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No. 32.

THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT. (From the Catholic World.)

Those who have not seen the glory of the Emperor Nanoleon, during the years 1810, 1811, and 1812, can never conceive what a pitch of power one man can reach.

When he passed through Champagne, or Lor raine, or Alsace, people gatherine the harvest or the vintage would leave everything to run and see him; women, children, and old men would come a distance of eight or ten leagues to line his route, and cheer and cry, ' Vive l'Empereur, Vive l'Empereur!' One would think that he was a god, that mankind owed its life to him. and that, if he died, the world would crumble and be no more. A few old republicans might shake their heads and mutter over their wine that the Emperor might yet fall, but they passed for foois.

I was in my apprenticeship since 1804, with an old watchmaker, Melchior Goulden, at Phalsbourg. As I seemed weak and was a little lame. my mother wished me to learn an easier trade route. It cannot be possible otherwise. than those of our village, for at Dagsberg there were only wood-cutters and charcoal burners. lived on the first story of a large house opposite

the 'Red Ox' inn, and near the French gate. That was the place to see princes, ambassadors, and generals come and go, some or foot, and some in carriages drawn by two or four horses; there they passed in embroidered uni-

every country under the sun. And in the highway what couriers, what baggage waggons, what powder trains, caunon, cassons, cavalry, and times!

In five or six years the unakeener, George, had made a fortune. He had fields, orchards, houses, and money in abundance; for all these people, coming from Germany, Switzerland, Russia, Poland, or elsewhere, cared little for a few handfuls of gold scattered upon their road : they were all nobles who took a pride in showing their prodigality.

From morning until night, and even during the night, the ' Red Ox' kept its tables in readiness. Through the long windows on the first story cloths, glittering with silver and covered with and dine with them. game, fish, and other rare viands around which the travellers sat side by side. In the yard beservants laughed, coaches rattled.

there, who in other times were known to gather sticks in the forest or work on the highway .--But now they were commandants, colonels, generals, and had won their grades by fighting in every land on earth.

Old Melchoir, with his black silk can nulled over his ears, his weak eyelids. his nose pinched between great horn spectacles, and his lips tightly pressed together, could not sometimes avoid putting his magnifying-glass and punch upon the work bench, and throwing a glance to wards the inn, especially when the cracking of the whips of the postilions awoke the echoes of the ramports and announced a new arrival .-time would exclaim:

'Hold! It is the son of Jacob, the slater.' or of the old scold, Mary Ann, or of the cooper, Franz Level. He has made his way in the world; there he is, colonel and baron of the empire into the bargain. Why don't be stop at | gate. the house of his father who lives vonder in the Rue d s Capucins ?'

But, when he saw them shaking hands right and left in the street with those who recognized yet sleeping when the first shot shook the little them, his tone changed; he wired his eyes with his great spotted handkerchief, and murmured :

How pleased poor old Appette will be .-Good, good! He is not proud; he is a man.-God preserve him from cannon-balls!

Others passed as if asbamed to recognize their birthplace; others went gayly to see their sisters earth as they passed; their lights glanced slong or cousins, and everybody spoke of them. One the house-fronts like dancing flames, and from would imagine that all Phalsbourg wore their every window we heard the shouts of ' Vive crosses and their enaulettes; while the arrogent | l'Empereur! were despised even more then when they swept the roads.

Nearly every month Te Deums were chanted. of twenty-one rounds for some new victory. --During the week following every family was uneasy; poor mothers especially waited for letters, head, pale and fat, with a tult of hair on the hand. rumor spread like wildfire that such an one had received a letter from from Jacques or Claude, and all ran to see if it spoke of their Joseph or first, every one knew that the killed must be re- roared louder than ever. placed; and as for the reports of deaths, parents

will return. How many have returned whom we thought dead."

But they never made peace. When one war was finished, another was begun. We always needed something, either from Russia or from Spain, or from some other country. The Emperor was never satisfied.

Often when regiments passed through the city, with their great coats pulled back, their knap sacks on their backs, their great gaiters reaching to the knee, and muskets carried at will; often when they passed covered with mud or white with dust, would Father Melchior, after gazing upon them, ask me dreamily:

' How many, Joseph, think you we have seen pass since 1804.7

'I cannot say, Monsieur Goulden,' I would reply. 'at least four or five hundred thousand.' 'Yes, at least,' he said, 'and how many have refurned?

Then I understood his meaning, and answered Perhaps they return by Mayence or some other

But he only shook his head, and said : ' Those whom you have not seen return are dead, as Monsieur Goulden liked me very much. We hundreds and hundreds of thousands more will die, if the good God does not take pity on us. for the Emperor loves only war. He has already spilt more blood to give his brothers crowns than our Revolution cost to win the rights of man.7

The nive set about our work again; but the forms, with waving plumes and decorations from reflections of Monsieur Goulden gave me some terrible reflections for thought.

It was true that I was a little lame in the left leg: but how many others with defects of body infantry did we see! Those were stirring had received their orders to march not withstand-

These ideas kept running through my head, and when I thought long over them. I grew very melancholy. They seemed terrible to me, not only because I had no love for war, but because I was going to marry Catherine of Quatre Vents. We had been in some sort reared together .-Nowhere could be found a girl so fresh and laughing. She was fair-haired, with beautiful hue eyes, rosy cheeks, and teeth white as milk. She was approaching eighteen; I was nineteen, and Aunt Margredel seemed pleased to see me nothing was to be seen but great white table- coming early every Sunday marning to breakfast

It was I who took her to High Mass and rible thing. Vespers; and on holidays she never left my hind, herses neighed, positions shouted, maid- arm, and refused to dance with the other you ha of the village. Everybody knew that we would Sometimes, too, people of the city stopped some day be married; but, if I should be so unfortunate as to be drawn in the conscription. there was an end of matters. I wished that I was a thousand times more lame; for at the time of which I speak they had first taken the un married men, then the married men who had no children, then those with one child; and I constantly asked myself. Are lame fellows of more consequence than fathers of families? Could they not put me in the cavaire? The idea made me so unhappy that I already thought of

But in 1812, at the beginning of the Russian war, my fear increased. From February until the end of May, every day we saw pass regiments Then he became all attention, and from time to after regiments - dragoons, cuirassiers, carhineers, hussars, lancers of all colors, artillery, caissons ambulances, waggons, provisions, rolling on for ever, like the waters of a river. All flowed through the French gate, crossed the Place d'Armes, and streumed out at the German

> At last, on the 10th of May, in the year 1812. in the early morning, the gras of the arsenal announced the coming of the master of all. I was panes of my window till they rattled like a drum. and Monsieur Goulden, with a lighted candle, opened my door, saying, 'Rise up, he is here.'

We opened the window. Through the night I saw a hundred dragoons, of whom many hore torches, entering at a gallon; they shook the

I was gazing at the carriage, when a horse crashed against the post to which the the huncher Klein was accustomed to fasten b's cattle. The and the causon at the arsenal fired their salutes dragroon was thrown to the pavement, his helmet rolled in the gutter, and a head leaned out of the carriage to see what had happened—a large and the first that came, all the city knew of : the forehead ; it was Napoleon ; he held his hand up as if about taking a rinch of snuff, and said a few words roughly. The officer galloring by the side of the coach bent down to realy; and their Jean Baptiste. I do not speak of promo- his master took his souff and turned the corner, tions or the official reports of deaths; as for the while the shouts redoubled and the cannons allowed me to work on my own account. He Goulden.

This was all that I saw. awaited them weeping, for they old not come the cold increased toward in stay too late, for the cold increased toward inglittle watch was thirty five francs, and one can mediately; sometimes they never came, and when he was on the road to Saverne, the guns little watch was thirty five francs, and one can mediately; sometimes they never came, and when he was on the road to Saverne, the guns little watch was thirty five francs, and one can increased toward inght, and great numbers of wolves were crossed. the poor mother hoped on, saying, Perhaps our fired their last shot, and stience reigned once imagine how many hours at night I would have you want, Joseph; you want one that will fill the Rhine on the ice.

bridge, and the old watchmaker said:

' You have seen him?' 'I have, Monsieur Goulden.'

' Well,' he continued, 'that man holds all our lives in his hand; he need but breathe upon us and we are gone. Let us bless Heaven that he is not evil-minded; for if he were, the world would see again the borrors of the days of aside in a box, telling father Melchior that I the barbarian kings and the Turks.

He seemed lost in thought, but in a moment he Under these circumstances, every one can

'You can go to bed again. The clock is striking three.'

He returned to his room, and I to my bed .-The deep silence without seemed strange after such a tumult, and until day break I never ceased dreaming of the Emperor. I dreamed, too, of times I imagined she would cry out, 'O. Joseph, the dragoon, and wanted to know if he were killed. The next day we learned that he was carried to the hospital and would recover.

they often sung the Te Deum, and fired twenty-pocket, 'Come, come, Catharine! Do you one guns for new victories. It was always in the morning, and Monsieur Goulden cried:

'Eh, Joseph. Another battle won. Fifty thousand iden lost! Twenty five standards, a hundred guns won. All goes well. It only remains now to order a new levy to replace the

He pushed open my door, and I saw lim bald, in his shirt-sleeves, with his neck bare, washing his face in the wash bowl.

Do you think, Monsieur Goulden,' I asked, in great trouble, 'that they will take the lame?' 'No, no,' he said kindly; 'fear nothing, my child, you could not serve. We will fix that .-Only work well, and never mind the rest.7

He saw my anxiety, and it pained him. I never met a better man. Then he dressed himself to go to wind up the city clocks—those of Monsieur the Commandant of the place, of Monsieur the Mayor, and other notable personages. I remained at home. Monsieur Goulden did not return until after the Te Deum. He took off his great brown coat, put his peruke back in its hox, and again pulling his silk cap over his ears.

The army is at Wilna or at Smolensk as I learn from Monsieur the Commandant. God grant that we may succeed this time and make peace, and the sooner the better, for war is a ter-

men would not be needed, and that I could it. Without, people ran pulling with their coatmarry Catharine. Any one can imagine the collars over their ears and their hands in their wishes I formed for the Emperor's glory.

It was the 15th of September, 1812, that the news came of the great victory of the Moskowa. Every one was full of joy, and all cried, 'Now we will have peace! now the war is ended!"

Some discontented folks might say that China yet remained to be c nquered; such mar joys are always to be found.

A week after, we learned that our forces were in Moscow, the largest and richest city in Russia, and then everybody figured to himself the booty we would capture, and the reduction it would make in taxes. But soon came the rumor that the Russians had set fire to their canital. and that it was necessary to retreat on Poland or to die of hunger. Nothing else was snoken of in the inns, the breweries or the market; no one could meet his neighbor without saying, 'Well, well, things go badly; the retreat bas com-

merced.' People grew pale, and hundreds of neasants waited morning and night at the post-office, but no letters came now. I passed and repassed through the crowd without paying any attention to it, for I had seen so much of the same thing. And hesides, I had a thought in my mind which gladdened my heart and made everything seem

You must know that for six months past I had wished to make Catharine a magnificent present for her fete day, which fell on the 18th of December. Among the watches which hung in Monsieur Goulden's window was one little one of the prettiest kind, with a silver case full of little circles, which made it shine like a star. Around the face, under the glass, was a thread of copper the whole matter secret; and it annoyed me and on the face were painted two lovers, the youth evidently declaring his love, and giving to his sweetheart a large bouquet of roses, while she modestly lowered her eyes and held out her

The first time I saw the watch, I said to my is for Catharine, and although you must work every day till midnight for it, she must have it.' head, but he has not come yet.' had old watches to clean and regulate; and, as The Emperor did not stop at Phalsbourg, and Melchior paid me reasonably for it. But the work bench. He stared at me.

Goulden knew that I wanted it he would have given it me as a present, but I would not have let him take a farthing less for it; I would have regarded doing so something shameful. I kept saying, 'You must earn it; no one else must have any claim upon it.' Only for fear somebody else might take a fancy to buy it I put it knew a purchaser.

readily understand how all these stories of war went in at one ear and out at the other with me. While I worked I imagined Catharine's joy, and for five months that was all I had before my eyes. I thought how pleased she would look, and ask myself what she would sav. Some what are you thinking of ? It is much too beautiful for me. No, no; I cannot take so fine a watch from you.' Then I thought I would force From that day until the month of September it upon her; I would slip it into her apronwish to give me pain?' I could see how she wanted it, and that she spoke only to seem to refase it. Then I imagined her blushing, with her hands raised, saying, 'Joseph, now I know indeed that you love me.' And she would embrace me with tears in her eyes. I felt very happy. Aunt Gredel approved of all. In a word, a thousand such scenes passed through my mind, and when I retired at night I said: 'There is no one as happy as you, Joseph. See what a present you can make Catharine by your toit; and she surely is preparing something for your fete, for she thinks only of you; you are hot very happy, and, when you are married, all will

> While I was thus working on, thinking only of happiness, the winter began, earlier than usual, towards the begginning of November. It did not begin with snow, but with dry, cold weather and strong frests. In a few days all the leaves had fallen and the earth was hard as ice and all covered with hoar-frost; tiles, pavement, and window panes glittered with it. Fires had to be made to keep the cold out, and, when the doors were opened for a moment, the heat seemed to d sappear at once. The wood crackled in the stoves and burnt away like straw in the fierce draught of the chimneys.

Every morning I hastened to wash the panes I thought, too, that, if we had peace, so many scarcely closed it when a frosty sheen covered pockets. No one stood still, and, when doors opened, they soon closed.

I don't know what became of the sparrows, twittered in the chimneys, and, save the reveille and retreat sounded in the barracks, no sound broke the silence.

Often when the fire crackled merrily did Monsieur Goulden stop his work, and, gazing on the frost covered panes, exclaim:

Our poor soldiers! our poor soldiers! He said this so mournfully that I felt a choking in my throat as I replied:

But, Monsieur Goulden, they ought now to be in Poland in good barracks; for to suppose that human beings could endure a cold like this, it is impossible.

'Such a cold as this,' he said; 'yes, here it is cold, very cold, from the winds from the mountains: but what is this frost to that of the

After the frosts so much snow fell that the couriers were stopped on the road toward Quatre-Vents. I feared that I could not go to see Catharine on her fete day; but two com panies of infantry set out with pickaxes, and dug through the frozen snow a way for carriages, and that road remained open until the commence. ment of April, 1813.

Nevertheless, Catharine's fete approached day by day, and my happiness increased in proportion. I had already the thirty-five francy, but I did not know how to tell Monsieur Goulden that I wished to buy the watch; I wanted to keep advice, and he, seeing my hesitation, said : greatly to talk about it.

At length, on the eve of the eventful day, hetween six and seven in the evening, while we suddenly I took my resolution, and said:

'Yes, Joseph,' said he, without raising his out as you are.'

boy is a prisoner. When they make peace, he more. The guards at the gate raised the draw to work for it. I am sure that, if Monsieur your pocket and mark the seconds. Those is the watches are only for women."

I knew not what to say. Monsteur Goulden, after meditating a ffew moments, began to smile.

'Ab!' he exclaimed; 'good, good! I waiterstand now; to-morrow is Cathorine's fetc. Promi I know why you worked day and night. Ile 30 ! take back this money; I do not want it.?

I was all confusion.

' Monsieur Goulden, I thank you,' I repiered ; but this watch is for Catharine, and I wished to have earned it. You will pain me it you refine he money; I would as lief not take the watch."

He said nothing more, but took the thirty-tire francs; then he opened his drawer, and chose an pretty steel chain, with two little keys of silvergilt, which he fastened to the watch. Then her put all together in a box with a rose-colored favor. He did all this slowly, as if affected a then he gave me the box.

'It is a pretty present, Joseph,' said ha-Catharine ought to deem herself happy in having such a lover as you. She is a good girl. Now we can take our supper. Set the table."

The table was arranged, and then Monsigger Gaulden took from a closet a bottle of his Met z wine, which he kept for great occasions, and seesupped like old friends rather than as master and apprentice; all the evening he never stopped sneaking of the merry days of his youth; tell mer me how he once had a sweetheart, but that, in 1792, he left home in the levee on masse at the time of the Prussian invasion, and that on has return to Fenetrange, he found her married-avery natural thing, since he had never mustered courage enough to declare his love. However, this did not prevent his remaining faithful to the tender remembrance, and when he spoke of it has seemed sad indeed. I recounted all this in image gination to Catharine, and it was not until the stroke of ten, at the passage of the rounds, which relieved the sentries on post every twenty marnntes on account of the great cold, that we gods two good logs in the fire, and at length went to

111.

The next day, the 18th of December, I arose shout six in the morning. It was terribly cold = my little window was covered with a sheet of

I had taken care the night before to lay pair of the shop window with warm water, and I on the back of a chair my sky-blue coat, 25.9 trousers, rav goat-skin vest, and my fine black cravat. Everything was ready; my wellsolished shores lay at the foot of the hed; I had only to dress myself; but the cold I felt work my face, the sight of those window panes, 2003 the deep silence without made me shiver in 22whether they were dead or living, but not one vance. If it were not Catharine's fetc, I would have remained in bed until midday; but suddenly that recollection made me rush to the great del store, where some embers of the preceding make almost always remained among the cinders. 2 found two or three, and hastened to collect and nut them under some split wood and two largelogs, after which I ran back to my bed.

Monsieur Goulden, under the huge curtaines with the coverings pulled up to his nose and his cotton night-cap over his eyes, woke up, and cried out:

"Joseph, we have not had such cold for forther years. I never felt it so. What a winter wow shall have.'

I did not answer, but looked out to see if the fire was lighting; the embers burnt well : E north, of Russia and of Poland? God grant heard the chimney draw, and at once all blazzed that they started early enough. My God! my up. The sound of the flames was merry enough, God? the leaders of men have a heavy weight but it required a good half hour to feel the air any warmer.

At last I arose and dressed myself. Monsteur Goulden kept on chatting, but I thought only of Catharine, and when at length, towards ergible o'clock, I started out, he exclaimed:

'Joseph, what are you thinking of? Are ween going to Quatre-Vents in that little coat? would be dead before frou accomplished half the iourney. Go into my closet, and take my great cloak, and the mittens, and the double-sched shoes lined with flannel."

I was so smart in my fine clothes that I reflected whether it would be better to follow has

Listen! a man was found frozen yesterday on the way to Wecham. Doctor Steinbrenner said that he sounded like a piece of dry wood when they tapped him. He was a soldier, and were working in silence, the lamp between us, had left the village between six and seven o'clock. and at eight they found him; so that the fresh 'You know. Monsieur Goulden, that I spoke did not take long to do its work. If you want self: You must not let that escape; that watch to you of a purchaser for the little silver walch. your nose and ears frozen, you have only to go

I knew, then, that he was right; so I put an Monsteur Goulden, after seven in the evening, 'It is I who am the purchaser, Monsieur the thick aboes, and passed the cord of the tens over my shoulders, and put the cloak over Then be looked up in astovishment. I took all. Thus accounted, I sailed forth, after this work was often very troublesome, old father out the thirty five francs and laid them on the thanking Monsieur Goulden, who warned me men to stay too late, for the cold increased toward

BERNELLER BERNELLE BERNELLE FORMER BERNELLE BERNELLE FOR BERNELLE FORMER FORMER FORMER FOR FORMER FOR FORMER F MANNELLE BERNELLE FORMER IN FORMER FORMER BERNELLE FORMER FORMER FOR FORMER FOR FORMER FOR FORMER FOR FORMER F

shield my ears. The cold was so keen that it remain longer. Another half-hour passed, when find him guilty. seemed as though the air were filled with needles, Aunt Gredel cried: and one's body shrank involuntarily from head to oot.

