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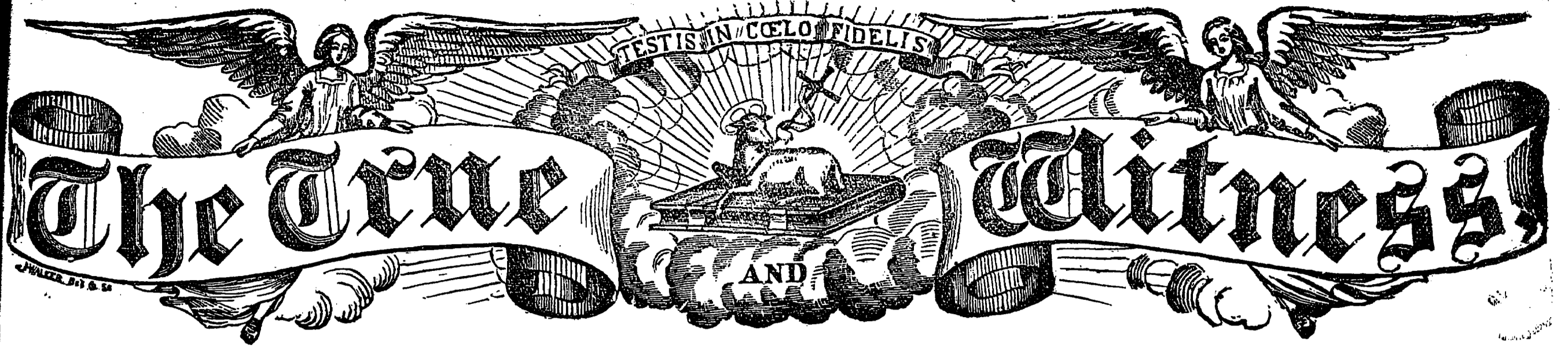
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

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No. 82.

THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(From the Catholic World.)

I.

Those who have not seen the glory of the Emperor Napoleon, 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 Lorraine, or Alsace, people gathered 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 fools.

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 father wished me to learn an easier trade than those of our village, for at Phalsbourg there were only wood-cutters and charcoal burners. Monsieur Goulden liked me very much. We 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 on foot, and some in carriages drawn by two or four horses; there they passed in embroidered uniforms, with waving plumes and decorations from every country under the sun. And in the highway what couriers, what baggage waggons, what powder trains, cannon, caissons, cavalry, and infantry did we see! Those were stirring times!

In five or six years the unkeeper, 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 nothing was to be seen but great white tablecloths, glittering with silver and covered with game, fish, and other rare viands around which the travellers sat by side. In the yard behind, hessers neighed, postilions shouted, maid-servants laughed, coaches rattled.

Sometimes, too, people of the city stopped 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 Melchior, with his black silk cap pulled 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 towards the inn, especially when the cracking of the whips of the postilions awoke the echoes of the ramparts and announced a new arrival. Then he became all attention, and from time to time would exclaim:

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

But, when he saw them shaking hands right and left in the street with those who recognized them, his tone changed; he wiped his eyes with his great spotted handkerchief, and murmured: 'How pleased poor old Annette will be.— Good, good! He is not proud; he is a man.— God preserve him from cannon-balls!'

Others passed as if ashamed to recognize their birthplace; others went gayly to see their sisters or cousins, and everybody spoke of them. One would imagine that all Phalsbourg wore their crosses and their epaulettes; while the arrogant were despised even more than when they swept the roads.

Nearly every month *Te Deums* were chanted, and the cannon at the arsenal fired their salutes of twenty-one rounds for some new victory. During the week following every family was uneasy; poor mothers especially waited for letters, and the first that came, all the city knew of: the rumor spread like wildfire that such an one had received a letter from Jacques or Claude, and all ran to see if it spoke of their Joseph or their Jean Baptiste. I do not speak of promotions or the official reports of deaths; as for the first, every one knew that the killed must be replaced; and as for the reports of deaths, parents awaited them weeping, for they did not come immediately; sometimes they never came, and the poor mother hoped on, saying, 'Perhaps our

boy is a prisoner. When they make peace, he 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 knapsacks 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?'

'I cannot say, Monsieur Goulden, I would prefer, at least four or five hundred thousand.'

'Yes, at least,' he said, 'and how many have returned?'

