
 OTTAWA, C.W.  
 Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.  
 June 22, 1865.

**HEYDEN & DEFOE,**  
 BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
 Solicitors in Chancery,  
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.  
 OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,  
 No. 14, CHURCH STREET,  
 TORONTO.  
 L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE.  
 August 25, 1864. 12m.

**C. F. FRASER,**  
 Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
 NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
 BROOKVILLE, C. W.  
 Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.  
 REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal  
 M. P. Ryan, Esq.,  
 James O'Brien, Esq.,

**LUMBER.**  
**JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,**  
 corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.  
 JORDAN & BENARD,  
 35 St. Denis Street.  
 March 24, 1864.  
 Now ready, price 88, gilt edges, 98, Volumes 1 & 2 of  
**THE MONTH,**  
 Containing Contributions from  
 His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman,  
 Lady Georgiana Fullerton,  
 Very Rev. Dr. Newman,  
 Henry James Coleridge, D.D.  
 Very Rev. Dr. Russell,  
 Aubry de Vere,  
 Barry Cornwall,  
 Denis MacCarthy,  
 Julia Kavanagh,  
 Ellen Fitzsimon,  
 Bessie Rayner Parkes,  
 And other well-known Writers.  
 Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

**"THE LAMP,"**  
 New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865.  
 It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that 'His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.'  
 Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor—publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.  
 THE LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day.  
 Price—Yearly, \$1.75. In Monthly parts, 9d.  
 Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

**BRITISH PERIODICALS.**  
 The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conservative.]  
 The EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]  
 The WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Radical.]  
 The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.]  
 AND  
 BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory]  
 The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.  
 TERMS FOR 1866,  
 (Payable in United States currency.)  
 For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum.  
 For any two of the Reviews, .. 7.00 do.  
 For any three of the Reviews, .. 10.00 do.  
 For all four of the Reviews, .. 12.00 do.  
 For Blackwood's Magazine, .. 4.00 do.  
 For Blackwood and any one Review, .. 7.00 do.  
 For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews, .. 10.00 do.  
 For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, .. 13.00 do.  
 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, .. 15.00 do.

**CLUBS:**  
 A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on.  
 POSTAGE.  
 When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be Twenty-four Cents a Year for Blackwood, and but Eight Cents a Year for each of the Reviews.  
 Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their Nos. free of United States postage.  
 REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.  
 Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz.:  
 Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.  
 The North British from January, 1863, to Dec., 1863, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster, from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review.  
 A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at \$4.00 a set, or \$1.50 for any one.  
 LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
 PUBLISHERS,  
 38 WALKER STREET, N. Y.  
 Jan. 19, 1866.

**SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!! SLEIGHS!!!**  
 CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS on hand, and made to order, cheap, at  
**FABIEN PAINCHOUD'S,**  
 20 Little St. Antoine Street.

**G. & J. MOORE,**  
 IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS  
 OF  
**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS**  
 NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**STOVES,**  
 526 CRAIG STREET.  
**THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.**  
 "AL-ANIAN " " "  
 "NORTHERN LIGHT " " "  
 "RAILROAD " " "  
 "HOT AIR " " "  
 "BOX, PARLOR and DUMB " " "  
 "KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.  
 "ROYAL COOK (wood) " " "  
 "STANDARD " " "  
 MELLEUR & CO.  
 N.B.—All our Stoves are mounted with real Russia Iron.

**A CARD.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messrs. JACQUES & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splendid FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Citizens of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time during the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 267 NOTRE DAME STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the demands of modern taste and convenience.  
 In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining House-keeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT-DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facilities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties selling out can have their account, sales and proceeds immediately after each sale.  
 Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition.  
 A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising.—Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, namely—  
 1st.—There will be no charge of one per cent to the purchaser.  
 2nd.—When bona fide sales are effected not exceeding \$5000, the commission will be 2 1/2%; and on amounts from \$5,000 upwards, only 2%, exclusive of the cost of advertising; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.  
 3rd.—When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual disbursement for advertising.  
 The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business, and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same.  
 N.B.—All orders left at the Office will meet with immediate attention.  
 L. DEVANY,  
 Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
 And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate.  
 March 27, 1865.

**CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER 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,  
 OOLONG & SOUCHEONG.  
 With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,  
 FLOUR,  
 HAMS,  
 PORK,  
 SALT FISH, &c., &c.  
 Country Merchants would do well to give him call at  
 128 Commissioner Street,  
 N. SHANNON.  
 Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

**M. O'GORMAN,**  
 Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,  
**BOAT BUILDER,**  
 SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.  
 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.  
 OARS MADE TO ORDER.  
**SHIP'S BOATS: OARS FOR SALE.**  
**MATT. JANNARD'S**  
 NEW CANADIAN  
**COFFIN STORE,**  
 Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,  
 MONTREAL.  
 M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.  
 April 1, 1864.

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**  
 IN LARGE BOTTLES.  
  
**The Great Purifier of the Blood!**  
 Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions; It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

**BRISTOL'S**  
  
**(Vegetable)**  
**SUGAR-COATED PILLS.**  
 THE GREAT CURE For the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE:  
 These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.  
**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.**  
 Only 25 Cts. per Phial.  
 FOR SALE BY  
 J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal  
 General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Holan, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harle, Davidson & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicines.  
 April, 1866. 12m.