Under the German gate, I saw the soldier on grard, in his great gray mantle, standing back en his box like a saint in his niche; he had his sleeve wrapped about his musket where he held it, to keep his fingers from the iron, and long acicles hung from his mustaches. No one was on the bridge, but a little further on, I saw three carts in the middle of the road with their canvas-Lops all covered with frost; they were unharnessed and abandoned. Everything in the distance seemed dead; all living things had hidden themselves from the cold; and I could hear aothing but the snow crunching under my feet. On each side were walls of ice, as I ran along the trench the soldiers had dug in the snow; in some places swept by the wind, I could see the wak forest and the blush mountain, both seeming wanch nearer than they were, on account of the clearness of the air. Not a dog barked in a farm yard; it was even too cold for that.

But the thought of Catharine warmed my beart, and soon I descried the first houses of Quatre Veats. The chimneys and the thatched coofs, to the right and left of the road, were scarcely higher than the mountains of snow, and the villagers had dug trenches along the walls, so that they could pass to each other's houses. But that day every family kept around its hearth, and the little round window panes seemed painted red, from the great fires burning within. Before each door was a truss of straw to keep the cold from entering beneath it.

At the ifth door to the right I stopped to take off my mittins: then I opened and closed it very quickly. I was at the house of Gredel Bauer, the widow of Matthias Bauer and Catharine's

As I entered, and while Aunt Gredel, as tonished at my fox skin collar, was yet turning ber gray head, Catharine, in her Sunday dressa pretty striped petticoat, a kerchief with long fringe folded across her bosom, a red apron fas tened around her slender waist, a pretty cap of blue silk with black velvet bands setting off her rosy and white face, soft eyes, and slightly retrousse nose-Cathorine, I say, exclaimed :

* It is Joseph!" And she ran to greet me, saying :

I knew the cold would not keep you from coming.

I was so happy that I could not speak. I took off my cloak, which I hung upon a nail on the wall, with my mittens: I took off Monsieur Goulden's great shoes, and felt myself pale with

I would have said something agreeable, but could not; suddenly | exclaimed: · See bere, Catherine ; here is something for

your fete.' She ran to the table. Aunt Gredel also came to see the present. Catharine untied the cord and opened the box. I was behind them, my Sheart bounding-I feared that the watch was not pretty enough. But in an instant, Catharine, clasping ber hands, said in a low voice:

4 How beautiful. It is a watch! "Yes,' said Aunt Gredel; 'it is beautiful; I mever saw so fine a one. One would think it

was silver.' But it is silver,' returned Catharine, turning

toward me inquiringly.

Then I said: Do you think, Aunt Gredel, that I would be capable of giving a gilt watch to one whom I fove better than my own life? If I could do and the Solicitor General in reply for the Crown, such a thing, I would despise myself more than

the dirt of my shoes.' Aunt Gredel asked:

But what is this painted upon the face ? That painting, Aunt Gredel,' said I, 'represents two lovers who love each other more than they can tell; Joseph Bartha and Catharine Bauer ; Joseph is offering a bouquet of roses to the sweetheart, who is stretching out her hand to Take them.

When Aunt Gredel had sufficiently admired the watch, she said:

Come until I kiss you, Joseph. I see very well that you must have economized very much and worked hard for this watch, and I think it is wery pretty, and that you are a good workman, and will do us no discredit.'

From then until midday we were happy as Brds. Aunt Gredel bustled about to propare a the slightest wish to encrosed upon that right, or in Targe pancake with dried prunes, and wine, and cinnamon and other good things in it; but we spaid no attention to her, and it was only when she put on her red jacket and black sabots, and the form of government under which he enjoyed the in Dungarvan on Tuesday evening and treated the scalled, 'Come, my children: to table!' that we saw the fine table cloth, the great porringer, the mitcher of wine, and the large round, golden pancake on a plate in the middle. The sight regoiced us not a little, and Catharine said:

Sit there, Joseph, opposite the window, that I may look at you. But you must fix my watch, for I do not know where to put it.

I passed the chain around her neck, and then, seating ourselves, we ate gaylv. Without, not a sound was heard; within the fire crackled merrity upon the bearth. It was very pleasant in the large kitchen, and the gray cat, a little wild, gazed at us through the balusters of the stairs without daring to come down.

Catharine, after dinner, sang Der liebe Gott. She had a sweet, clear voice, and it seemed to float to heaven. I sang low, merely to sustain ber. Aunt Gredel, who could never rest doing nothing, began spinning; the hum of her wheel filled up the silences, and we all felt happy .-When one air was ended, we began another. At three o'clock, Aunt Gredel served up the pancake, and as we ate it, laughing, she would other countries more stringent measures were adop- The British Parliament, he informed them so far as exclaim:

Come, come, now, you are children in

-reality.

She pretended to be augry, but we could see wa her eyes that she was happy from the bottom comment and discussion. In dealing with the case of her heart. This lasted until four o'clock, when night began to come on apace; the darkment. But if after making this ship was seemed to enter by the little windows, and, the limits of free discussion had been overs speed.—
The Cork Examiner, which has recorded the femous that we must soon part, we sat sadly if they concurred in the view the Attorney-General ings and doings of Mr. Train con amore adde,

Turned up the lox-skin collar of the cloak to dancing. I would almost have given my life to be newspaper to the purposes, or any of them, de-

Listen, Joseph. It is time for you to go the moon does not rise till after midnight, and it of these being copied from other papers did not will soon be dark as a kılın outside, and an acci dent happens so easily in these great frosts.7

These words seemed to fall like a bolt of ice, and I telt Catharine's clasp tighten on my hand. But Aunt Gredel was right.

'Come,' said she, rising and taking down the cloak from the wall; 1 you will come again Sunday.

I had to put on the heavy shoes, the mitters, have wished that I were a hundred years doing so, but, unfortunately, Aunt Gredel assisted me. When I had the great collar drawn up to my ears, she said:

'Now, Joseph, you must go!' Catharine remained silent. I opened the door, and the terrible cold, entering, admonished me

not to wait. 'Hasten, Joseph,' said my aunt. 'Good night, Joseph, good night,' cried Catha

ine, ' and do not forget to come Sunday.' I turned around to wave my hand; then I ran on without raising my head, for the cold was so commented upon their treasonable character. intense that it brought tears to my eyes even be-

hind the great collar. I ran on thus some twenty minutes, scarcely daring to breathe, when a drunken voice called

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS IN CAVAN. Sunday, the 26th ult, and terminated on Sunday 16th February, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the parish, and surrounding districts, who have been sioners. The proof of its being one of the greatest missions that has been so held, was the immense numbers that attended the religious ceremonies, every morning and evening, when the spacious Cathedral was filled to overflowing; and I calculated that there could not have been less than 5,000 or 6,000 present each evening. The principles of religion and morality which the Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers inculcated will, I hope and trust, make a lasting impression on the hear's, soule, and minds of the audiences particularly those against drunkenness and in emperace; as well as against joining in secret and illegal societies. Father Johnson, the leader of the mission and one of the best pulpit orators I ever heard, was very eloquent and impressive on these subjects, one of the effects of which is, that not a single individual his been observed to enter a public house to drink intoxicating liquors, ince the commencement of the mission .- Cor of Dundalk Democrat.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20. - The press prosecutions terminated yesterday in a verdict of 'guilty' against Mr. Pigott, of the Irishman. Their importance connot of the others. Judge Battersby overruled the object be overrated, and the circumstances under which the tion, but reserved the points. The prisoner was convictions have been pronounced are calculated convicted, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, to increase their moral effect. It must be satisfac.

A likel case arising out of the relations of landtory to the public, as it is conductive to the best interests of the country, to have the law not only vicdicated but clearly explained. No imputation has been cast upon perfect fairness of the juries and the action instituted by a carpenter and builder in this lucid definition of the rights and responsibilities of city against the publisher of the Wexford People the press which the judges gave will terve to dispel the mischievous delusions of a pertain class of journalists, who mistake liberty for licence and abuse the privileges they enjoy. The lerson, If it be true, who is Mr. Hogan? Is be a creature will not be the less salutary that it comes from two whose soul is in his pocket? is he the carpenter of members of the judicial beach of the nighest yesterday-the little tyrant of to-day?' The defence constitutional lawyers professing minence as sound the same religious belief as the great majority of the Irish people. After Mr. Perry had been heard yes erday morning as counsel on behalf of the traverser, Baron Deasey charged the jury. After observing that be did not wonder the Attorney General had brought these publications under the notice of a jury, ference was resented by the plaintiff as unwarrane his Lordship gave the following view of the rights table. He allowed the tenants some mouths to con and coligations of the press : -

A public journalist was entitled to canvass the government by the Crown; he was entitled to com. proceedings of Parliament the actions of all the verdicts of juries were not exempt from fair and reat tient wanted to find for the defendant. sonable criticism. The limits within which this upon them by law. He had told them what a jourprivilege referred to. He must not open the pages of the journal to suggestions for the overthrow of the Government; he must not make his journal auxili-ry to the designs of conspirators, or devote its columns gence which they might use to advance its objects, accessible to the designs of the conspirators, or more had in view. He might canvess and criticize the devote his journal to articles calculated to bring the the batred of the people against the established ribunals of the country. Nor was he to devote his journal to articles tending to excite the feelings of class against class, or the inhabitants of Ireland against the English. It was alleged in this Indictment that the defendant here had employed his journal for some or all of the purposes he had mentioned.

ment. But if after making this allowance, they thought | shoulders above the Fenians.

I had not gone as far as the church when I around the hearth on which the red flames were had placed before them, that Mr. Pigott had devoted

The learned Judge called attention to the reprints from American journals, observing that the mere fact exonerate the defendant. One of them was the letter of 'Harvey Birch,' giving a very exaggerated picture of the state of the country. In reading the American Fenian literature for the purpose of this trial he had been struck by the complaints of oppression which were made. It was remarkable that the sense of oppression seemed to vary, and to become stronger in proportion as the distance from the scene of that alleged oppression increased He could not see what the oppression complained of was, but perhaps he might be considered one of the paid servants of and the cloak of Monsieur Goulden, and would the oppressing Government That imputation, however, could not apply to the jurore, and it would be for them to say whether ' Harvey Birch's' letter was libellous or not. With respect to the article headed 'Ireland's Opportunity,' and 'The Fenian Organiza-tion - Great Weeting in America,' it had been alleged by the traverser that be had published these merely to keep pace with other papers; it would be observed that they did not come strictly speaking under the head of news. They did not report any meeting or give any account of snything which Lad happened in America. They were reproductions of leading articles published originally in American papers and, judging from their tone, published for the purpose of promoting the objects of Ferinsism. His Lordship read extracts from the publications, and reviewing the article headed 'The Hologaust' his Lordship, after remarking that its very title was significent, said he would express no opinion as to the policy of the Manchester executions. He should have been commuted, but no dispassionate man could deny that the Ministry who advised Her Maj s y acted under a deep, imperative and most prinful sense of duty. The so-called 'national' press did not give the matter a free and fair discussion, but misrepresented the true state of the case. It was baidly necessary to say that the sentiments expressed in the articles were inflammatory, and that no language could be more calculated to excite the -O wan, Sunday, February 16, 1868. - Chis great baired of the people o' this country to those of the mission indeed one of the greatest that has as yet sister kingdom. He pointed out articles relied on by been beld in Ireland, certainly the greatest that has the traverser as negativing the intent imputed by the been held in the province of Uster, commenced on Grown, and having completed his review of the alleged libels, said that if the jury believed the traverser had published them with the intent of stirring up sedition it would be their duty to return a so edified by the teaching and preaching of the mis- verdict of guilty upon all or any of the counts. The jury retired, and after an absence of two hours and a half returned with a verdict of Guilly upon all the counts except the one relating to the dates '98 48-68.' The traverser was allowed to stand out on his own recognizances to come up for judgment on Friday morning. The trial of the processionists will

be held to-day. A trial to which an interesting point was raised was beld at the Dundalk Assizes vesterday. John F Nugent, a Fenian prisoner, who had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, was indict ed for having unlawfully escaped from justice. The prisoner jumped out of a window while in charge of the police in a room in Drogeda, and for a long time eluded pursuit. It appeared in evidence that the warrant under which he had been arrested bore the signature of only one of the three Lords Jus ices. who had been sworn in during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, and his counsel contended that ought to have been signed by all the Lords Justices, or a statement made on the face of the document that it was signed by one only in the unavoidable absence

A libel case, arising out of the relations of landlord and tenant, has occupied the attention of the Court of Queen's Banch for the last three days, and taxed the ability of a numerous bar. It was an newspaper for an article reflecting on the plaintiff's conduct. The words complained of are, 'If our story be false, we have libelled an innocent man. was a justification. The plaintiff bad purchased a piece of land in the Landed Estates Court for 1.0501, as a commercial speculation, and conceiving that it was let at too low a rent and kept in bad condition he proposed to give leases at an advanced rent The priest of the parish complained of his raising the rents, and the rev gentleman's intersider the matter, and not bearing from them be served notices to quit. This brought down upon him the intentions of those who might be intrusted with the censure of the People, which denounced him as 'a grinder of the faces of the poor,' and used other strong ment upon their acts, and upon the proceedings of language. Some of the tenants came up to Dublin the public tribunals, and, if necessary, to cersure the to remonstrate with him, and complained that he received them very coldly and kept them there waitindges, and the writings of public men He was ing in his yard. Under these circumstances, the trial entitled to point out all grievances which the people excited a good deal of interest. It terminated yestermight labour under and propose whatever remedies day in a disagreement of the jury. Eleven it is said might suggest themselves to him. Nay, more; the were for giving a farthing damages and one dissen-

It is a great privilege to be a native born Ameprivilege might be exercised were wide -almost rican. His lot is enviable, at least out of his own undefined. The application of the principles upon country. Mr. G. F. Train is at present enjoying which the privilege rested was altogether for the to the full the superior advantages which belong to jury, and he hoped would continue so. They were such a condition. He is 'stumping the country, as entirled to pronounce their verdict, and he had not he says, and with a vengeance too speaking and agirating with a freedom which makes him an object any way to relieve them from the duty devolving of wonder and delight to the Fenita audiences who throng his 'lecture' rooms. His actions are a strange natist might do. He would now tell them what a commentary upon the Habeas Corpus Suspension a journalist was not permitted to do. He must respect | Act and the Press prosecutions in Ireland. He was inhabitants of that port to some original and agreesble views of the Jackmel expedition and other kindred topics which have recently been brought before them under less pleasing circamstances. He thought to supplying members of a conspiracy with intelli- it extraordinary, he said, that Nagle and Warren, who, as he assured them amid cheers and laughter, or encourage them to promote the organization, or only came to the town to shake hands, with the induce others to place themselves so as to become people, not to capture it as Cromwell did, and threainvolved in its meshes. He must not sow disquiet ten to slaughter its mhabitants, but merely to see and discontent through the land, and inflame the if they had got a good harbour where vessels could minds of the people so that they might be the more land without cannons, revolvers, or muskets, should have met with such an unfavourable reception from ready to join in the insurrection which the conspiracy | the British Government. Now, the sooner those two American citizens were given up, the better it proceedingss of courts of justice, but he must not would be for England He entertained the assembly by relating in a characteristic manner how he administration of the law into contempt, or excite had 'snubbed' Churles Francis Adams. It was be who had raised the cry which earned Mr. Adams' recall. He would show them, he said, that England was going down and America going up. She was 'rnled by dotards, octogenarians, suptusgenerians, nonogenarians-arians whose white hairs had no wisdom, and who had grown old without arriving at maturity so far as judgment went.' They were so Governments had a right to protect them busy babbling about other places they had no time to selves against those who seek to overthrow them, busy themselves about Ireland. The next place they In this country the only power they possessed was would think of if they got into war with America to bring the newspaper proprietor before a jury. In would be the place where they did not rake the fire? ted, which he hoped would never become necessary representation was concerned, was a perfect farce. Of bere. It was fortunate for journalists that they liad | 500 members 450 were landowners. It was absurd to interest in the maintenance of the liberty of the | hell would be a divine institution for England. He press to sanction any departure from its freedom of referred to some commentaries which had been made in the Conservative Press respecting the language the jury would give every latitude and make allow- which he had been allowed to utter in other places. ance for freedom of discussion and for heat of argu- and declared that he was not a Fenian, but head and

The Cork Examiner, which has recorded the say-

'Mr. Train concluded by a brilliant rampage over the social and political morality of England ' At the conclusion of his lecture be was escorted to his hotel by a vast throng of the townspeople, who carried him upon their shoulders amid the most embusiastic

cheers.' Mr. Train is expected to appear in Dublin this evening. His reception may be different from that which he experienced in the more congenial souts. Times Cor.

CORK, March, 10 .- The Grand Jury yesterday presented an indictment against Capt McKay for murder, and against Maniz and Walsh as being accessory

to the crime. A Bill to continue the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act (Ireland) until March, 1869, has been introduced by the Earl of Mayo, and has passed the House of Commons. Some interesting particulars were mentioned by the Chief Secretary in his speeches Between January 1, 1867, and January 31, 1868, 265 persons have been arrested, of whom 25 are now in custody under warrants signed by Lord Lieutenant. The arrests comprise officers, 10; professional men and clerks, 25; artisans 90; farmers, 11; labourers, 66; abopkerters and abop assistants, 2 ; miscellaneons 35. The class of miscellaneous includes four merchants, six national school teachers, five sailors. and ten men of no employment. The number of persons pointed out and described to the Government before the rising of the 5th of March as military leaders, or men of military experience who had come from the American war to Ireland, was about forty-three The statements made to the Government about them proved to be quite true, and out of these 43, three of the principal leaders never arrived in the country at all, and twenty of them being arrested and brought to trial are now suffering sentences of various kinds. Out of eighteen remaining there were only three who took an active part and who were persons of distinction. So that out of the whole number of military leaders nearly all have been made amenable to justice. Those who have not been dealt withaccording to law are for the most part in exite, and do not desire to come again to Ireland, and the rest have heen subjected to the punishment of their offencie.-Tublet.

Dunin, March, 9 -Messrs Fitzgerald, Doheney, and McArthy who were arrested for seditious conduct, have been discharged from custody.

Mr. W. Johnson, Orange Secretary, refuses to accept an offer of release from his sentence of imprisonment on terms proposed by the Lord Lieu's enant.

The Morning Post in an editorial on the subject of Irish reform says the plan which will be pursued by the new government under Mr. Disraeli in regard to Ireland is as follows:

First-The consideration of the church question will be put off until the commission on the Irish Church Establishment already appointed shall have made their report.

Second - Another commission will be appointed to enquire into the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Third - A charter will be granted for a new Roman Catholic university.

Fourth-Irish railways are to be subsidized by the Government.

LOUTE Assizes. - The Spring Assizes for this county occupied we may say, only about ten hours, and half that time would have been sufficient for the dispatch of the business, but for one or two trials for offences in the County of the Town of Drogheds. Dr. Battersby, Q C, owing to the illness of Baron Hughes, was sent on this circuit, and took his seat in the Crown Court on Tuesday Morning, at eleven o'c'ock; and it was remarked that he kept his seat whilst the Commission was being read by Mr. Byrne, Clerk of the Crown. Following this example, we surpose, some of the jurors kept 'heir seats whilst being sworn on the first jury, a matter which caused some remarks. The Judge, in addressing the grand jury, made some observations, of a very creditable nature on the odious crime of stabbing with the knife, a practice, he said, which had been imported from America. - Dundalk Democrat.