Then I understood his meaning, and answered: 'Perhaps they return by Mayence or some other route. It cannot be possible otherwise.'

But he only shook his head, and said: 'Those whom you have not seen return are dead, as 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.'

The news set about our work again; but the 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 had received their orders to march notwithstanding.

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 he find a girl so fresh and laughing. She was fair-haired, with beautiful blue eyes, rosy cheeks, and teeth white as milk. She was approaching eighteen; I was nineteen, and Aunt Margreol seemed pleased to see me coming early every Sunday morning to breakfast and dine with them.

It was I who took her to High Mass and Vespers; and on holidays she never left my arm, and refused to dance with the other youths of the village. Everybody knew that we would 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 unmarried 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 cavalry?' The idea made me so unhappy that I already thought of fleeing.

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 after regiments—dragoons, cuirassiers, carabiniers, 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 streamed out at the German gate.

At last, on the 10th of May, in the year 1812, in the early morning, the guns of the arsenal announced the coming of the master of all. I was yet sleeping when the first shot shook the little 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 bore torches, entering at a gallop; they shook the earth as they passed; their lights glanced along the house-fronts like dancing flames, and from every window we heard the shouts of 'Vive l'Empereur!'

I was gazing at the carriage, when a horse crashed against the post to which the the butcher Klein was accustomed to fasten his cattle. The dragoon 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 head, pale and fat, with a tuft of hair on the forehead; it was Napoleon; he held his hand up as if about taking a pinch of snuff, and said a few words roughly. The officer gallowing by the side of the coach bent down to reply; and his master took his snuff and turned the corner, while the shouts redoubled and the cannons roared louder than ever.

This was all that I saw.

The Emperor did not stop at Phalsbourg, and when he was on the road to Saverne, the guns fired their last shot, and silence reigned once

more. The guards at the gate raised the draw-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 horrors of the days of the barbarian kings and the Turks.'

He seemed lost in thought, but in a moment he added:

'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 daybreak I never ceased dreaming of the Emperor. I dreamed, too, of 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.

From that day until the month of September they often sang the *Te Deum*, and fired twenty-one guns for new victories. It was always in the morning, and Monsieur Goulden cried:

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

He pushed open my door, and I saw him 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.'

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 box, and again pulling his silk cap over his ears, said:

'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 terrible thing.'

I thought, too, that if we had peace, so many men would not be needed, and that I could marry Catharine. Any one can imagine the wishes I formed for the Emperor's glory.

II.

It was the 15th of September, 1812, that the news came of the great victory of the Moskova. 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 conquered; such war-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 capital, and that it was necessary to retreat on Poland or to die of hunger. Nothing else was spoken of in the inns, the breweries or the market; no one could meet his neighbor without saying, 'Well, well, things go badly; the retreat has commenced.'

People grew pale, and hundreds of peasants 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 besides, I had a thought in my mind which gladdened my heart and made everything seem rosy to me.

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 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 hand.

The first time I saw the watch, I said to myself: 'You must not let that escape; that watch is for Catharine, and although you must work every day till midnight for it, she must have it.'

Monsieur Goulden, after seven in the evening, allowed me to work on my own account. He had old watches to clean and regulate; and, as this work was often very troublesome, old father Melchior paid me reasonably for it. But the little watch was thirty-five francs, and one can imagine how many hours at night I would have

to work for it. I am sure that, if Monsieur 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 aside in a box, telling father Melchior that I knew a purchaser.

Under these circumstances, every one can 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 say. Some times I imagined she would cry out, 'O Joseph, 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 it upon her; I would slip it into her apron-pocket, 'Come, come, Catharine! Do you wish to give me pain? I could see how she wanted it, and that she spoke only to seem to refuse 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 Gradel 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 lot; and she surely is preparing something for your *fete*, for she thinks only of you; you are both very happy, and, when you are married, all will go well.'

While I was thus working on, thinking only of happiness, the winter began, earlier than usual, towards the beginning of November. It did not begin with snow, but with dry, cold weather and strong frosts. 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 disappear 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 of the shop window with warm water, and I scarcely closed it when a frosty sheen covered it. Without people ran pulling with their coat-collars over their ears and their hands in their pockets. No one stood still, and when doors opened, they soon closed.

I don't know what became of the sparrows, whether they were dead or living, but not one twittered in the chimneys, and, save the rattle 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 north of Russia and of Poland? God grant that they started early enough. My God! my God! the leaders of men have a heavy weight to bear.'

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 companies of infantry set out with pickaxes, and dug through the frozen snow a way for carriages, and that road remained open until the commencement of April, 1813.

Nevertheless, Catharine's *fete* approached day by day, and my happiness increased in proportion. I had already the thirty-five francs, but I did not know how to tell Monsieur Goulden that I wished to buy the watch; I wanted to keep the whole matter secret; and it annoyed me greatly to talk about it.

At length, on the eve of the eventful day, between six and seven in the evening, while we were working in silence, the lamp between us, suddenly I took my resolution, and said:

'You know, Monsieur Goulden, that I spoke to you of a purchaser for the little silver watch.'

'Yes, Joseph,' said he, without raising his head, 'but he has not come yet.'

'It is I who am the purchaser, Monsieur Goulden.'

Then he looked up in astonishment. I took out the thirty-five francs and laid them on the work-bench. He stared at me.

'But,' he said, 'it is not such a watch as that you want, Joseph; you want one that will fill

your pocket and mark the seconds. Those little watches are only for women.'

I knew not what to say.

Monsieur Goulden, after meditating a few moments, began to smile.

'Ah!' he exclaimed; 'good, good! I understand now; to-morrow is Catharine's *fete*. Now I know why you worked day and night. I shall take back this money; I do not want it.'

I was all confusion.

'Monsieur Goulden, I thank you,' I replied; 'but this watch is for Catharine, and I wish to have earned it. You will pain me if you refuse the money; I would as lief not take the watch.'

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

'It is a pretty present, Joseph,' said he.— '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 Monsieur Goulden took from a closet a bottle of his Metz wine, which he kept for great occasions, and we supped like old friends rather than as master and apprentice; all the evening he never stopped speaking of the merry days of his youth; telling me how he once had a sweetheart, but that, in 1792, he left home in the *levee en masse* at the time of the Prussian invasion, and that on his return to Fenebrange, he found her married—a very natural thing, since he had never mastered courage enough to declare his love. However, this did not prevent his remaining faithful to the tender remembrance, and when he spoke of it he seemed sad indeed. I recounted all this in imagination 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 minutes on account of the great cold, that we got two good logs in the fire, and at length went to bed.

III.

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

I had taken care the night before to lay out on the back of a chair my sky-blue coat, my trousers, my goat-skin vest, and my fine black cravat. Everything was ready; my well-polished shoes lay at the foot of the bed; I had only to dress myself; but the cold I felt upon my face, the sight of those window panes, and the deep silence without made me shiver in advance. If it were not Catharine's *fete*, I would have remained in bed until midday; but suddenly that recollection made me rush to the great chest-stove, where some embers of the preceding night almost always remained among the cinders. I found two or three, and hastened to collect and put them under some split wood and two large logs, after which I ran back to my bed.

Monsieur Goulden, under the huge curtains, 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 forty years. I never felt it so. What a winter we shall have.'

I did not answer, but looked out to see if the fire was lighting; the embers burnt well; I heard the chimney draw, and at once all blazed up. The sound of the flames was merry enough, but it required a good half hour to feel the air any warmer.

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

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

I was so smart in my fine clothes that I reflected whether it would be better to follow his advice, and he, seeing my hesitation, said: 'Listen! a man was found frozen yesterday on the way to Wecham. Doctor Steinbremer said that he sounded like a piece of dry wood when they tapped him. He was a soldier, and had left the village between six and seven o'clock, and at eight they found him; so that the frost did not take long to do its work. If you want your nose and ears frozen, you have only to go out as you are.'

I knew, then, that he was right; so I put on the thick shoes, and passed the cord of the mittens over my shoulders, and put the cloak over all. Thus accoutred, I sallied forth, after thanking Monsieur Goulden, who warned me not to stay too late, for the cold increased toward night, and great numbers of wolves were crossing the Rhine on the ice.

I had not gone as far as the church when I turned up the fox-skin collar of the cloak to shield my ears. The cold was so keen that it seemed as though the air were filled with needles, and one's body shrank involuntarily from head to foot.

around the hearth on which the red flames were dancing. I would almost have given my life to remain longer. Another half-hour passed, when Aunt Gredel cried: 'Listen, Joseph. It is time for you to go; the moon does not rise till after midnight, and it will soon be dark as a kin outside, and an accident happens so easily in these great frosts.'

had placed before them, that Mr. Pigott had devoted his newspaper to the purposes, or any of them, described in the indictment, it would be their duty to find him guilty.