Earl Russell's promised letter to Mr Chichester Fortescue has been published. A very considerable portion of the letter is occupied with a review of English policy and legislation respecting Ireland, and a descrip tion of the amelioration of the condition of the Irish population which has taken place ain e the commencement of the present century; but the larger half re lates to church questions. Rarl Russell advocates the passing of a bill, such as that of Lord Mayo or Mr. Chichester Fortescue, to give a security to tenants that the duties of property will not be violated by the landlord with impunity, and that a tenant who improves, if ejected while he pays his rent, shall have compensation for his outlay; but appears averse from measures in excess of that reform, as either violating the rights of property, or founded on a misconception of the character of the Irish tenant. In the second portion of his letter Barl Russell discusses the great question of the Irish Watablished Church. He tests that church by asking whether it discharges the first duty of an establishment by giving religious instruction to the people; and finds that, tried by this standard, it has utterly failed. The Profestant clergy are now what Dean Swift described them to be-"country gentlemen in black coats" only much better men than in his days. Not more than oneeighth, sometimes not more than a tenth or a twentieth of the population listen to their religious teachings. Thus, the Irish establishment is like nothing else in the world. Nowhere but in Ireland is the religion of the minority the religion of the state No foreign writer on British affairs, whether Protestant or Catholic Conservative or Liberal, partial to England or prejudiced against her, but expresses his amezement that such an institution should exist among reasonable men. If it is desirable that this state of things should be reformed, the plea of prescription, urged by Lord Cairns and others is no bar to a change. Without alleging that the Irish Clergy have violated their trust, it is enough in this case it the nation has changed its mind and policy in regard to the application of the funds. Both in England 21 the reformation from Popery, and in Scotland when episcopacy was abolished under William III., the clergy were deprived of their property although they fully complied with the condition on which the had received it. What the laymen and members of the House of Commons of the Roman Catholic faith want is that the four millions and a half of Roman Catholics in Ire's 1d may be placed on an equality with the seven hundred thousand Protestants of the Episcoal Ohurch. Earl Rossell maintains that this is a just demand, and he quotes a speech which Mr. Disraeli delivered in the House of Commons four and twenty years ago, to the effect that ecclesiastical equality is one of the indispensable conditions of order and prosperity in Ireland. Earl Russell says he has felt for the last quarter of a century that if he were to try to introduce religious equality into Ireland he should be opposed by the whole Tory party as a solid phalanx, and that they would be assisted by a considerable defection from his own party. But Mr Disreali, who is the great educator of his party, is in a different posi ion, and his pupils must be supposed to have mastered so easy a lesson as that of ecclesiastical equality in Ireland. But whether they have or not, the country cannot wait another year, as Lord Stanley suggests, for further instruction from the great professor. If we do not postpone executions we must not postpore redress of grievances. If we here the protection of a jury. Juries had too much expect a Tenure Bill from them. He declared that are prompt to enforce implicit obedience, we must be prompt to lay the foundations of permanent peace. Earl Russell proposes to realize ecolesiastical equality in Ireland not under the form of impartial disendowment, but by the endowment of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Protestant Episcopalians, after the latter body has been dis-setablished. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, in ceasing to be established, would cease to have its archbishops an

bishops sitting in the House of Lords. Parliament might provide for the number of bishops to be maintained, and the mode of their election or appointment; but when made they would be known to the Secretary of State only by their names, and not by their jurisdictions, while they would be at liberty to assume their ecclesiastical titles to the members of their own church. A mere abolition of the present church eg. tablishment, Earl Russell holds, would be an injury to Ireland. The country must be indemnified for the loss of the "country geneleman in a black coat," who buys the farmer's butter, and whose wife and daughter give alms to the persent. In the same paragraph the noble author had spoken of the general sub. stitution of handsome stone buildings for the tenements of wood which within the present generation served for Roman Catholic churches, and of the im. proved salaries of the clergy. "The pricet has often £200 a year, and his curate £100 a year. In some places the Catholic rector has £500 a year." People who support these bardens would probably put up with any inconvenience they might sustain from loss of profit on the purchase of one customer in a parish, especially when he is the very neighbour of whose presence according to Earl Russell, they are most anxious to be rid. But however that may be, Earl Russell is decidedly opposed to such a course. He considers that the destruction (by which we presume, he means the dis establishment) of the Protestant Church in Ireland, the withdrawal of the grant to Mayneath, and of the Regium Donum to the Preby. terians of the north, together with a refusal of all subsidies by the state towards the building of Roman Oatbolic churches, and furnishing incomes to the clergy of Ireland, would be 'a misfortune for Ireland." Accordingly Earl Russell would employ six-eighths of the rent-charge in building churches, purchasing g'ebes and g'ebe houses for the Catholic clergy and furnishing better income to the poorer ministers of the Roman Catholic Church. And in order to keep security to the Catholics and permanence to the settlement of Ireland, it would be necessary that the sums to be applied to the purposes of the Catholic Church should be placed to their credit, and at the disporal of persons chosen in the same manner as the Cotholic portion of Sir R. Peel's Board of Charitable Bequests. In the course of the letter the follow. ing passage in allusion to Mr Gladstone occurs ;-For the great task of pacifying Ireland, by just and righteous measures, a man is required, not affected with the weakness of age, but vigorous with the s'rength of manhood having a seat in the House of Commons, and possessing its confidence. Mr Canning possessed that confidence from the power of his oratory, and the generosity of his foreign policy. Lord Althorp possessed that confidence, not from his elequence as an orator, for he was no cra-tor, but from his transparent honesty and liberal principles. When Lord Grey obtained from the King sufficient security for carrying the Reform Bill, Lord Althorp said 'I feel a full assurance that we can carry the Reform Bill in its integrity. I cannot give you the grounds of that assurance, but I trust the House has sufficient confidence in me to accept my word.' When Lord Althorp strived at the words 'confidence in me' there was such a shout in the House of Commons as I never heard before or since. If then, we can find a man with the brilliant oratory of Canning, and the sterling honesty of Althorp, it is to such a man that the destiny of this country and the prospec's of Ireland ought to be consigned The University of Oxford, overflowing with bigo'ry, might indeed reject such a man, but I feel persuaded that the great county of Lancaster would never fail bim, nor would the country at large cease to celebrated his pure and immortal fame." THE IRISH CATHOLIC DECLARATION .- The ' Declara. tion of the Catholic Lasty' of Ireland against the

Church Establishment as now published with the list of names attached, hears the signatures of the Earls of Fingal Granard Kenmare, and Dunraven; of Viscourts Netterville and Southwell; and of Lords Trimleston, Louth, Ffrench, Bellew, and Killeen; the right honourables who sign it are Sir Thomas Esmande, Mr. More O'Ferrall Mr. Monsell, M. P. and Mr. Oogen, M. P. Amongst other names it has those of Sir Dominick Corrigan, Sir Vers de Vere, Sir John Ronis, Sir Robert Kone, Mr. Bianconi Mr. Maurice, James O'Connell, of Lakeview; Mr Daniel O Conell, D. L., Derryoane Abbey; and a large number of justices of the peace and professional men. The signatures are for the most part country names, from almost every Irish cou ty. The largest proportions, however are from Clare, Kilkenny, Oork, merick, and Waterford. The members of ment who sign the declaration are - Messrs. Barron, Blennerhassett, Cogan, O'Brien, Barry, Charles, Blake, Brady, Bryan, Corbally, De la Poer, Devereaux, Gavin, Magnire, MacEvor, Monsell, Moore, Murphy, O'Beirne, O'Reilly, O'Loghlen, Power, O'Conor Don, O'Donoghue Rearden, and Synan. The total list of names numbers nearly one thousand. These laymen deem it their duty to contradict publicly the assertion that they do not feel aggrieved by the present Ecclesiastical Sattlement of Ireland.' They feel. They feel, with reference thereto, ' as their Protestant fellow-countrymen in England, Ireland, and Scotland would feel if the were subjected to a like injustice. They add, 'The dignity of the religion and of the people of Ireland demands religious equality; and we are convinced that without religious equality there cannot be generated and secured that respect for law and those relations of mutual goodwill which constitute the true foundation for national prosperity. The Freeman's Journal speaks of the document as One of the most important national manifestors that has been promulgated since the passing of the Relief Act of '29.' The demand (it is added) is simple 'it admits of no evasion. They see, not for restitution of the ancient property of the Irish Church. They do ask, however, and they will admit of no denial, that whatever the status of the Protestant Church may benceforth be, that of the Catholic Church shall be the same.' 'They ask not privi'eges, but equal status by law.' ' Will the Minister gracefully (adds the Freeman's Journal) acceds to the just demands of the Catholic public, every class and grade of which is now once again united for one object, as they were in 1823, or will be commit the treason to his Queen of telling them that there is but one remedy for a country circumstanced as is Ireland, with an unsympathising absentee acistocracy, an impoverished people, and an alien Church, and that that remedy is - Revolution ?"—Pall Mall Gazeelt.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE TRISH QUESTION. - The Daily News, in a notice of Earl Russell's promised letter to Mr Chichester Fortescue, says his lordstip is not to be congratulated on having discovered the key to the Irish difficulty. He proposes to realise codesisstical equality in Ireland not under the form of impartial disendowment, but by the endowment of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Protestant Episcopalians, after the latter body has been disestab. lished. He would employ eix eights of the rent-charge in building churches, purchasing glabes, glabs houses for the Roman Catholic clergy, and furnishing a better income to the poor members of the Roman Carhalic Oburch. Two steps are only required—the first a resolution of the House of Commons, affirming the ecclesiastical equality asked for se a boon to Ireland; the second an address to the Orown praying fat measures to give effect to that resolution. On the land question Earl Russell advocates the passing of bill such as that of Lord Mayo or Mr Chichester Fortescue, to give security to tenants that the duties of property will not be violated by the landlords with impunity, and that a tenuat who improves, ! ejected while he pays his rent, sehall have competsation for his outlay, but he appears adverse to measures in excess of that reform, as either violating the rights of property or founded on a misconception

of the character of the Irish tenant. The defenders of the Irish Church are following up the recent meeting in the Rotunda by establishing permane it branches of the Defence Association.

The cry of the advanced Reformer is that the State should by persuasion of force take the land from its present owners, hundreds of whom have purchased it within the last twenty years with the hard earnings of their lives, and should give it more or less completely to those who have no other title than that they happen to be the occupiers for the time. All these schemes agree in this - that the State is to assume gigantic liabilities, to become an universal money lender, an universal landlord, an universal surety against loss to anybody-in other words, that the people of Great Britain and all the properied class in Ireland shall be beavily taxed, or shall in crease the National Debt, in order to create innumerable petty holders of land, each of whom will be con tinually in debt to the State, and over each of whom the State must exercise the minute supervision of a creditor and a landlord. It such a scheme were put into practice, can there be any doubt of the result? It is certain that no legal machinery could prevent these semi-independent occupiers from subdividing and sub-letting their patches of ground, and thus reproducing the evil of the old time-a swarming population with a wretched subsistence from the soil. A still more important matter to the English people, whose money is to enable the Stare to do all this, is that it is morally certain nine-tenths of what ever is advanced would be totally lost. How is the State to make its tenants pay rent or instalments of purchase money, except by the same process that the landlord uses -by distress and in the last resort eviction? And who can doubt that any attempt of the Government to enforce the claims of the Treasury would be met with the fiercest outcries and the most dogged resistance, until at last all claims for repayment would have to be abandoned? These preposals do in reality simply mean that the English people are to spend untold sums in order to give the ladd to the Irish peasants for nothing. We have not got to that yet. Fenianiem may be a troblesome thing, but it is not so dangerous that it should terrify us out of our reason. This conspiracy, which has led to such wild and reckiess proposals, is but a temporary malady; it will pass away under firm and vigorous treatment, and with it will pass away, we we believe, the revolutionary schemes to which it has given rise. When these are dissipated the claims of justice and sound policy will still remain. The anomaly of the Irish Church must be redressed. The right of the tenant to the value of all he bas done for the soil must be enforced by Parliament, and it may be that the relations of land'ord and tenant can be improved by legislation. But it can never be admitted that there is anything so exceptional in the state of Ireland that Irishman's rights shou d become our wrongs We believe the Irish people are not so unreasonable as their self-constituted advocates represent. Doubtless he who tells the most ignorant class that they are oppressed, and that they have a right to the land which another man has inherited or bought will always have planty of hearers, and it may gratify them to attribute their own powerty and squalor to Cromwell and William and Protestant ascondancy. But there are as sensible men in Ireland as are to be found in any country in the world, and of late years fairness and tolerance-rare virtues formerly have mide their way. The best Irish know that what Ireland wants most is quiet It requires another fifteen yours like those which elapsed between Smith O'Brien's rebellion and the American War - a period during which, in spite of traditional grievances, Ireland made greater progress than ever was known in her history. If the House of Commons were to pledge itself to every word of Lord Arthur Olinton's Resolutions, which come on to night, it would not perform a greater service to Ireland than if it were to determine that the social regeneration of Ireland which is now in progress shall not be interrupted Judgment and firmness must be united with the spirit of conciliation; and Parliament will have better advisers than those who first encourage discontent by representing political anomalies and legal defects as systematic oppression, and who then use that discontent as a manace to the British people.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND. - Parliament met last week for the despatch of business, and almost the first act of Lord Mayo was to bring up in a bill for the further Suspension of the Habens Corpus Act, which he said would be used in a careful and moderate manner. The seme Act has been very often suspended in Ireland and what has its suspension done to make the people in love with the rale practised over them? I was thought that Mr. Disraeli would make some declaration respecting the course be intends pursuing relative to several Irish question of great importance, but so far he has kept Silent. It is stated th twe are to get a reform bill and that whilst the franchise in the boroughs is to be lowered to 4l or 5l, the 12l franchise in the counties will be retained. This is rather a strange way to reform the elective franchise If it is to be lowered in the boroughs to 41, why should it not be reduced to 5l or 6l in the counties? We think the county electors are entitled to have their condition fully considered, for they are worse represented than the boroughs and require power to select representa tives who will fully carry out their views in parliament But no matter how the franchise is dealt with. our opinion is, that most of the county elections will be nothing more than farces, unless the electors are protected by the Ballot. So far the government have not expressed their views on the tenant right question, but next week, in the discussion of Mr Maguire's motion on the condition of Ireland, Lord Mayo is to speak on the important subject. There is a rumour afficat that it will be referred to a commission, and if this be true, we have no doubt that such a proposition will lead to the defeat of the government. The land question is one of a vital nature for Ireland. She is looking for a settlement of the relations between landlord and tenant for the past twenty-seven years Year after Year she hoped for success, but every succeeding, session has dashed the cup from her lips. We hoped that the present government would have the wise a to throw the shield of a just land code over the Irish farmers, but so far they have not done so. And if they attempt to shelve the question for another year or two, by appointing a Commission, to hear evidence on what every man in Ireland is well acquainted with they cannot expect the support of the country. They have a grand opportunity now to conciliate our prople, and next week we shall learn what they resolve to do on the subject. If they com mence to shuffle or devise plane for delay, they may at the same time make up their minds for an inglorious defeat - Dundalk Democrat.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Times writes .-The declaration of the Roman Catholic laity contradicting the Martion that they do not feel aggrieved present ecclesisstical settlement of Ireland. and in favour of 'religious equality,' is now re published with the addicast signatures which have been obtainted since its first issue, about two months ago. The signatures include the names of 12 peers, four privy conneillors, four honourables, 86 deputylieutenants and members of Parliament, 320 justices of the peace, nearly all the Roman Catholic members of the Bar, a large number of aldermen and counoillors connected with the several corporations, as well as private gentlemen in differents parts of the country. There are altogether nearly 1,000 names attached and the list presents a formidable musterroll against the hosts of the ' Central Protestant De-Iance Association.

THE DEPENDERS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT. - The London Review accepts it as a fact that the Irish Estab lished Church is a thing regarded as an evil by those who are bound to it by collateral sympathies, and that it has no friends save a few faithful believers in obso'ete bigotries, and upholders of such historical sentiments as the Battle of the Boyne and No Popery The Central Protestant Defence Association put forth their most active energies on a recent occasion. The indemnity due us can be distance, which prevents steamers from ingrees preliminary convention in Hillsborough proving unpreciping the general belief as to the Church of His brilliant career at the bar forced the way to this properly adjusted. Lord Stanley will not admit or egress except within two hours of high water. their most active energies on a recent occasion. The

polis of Ireland, and vigorous whipping in ot patrons said in Convocation as to any answer from the would bring about a more imposing display-but Eastern Patriarchs, the actual results may set justify the apsociation literally reckoned without its host. The correspondent of a contemporary enables us to arrive at a true estimate of the representative value of the assembly. In Ireland, he says, there is one duke; his name is not appended to the resolutions. Out of twelve Marquises but three have signed them. Of sixty-seven earls thirteen attach their names. Out of forty-two viscounts four appear on the list. Out of seventy-two barons seventeen natronise this movement, and the sum total is that out of 194 Irish peers only thirty seven have juised the Protestant Defence Association. When we come to members of Parliament, the new bulwark of the State does not appear to be better off. Out of 105 members, only thirtythree encourage the gentlemen who are anxious to maintain the Established Church in its sphere of integrity and usefulness. Ther-fore we may consider this concern to have broken down on the very threshold of its action.