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

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.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION OF THE REDEMPTOR FATHERS IN GAVAN. — Cavan, Sunday, February 16, 1868. — This great mission indeed one of the greatest that has yet been held in Ireland, certainly the greatest that has been held in the province of Ulster, commenced on Sunday, the 26th ult., and terminated on Saturday 16th February, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the parish, and surrounding districts, who have been so edified by the teaching and preaching of the missionaries. 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 hearts, souls, and minds of the audience, particularly those against drunkenness and in temperance; 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 has been observed to enter a public house to drink intoxicating liquors, since 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 cannot be overrated, and the circumstances under which the convictions have been pronounced are calculated to increase their moral effect. It must be satisfactory to the public, as it is conducive to the best interests of the country, to have the law not only vindicated but clearly explained. No imputation has been cast upon the perfect fairness of the jury, and the lucid definition of the rights and responsibilities of the press which the judges gave will serve to dispel the mischievous delusions of a certain class of journalists, who mistake liberty for licence and abuse the privileges they enjoy. The lesson, will not be the less salutary that it comes from two members of the judicial bench of the highest eminence as sound constitutional lawyers professing the same religious belief as the great majority of the Irish people. After Mr. Perry had heard yesterday morning as counsel on behalf of the traverser, and the Solicitor General in reply for the Crown, Baron Deasey charged the jury. After observing that he did not wonder the Attorney-General had brought these publications under the notice of a jury, his Lordship gave the following view of the rights and obligations of the press: —

'A public journalist was entitled to canvass the intentions of those who might be intrusted with the government by the Crown; he was entitled to comment upon their acts, and upon the proceedings of the public tribunals, and, if necessary, to censure the proceedings of Parliament the actions of all the judges, and the writings of public men. He was entitled to point out all grievances which the people might labour under and propose whatever remedies might suggest themselves to him. Nay, more; the verdicts of juries were not exempt from fair and reasonable criticism. The limits within which this privilege might be exercised were wide — almost undefined. The application of the principles upon which the privilege rested was altogether for the jury, and he hoped would continue so. They were entitled to pronounce their verdict, and he had not the slightest wish to encroach upon that right, or in any way to relieve them from the duty devolving upon them by law. He had told them what a journalist might do. He would now tell them what a journalist was not permitted to do. He must respect the form of government under which he enjoyed the privilege 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 auxiliary to the designs of conspirators, or devote its columns to supplying members of a conspiracy with intelligence which they might use to advance its objects, or encourage them to promote the organization, or induce others to place themselves so as to become involved in its meshes. He must not sow dissent and discontent through the land, and inflame the minds of the people so that they might be the more accessible to the designs of the conspirators, or more ready to join in the insurrection which the conspiracy had in view. He might canvass and criticize the proceedings of courts of justice, but he must not devote his journal to articles calculated to bring the administration of the law into contempt, or excite the hatred of the people against the established tribunals 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. Governments had a right to protect themselves against those who seek to overthrow them. In this country the only power they possessed was to bring the newspaper proprietor before a jury. In other countries more stringent measures were adopted, which he hoped would never become necessary here. It was fortunate for journalists that they had here the protection of a jury. Juries had too much interest in the maintenance of the liberty of the press to sanction any departure from its freedom of comment and discussion. In dealing with the case the jury would give every latitude and make allowance for freedom of discussion and for heat of argument. But if after making this allowance, they thought the limits of free discussion had been overstepped, — if they concurred in the view the Attorney-General

A trial in which an interesting point was raised was held at the Dundalk Assizes yesterday. John F. Nugent, a Fenian prisoner, who had been arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, was indicted for having unlawfully escaped from justice. The prisoner jumped out of a window while in charge of the police in a room in Drogheda, 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 Justices, 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 of the others. Judge Battersby overruled the objection, but reserved the points. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