IRES RAILWAYS .- Lord Erne writes to the Irish papers to give his opinion, as a large holder of Irish railway shares, on the subject of a purchase of the lines by the government. His lordship warns share holders to bestir themselves, and to let the Government know that they are not indifferent to the effect which the settlement of that question must have upon the value of their property. The public (Lord Erne thinks) will care little for the pockets of the share. holders as long as they get reduced fares and increased accommodation. He has not noticed the names of persons holding shares to any extent, in connexion with the purchase movement. Those by whose money macy Irish railways were constructed have already been losers to a large amount by the nonpayment of dividends; 'is it fair that these should be called upon to suffer the further and far greater loss which must ensue should government become purchasers of their stock at a price now depreciated by circumstances over which they had no control? Lord Erpe adds that he could mention many causes of this temporary depression of railway stock, such as a succession of bad sessons, Fenianism, a former tightness of the money market, all which are being speedly removed. He hopes the entire subject wil be thoroughly ventilated at the forthcoming half yearly meetings .- Pull Mall Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE 'TIMES' ON CONVOCATION. - Convocation has been once more discharging, with a perseverance that seems to care not for results, its annual interchange of pious wishes and religious ideas. It would be presumption to deny all utility or purpose to a labor of love, performed by so many good and able men with characters to lose and positions to maintain, always in some danger of committing themselves by a rash word, and without the slightest chance of resping the harvest they are sowing, unless, indeed hey should suddenly find they have been sowing the wind, and are reaning the whirlwind. As they or most of them, fondly believe, theirs is a spiritual toil Deprived of all legislative and creative power they are striving to copiere up in the world of thought so ideal Church, the various parties each according to its respective predilection. Before the thre tened break-up of our institutions they hope to stamp their own patters of boly things well on the mind of Churchmen, and this can only be done by speeches and arguments, by presenting petitions, alleging gravamina, and setting up one scandal against another, to establish at least a balance of protensions and grievances. Such is the explanation due to men who are doing what they can, and who are not to blame if they cannot do more, or rather, if they can, in fact, do nothing at all. Unfortunately, they cannot even agree; but this does not diminish the necessity which lies on every side to advance its own ideal. It is a race to be won with swiftness, courage, and strength. Each one rides - we must not call it his own hobby, for each one thinks his principles vital and paramount; but never was there wider divergence or stronger anta gonism on so secred a field as that which is supposed to compromise all our heres for time and eternity .-The Upper House has been chiefly employed upon modest attempt made by the Bisliop of London to establish the principle that each c'ergyman is not to choose for himself his ritual observances, either as to the amount or the kind. That there should be even occasions for such a suggestion will astonisb the outer world. No doubt, however, at this mo-ment there are thousands of churches in want of some such check upon Ritualistic enterprise. It is evident that the Resolution would only be an appeal to the sense of propriety, carrying with it no more weight than the oninions of the Bishops speaking or voting is its favor. Even as this it has been crivi c zed challenged, pulled to pieces, and finally mated with an equipoise. Such a ru'e imp'ied, it was cbacted, that it had a foundation in the fact of a gen eral uniformity there being no such fact; or that it was possible to come to some actual uniformity which was impossible; or that the Bishops were generally agreed, which they were not; or that the existing law could accomplish a uniformity, which it could not; or that it could not accomplish a uniformity, which remains to be proved; or that the question was not fairly open to bistorical investigaion; or that Ritualism was to have less justice done it then preaching, in which a large liberty was now cheerfully conceded by common agreement; or that the Resolution assumed a lighted candle to be a greater error than an unsound doctrinal statement Finally, a diluted form of this exceedingly mid Resolution, itself a matter of course in any other Church, was adopted with the pendent that uniformity had regard to defects as well as excesses; and that if too much was wrong, too little was wrong also, and none worse still. Such was the discussion carried on within sound, as it were, of the tremendous and costly conflicts in the Courts of Law. for which many thousand pounds have been subscribed, for which clergymen are staking all their means and all their happiness, and which other sealots on both sides, will always be found to take up. Ritualism is only an engine of warfare. It is employed as the proper defence, and most stinging retaliation, not only against what is called anti-ritualism and mere slovenliness, but against Evangelicalism, rationalism, and modern freedom of thought. A clergyman is allowed to publish peculiar views on inspiration, eternity of punishment, and to explain away mysteries. So, instead of refuting him or moving the Bishop with a view to legal proceedings, the neighboring clergy light candles, wear stoles of quaint device, make processions, and practise movements and gestures supposed to have the sanction of an unknown antiquity. When people complain, the answer is, 'Why don't you complain of Mr. So and So who explains away our faith altogether ? Which is worse, a gilt cross or no cross at all, emblem or reality? Such is the war in which the Altar, the Pulpit, and the Reading-desk are played one against another, while it is only too evident that Convoca tion only adds fuel to the flame, and that every year new men are throwing themselves into the fray, if only because they have to figure in debates at the Queen Anne's Bounty-office and the Jerusslem Chamber. The Lower House has entered on the Session with the advantage of not having been in the alightest degree committed to the proceedings of the Pan-Anglican Synod. The most questionable of those proceedings was the Primate's letter to the Eastern Patriarche, and it has various decided, and rather trenchant criticism on one side, as well as friendly succour on the other. There are men in Convocation whose hearts, or whose heads, are so constituted that they can really and honestly believe this letter to be not only legitimate and proper as a formal act, but likely to obtain sympathy a step to future union with the Greek Church, and a convinc-

a belief which we contess to think utterly without foundation. Indeed, no sooner was a show of defence made by the latter, than position after position had to be abandoned. Was the Greek Courch less corrupt, as the Oburch of England counts corrup tion than the Church of Rome? No one could venture on such an assertion. Was it more ortho-dox? It was even less so by Anglican measure, by the creeds on which we stand. But Rome had positively excommunicated us, and would only take our Letter from the postman's hand to fling it into the gutter. The Eistern Church, it was hoped, had not. But it has excommunicated us over and over again, as only a subdivision of the Western Schism. Its members anathematiza us solemnly once a year on 'Orthodox Sunday' wherever they may be. It will have nothing to say to us and, moreover, is not allowed to have anything to say to us, whenever Russia has anything to say to it. In other default of common sense in its favor, the apology fell back on sentiment. The Greek Church was an oppressed Church, which was a special ground of sympathy. The Greek Church was a quiet inoffensive Church, which attempted no aggression, made no converts, went not out of itself. But there can be no claim to armouthy here, for our Church attacks all other Churches most offensively and makes coatly attempts to proselytize all other Christians, and convert the beath in all over the globe -Then, if we were to write to anybody, why not to the Continental Protestants, who hold our creeds, and have not formally excommunicated us? Then comes the greatest difficulty. la one of our creeds we do anathematize all the Bastern Churches, as not holding the entirety of the Catholic faith Can we go on doing so when we appeal to them for sympathy and concerted action? On the other hand, are we to give up an article battled for for fifteen tunared years just for the sake of the sympathy which we shall never receive, which would not be of the smal est fractional value to us, and which we believe the Russian Church could not offer if it would? What does the affile come to at last but a solemn niece of trifling, without any significance whatever, except to produce a momentary illusion that the Synod had ione something? But Convecation, the Lower House especially, has gone too far in the struggle with Dr. Colenso to recede, and men who pity Con vocation even less than they would the actual occu pant of the See of Natal will still bound it on to the hattle Convocation, they say, has pledged itself to support the successive acts of the Bishop of Capetown, and to find a successor to the deposed and ex communicated Colenso. But how the law stands is now natent to the whole world, and rath indead would be the man who attempted to set the law at naught, or to evade it by some hole and corner con eccration, or by smuggling some episcopal pretender into the diocese of Natal. However, there terrors are for the Bishops, and Archdeacons, Proctors, and such small folk may talk about superseding Colengo without incurring the penalties of the Act of Picemunire. So, as long as Convocation sits, and when ever it sits again, Colenso will be a safe and standing topic; 'hough, to all present appearances, he will not be the less safe or the less enduring for their discussions.

To popular Protestantism forty years ago Catholicism was odious, absurd, and wicked, by rea son of those very observances which are now adopt ed by a large section of the clergy of the Church of England, and which now in many parishes and coun try districts are enthusiastically welcomed and followed by the Protestant laity. It was not the Canons of Trent por the Ostechism of the Council which revolted the Protestant prejudice. It was our candles and vestments, our incense and our genu flections. It was prayers for the dead, purgetory monastic vows, fasting and abstinence, the invoca tion of saints, and auricular confession Well, so great is the change that not only all these things themselves, but everything in their direction every thing which suggests them, exe cises a powerful at traction, is reliabed and sought after with avidiry in England. These things no longer afford Pro's: tants useful topics for invertive against us. for they are in vogue among Peorestants them selves. Protestant Bishops tell us that the attempts made to check them have increased them. The Bishop of Salisbury says th t if the L gislature intervenes against them it will break up the Protestant Church. And Dr Cumming, who finds signs every where where he is rot, and in all countries of which e knows nothing, that the Papacy is tottering to its fall, is obliged to make a solitary exception of Eng land, where he lives himself and has an opportunity of judging, and where Popery is making such advances that he actually believes that the great buttle will be fought in England. It is, indeed, said by some that the Ritualists prevent conversions to Catho licism because the pacify and satisfy the minds of many who but for them would have become Carbolic, It seems to us that that is necessarily a marter of conecture, and that no means exist of verifying it But at least these Ritualistic observances familiarize the minds of Protestants with ideas, dectrines and practices, which Carbolics believe to be true and sa utary and holy. They weaken those national preindices which we used to consider our most dangerons enemies, and they form a serviceable breakwater for our prolection .- Tublet

Within the last week two of our leading men Earl Russell and Mr. Stuart Mill, have favoured the public with their ideas on the subject. The Daily News describes Mr Mill's proposal thus :- 'The appointment of a comm saion with compulsory powers to examine every farm in Ireland that is let to a enant, and to commute the present variable for fixed rent. The e must be secents ined in each case what annual payment would be an equivalent to the andlord for the rent he now receives provided that rent be not excessive, and for the present value of whatever prospect there may be of an increase from any other source than the peasant's own exertions. The annual sum should be secured to the landlord under the guarantee of the State He should have the option of receiving it from the National Treasury by being inscribed as the owner of Consols sufficien to yield that amount. Every farm not farmed by the proprietor would thus become the perminent prop erty of the tenant, who would pry either to the andlord or to the State the fixed rent that had been decided on' Earl Russell, on the other hand, adopts for the settlement of the Irish Land Question the principle of special protection for Irish tenants which is common to the bills of Lord Mayo and Mr Obichester Fortescue. With regard to the Church Question, his idea of a modus vivendi is, that out of the existing Oburch revenues in Ireland the Protes. tant. Catholic, and Presbyterian Churches ought to be endowed. In Earl Russell's opinion the reduction of the Protestant Episcopal Church to one eight of the present Church revenues of Ireland would be just and salutary. This is his idea of a modus vivendi, and the only statesman fit to undertake its establishment is, in Earl Russell's opinion, Mr. Gladstone. -

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE SHEE. - The news of Mr. Justice Shee's death was unfortunately only premature. His lordship expired on Wednesday morning at a few minutes past eight o'clock, at his residence in Sussex place, Hyde Park gardens. On the 7th inst. he discharged his official duties as one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Beach, and pronoun ced judgment it at least one important case. The following day he was stricken with illness so serious as to greatly alarm his family and friends. Although he rallied a little, such improvement as he manifes ted was delusive; for his strength gradually ebbed until his death on Wednesday. His name will he memorable on the roll of English judges as that of the first, in modern times of the Catholic religion.

was an event generally approved. His Lordship was | this; and so the matter stands. Now whatever may the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Shee of Thomas town County Kilkenny, by the daughter of Mr. John Darell, of Scotney Castle. Kent. He was born in 1804, and married. in 1837, Miss Gardon, daughter of Sir J. Gordon, Bart., of Gordonstown The 'earned judge, who was educated at Ushaw Catholic College, was called to the bar in 1828, and went the Home Circuit, of which he ultimately became the leader. He was created serjeent at law in 1840 and became Queen's serjeant-at-law in 1854. In 1864 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. on which occasion he was knighted. At the General election in 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Marvlebone. In 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons for Kilkenoy, which he represented til! 1857, and unsuccessfully contested at the General election in that year.

LONDON, March 9 - In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. J Harvey Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, stated that the police had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of the Clerkenwell prison, and thereby effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give them notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse by throwing a white ball over the wall, whereunon the police were to seize the guilty parties. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street but as no attempt was made to blow up the wall that night, the preconcerted signal was not given. The powder was allowed to remain, and no arrests were made. The police supposed that the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place, unexpectedly, during the days.

London, March 11 -In the House of Commons ast night a warm debate took place on the condition of Ireland, and the following resolution was introduced, but further consideration thereon was post poned till to morrow: 'That the discontent of Ireland is a source of uneasiness to the Empire and must be remedied. That laws for Ireland should be framed to suit the wishes of the people. That the present church, school and land tenure systems are unjust; and that, in the opinion of this House these wrongs should be righted.

London, March 12 - General Dix. the American Minister to France, has arrived in this city, and will remain two or three weeks. It is said, he came on business connected with the question of the Alabama ડી≁ima.

The Scotch Reform Bill was read a first time on Monday the 17th inst. It makes the burgh franchise similar to the borough franchise in England, i.e. all iron-plated ships of war, from 3 700 to 4,100 tons: householders rated and paying their rates will have votes. Lodgers are already provided for in Scotland, where they are entered on the register as tenants -In counties the ownership house qualification is to he reduced to £5 clear yearly value, as in England. The occupation franchise is to be a rated value of £12 Until 1832, Scotland was represented by 45 members, 30 for counties and 15 burghs. The Ra form Bill increased the Scotch representation to 53 30 for counties and 23 for burghs. It is now to be increased to 60 .- Tablet.

Earl Mayo, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said be would submit to the consideration of the House, a plan for a new Irish University, the officers of which were to be named by the Carholics, but whose privi leges were not to be confined exclusively to Oatholics. The House then went into committee and resumed the debate on the grievances of Ireland.

It is reported that a proposition was recently made to Lord Stanley to submit the Alabama claims to the arbitration of Prussia, and that he was will ng to entertain the proposition so far as it applied to the question as to indemnity, but he refused to submit be other points in dispute

Mr. Digby Sermour has received an acknowledgment from the Home Secretary of the Irish loval and du iful address, which Mr. Hardy has had great saisfaction in laying before the Queen, adding that her Majesty 'bas been pleased to receive the same most gracionsly! - Guardian

LONDON, March 10 - The Prince of Wales will soon make a visit to Ireland where he is to be made a Koight f the order of St. Patrick.

The Fenians who were capured at Merthy Tinval in Wales have been indicted for treason, and will be tried at the Swansea Assizes.

UNITED STATES,

THE PROGRESS OF RELIGION - The official announcement has just been received from Rune, that fourteen new Bishops are to be added to the present nember of our American Catholic Hierarchy. Dur ing the past week this news has been going the rounds of the papers; so it must, we presume, by this time have reached the ears of every member of the community. Whilst in the announcement itself there is nothing which will seem wonderful to the mind of the Catholic, who is fully continced that the Church of Christ, being as the is progressive, from the nature of her Divine constitution, must, when left unshackled in her action with the world, advance the work of her heavenly mission in the acquisition of souls. Still to us in particular on this side of the Atlantic. it will not fail to offer a special subject of much consolation . - Catholic Standard.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PAPAL ZOUAVES .-- From an editorial in the New York Tablet on the Papal Zonaves probably from the pen of our gifted (former) towns woman Mrs. James Sadlier, we extract the following DARREDE: --

'A morning of sweet memories, and one long to be remembered, was that we spent in St Peter's Church, Barclay street, no Saturday last, the 22ad inst , being the Feast of St. Peter's See at Antioch a remarkable, and we may hope, auspicious coinci dence - while the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up for the gallant young Canadians who are on their way to join the Pupe's army. Bound to Carbolic Lower Canada by many and dear ties, cherishing the fondest recollections of the years and days spent amongst the kind, conreque, truly civilized people of that province, it was with no ordinary feelings of pride and joy that we entered Mt. Peter's Oburch that morning, and saw half the pews in the have filled with young Cauadians in a plain gray uniform, faced with black. The remaining space was occupied by hundreds of our Catholic people who had come to get a sight of the Canadian volunteers to the Papel army, and assist at the mass offered up for them. The sitars were radiant, the Church was solemn and imposing as ever, the faithful crowded around, but nothing was so grand, so impressive, as the gallant corps of Ohristian soldiers who had left home, and friends, and country, to defend in a far off Isnd the cause of truth and right, and justice,the cause of religion against infidelity, of civililization against barbarism.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - The remarkable debate ou the Alabama claims which took place in the British Parliament on Friday night, and of which the tele graph gives us a long abstract this morning, ought to convince us that if there is any insuperable obstacle to a speedy settlement of our dispute with England, that obstace must exist with ourselves All parties in Great Britain are anxious that the the matter should be set at rest. There are very few who are not ready to admit nearly everything we we claim and to appoint a mixed commission immediately to settle the amount of damages. What then is the point of difference between the two Governments? Simply this; Mr. Seward maintains that the British Government acknowledged the rebels as belligerents sooner than it had any right to do so; that this acknowledgment was a material aid and comfort to them; and that an arbitrator must take

be said of the justice of our position (and it is by no means certain that it is just, for the first person torecognise the Rebels as belligerents was not Queen Victoria but President Lincoln), it ought not to be forgotten that what we really want is not a decision of this question of belligerency, but the payment of damages. Grant that Lord Stanley is right; that the moment any large fragment of a nation takes uparms to assert its independence, all the rest of the world has a right to acknowledge it as a belligerent; who will profit by the admission of the doctrice so much as we ourselves - we who have always been prompt to recognize and encourage popular insurrections against despotic powers? Besides, Mr. Seward, be it remembered, does not ask that an umpire shall decide upon the justice of the recognition. He only wants the arbiter to turn the matter over in his mind; to see what bearing it mar have upon the question of responsibility, and perhaps the amount of damages. But the responsibility is not seriously denied in England. Many leading statesmen are ready to admit it at the start, and to agreeto a mixed commission for settling the claims without further preliminaries. At any rate we risk littleor nothing by waiving Mr. Seward's point and leaving history to pronounce upon the precise time when the Southern Confederates became beiligerents in the sense of international law. That they acquired belligerent rights in the course of the war nobody denies : that they acquired them before the Alabama put to sea, we think can hardly be disputed. Mr Seward's difficulty therefore is mainly a master of sentiment, and cannot seriously affect the real question at issue, which is the amount of compensation Great Britain ought to make us for the depredations of cruisers fitted out in her ports and with her connivance. She recognizes the debt, and is willing to pay it. Let us not biggle over the means of getting at the amount, but meet her in a frank and friendly spirit, and a great trouble will be off our minds.

'A Sailor' has written a letter on 'Our Naval Strougth' to the Boston Advertizer, in which bemakes the following lugubrious confession: - In these days of Alabama ciaims and Fenian sympathy it is well to look at the English navy and at ours. Remember that one fast steamer, the Alabama laid upour commerce, and that speed is a desiteratum in the war-vessel which is so ocean cruiser In 'he British navy the Warrior, Black Prince, Bellerophon and Achilles are types of thhe largest size of iron built built and iron-plated ships of war, of 6,100 tons. They are propelled by engines of 1250 horse power and carry each from 40 to 20 heavy guns. The Hector and Valiant, Defence and Resistance, are typesof the medium and smaller sized iron-built and They carry heavy guns. The Foyal Oak, Prince Consort, and Caledonia, of 4 050 tons, 800 to 1,000 horse power engines, carrying 35 heavy guns Arm. strong rifles, are types of the largest sized wood-built iron-plated ships. One of this class, the Ocean, was the other day reported at Batavia en route to join-the Indian fleet. The Royal Sovereign, of 3 765 tons, au altered wood built ship, has an arm mant of five guns of large calibre, worked within four turrets. These vessels are types. They and their fellows can keep the sea for months at a time, with no attendants or conserts as wet nurser, and can maintain a sustained speed of thelve knots per hour in moderate weather. Twenty of such ships can be let loose inas many days. France also claims our attention, and what is said here of Great Britain may with propriety be secribed to her. The 'Napoleor Third' and Grand Bretagne' are types of iron-clad ships not excelled by any in the world, for speed or defence. What have we as an offset ? Nothing. The fiest of monitors cannot go to sea except to dodge along the chast under escort, at six knot speed. Of the averightsided two turreted ships of the Monadnock class, 1 500 tons, 4 guns, there are four silest. Maximumspeed at a sport with several days in the repair shop. as the inevitable result, pipe knots; sustained speed seven knots. All the others are on the stocks and in the matter of speed will be no better off -seven kaots

GREAT FIRM IN BROOKLYN - Burning of the Catholic-Church of St. Charles Borromeo The Catholic. Church of St Charles Borromeo Brooklyn, w-s destroyed yesterday morning. The origin of the fire was defect in one of the heaters. William Murphy sexton, lighted the fires shortly after midnight, and at L 'clock, having closed the dampere, and being satisfied that everything was secure, went on his usual tour. A dense smoke was seen at 24 o'clock and it. was fund that the fire had already made considere able progress. The Rev. Dr. Friel and the Rev. Father Givern, hastened into the addice, and, togetherwith others began the removing of articles of value. The firemen were quickly at hand, but the interior was on fire before sufficient water could be procured. They therefore turned their sttention to the bouse occavied by the priests the flames having already entered one of the windows That building and thoseopposite were saved with slight frighty. It was five-hours before the firemen could suppress the firmes. It was then after daylight, and nothing but the barewalls was standing, everything inflammable having been consumed. The building was a plain brick structure, 50 feet by one bundred, and 35 feet bigh. It was erected by the Corporation of Grace Church (Epis.), and occupied by them until 1848, when it was sold to the Ontholics. The losses are about \$18 200. The insurances are as follows: On building, in Mechauics' Fire Insurance Co., \$10,000; On parophist residence, in Atlantic Fire Insurance Co: \$8,000; On organ and music, in Niagara Co: \$2 900 ; On Vesiments, &c., in Niagera Co.: \$1800; On furniture in Presbytery in Atlantic Co: \$100. Ic New York and Philadelphia, many of the Epis-

copallan ministers and Presby terian ministers fraternize, exchanging pulpits. It may be assumed that this was not taken into the account when the American bishons were invited to the Pan-Anglican Synod. These have returned to their duties more high prestical and exclusive than they were before, with much loftier notions of episcopal privilege, and much less inclined to admit the competence of any Presbyterian or Congregational minister. But W the American and English churches are to be closely welded, it may become a question, Shall the Church of the new world thaw that of the old, or the old freeze up the new? There is yet another possibility. -that an importation of stiff High Churchism into the American Episcopal body whill split it up; and the Evange icals, who have not the same inducement for clinging to it there that they have in England, will go off and form a new community, which will exchange the pretence of spostolical succession for that true mark of churchmanship-apostolical humility,-English Independent.

Butler went to hear Dickens in Washington, stalking in late and making himself as prominent as possible. The selection was Bob Sawyer's Party which is very funny and the laubglog was, at times, immoderate. There was a point, however, at which is became very much like a vulgar roar, and it wasn't the functiest part of the reading, by any means. Mr. Dickens felt a little confused, for a men of his nice perceptions knows exactly where the fun comes inand we all know there is such a thing possible as laugh at the expense of an actor, which is always more vivid than that provoked by the play. Dickens evidently thought he had blundered. But he hadn't. He had simply read the collogny between Hepkins and Noddy which closes. ... Sir, a friend of mine shall wait on you in the morning. Sir, I am very much obliged to you for the cantlon: and I'lk leave particular direction with the servant 40 lock up the spoons.

Portland harbour is becoming very difficult of access in consequence of the growth of the bar of deposits extending outside the wharves for a consider-

Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the matecription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the

Sarras shall be Two poliars and a-half. to wil subscribers whose papers are delivere or catriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and at not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall Three Dollars.

TRUE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no Batters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address weery week shows the date to which he has paid Thus "Jony Jones, August '63,' shows that the has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-SCRIPTION FROM THAT DATE.

EXONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH - 1868. Frilay, 20 - The Five Wounds.

Saturday, 21 -St. Benoit Ab. Sunday, 22 .- F urth Sunday in Lent Monday, 23 .- Of the Feria Tuesday, 24 .- Of the Feria Wednesday, 25 .- Annunciation of B. V. M. obl. Thursday, 26 .- Of the Feria

REGULATIONS FOR LENT .- All days of Lent. Sandays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and absti-

The use of flesh meat at every meal is perwaitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of desh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays Toesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the Street Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On When first four days of Lent, as well as every day is Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Trish affairs will certainly command the atten-Con of the British Parliament during the present mession, to the exclusion almost of other topics. Stations and Resolutions have already been laid Mesfore the House of Commons, and lively dethates have thereupon ensued. Unfortunately the sachly point on which there is any approach to manamity is the existence of much disaffection in Meetand; but when the questions are raised, to self recognised "rested upon the authority of hands of the Legislature, which will not only what does this owe its origin? and what steps more best suited to allay it? there is the great- Book itself *-still all they, the Bishops, could st discrepancy of opinion. The O'Donoghue E transted that the Church and Landquestions were Make leading causes of the existing discontent, and conciliate and promote private harmonious action political order to which democracy naturally Mort the first remedies wanted for the patient in the Church !!! It was the duty of that does incline; and from such an order the transi The granting 31 year leases to tenants. Mr. Bright insisted on the urgency of creating a peasunt proprietary, but thought meanly of the erecwoo of a Catholic, or as he styled it, a Sectarian Baiversity. This is just what might have been expected from Mr. Bright. As a Liberal be ties, can have, no sympathy with Catholics - but, at a demagogue, he would be well content to inaugurate in Ireland the social revolution, which he more important events in connection with Fenianwere during the past week. Mr. Speke, the missclergyman of the Church of England, has Green found. The man, it is thought, must be Eccanged in his mind, as his moral character is erreproachable. Nothing definite is, as yet, regravited of the Abyrinian expedition.

The trial of the President of the United States is fixed for the 23rd inst, and it is expecsped that his opponents will have got him out of Esse way in a few weeks from this date.

Recovered Legislature met again at Ottawa this point the Bishop of Salisbury was very exconcine 12th unst. Only two of the representa- plicit; and he did but express the general senfrom Nova Scotia, Messrs. Tupper and timent upon the suicidal policy of invoking an Missart Campell, were present. As yet, no im. Act of Parliament to put down Ritualism when smooth the paths to power of the necessary and pertant business has been brought forward, but work is anticipated on the matter of the tend to produce schism in the Church, it would Matercolonial Railway. Rumors of dissension in Whe Cabinet, and of impending Ministerial cannges are rife, but these must be received to take place upon many of these points it would च्यदेशक much caution.

It is reported that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to Ireland during the all responsibility of having produced it." Easter holidays, and that at the same time a Toyal Proclamation will appear according an | " lawful authority" competent to define the limits summesty to many of the political offenders in of ritualism to be found? In the words of our Mat country.

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION. - The Exitesh public has been treated to a third Scene E dus very amusing performance, and this, by no memer personages than the Government Archmethops and Bishops of the Established Church m Convocation assembled. The names of the sers are indeed changed. Instead of Arch-Escon Chasuble, Dean Pompous, and their buffireres, we have the Rt. Rev. Fathers in God Bekrebury, London, Llandaff, Canterbury cum by his Lordship Bishop Larocque.

multis aliis. In all other respects, reading the very laughable work lately given anonymously | their trial. to the world under the Litle which heads this

the "limits of ritual observance should not be lawful authority."

reader will perce that this is the very question friends Easy, Chasuble, Pompous & Co.

Everybody knows of course, that the only " law ful authority" competent to legislate for the Church of England in matters of doctrine or of discipline is the authority that created it—that is to say Parliament: that no other authority does or the tailor who cut them out, and stitched them. possibly can exist elsewhere; and yet there was he and they were called on to do by the terms It has also gone out of fashion, like the hairby their brother of London's Resolution. " They be too absurd if Anglicans were to appeal for a the present generation. code of laws to regulate their worship, to a body composed of Catholics as weil as of Protestants, yet outside of Parliament there is no body that can pretend even to have any right to exercise | be docked therefore, as pig-tails were docked .-" lawful authority" in the Church of England. The Archbishop therefore concluded that though it was very desirable to limit ritual observances one understands, which every one interprets after his own fashion, and which as the Archbishop him-Parliament, as indeed did the whole Prayer do towards this desirable object was, to pass the Resolution which "would have a tendency to were the disendowment of the Establishment, and House to make some statement showing that they tion to Cæsarism, or the despotism of one manobjected to these practices, and that was the object of the proposed Resolution."

their crucifixes, and to extinguish their candles; but they know, and the Archbishop of Canterbury knows, and all men of all parties in the Church knows, that to invoke Parliament would be the death blow of the Establishment tend the very After a recess of about eleven weeks, our last act of the Comedy of Convocation. On he gave it as his opinion that, " if anything could inevitable Dictator. be legislation on these points: he felt every day, more and more distinctly, that if legislation were break up the Church Legislation might come,

> But if Parliament be discarded, where is the old friend Dean Critical "can any of our reverend Anglican friends inform us what is the authority of the Church of England?"

> • Dr. Newman said a short time ago that the Anglican Prayer Book was but an Act of Parliament some three hundred years old.

ORDINATIONS .- At the Cathedral, St. Hyacinthe, on Sunday morning 14th March, the Rev. Messrs. Victor Chartier and Ferdinand Coderre, both of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, were raised to the Sacred order of the Priesthood

report in the London Times of what occurred to "be on its trial." Of course it is, and it is the other day in the Upper House of Convoca- so because it is a written constitution. All tion is just like reading a page or two of the wriften constitutions are, and always must be on

The difference betwirt written constitutionssuch as is that of the United States, and to a The farce was opened by the Bishop of Lon- great extent that of this country-and unwritten don, who brought forward a motion to the effect, constitutions, such as is that of England—is as that, as all the Resolutions hitherto adopted by the difference betwixt our clothes and our skins. the Convocation of Canterbury and of York to The latter grow with our growth, adapt themput down Ritualism have been treated as so much selves to our every change of posture, and are buncombe by the inferior clergy, benceforward | therefore always a good fit. But we out grow our clothes, we become too tall, or too stout for left to the uncontrolled discretion of individual | them; and as these possess no power of selfclergymen, and ought therefore to be defined by adaptation, or self-renewal, such as our skins possess; as they cannot, in short, alter as they A most sensible Resolution no doubt! but alteration find in the wearer, it necessarily folwhat is, and where is to be found the "laxoful lows that the good fit of to day may be no fit at authority 'm the Church of England competent all to morrow, and hence clothes, and written to define "the limi's of ritual observance?" The | constitutions, are, and ever must be, constantly on their trial. It is no particular reproach discussed in the Jerusalem Chamber by our therefore to the constitution of the United States to say that it is on its trial, for this is but the equivalent of saying that it is a written constitution, and subject therefore to all the inconveniences of such political garments. This in convenience reflects no discredit on the skill of

One thing too is certain. That the old polian evident reluctance to name Parliament on the | tical suit, or constitution which fitted the United part of all the actors in the farce. The Arch- | States well enough in the days of their youth bishop of Canterbury who made the last speech must now be exchanged for another. It is worn felt himself in what the Yankees term "a bad out, it is too tight in one place, too loose in fix." Neither he, nor his brethren knew what another, and it is quite threadbare everywhere. powder, the ample wigs, and chain armour of our were not asked to pass an Act of Convocation:" | ancestors. Its day is past, and its proper place which if passed would be of no legal force what- is the lumber-room, where the worn out subbish soever, and at which Ritualists would but poke of the household is deposited to moulder and rust fun as in time past; and the poor Archbishop away. In the meantime, the political tailors, did not know where to look for the needed heedless of expence, are hard at work, cutting " lawful authority," whose aid against ritualism away, slashing and stitching in the hopes of being they were urged to invoke. "Certainly not the soon able to turn out a new and more commodu authority of Parliament" he said; for it would ous suit, one more in harmony with the tastes of

The idea, to fact, seems to be gaining ground amongst the latter, that the office of Presider whose members are not even all Christians: and is an encumbrance to be got rid of, an antiquated appendage, neither useful nor ornamental, and to Already petitions to that effect have been presented in the Senate; and the obvious tendency of the revolutionary movement in the United to the terms of the rubric-which by the bye no States is to obliterate the time honored line of demarcation betwixt Legislative and Executive functions; and to concentrate the latter in the make the laws, but execute them by the hands of Committees of Salut Public and Surete Gen erale, to be chosen by itself, out of its own members, and periodically renewed. This is the power is easy, natural, almost mevitable. The written constitution has been discarded as a bad But what if the Ritualistic Clergy should, as at by the Congress, or fragment of a Congress, heretofore, laugh at the objections of Govern- which now asserts that its authority has no ment Bishops, and poke fun at their statements? limits save those which its own will imposes on And this is just what will be the case we may be it, and which claims to be legibus solutus. cr sure; for the Ritualists well know that their above al! law. The radical party, supreme in opponents dare not push matters against them to the North, tacitly recognise these claims, and extremities, by applying for an Act of Parliament | the South, still bleeding, is too weak to contest Exerces may extend to England. There have been to put them and their practices down: and that them; and there is therefore at present every there is no other "lawful authority" which has prospect that they will be allowed, and carried any power over them, or their offensive doings. out to their logical conclusion. All power, ex-Parliament might indeed force them to pull of ecutive and legislative, having then been concentheir albs, their capes and chasubles, to abandon trated in the hands of one body, it is no extheir intonations, to cease their genufiections, to travagant hypothesis to suppose that the same renounce their censors and incense pots, to break extraordinary powers may one day be concentrated in the bands of one man; that they will when all parties shall be wearied out with the turmoil of political strife, be grasped by the successful soldier, who in the political order is the natural bear to the lawyers, and wild theorists who inaugurate revolutions; and who by breaking down all constitutional barriers against absoluteism, against polyarchical as well as against monarchical absoluteism - make straight and

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

This great religious and National Festival of our Irish fellow-subjects was celebrated on Tuesday last, in this port:on of their Majesty's dominbut it was for their Lordships to be clear from jons with all due honors. At an early hour, 8 a.m., according to the programme published in our last, and which we need not, therefore reproduce. the St. Petrick's Society and other religious and charitable organisations formed in front of the newly erected St. Patrick's Hall, from whence they marched in prescribed order to the St. Patrick's Church, where the religious rites were to be performed.

> High Mass was sung by the Very Rev. P. Billaudel, V. G., of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mehan, of Halifax, as Deacon, and the Rev E. McKenna, of New twelve poor illiterate fishermen, have gained pos York as Sub-deacon. The music selected for session of its strongholds, reformed and purified society, govern and regulate the minds of men by the occasion was that of Hayden's sixteenth Mass, which was excellently rendered by the efficient causes of this encess can be found in no principle of Choir of the Church, assisted by a full orchestra, 1 ch. 27, 28 verses.

The Constitution of the United States is said | comprising several of the most distinguished musical amateurs of the city under the leadership of Professor Torrington. The Sopranos were headed by Miss Fallon, the Altos by Miss Martin, the Tenore and the Base by M. M. Grant and Teulon respectively. M. A. Meilleur presided at the organ, and E. Woods, Esq., acted as conductor. During the offertory Mozart's magn.ficent " Splendente Te Deus" was most admirably sung with full orchestral accompaniment.

> THE SERMON. The Preacher of the Day was the Rev. Mr. Hogan of St. Sulpice, attached to the St. Ann's Church. After the first gospel, the Rev. gentleman mounted the pulpit and delivered the splendid address of which we have endeavoured to give an abstract below. Of course it is as impossible to do justice to the reverend gentleman's discourse in a brief report like ours, as it is in the columns of a journal to reproduce the effect which it brought upon the delignted audience; but we think that in its main features, our analysis will be found tull and faithful.

"The land that was desolate and impassible shall he glad, and the wilderness shall rejoice and shall fiburish like the lily." - Isaias ch. 35, i.

These beantiful words of the Holy Ghost, spoken by lasing, were prophetic of the happiness and joy that nations were to be blessed with when brough to the knowledge of Christ, and induced to submit to the teachings and authority of his church. In assembling here to-day to celebrate our national feast we come to thank God for the complete fulfilment of this prophecy in our regard, and to honor St. Patrick of whose instrumentality God availed himself for the execution of his Providential designs. Iteland, like other nations was once, beloved brethren, a desolate and impassible land, a country under the sway of a horde of unfeeling and heartless Druids. It was a wilderness that produced nought but P gapism and i's deplorable consequences; but which, thanks to heaven, has since rejoined and flourished like the hily, by the resplondent brightness of her children's faith. and the never fading charms of their many virtues. If at present Ireland connot bosst of material great ness, we her children though at a far off distance, must only deplore her impoverished state, if national discontent has no other effect than to aggravate her distress, and render her condition less settled and less tolerable, we must only trust that our merciful God whose designs we do not always comprehend, will is his own suitable time, yield to the cries of his faith ful people and so dispose matters in their regard as will tend to their greater glory and happiness. Society, almost all over the world, is at present in an unhealthy and chronic state; a spirit of revolution. bred and fostered by impiety, has wasted and devenced civilisation to the very core. The Catholic Church, which was destined by God to bring gladness and rejnicious to nations, which before were desolate and as wilderness, has been singled out by bese insidious enemies as the special object of most treacherous attacks. She is at present assailed by storms from different quarters; she would aprear once more like the distressed bark on the sea of Generareth, rolling amongs' the billows, and on the point of heing submerged; but her tounder is within her, he will not suffer her to be wrecked, he will enable her to continue still to gladden the desolate and impas sible lands, to bring joy to the wilderness and make it flourish like the lily. True, ber enemies lately exulted in beholding with more than human vision, the certain downfall of the Papacy, and the consequent crash of what they were pleased to call an office establishment; but had these wise people only called to mind that she is of divine institution, likely these forebodings would never have seen the light of day, as then many persons not imbaed with the same religious sentiments, and convictions that we are, think that human opposition is capable of destroying the Oatbolic Church. I will prove to you the con-trary, and I hope to show you that the oppositions which she encountered, and so completely surmounted in her infancy, are sufficient to satablish the fact that ane is the work of God. and and ingenuity of human malica.

To satisfy you that our Church is of divine institution, and consequently beyond the control of worldly rencor and human malice, let us contrast the oh stagles that stood in the way of her establishment with the means employed to surmaust the same; and in the ustural powerlessness of these means, no un prejudiced or urbiassed mind can for an instant refuse acknowledging the author of her being, or that she is stamped with the real of the Divinity.