A libel case, arising out of the relations of landlord and tenant, has occupied the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench for the last three days, and taxed the ability of a numerous bar. It was an action instituted by a carpenter and builder in this city against the publisher of the Wexford People 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. If it be true, who is Mr. Hogan? Is he a creature whose soul is in his pocket? Is he the carpenter of yesterday — the little tyrant of to-day?' The defence pleaded was a justification. The plaintiff had purchased a piece of land in the Landed Estates Court for 1,050l., 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 as an advanced rent. The priest of the parish complained of his raising the rents, and the rev. gentleman's interference was resented by the plaintiff as unwarrantable. He allowed the tenants some months to consider the matter, and not hearing from them he served notices to quit. This brought down upon him the curse of the People, which denounced him as 'a griener of the faces of the poor,' and used other strong language. Some of the tenants came up to Dublin to remonstrate with him, and complained that he received them very coldly and kept them there waiting in his yard. Under these circumstances, the trial excited a great deal of interest. It terminated yesterday in a disagreement of the jury. Eleven of it said they were for giving a farthing damages and one dissentient wanted to find for the defendant.

It is a great privilege to be a native-born American. His lot is enviable, at least out of his own country. Mr. G. F. Train is at present enjoying to the full the superior advantages which belong to such a condition. He is 'stumping the country,' as he says, and with a vengeance too speaking and agitating with a freedom which makes him an object of wonder and delight to the Fenian audiences who throng his lecture-rooms. His actions are a strange commentary upon the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act and the Press prosecutions in Ireland. He was in Dungarvan on Tuesday evening and treated the inhabitants of that port to some original and agreeable views of the Jackmel expedition and other kindred topics which have recently been brought before them under less pleasing circumstances. He thought it extraordinary, he said, that Nagle and Warren, who, as he assured them amid cheers and laughter, only came to the town to 'shake hands, with the people, not to capture it as Cromwell did, and threaten to slaughter its inhabitants, but merely to see if they had got a good harbor, where vessels could land without cannon, revolvers, or muskets; should have met with such an unfavorable reception from the British Government. Now, the sooner those two American citizens were given up, the better it would be for England. He entertained the assembly by relating in a characteristic manner how he had 'snubbed' Charles Francis Adams. It was he 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 'ruled by dotards, octogenarians, supine generals, nonagenarians — arrians whose white hairs do no wisdom, and who had grown old without arriving at maturity so far as judgment went.' They were so busy babbling about other places they had no time to busy themselves about Ireland. The next place they would think of if they got into war with America would be 'the places where they did not take the fire.' The British Parliament, he informed them so far as representation was concerned, was a perfect farce. Of 600 members 450 were landowners. It was absurd to expect a Tenure Bill from them. He declared that 'hell would be a divine institution for England.' He referred to some commentaries which had been made in the Conservative Press respecting the language which he had been allowed to utter in other places, and declared that he was not a Fenian, but head and shoulders above the Fenians.

The Cork Examiner, which has recorded the sayings and doings of Mr. Train con amore ad,

established, would cease to have its archbishop an

The defendants of the Irish Church are following the recent meeting in the Rotunda by establishing permanent 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.

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 Habeas Corpus Act, which he said would be used in a careful and moderate manner.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Times writes.—The declaration of the Roman Catholic faith contradicting the assertion that they do not feel aggrieved at the present ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland, and in favour of 'religious equality,' is now re-published with the additional signatures which have been obtained since its first issue, about two months ago.

polio of Ireland, and vigorous whipping in of patrons would bring about a more imposing display—but the association literally reckoned without its host.

THE RAILWAYS.—Lord Ernie 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.

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.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.—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 householders rated and paying their rates will have votes.

aid in Convocation as to any answer from the Eastern Patriarchs, the actual results may justify a belief which we confess to think utterly without foundation.

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UNITED STATES.

THE PROGRESS OF RELIGION.—The official announcement has just been received from Rome, that fourteen new Bishops are to be added to the present number of our American Catholic Hierarchy.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The remarkable debate on the Alabama claims which took place in the British Parliament on Friday night, and of which the telegraph 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 obstacle must exist with ourselves.

was an event generally approved. His Lordship was the eldest son of Mr. Thom's Shee of Thomstown County Kilkenny, by the daughter of Mr. John Dorell, of Sotney Castle, Kent.

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.

LONDON, March 11.—In the House of Commons last night a warm debate took place on the condition of Ireland, and the following resolution was introduced, but further consideration thereon was postponed till to-morrow.

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 householders rated and paying their rates will have votes.

Earl Mayo, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, had he 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 Catholics, but whose privileges were not to be confined exclusively to Catholics.