The Rev. Gentleman then developed the opposicion the Obristian religion met with from the intellectual state of the buman mind. At no period of the world's history was society to enlightened. The coming of Ohrist was preceded by the residence un earth of persons prasessing the most surpassing salen's of which buman nature may fee! proud .-These men whose brilliant talents are even yet objects of cur admiration, filled the world with their renown Science and letters were cultivated to the highest degree. Philosophy held the place of honor : opinions were thoroughly discussed all coveted the bonor of being regarded as philosophers. Emperors would fain complete their dignities with the laurels of the schools. Men concentrated their in all self-love. employed all their talents and elequence in its bonor, and its defence But the coming of Jesus Christ announced the time when this vain philosochical enthusiasm should disappear, when a new Philosophy, for such was the name some of the early Fathers gave to the true religion, should be introduced to teach buman reason its veritable functions, to mark its limits, subject it to faith and restify and purify it by its divine moral code What means were to be em ployed to effect this change? Where could Our Lord find persons qual fied to operate such a univer sal revolution, select co-operators in this great mission? It was from the shores of the sea, and the the masts of commerce. He selects twelve men, some devoid of education, all entirely ignorant of the simplest rudiments of science Such were the agents selected to work the wondrous change in the intellect of man. At Ohrist's command these brave soldiers of the cross entered with a courage and in trepidity which, to mere buman thought almost appears sudacious into the midst of their work. They do not confine their apostolic visits to villages, to those spots where they would meet with poor and ignorant people as themselves, but they enter boldly the centres of talent and learning. At Rome at Athens, at Corinth, Ephesus, and Antioch, they boldly defy the most powerful and best practiced geniuses, and what has been the result of this strange and apparently unequal species of conflict, of a confict between simplicity and the most subtle dislectics, between ignorance and the most profound erudition, between rudeness and the most highly polished and brillian' elequence The result has proved to be what nothing but the unlimited power of God could effect-namely, that Philosophy de that toe buman mind could furnish and devise in the way of means and resources, has been completely (varquished, and the Catholic doctrines, preached by

the transcendent charms of their divine spirit. The

human action, but are mentioned by St. Paul 1 Cor:

The next obstacle which offered itself to the es. tablishment of the Church had its existence in the state of prevailing religions. The preacher then exposed the varied forms of idolatrous worship, the utterly false ideas of the divinity then existing in the world, and the attachment of peoples to their superstitious rites. This false worship was bound in with the then one government of the world, the Roman emperors controlling religious worship, the priesthood as it were officers of the state, the destinies of the Em ire and of Rome esteemed to depend on the preservation of this idolatrous worship. Such was the moral and religious atmosphere of society at the period at which our holy religion was introduced. In the bosom of, in the very heart of this pagan reli-gion, so solidly established, and so universrevered was sunounced the existence of a new and diffe ent religion, entirely different from all these others which successively incorporated themselvet with the older forms of idolatry A Religion to all externs! appearances unsocial, a worship incompatible with all the ancient forms, whree object was a God the avowed enemy of all the divinities. This new religion could not be made to bend to expediences or consent to compromises; its fixed principle was that the votaries of he ancient errors should admit that all they had bitherto believed were but fables, that all they had hitherto revered were but mental illusions, and all they had adored were demons. It demanded that they should banish from their hearts the religious principles which ther imbibed at the mother's breast, that they should abjure at her shrines the dogmas that came down to them from a very long succession of ancestors : that they should modify the ambitious pretensions of their governments, and oblige their tovereign to seek no more the support which the pomp of religious ceremonies afforded to their authority .-The Apostics called upon the inhabitants of the various nations which they entered to pull down and trample on whatever had been hitherto the objects of their respect, and this without promising to replace them with anything that could naturally fill the void in their corrupt feelings. Instead of the divinities that public imagination multiplied and embellished in accordance with its own teste, they present for public adoration a man born of a most despised people, whose life, passed in humiliations and poverty, was terminated in accordance with the sentence of a Roman President, amidst the most irfamous spacies of sufferings, sufferings such as Rome would inflict on no other than a slave. For the enchanting fictions which charmed and elevated the spirits of the Pagans, the Apostles substituted mys. teries which were enjoined to be believed, forbidden to be examined, impossible to be penetrated. What latent force did these dogmas so austere this worship altogether spiritual, possess, that could make men feel obliged to sacrifice to them every thing which for centuries they were accustomed to revere and cheriah! However, Paganism, which so long wielded an active power not only in the spiritual, but also in the material government of the civilised worli, has disappeared, and the Catholic religion reigns in its stead. The idols of old are reduced to dust, and the doctrines of the crucified man triumph in every heart, and are revered around every The perverted intellect, and the deeply rooted at-

tachment to the false religions effected the most corruptive influence on the heart of man. The heart seduced the intellect, the intellect reciprocally aggravated the depravity of the heart. Man deified bis passions. Having adored what he practiced, he scrupled not to practice what he adored. Rome, the mistress of the world, exhibited the example of every crime appropriating to berself, with the tressures of conquered nations, their gods and their vices .-Decency forbids the description of the depths of licentiousness into which men plunged. The oppressed noor were the victims of the rich ; a system of laxury, the details of which would appear incredible even in the present century, ostentationally irsulted public misery; ambition elevated to the dignity of a virtue, ambition regarded as a noblevess of soul, baving long disturbed the republic, finally overthrew it, and incessantly menaced the throne which itself had erected. Having pictured the effects produced on society by unbridled and unrestrained influence of buman passions, giving an idea of the immorality of the Roman people at the time of the introduction of true religion in the Empire, the reverend gentleman said: As Jonas, centuries before, approached the walls of Niniveh with the view of inducing its inhabitants to be converted to the Lord, did St. Paul direct their steps to Rome to battle with human passions-to brave the tempests and storms that their undertaking would arouse against themselves, and bring its inhabitants to submit to the teaching of the Gospel. They came to substitute the rigors of mortification for the luxurious enjoyments that then prevailed; to establish the spirit of abnegation instead of the insatiable projects of ambition; to pull down and tramb'e on the pretensions of pride, and make humility the noblest trait of the character; to destroy the rage of human vengeance by the charming virtue of Christian charley, and to exileguish the fire of voluntuousness with the by ter tears of repentance. The Apostles proposed to themselves changing completely the ideas of the Roman people, tearing from the heart of man what had hitherto been its every desire, and ingrafting in its stead the love of these things which had been the object of its contempt. What hopes could there be entertained of the success of this project - of a project so difficult in itself, and, to the eye of human prudence, so manifestly perilons. Judging from bde man conjectures the views of worldlings, one could expect nothing for these bold champio s of the Catholic Church except disappointment and death; but as it was God and not the spirit of the world that sent them, they realised all their expectations, they trampled on idolatry, changed the convictions of the people, taught them a new law, and a new morality, and Rome, once the proud Pagan Rome, they made the centre and mistress of Christianity.-The yoke that Rome, as conqueror, imposed on nations in the days of her Paganism is broken; liberty grew up with Christianity; the despotism ever conarquent on the existence of almost universal empire disappeared with other abuses, and it is to the fostering and cherishing care of the Catholic Church that we are indebted for the altered and improved state of society. The Chair of the Pontiffe replaces the throne of the Casars; Rome, once the model and propagator of every species of corruption, has become the expounder of evangelical precepts the mother and gu-rdiau of decency, morality, and virtue. The numberless calumnies uttered against the Catholic religion were named by the preacher, as another obstacle, as well as the eight persecuti ns, the spirit of vengeance actuating which, and the horrible torments inflicted were awelt on for some time. Full three hundred years passed away before Ohristian blood graw dry on the instruments of torture, and if occasionally the system of persecution was relaxed, it was only that the gathering storm would rage with increased vigor and violence. How could the Oturch, in despite of the continual persecution which arrailed her, increase and become fortified?-The pillars that supported the edifice were destroyed, and yet the edifice itself only became more solid .-In society, it is admitted, that the capture and death of a chief leads to the breaking up and destruction of a party; but in the case of the Church, they only contributed to her strength and consolidation. The fended by hosts of the most learned, supported by all establishment of the religion of Christ demanded the incessant labors of the Apostles, and their deaths were the seal of its security and prosperity. The Christians met martydom that their blood might beceme the seed from which new Christians would rise. The more Obristians were put to death by so much the more did the Catholic religion take root, spread, and grow. Here the learned gentleman cited some quotations from the early Obristian writers regarding the increase of Christianity, showing that, notwithstanding all these precautions, the

Church, perpetually extending her influence by virtue of the very means that were devised for her destruction, finally gained possession of the throne and planted the cross emblematic of her existence, to shine as the proudest, brightest, and most prized ornamen: in the crowns of the Carars. The rulers of the earth, who were her sworn foes, became her protectors and guardians, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah, ch. 49, v. 23: 'And kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nurses; they shall worship thee with their faces towards the earth, and they shall lick up the dust of thy feet."

The magicians of Pharoab, struck by the magnificent evidence of miraculous assistance, exclaimed, The finger of God is here.' The world has been subjected to the teaching of the Gospel, and ret there are to be found men who refuse to give to God the the glory, who pretend that motives merely human, secured its diffusion. Let them essay, they can never explain to us bow a palpable error, as they pretend Catholicity is, could triumph over every light of the the most cultivated minds, over all the prejudices of humanity, over all the passions of the heart, and over all the authority of the law. They can never explain in what this secret consists, which could persuade the world to sacrifice to this immaginary error their tastes, affections, pleasures, their interests and their lives The spread of the church they attribute to human means, let them inform us what these means were. Let these who refuse to admit of the influence of God, in the establishment of our holy religion, investigate nature and discover causes which produce effects at one and the same time in regions no matter how distant, causes over which time can exercise no influence, whose power is the same notwithstanding the circumstances of age, sex, condition, or character, and which possess the virtue of inspiring persons to make the most costly sacrifices.

If we examine the human motives that generally influence the members of society and that bind them to their cause, we will not find one of them that can be held up by those who differ from us as instrumental to the existence of the Church of Rome. Are we told that she is indebted for her establishment and spread to a blind and prejudiced attachment to a sect we answer that the natural effect of such attachment at the rise of Obristianity would be to bind and keep in the fangs of paganism those who then became Christians. For it is known that such attachment does not inspire changes, its nature is to cling to the actual state of things. -Those who refuse to yield to the teachings of the Church may indeed be accused of obstinacy; but it would involve nothing less than an outrage on reason, to attribute such to the primitive Christians, whose first act was to renounce attachment to and trample under foot their sucient religious opinions. Will it be pretended that this religious revolution is to be attributed to the inconstancy of the human race, to their natural fickleness, or to their thirst for novelty. We answer again that it is not inconstancy that works and brings about permanent changes, nor fickleness that inspires vehement attachments, nor a thirst for novelty that begets most painful and costly sacrifices. Were the entire range of human motives to be examined the result of such an enquiry would be that to none of them can the Catholic Church be in any way indebted for Her existence.

The Rev. Gentleman concluded his discourse by saying, we have thus seen that the Catholic Church has been introduced and established by a few persons whose position in society did not furnish a single qualification that could be instrumental to success of any kind; that their doctrines were not recommended by any favoring prejudice; that they reversed all religious notions previously existing; that they were hostile to, and proscribed passion of every shade: that so far from relaxing any moral precent they attached additional importance to them all: that they stood alone and fought the battles of the church without the aid of any political party or movement, without the erudition of the learned, without the eloquence of orators, and without the confidence of the nowerful, and that though all their means were combined and brought to act against the Church. she nevertheless triumphed : that she was incessantly persecuted, that she employed no other means than patience for her establishment : that she abed no other blood than that which was spilt in her defence; and that her propagation is the crop that grew up from the blood of her martyred children All this is more than sufficient to establish the fact of her divine institution. In vain then shall be the efforts of human malice and religious animosities in trying to destroy an establishment whose nature and dimenn pottled on in heaven. In vain shall be the assaults of misrepresentation and calomoy against the fair fame of her who is the fruit of the bleeding heart of Jesur, and of whose reputation and character the Holy Ghost has charge. True, the Church will always have her trials and froubles for such is the legacy left her by her dying founder .-Occasionally storms and darkness will come upon her, her enemies will plot against her, will encompass and affict her; the days of her existence will be numbered as of late, but when the wise ones and these imbued with only the spirit of the world, will be consoled and will rejoice that the end of her carrer has come, she will rise in all the grandenr and stateliness of her brightest days, shake her enemies as vipers from her side; she will continue her steady firm onward pace, the freshness of youth adding a charm to ber venerable demeanor, and where the dynasties that at present regulate the affairs of Europe, shall have passed away, and be forgetten, where even a remnant of actual national constitutions will not exist the Catholic Church will be as universal and as dear to every heart as she is to day, she will be recognised as the spotless spouse of Christ, the Queen, the mistress and teacher of all nations.

High Mass was then continued, and at its close the Societies formed once more in processional order, to carry out the remainder of the prescribed programme. In Bleury Street, and in the vicinity of the Church and College of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, arches of evergreens had been thrown over the road, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the scene. On the return of the procession to the St. Patrick's Hall, short shal; Mr. Patrick Crimmons, Treasurer; Mr. James but effective addresses were delivered by R. Matheson, Recording Secretary; Mr. Edward but effective addresses were delivered by B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society; his Worship the Mayor; Hon. T. W. Auglin, Edward Murphy, President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society; Ed. Spellman, President of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and Michael Farmer, President of St. Ann's Temperance Society.

delivered by B. Devlin, E-q., President of St. Hon. T. W. Anglin, and others.

Admission to the Practice of the Law. -After a very severe and brilliant examination Mr. Peter J. Coyle has obtained his dioloma as Barrister, Attorney at Law, &c, for the Province of Quebecs. We need not say that we heartily congratulate this talented young gentleman on his well-deserved promotion, and wish him a prosperous and successful career. Mr. Coyle is a Kingston boy, a graduate of the present university of Regiopolis, and has made numerous friends for himself in this city.

we are again compelled to hold over some communications with which we have been favored.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. - Jan. 1868. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal. If there be no article in the current number equal in interest to that on the "Talmud" which appeared in the last, and caused a great sensation, still the Review for January bas many most able and excellent articles; one especially on Confession in the Church of England, in which a heavy blow is dealt to those amiable, but much deluded gentlemen, who believe that they can find warrant for Catholic practices in the Protestant Church as by Law Established. The question the Review discusses is not that of Confession in the Catholic Church, but whether it be authorised or enjoined in the Anglican Establishment? The articles stand as follows: -1. Sir Walter Scott; 2. The Queen in the Islands and Highlands; 3. Private Confession in the Church of England; 4. Guizot's Memoirs: 5. The British Museum: 6. Longevity and Centenarianism; 7. Phoenicia and Greece; 8. Church Progress: 9. What Shall We Do for Ireland?

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. - By A. Heatherington; Printed by John Lovell, Montreal. One Dollar.

Second in importance only to the coal fields of Nova Scotia stand the rich gold yielding districts of that valuable colony. That gold existed in Nova Scotia, had long been known before it was ascertained that the work of mining could be carried on profitably, and that the returns per bead to the several miners were greater than are either in California or in Australia .-The auriferous quartz of Nova Scotia is perhaps the richest of any in the world, and the capabilities of the country need only to be made known to ensure its rapid march in the career of material prosperity.

The work before us contains ample information as to the actual state of the mines and their future prospects, and we can recommend it to the attention of all who may be attracted by the advantages that Nova Scotia holds out to the speculator.

BLACKWOODS' EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. - Feb. 1868. Messrs. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The current numbers open with the "Brownlows," the story of whose fortunes is brought to a conclusion. An article on the " Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis," comes next in order, followed by part 5 of the tale of "Linda Tressel." Our old acquaintance Cornelius O'Dowd makes his appearance again, followed by a very interest ing article styled "Historial Sketches of the Reign of George II. No. 1. The Queen." Arti cles on "Fenianism; and the Irisha! Home and Abroad," and on the "Queen of the Highlands." make up the remainder of one of the most interesting numbers of Blackwood that has appeared for some time.

BT. PATRICK'S GOCIETY, CORDURG .- The Bunual i meeting of this association for the election of officers took place of the St. Patrick's Hall, on the night of Monday the 2nd inst. Nothwithstanding the inclemeany of the weather the meeting, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, was one of the most important that has been held for a number of years.

After the reading of reports and the transaction of other business, the following officers were unani

orner ousiness, the following omcers were unani monsly elected for the ensuing year.

President Thos Heenan, E.q, J P.; 1st Vice President, P. O'Flynn; 2nd do., Mr M. Fox; Trea-surer, Mr. Thos. Welsh; Cor. Secretary, Mr. Peter Henry; Rec. Secretary, Mr B. Mullen; Chief Marsball, Mr. Thos. Harley , Assistant Marshalls, Thos. Keon. Daniel Kealey, Edward McGuire, John Carley, Thos Shannon, Byor Leonard, James McGuire; Ex Com mittee, M. Gearns, John Fox. Wm Well, Patrick Dermot, Denis Kealey, William Doherty, John O'Neill James Agnew, Thomas Meehan, J. Coogan, T. Wiseman, Jas Taylor.

The selection of the above able staff of officers speaks well for the prosperous state of the society By a unanimous resolution it was decided to celebrate the 17th' by a public procession. We wish our friends success.

ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY OF PORTSMOUTH .- The annual meeting of the above society was held in the Seperate School House on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., and was largely attended. A number of new members were admitted and the report of the Com mittee of M nagement showed the society to be in a floorishing condition. The following gentlemen

were elected office. Holders for the entring year .-Mr. Thomas M. Carthy, President; Mr. Thos. Howard, Vice President; Mr. Patrick Quinn, Mar-Burks, Corresponding Secretary; The Rev. Dr. Madden, Chaplain. Committee of Management. Mr. John Redmond, Chairman; Mr. John Kennedy. Mr G. Campbell.

The Bishop of Sandwich in a day's visit to the towns of Lucan, McGillivray and Mount Carmel, received contributions amounting to \$1455 towards the liquidation of the Diocesan debt.

We have before us the documents proving the exaction of exorbitant interest. The case, we trust, the City Hall, at which powerful addresses were On the 4th of March. 1863, a country farmer made a trader at Beaubarnois, for \$7, payable in fifteen Patrick's Society; his Worship the Mayor; days, with interest, 'at the rate of one shilling and three pence per week,' from the maturity of the note. In other words, the rate of interest stipulated is, ' one hundred and eighty five per cent per annum ! the 18th of February last a suit was entered in the Circuit Court, Beaubarnois, for the recovery in principal and interest of the note in question-the interest amounting at that time to, sixty-three dol-lars and seventy-five cents,' just 'nine times,' the principal of the note! We believe the defendant intends to contest the suit but as there is by law no restriction as to the rate of interest between private parties, we cannot say what are his chances of success. The costs, we are told, if the case goes to the judgment uncontested, will be \$24. If contested the costs, on both sides, will amount to \$40. The

In consequence of the press upon our columns | the names of the parties will appear. If the hopeless name ought the creditor to be called? - Montres! ber of citizens have formed themselves into a night-Gazette.

> About the Intercolonial Railway, we incline to advocate delay. If the movement in Nova Scotia for repeal is to be persisted in, it may seriously modify the views which the Parliament and Government of and on the 9th inst., M. Joseph George, both aged 4 the Dominion ought to entertain. If Halifax is to years and 2 months, youngest children of J. B. be our terminus proper, there is in that a reason why the Robinson route or that with some slight variation should be chosen. In time of war it will be remote from the fronti-r, although it might be cut from the water side along one bundred and fifty miles of coast ; in time of peace the treffic to St. John will probably go by way of the G. T. R., and the Euronean and North American Reilway, in spite of any central route But if there is to be secession, let us find it out ere our final decision is made. And in that case let us build the line at whatever cost for tunnel ing and embankments by the most direct route to our own seaport. St. John. To increase the alie-ation of Nova Scotians by a decision against the more direct line to Halifax were very unwise now. To huild a line to suit them rather than loyal St. John while they are in process of secession were also us. wise. Wisdom says wait and make further surveys. Schemer for pet lines, which they think they can carry on are of course impatient of delay. But this is a subject of such very grave importance that no resh or basty decision should be come to. The opinion of another independent engineer, both as to the best of Mr. Fleming's and Major Robinson's routes, would be of great advantage to those called upon to decide, and would give an little satisfaction to the public. - Mont. Gozette.

WATER SUPPLY .- It has been decided in the Water Committee to engage Mr. Walter Shanly to make an investigation into the whole question of the water supply for the city and report as early as possible. He has been authorized to consult with such competent engineers as he may consider best acquainted with the subject. In addition, Connecillor Nelson who is going on business to Boston, has been requested to sak Mr Francis the hydraulic engineer at Lowell. who is considered one of the highest authorities on that branch of the profession on this Continent, to come at once, while the inconvenience to the city still exists and go over the whole ground. It is to be hoped that something may be done effectual this time, as every year the evil is unremedied it is, of course, growing in magnitude - Montreal Herald.

THE PICAULT CASE - Alfred Picault was on Sa turday last brought before his honour Judge Monck and admirted to bail himself in £300 and two securities in £150 each. He is bound to appear at the next Court of Queen's Bench on a charge of manalaughter.

The following is a telegram we received yesterday from Ottawa :- Mr. Tupper left this city for England yesterday, via New York. He goes for the purpose of being present at the Colonial Office in case any information should be winted connecting Mr. Howe with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia I: is understood that Mr. Galt will go with bim. It is further understood that Mr. Archibald's resignation of Secretary of State has been accepted, and that he will be the Nova Scotia Intercolonial Commissioner a nost which was offered to Mr Tupper but dec'ined by him ' A little later in the evening our correspondent telegraphed us .- It is understood that Mr. Galt has declined the mission to England in conjunction with Mr. Tapper'

PRESCOTT, March 16.-A murderous outrage was perpetrated on the Grand Trunk train going West on Saturday night last. When about 3 miles shove Prescrit a drover named Sykes, from Canton N Y was entired to leave the car in which he was sitting to join a party in the emoking car When he reach ed the platform of the first mentioned cer, the man who invited him out closed the door behind them, and beld it fast and just at the same moment an ther man came out of the smoking car and held it fast while a third, who had concealed himself jumned un from the stens and presenting a pistol at the head of the draver, demanded his money and his ticket. The drover being in fear of his life delivered up both and was then told by the robbers that he must jump from the train, this be refused to do, whereupen, they nashed him off cutting his hand to make him let go bis hold of the railing. The train was going at a rapid rate at the time he was thrust off. Sykes lay where he fell till he was found next morning by the trackman, in an almost senseless state. once removed to the course bouse and medical sesistance was called. His injuries are ver serious and he lies in a precarious condition. No clue to the robbers has been found yet.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Quite an immigration of able young men is taking place from 'bis part of the pro-vince to California. The harvest for the past two years bave been 87 poor, and the prospect of better times than the present being far from encouraging, the young men are turning their attention to California and the new Stare to the west of it, in the hope of making a strike of some sort. There is also a dash of adventure in it, which makes the new idea more attractive. There are of course many openings for those who choose to be industrious in Oslitornia, but husband. we fear that many who are turning their steps in that direction, will find that the country is already over stocked with people of their own class, and that it is as hard to get along there as in other places. The emigration from this country is to be deplored -Kingston Whig.

The Hamilton Spectator says :- Our readers will remember that a short time ago an endeavour was made by the American Government to obtain the extradition of one Freeman B. Smith, under the Ashthe making of counterfeit 10 cent pieces at Toledo in the United States. Mr C A. Sadleir, commel for the prisoner, contended strongly that the offence, even if proved, did not amount to the crime of for gery, and that the prisoner could not be extradied: but the Police Magistrate held differently, and committed the prisoner to await the warrant of the Government for his removal to the States The Law Advisors of the Crown, however declined to give any decision on what they considered a "nice noint." and Mr. Sidleir obtained a writ of hubeas corpus for the discharge of the prisoner On Friday lest Mr. Justice Adam Wilson gave a written judgment, de ciding that counterfelting in the States was not for-gery within the meaning of the Ashburton Treaty, and an order was made to disc arge the prisoner, which was done on Saturday.

The spring freshets has caused considerable dam. age to property in Outsein, especially in the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, and Norfolk. Bridges have been swept away in the Thames and the Otter was never known to be so high. In the neighbourhood of Cobourg the same effects have been experienced in a emaller degree

The St Patricks Society of Toronto, on account of the death of its late president, Hon. Robert Spence, and as a mark of respect to his memory, will not join in the celebration of the anniversary of Ireland's

patron saint. The Corporation of Belleville offer a reward of \$250 for the apprehension and conviction of Michael Kehoe and John Quinn, who murdered Daniel Sulli van in that town on the lat of January last,

The Hamilton police were on the look-out the other night for a gang of burglars who had planned a bank robbery, but the preparations of the police were published and the attempt was not made.

Missing Strawer - A telegraphic despatch recalved from Halilax this morning says : - City of Cork' now nearly a week overdue; great suxiety on case will, of course, be reported in due time when account of such a delay at this season of the year.

the names of the parties will appear. If the hopeless | In consequences of the stealing of a number of Province of Quenco, } debute is set down by the reader as a fool, by what dead bodies from the grave-yard in Quebec, a number of District of Montreal. patrol to watch the burying-ground.

Died.

In this city, on the 7th inst., M. Georgina Adele, Schmidt M. D.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, March 18, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75: Middlings, \$6 00 \$6.35; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,65; Super., No. 2 \$7,15 to \$7,30; Superfine nominal \$7,65; Fancy \$7,55 to \$7,70; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,25; Superior Extra \$8 to

\$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3,65 to \$3,80 per 100 lbs.

Ostmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. — \$6,25 to \$6 50.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs. — U. C. Spring, \$1,671 Peas per 60 lbs-90c. to 91c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 46c to 47c. Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth about

95c to \$1. Rye per 56 lbs .- \$1,00 to \$0.00.

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex store at \$0,00 to \$0 00. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 55 to \$5 82 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,50 to 4,65.-

First Pearls, \$5 50.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs—Mess, \$19,25 to \$19,50;— Prime Mess, \$14,50; Prime, \$13.50 to \$14.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. March 18, 1863.

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Flour, country, per quintal,	 20	6	to	2 L	0
Oatmeal, do	 15	0	to	15	3
Indian Meal, do	 13	3	to	13	6
Wheat, per min.,	 0	0	to	0	0
Barley, do.,	 4	6	to	б	0
Pess, do.	 5	0	to	5	6
Oats, do.	 2	9	to	3	0
Butter, fresh, per 1b.	 1	3	to	1	6
Do, salt do	 1	1	to	1	3
Beaus, small white, per min	 0	0	to	O	
Potatoss per bag	 3	9	to	4	9
Onions, per minot,	 3	9	to	4	0
Lard, per lb	 0	7	to	0	8
Beef, per 1b	 0	5	to	0	7
Pork, do	 0	6	to	0	8
Mutton do	 0	5	to	0	6
Lamb, per quarter	 4	6	to	5	0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	 2	0	to	2	6
Haw, per 100 bundles,	 \$7	50	to	≸ 9	.00
Straw				\$6	
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MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from I till 4 pm. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, Trader, of St. Clet.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed n my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors and that it no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday, the twenty-third day of March next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said dee i of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof. T. SAUVAGBAU.

Official Assignee. Montreal, 26th Feb., 1868.

CANADA, PROVINGS OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist, of Montreal.

No. 936. DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAVREAU, Plaintiff:

BENJAMIN VALLEE.

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dams Appoline alias Hypolite Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens, separation as to property, against Beujamin Vallee, yeoman, of Boucherville, said districe, her

MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attornies. Montreal, 5th Feb., 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1964. In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, Trader, of the City of Montreal Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects unforgery. Evidence was taken at length before the Police Magistrate, and the off-nce was proved to be the making of counterfet 10 cost of the making of counterfet to cost of the making of the making of counterfet to cost of the making of the making of counterfet to cost of the making of the mak the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attented under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claıms.

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignes.

No. 18 St. Sacrament Street. Montreal March 20th 1863.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the affair of OUTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district ot Richelleu.

The undersigned has made a deposition of the consent of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, citting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a rati-

OCTAVE LACHANCE. Sorel 27 February 1867.

fication of the same.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864. la the matter of MOISE GAUTHIER, Trader of

The Oreditors of the insolvent are potified that he has made an assignment of his estates and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignes, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under onth with the vouchers in support of such

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th March, 1868

SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1145.

NOTICE is bereby given that Marceline Trudeau. wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en seperations de biens against her said husband.

J. C. LACO TE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINGE OF QUEBAC, } SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent.

JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolven has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twent; fitth day of April rext at Ten of the Clock in the Forencon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, be will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

ISIDORE PAQUIN.

By his Attorney ad litem
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT. Dist of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 753.
In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu,

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire - Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty lifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenoun or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to

the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. By his Attorneys ad litem
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.
2m

Montreal 19th February, 1868. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROAINOR OF QUEBEO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City

of Montreal, Salvon Keeper, NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth

day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or

as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under THOMAS MATTHEWS.

By his Attornie ad lifem. CURRAN & GRENIER. Montreal, January 17th, 1963.

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingbam Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebeo. For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undereigned personally or (if by letter post-paid.)
JOHN McGUIRM,

Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees of Academy Buckingham Tillage, 14 Pehrnary 1868.

the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader

of St. Jean Chrysostome. THE Oreditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrement street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenih day of March next at three o'clock, p.m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the

ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignes; No. 18. St. Sacrament Street. 2w.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of

Insolvent

Ohairman.

The Oreditors of the insolvent are notified that he bas made an assignment of his estate and effects. under the above Act to me, the undersigned assigned, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it: and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.
No. 18, St Sacrament Street.

Montreal, 25th February, 1868. NINE DAYS DEVOTION.

A NOVENA PREPARATORY TO THE FRAST

SAINT PATRICK. Price 20 Cents.

MONTH OF SAINT JOSEPH, Price 30 Cents.

DEVOTION TO SAINT JOSEPH, Price 75 Cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos ng ceable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object. of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sepa tember, and ends on first Thursday of July 3

> and the second second

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19 .- The Patrie of this evening mays General Menabrea has not directed the attention of the Court of the Tuileries to the intrigues at the Farnese Palace at Rome. The General well knows that the French Government have never cessed to discourage hopes and am bitions which late events may have awakened in the minds of the adherents of Francis II., and at should carefully prevent all schemes and enterprises bostile to Italy.

The same paper also publishes a letter from Crete, dated the 7th inst., which mentions three engagements between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, and in which the latter gained the advantage. The majority of the inhabitants of the island are said to be favorable to an understanding with Turkey.

The France of this evening says that the good offices of France have not been requested in connexion with the negotiations between Austria and the Papal See for the revision of the Concordat.

The same journal maintains that overtures have been made to Cardinal Antonelli respecting the establishment of the post of Papal Nuncio at Berlin. Cardinal Antonelli neither rejected nor assented to these overtures, but brought forward certain objections arising from the exceptional position of the Catholics in the Duchy of Posen.

Amongst the subscriptions for the Pope published by the Univers, some are peculiar. An uncle and a nephew-(so runs the paragraph) France and Prussia, the best the latter Power united at the feet of the Pope-500f. Then lady, 'Mdme. Monier Benedect. to attract the protection of the immaculate Virgin and the benediction of the glorious Pontiff on her youth fal family, 5f. Several souls at Altkirch, who auffer with Pius IX., 14f. The mother of a its maintenance for a certain remod might be imchild who wishes to be a Zouave Pontifical, 101. Some poor seamstresses, each of whom regrets deeply being unable to supply the Holy Father with a Zouave, 50.' It is remarked that these cannot be Parisian seamstresses, as they take be allowed to preserve it, and at the present time care to keep their Zouaves to themselves.

A Suspicious Individual at the Tuile-RIES .- On Saturday, at about 1 o'clock, a wellclosed gates with extraordinary dexterity and savalry sentinels sitting solemnly on their horses, and never expecting to be called upon for actual but having a great start, he got into the Tuilethe ladies.' He was lodged in a lock up chamber corner of the garden surmounted by two lions. window looking out upon the river, and fell through upon the quay. When taken up he was found to have broken a wrist and his forehead badly lacerated. The Emperor's house-surgeon. Dr. Pietra Santa, examined him, and after seeing in what a serious state be was, ordered him to be taken to the Charite Hospital, where he now is. The man is a German-whether a madman or an assassin is yet a question .- Paris Corres pondence London Daily Nows.

NOT LIKE PEACE. - Marshal Niel, the French Secretary of State for War, has devoted the spare room at the Invalides into a ware house, containing all the impedimenta-field evens, camp kettles, tents, ambulance. &c .- required for an army of 200 000 men. Everything enuld be issued at a minute's notice.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ABBE MIGNE'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. - The fire which has just destroyed the well-known establishment of the Abbe Migne, in the Chaussee du Maine. containing property to a great amount, was not yesterday entirely extinguished. A large quantity of molten lead which had formed clickes of the works published through so many years lies now in a hard thick crust on the rite of the fire. It is said that a number of ecclesiastics who had intrusted their savings to the Abbe will be ruined. The Abbe Migne, who is a native of the Cantal, first came to Paris in 1833, and founded the same year the Univers, or, as it was then called, the Univers Catholique, which M. Veuillot has since made so we! known to the world. The intention of the founder was, and it is to a great extent carried out to the present day, to make it independent of political parties, and ' Catholic' above all. And, indeed. the Univers cannot properly be called Legitimists, Orleanist, Republican or Bonapartist; it is simply Ultramontane. In 1839 he parted large establishment which has been just reduced to ashes, under the name of Imprimerse Ca tholique, and where nearly 800 workmenprinters, compositors, binders, and others-have been constantly employed. Few original publications, however, usued from the presses of this establishment, which were employed chiefly in reprinting the old works of theology or the Latin and French classics, which were produced with great rapidity and sold at a very moderate price. Among other works that have been consumed by the flames are the Patrologiae Cursus, in 391 thick volumes, printed in two columns. All, except the last volume, which was in the press ments on certain subjects are sufficiently well known when the fire broke out, were completed. They (evinced even, most forcibly, by passages in his re-

work that has shared the same fate was the Encyclopedie Theologique, comprising 171 prising more than one ex-Minister, which attributes a great portion of this country's recent misfortunes volumes, large quarto. There were only two volumes to be printed. A third work was the influences, and reckless extravagance in the highest Collection Universelle of the Christian Orators, quarter It is a delicate chapter for a foreigner to in 102 volumes. The hundredth volume was in the press. A portion of the Abbe Migne's private library was with much difficulty saved, as | The chief grievance of the party above alluded to well as the furniture, some paintings, and the seems to be the duplicity they believe to exist of unapartment he lived in. The number of printed books consumed amount to several hundred thousand volumes in quarto. Twelve different also to impress upon the Paral Government that trades were carried on in this great establish ment. Not only were books and journals printed, but organs were built, pictures painted for churches, and statues, bas reliefs, and other ornaments prepared. An organ that had just been sold for 30 000f. (£1,200) is melted into one mass. The Abhe Migne, who, it is said, estimates his loss at 9,000 000f., was insured in more than 20 insurance offices. - Times.

There is a caricature in the Charwari, called the 'Saving Bank.' Every one of the Euro pean Powers, whose official journals daily say peace is quite assured, are represented as busily beaping up immense piles of cannon balls.

The Charivari tells us a sarcastic story of a man in France who was attacked by four or five robbers while returning to his home at night.— A bright idea flashed upon him, and he began shouting 'Vive la Republique.' Instantly the police gathered from all quarters, the robbers dropped their plunder and fled: the shouter was seized of course but, on making explanations, was allowed to depart. The empire is peace.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- In the event of war between could hope for would be that Italy should maintain an armed neutrality; and although that would be extremely liable to conversion, before the strug gle should long have lasted, into a more or less compulsory adhesion to the fortunes of France, portant, as being to some extent likely to in fluence the policy of Austria. Neutrality is the course obviously enjoined on Italy by her own interests, but very few dare hope she would lone many are disposed to believe in the existence of a secret agreement with France, which, al'hough it may not amount to more than an offensive and dressed man, under thirty years of age, of most | defensive alliance, binds Italy in fact to the congentlementy apperance, walked under the arch | clusion of such a treaty in the event of certain in the Place du Carrousel, in the two niches of contingencies. The present Italian Government which there are sentries on horseback, as at the keeps its own counsel better than some of its Horse Guards, climbed over the railings of the predecessors, and nothing has transpired of a nature to confirm. the belief in such a compact; celerity, and ran across the spacious courtyard but the circumstances of the time, the character towards the private entrance to the Tuileries, on | and tendencies of the Cabinet, the well-known the left hand side, towards the Seine The I desire of the King to keen on good terms with France as a necessary condition of his throne's safety, and as the best guarantee for the inte duty, did not know what he was doing. He was grity of his kingdom, all point to its probability. perceived from two guard bouses and pursued, If it be true that Italy has given pledges of the kind with reference to possible future events, it ries first. There he took the Cent Guarde on is to be hoped she has not forgotten to stipulate duty by surprise, and dashed past hun, saying he | an equivalent, and that we may soon see the last had come on urgent business. He got as far as French troops quit the Papal States. That will the ante room of the Emperor's study before he be the best means of tranquillizing the country was arrested. Then he said, I must speak to and of putting an end to the Bourbonist plots of which Rome is now the tocus, and of which the at the corner of the palace, near the gate at the object is by no means limited to compassing the overthrow of the Italian kingdom. It appears A magistrate was sent for to interrogate him, that certain French journals lately announced but he had not been in confinement more than a with unconcealed satisfaction that coins were cirfew minutes before he dashed himself against a culating in Italy bearing the efficy of the deposed Sovereions and the words "Italian Confedera tion." Considering how high the premium upon the precious metals now is in this country, and how great the scarcity even of dirty copper,considering that an issue of half franc notes is talked of, and that such small paper is already created and circulated by cafes and shops on account of the impossibility of otherwise procuring change,-considering these and other inconveniences under which we labour in consequence of the forced paper currency, we should really gladly welcome any kind of coin, no matter though stamped with the likeness of Pope, Pretender, or even of a worse personage than either. The Federal coinage referred to by the French napers has not yet come under my observation. hut a letter from Rome says that one issuing from a different mint has made its appearance there in the form of five-franc pieces, bearing the date of 1868, and the image of the Count de Chambord, with the inscription " Henri V., Roi de France," and round the rim the Bourbon motto, Salvum fac regem Domine." It is though that specimens of this new coinage would excite some interest in Paris. "It is but a short step from the Mint to the Palace," the Bourbonists in Rome are reported to have said when the Federal coins were first seen there .- Times

You are aware that the King's abdication has been repeated)y suggested and discussed, and that it has been openly advocated by some and broadly hinted at as inevitable by others. Since the marriage of Prince Humbert has been settled such gossip has found fresh aliment. The Armonia and other papers of the clerical and reactionary stamp have been full of allusions to an approaching change. The King is to hand over his sceptre to his son, and pass the rest of his days in pleasant retirement, and in field sports and other amusements of a nature congenial to his tastes. It was also reported that Scuthern Italy was to be cut off and ruled by Prince Amideus. and Prince Humbert has been said to be very issious with his property in the journal and founded the of his brother's visit to Naples and of his alleged popularity there, although in this latter respect, if the accounts I get from that city be true, he has not much to be uneasy about. You may have heard a story which was very current some time ago, to the effect that General La Marmora, having teen consulted by the King during one of the Ministerial crises so frequent during the last few months, told His Ma jesty plainly that the best thing he could do was to aidicate, and that he was ready to become his suc-cessor's Prime Minister. The tale may be unfounded. but it points to an unpleasant state of things, well known to exist between the General and Sovereign. There are better grounds for believing that upon a more recent occasion La Marmora, having been sent for to the Palace, declined to go. He has abundant pride and independence of character, and his sentiare now consumed, as well as the manuscripts; cent pampulet) for such refusal on his part to be not only possible but probable, and I believe it to have and among these, it is said, an important been really in substance given. In short, there is no says.—In these days, when so much is spoken and

Italy, by no means destitute of influence, and comprising more than one ex-Minister, which attributes touch upon, but one to which all reference must not be omitted if it be desired to make the present state of things in Italy clearly understood abroad. due condescension to irregular influences, of coquetry with enemies of the Government of the day, of things done without the sanction or knowledge of those responsible before the country. In short, so many and serious are the complaints made that one gladly hopes the alleged grounds for them may have been magnified by the rancour of disappointement. It is to be regrested there should be too much reason to believe them not altogether destitute of foundation.

The enrolments for some revolutionary purpose continue at Genos. They are said to be for Spain but it is more probable they are for Italy itself, as everything goes to prove the desperate intentions of the Mazzinian party should any occasion occur which would occupy France at home.

Scenes of the most fearful outrage on Christianity are taking place in all the Italian towns, and many of them a e such as to defy repetit on and to revolt every feeling of decency and respect for religion The better classes of the population have protested earnestly, especially in Venice, but the Government is powerless to prevent scandals which would not be tolerated for an instant in London, Paris, or Vienna. The Unita Italians reproduces as its motto Mazzini's words Constitutional Monarchy is the most immoral form of Government, and has been seized in conse

The tide of emigration is setting in in Italy - a sure sign of the misery of the population in a territory so sparsely peopled in proportion to its extent. The de partures for the United States from Genoa alone in 1866 were 16,000 in 1867 10,000, and 1,000 in the first 20 days of 1868.

At Cavizzano, in the Trevisano, the peasents refused last week to pay the tax an the 'Richezz Mobile,' and went to the church in order to sound the totain for a popular revolt. The troops were called in only just in time to prevent a riot. Ross. - The first detachment of Ornadian Zour ves

arrived in Rome in good health on th 11th inst. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, under

date Rome Feb 11, sars :-A rumour prevails here that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries and of Florence have entered into a new convention respecting the Roman question; but my information from the Italian capital enables me to

state that it is without foundation or at least a premature deduction from what has taken place. The French Government has indeed endervoured to obtain from that of Italy's guarantee of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope within its present limits, and the Italian Ministry has shown a disposition to trest on this basis; but no arrangement has been concluded, because the Florence Cobinet stipulated that before any step is taken every French soldier shall be withdrawn from Italian soil. I have already prepared you to expect this measure, and I have reason to believe that Geheral Dumont will embark bis division for Toulon before Easter Meanwhile, the Fench Government will exert all its influence at the Vatican to bring about a better understanding with Italy; and there can be no doubt that the retirement of Cardinal Antonelli, if it should be as near as believed, would render the task easier, as Monsignor Berardi is not indisposed to concessions.

'Oount Crivelli, the Austrian Ambassador, after remaining passive for some weeks, has at langth officially applied for a revision of the Concordat. The Pope received him very affably, and said that he was willing to consider the subject, and would make what alterations were rossible, but that some of the questions rested on the laws of the Church, and could not be disturbed. He hoped, therefore, that the Imperial Government would confine its de mands within re-sonable limits, and not ask bim to do what was beyond his power. The demands of Count Orivelli comprise ten points desai'ed to him in

a despatch from Biron Beus, dated the 30th ult. ·It has come to the knowledge of the Russian Government that the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon have been exchanging views as to the possible even tuality of a restoration of the kingdom of Poland, listory overtures to the Holy H her promising con essions to the Polish Catholics, and even to send a Catholic Ambassador to Rome, and receive at the Russian Court as Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See. These promises are put forward, it is suspeced, solely to gain time, and prevent any arrangement about the Polish question between the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon. With this object Count Christowicz bes arrived in the Eternal City and has already had an interview with Cardina! Antonelli. The Count is both a Foman Catholic and a Pole, belonging to an illustrious family which has formished Poland with several of the Generalmimos, but he is, nevertheless, entirely devoted to the Muscovite Government. Under the old system he was the Russian Minister at the Court of Naples.

The report that the Pope had made difficulties about granting a dispensation for the marriage of Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret was instantly contracted No objection was ever raised but the necessary brief was at once expedited.

Rous, 25th Feb , 1868 .- A magnificent review of the garrison of Rome took place to day in the Villa Borghese. Above 5,060 men were present, including 1 000 Zonaves (about a fifth of the regiment), 1,800

of the Legion D'Antibes, and 1 000 Swiss. The organisation of the army is the object of every effort of the Roman Government, and the zeal and energy of the Commander in Chief has borne ample fruit in the improved discipline and appearance of the troops. Another review will be held on the 13th of April (Easter Monday) on a far larger scale; and although the France is incorrect in stating that 25, 000 men are to be raised, it is probable that an effect tive of 18 000 will be maintained. Several Prussian officers were present, and were loud in their expression of admiration of the troops. It would, indeed, be difficult to find another army so compared and trained, and whose stout chivalry and self devotion has proved to Europe that it is no army of parade. General Kanizer has had the greatest difficulties to arruggle with, especially from the jealousy of a few of the officers employed by Mgr. De Merode and the Belgian Committee, but his tact, honesty, and courage, and his known devotion to his Bovereign, has won him the esteem and confidence of even those at first disposed to doubt his ability, and the War-office is in admirable working order. Hostilities are looked on as certain this summer and it is scarcely probable that any European struggle will not have its reaction bere.

Since I wrote last to you Prince Salvador Yturbide has enlisted as a private in the Dragoons. His Imperial Highness was offered the honours and position f an adopted price of the blood by the Emperor of Austria but refused this offer to serve the Pope's cause in the ranks A Circaesian Prince, recently converted to Christianity and baptized in Paris, has joined the Zouaves, as have also Major Lewis, of the English army, and Prince Mario Rospigliosi, his elder ever, indubitable that persistence in giving hospita. brother being already (with the two younger Borghese) a camp artilleryman.

General Dumout has returned as commander-inchief of the French troops here, which now take the formal title of 'Army of Occupation.' In fact all has returned to the same footing as before the Convention with the exception that the Papal troops occupy Rome and the French Oivita Vecchia and Viterbo only .-Times Cor.

EDUCATION IN RUME, - A Writer in the Scolsman

to make it more universal than what it is, it may be interesting to know what has been done, or is doing in other countries besides our own. We are rather apt to pride ourselves in our own doings; and in Scotland particularly, we proclaim our system as something superior to what any other country possesses, and with great self completency take credit to ourselves as being so much better in that respect than our neighbors. And yet in Scotland the system does not extend itself so as to embrace all, or nearly all, who should be educated. Comparisons are said to be odious, but they are, nevertheless, very useful, and sometimes bring out rather surprising and startling results. The one I am about to make will. I think do so. I have within these few days came across an Italian periodical published in Rome, which gives the statistics of that city regarding its population for the past year, or more precisely for the space af a year from Easter 1866 to Easter 1867. Among other very interesting tabular reports, it gives what it calls the 'Report of instruction.' Under this beading it presents a very minute account of the state of education, to which I solicit attention. The population of the city is 215 573. Of this population the individuals from the ages of seven to fourteen number 22,251. The number attending elementary or primary schools is 21,864. In the elementary or primary schools children goes from the ages of from seven to fourteen. Of all that are in Rome of that age according to the above table, there were only 387 who were not at school during the past year. This number comparatively so small, would barely represent the number of children of the working classes who about their eleventh or twelfth year would be leaving school to go to service, or to learn a trade. or do something to support themselves. So that it may be truly said of all who were in Rome in the past year of the ages from seven to fourteen the-e was not one who had not received some years of elementary education, which means that there wasn't one who could not at the very least read and sign their name. And this, it must be observed, refers only to those who were receiving an elementary education. and does not include such as after the completion of it wished to continue their studies for any of the learned professions, or for the prosecution of the fine arts. According to the tabular report already re ferred to, those who were prosecuting what is in the report called a scientific education number 2527 --This do's not include those who in religious institutes which educate their own members are follow ing the branches of litera are, philosophy, or theology-and they cannot number less than about 500 Neither does it include such as are studying in private elementary schools or under tutors. Still less d es it include such as are studying at what mar be called technical schools, such as the Academy of St Luke, and many other private academies of drawing, architecture, and the fice arts; because the report confines itself simply to elementary and scientific education. And yet with all these exceptions it remains true that there are in Rome schools of el mentary and scientific instruction which are attended by 24,771 individuals out of a population of 215 573. It may be said that, in a city like Rome, many of been are foreigners, who come from all parts of the world to pursue their education there. It is true that many foreigners do so; but they come there to pursue a scientific or professional education, not an elementary or primary one. Those who attend the primary or elementary schools must be natives; and, as we have seen, they number within 387 of the whole of the population between the ages of from seven to fourteen. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the statistics of our own city to be able to state

obliged to any one who would make the colculation. The question naturally now presents itself-What is the system which provides education for what I may sufely call a whole population? Very few words will explain it. Of the 24,771 who are receiving education, both elementary and scientific, only 6571 pay anything for it; the remaining 18 200 pay nothing. Education is placed within their reach. and they embrace it. There is no compulsion; or, if there is compulsion, it is that parents know the bene fit of education, and make their children accept it.

what a similar investigation in proportion to our

armbers would bring out. I would be exceedingly

In following out the tabular reports, which are very ample and I may say exhaustive. I might give the numbers who attend the different classes of schools, bath day and night and in such as are conducted by clerical teachers and members of religious hodies, as well as in those that are conducted by se and taking alarm, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has cular teachers. But it would not have any inflance on the main result and it is unnecessary to encom ber this sufficiently long letter with forther details. I may simply observe that the city is divided into numerous small districts, to each of which there is at least one school which is free, and in most of them also schools which take fees. In short they are so situated that a few minutes only are required to take a child to some school or other. Every facility is thus given for obtaining education. This leads all to sack it, and all obtain it. If we give the s-me facilities why may we not expect the same results?"

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Letters from Sicily prove that the ferment of reaction in favor of the Bonrbons continue undiminished. Money with the fligy of Francis the Second is eagerly sought for, and so e enterprising vendors of printed handkerchiefs have been making a fortune by selling portraits of the King and Queen at Palermo.

Co'onel Carabene, the Garibaldian chief, died at Naples last week. He asked for and received the sacraments, and expressed, before numerous wit nesses, his repentance for the part he had taken in the revolutionary movement.

AUSTBIA

VIENNA. Feb. 19 .- Vienna papers publish an account of the dinner given by the King of Hanover yesterday in celebration of the 25th anniversary of ble marriage. They state that in the togat His Mejesty proposed he returned thanks to those who had come from a distance to be present at this fami'y meeting, held to show the intimate connexion of the House of Guelph with the Hannverian people He entertained the conviction that he should return to Hanover as a free King. His ancestors had been compelled to leave the country but found upon their return a larger Guelphic king tom. Providence justified him in the belief that he, too, would go back to the country as a free and independent Sovereign. His Majesty concluded by drinking prosperity to Hanover and a speedy reunion in the land of the

The dinner was attended exclusively by Hanover-

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Feb. 19. - The semi official Provincial Correspondence of this evening, alluding to the Hanoverian legion anys:-

"The Government has no reason to feel mistrust of France in regard to any future steps she may take in the matter. On the other hand, the assurance of the Austrian Government that it was not cognizant of the issue of passports to the Hanoverians is remarkable, considering the large number that must have been made out. Explanations upon the sub ject between Austria and Prussia are still being exchanged, but to what extent a breach of international law has been committed is still uncertain. It is, howlity to the ex King, has equipped Prussian subjects for war against their Sovereign, is no proof of friendly feeling towards Prussia

Bealin, March 11 -- A treaty has just, been concluded between the North German confederation and the United States of America, providing for the protection of naturalized citizens, and was to-day unanimonely ratified by the Federal Council.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not work by the Bishop of Orleans. Another blinking the fact that there exists a set of men in written about education, and the means to be devised to be picked in the stranger's gardens.

UNITED STATES.

A writer in the National Intelligencer is of opinion that Escaulay, after all, is mainly responsible for the whole impeachment busices. His magnificent deecription of the arraignment and trial of Warren Hastings has fascinated and fired the souls of a good many of our prominent public men, who thing they have a fair chance of baving their names made immortal in connection with a similar proceeding here. There are several things lacking, however, to such a consummation. We have neither the same actors, nor the same criminal; and we shall also lack the bistorism This impeachment is more likely to be a caricature than a copy of that. The immortality of of a caricature is not always to be coveted.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10th .- Advices from Victoria of March 7, state that the excitement caused by the threstened Fenish invesion continues. A gunboat had been stationed in the harbour, and a large body of marines placed on board. The powder mag-zine opposite the city and the different engine bouses were strongly guarded. Volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services should be required. Every precaution has been taken to secure the safety of the city. The nature of the starting information received is only known to the authorities, but a general impression prevails that they have been badly hoaxed.

A new 'notion' has been brought forth in the Yankee capitol. Boston people propose to remedy the prevailing uspopularity of matrimony by offering premiums for marriages and babies. A society called The marriage Fund Association, has been formed which offers to its members \$500 for every man getting married, and \$100 a year for every child born. How the money is to be raised does not apear.

In the Senste on the 9th, Mr Trumbull, of Illinois, presented a petition to abolish the office of President of the United States. He did so, he said, without anv sympathy with its object. The petition was laid on the table.

'You are the bandsomest lady I ever saw,' said a gentleman to one of the fair ones. 'I wish I could say, the same for you replied the lady. 'You cou'd madame, if you paid as little regard to truth as I

A Yankee orator, warming with his subject, exclaimed, 'I guess there ain't a man, woman, or child in the house who has arrived at the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through his, her, or its mind for centuries.'

There are some people who are always in a hurry. They seem to have been born in a whirlwind to live a kind of zigzag existence, like so many flashes of lightning, and to die at last with a bang, like a powder magazine.

Rishes may enable us to confer favoure, but riches cannot give us the power to confer them with propriety and grace; even trifles may be bestowed as to cease to be trifles.

Do you think that raw oysters are healthy? seked a lady of her physician. 'Yes,' replied he; I never knew one complain of being out of health in my life.'

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPESI-MEST? If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and his of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aparients create a distuste for food, but they produce a desire for it.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Oo Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton C.W., Jan. 23, 1864. Dear Sirs, - I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint.-The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, continents and lotions, but without any benefit. Last December, I began using Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and I am now quite well not a fore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

Very truly, yours, JOHN V. GARDNER. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davioson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior seented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils. a drug in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences' in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologne. Its aroma is a closer approximation to the breath of living flowers, than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion

(when diluted with water it is unequaled. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell& Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on man-kind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely con-fesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our col-

leges and schools. - [Wrightsville, Pa., Star. March, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fir a of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of FLOUR, CATMEAL, CORNMEAL. BUTTER, CHEECE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DEED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn. :-A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs Winslow,'

for helping her to envire and are to envir and the winslow,'

for helping her to envir a winslow. for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it mothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868.

A Public Benefit .- Nothing can be of more im portance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word

"Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.,

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished te

raveliers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE MARCH, 1868.

CONTENTS: 1. Canada Thistles.

2 Abscondita.

3. The Story of a Conscript. 4. The Old Roman World.

5 The Divine Loadstone. 6. The Rival Composers.

7. The Irish n America.

3. The Double Marriage.

9. The Church and her Attributes. 10. Magaa; or, Long Ago.

11. Affairs in Italy.
12. The Love of the Pardoned.

13. What Dr. Marks died of.

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Terms-In Advance \$4 per year; Single Copies 38 cents.

Manual of Physical Exercises. - Lives of the Queens

of England .- Home Fairy Tales .- The Lovers' Dic-

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. CANADA, Dist. of Montreal.

No 936. DAME APPOLINE FAVREAU,

BENJAMIN VALLIE,

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband.
MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE

Plaintiff's Attornies. Montreal 5th Febeuary 1868.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, IN THE SUBERIOR COURT PROVINGE OF COLUMN.

List. of Terrebonne.

No. 32

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN,

MAGLOIRE LALANDE,

Plaintiff

Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband, of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer.

OUIMET & MATHIEU, Attornies for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868.

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If showed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary | A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BROKCHIAL TROCHES

February, 1868.

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma and Cat are they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from -

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Eurgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED.

Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebec.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused deinking imputs Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free free poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards. BLACK TEA.

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Colong,

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$!

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tes Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c .-Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bassars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or Address-

> B. F. BALTZLY. No. 1 Bleury Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next a saion of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shees, and other goods.

Montreal Dec. 13, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholie Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Fianders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rare! to be met with even in England, and in this country tan probably never been offered before.

For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTUZERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

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Cash pard for Kine Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have

the following stock:—
200,000 feet let and 2ad quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 3 inch linch Roofing; 2 inch Sprure; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; inch Basswood; I inch do; Butternut Lumber Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500 000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from ; an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square.
December 13, 1867.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment.

MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING PUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. . Montreal, 13th June, 1867

WANTED,

years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to,

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a Principal or assistanti n an English Commercial an & Mathematical School. Address.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. la man and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne,

Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better - by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHCLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET. MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

13 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in

acathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all agos and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful infinence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such decaugements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessmens, Eunaquor and Loss of Appetize, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Heasinche, Sick Hea

taken, as required, to change the unscale accomplaints the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and howeis into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public ne longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Thront and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniforms character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dan-

at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the discase seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is uncessesary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

> Montreal. Ganeral Agents for Lower Canada.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

54 ST. OHN STREET. Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James S re MONTREAL.

> F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY.

> LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs, Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardina & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,

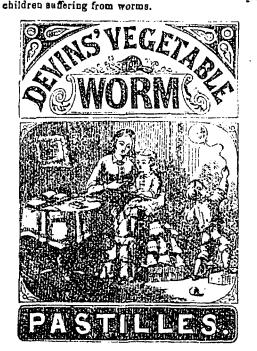
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. I awrence Main Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

MOTHERS SAMPAYOUR GHILDREN

The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to

NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO NORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.



Are now acknowledged to be the asfest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PUBELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND OBRTAIN IN THEIR EFFEOT

In every instance in which they have been em. ployed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most CAUTION - The success that these Pastilles have

already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORN PASILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and

are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholessle and retail from. DEVINS & BOLTON, Chamis's. Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. L&WLUR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class hew-

ing Mechines in the city. N.B. - These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES. - J. D Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Bitna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailore, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and O; the genuine Howe Machines; Singers Machines; the colebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. A.1 machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOZ MACHINERY .- J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper from England and the States; also, Homehrey's Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365' Notes Dame Street, between St. Frangois Xavier and St. John Streets.

HOUSE FURNISHELS ATTENTION

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS.

> A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS,

> > : TO PETTRIEMOE

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIORS

TO SUIT ALL PUROHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S).

54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 21, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT.

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

J. A. RAFTER. Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very

select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rim. ming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the

shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense

Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISHASH MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen - . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable

Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholers in 1855, with the same good Yours truly,

A. HUNTING, M.D. · · I regret to say to say that the Oholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ton to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this

epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING, Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bron-

chitis, coughs, colds, &c , and wc. ld cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Mesers. Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sire-Having witnessed the beneficial effects of cour Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Chalera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy.
REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

serve the following directions:-At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat the dose every lifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it

Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.

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Nov. 8, 1866.

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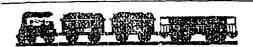
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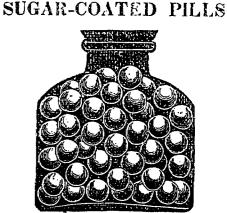
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