LONDON, March 10.—The Prince of Wales will soon make a visit to Ireland where he is to be made a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PAPAL ZONAVES.—From an editorial in the New York Tablet on the Papal Zonaves probably from the pen of our gifted (former) townsman Mrs. James Sadlier, we extract the following passage:—

A morning of sweet memories, and one long to be remembered, was that we spent in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, on Saturday last, the 22nd inst, being the Feast of St. Peter's See at Antioch—a remarkable, and we may hope, auspicious coincidence—while the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up for the gallant young Canadians who are on their way to join the Pope's army.

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this; and so the matter stands. Now whatever may be said of the justice of our position (and it is by no means certain that it is just), for the first person to recognise 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 up arms 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 doctrine so much as we ourselves—we who have always been prompt to recognize and encourage popular insurrections against despotic powers? Besides, Mr. Seward, he remembered, does not ask that an umpire should 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 may 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 agree to a mixed commission for settling the claims without further preliminaries.

'A Sailor' has written a letter on 'Our Naval Strength' to the Boston Advertiser, in which he makes the following lugubrious confession:—In these days of Alabama claims and Fenian sympathy it is well to look at the English navy and at ours. Remember that one fast steamer, the Alabama laid up our commerce, and that speed is a desideratum in the war-vessel which is an ocean cruiser. In the British navy the Warrior, Black Prince, Belshazzar and Achilles are types of the largest size of iron 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.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Burning of the Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo Brooklyn, was destroyed yesterday morning. The origin of the fire was a defect in one of the chimneys. William Murphy sexton, lighted the fire shortly after midnight, and at 1 o'clock, having closed the dampers, and being satisfied that everything was secure, went on his usual tour.

In New York and Philadelphia, many of the Episcopalian ministers and Presbyterian ministers fraternize, exchanging pulpits. It may be assumed that this was not taken into the account when the American bishops were invited to the Pan-Anglican Synod. These have returned to their duties more high pretentious and exclusive than they were before, with much loftier notions of episcopal privileges, and much less inclined to admit the competence of any Presbyterian or Congregational minister.

Butler went to hear Dickens in Washington, talking in late and making himself as prominent as possible. The selection was Bob Sawyer's Party, which is very funny and the laughing was, at times, immoderate. There was a point, however, at which it became very much like a vulgar roar, and it wasn't the funniest part of the reading, by any means.

Portland harbour is becoming very difficult of access in consequence of the growth of a bar of deposits extending outside the wharves, for a considerable distance, which prevents steamers from ingressing or egressing except within two hours of high water.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY... G. E. OLEBK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH—1868.

Friday, 20.—The Five Wounds. Saturday, 21.—St. Benoit Ab. Sunday, 22.—Fifth 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, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and abstinence.

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Irish affairs will certainly command the attention of the British Parliament during the present session, to the exclusion almost of other topics. Motions and Resolutions have already been laid before the House of Commons, and lively debates have thereupon ensued. Unfortunately the only point on which there is any approach to unanimity is the existence of much disaffection in Ireland; but when the questions are raised, to what does this owe its origin? and what steps are best suited to allay it? there is the greatest discrepancy of opinion.

The trial of the President of the United States is fixed for the 23rd inst, and it is expected that his opponents will have got him out of the way in a few weeks from this date. After a recess of about eleven weeks, our Provincial Legislature met again at Ottawa on the 12th inst. Only two of the representatives from Nova Scotia, Messrs. Tupper and Stuart-Campbell, were present.

It is reported that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to Ireland during the Easter holidays, and that at the same time a Royal Proclamation will appear according to a remedy to many of the political offenders in that country.

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION.—The British public has been treated to a third scene of this very amusing performance, and this, by no means personages than the Government Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church in Convocation assembled.

multis alii. In all other respects, reading the report in the London Times of what occurred the other day in the Upper House of Convocation is just like reading a page or two of the very laughable work lately given anonymously to the world under the title which heads this article.

The farce was opened by the Bishop of London, who brought forward a motion to the effect, that, as all the Resolutions hitherto adopted by the Convocation of Canterbury and of York to put down Ritualism have been treated as so much buncombe by the inferior clergy, henceforward the "limits of ritual observance should not be left to the uncontrolled discretion of individual clergymen, and ought therefore to be defined by lawful authority."

A most sensible Resolution no doubt! but what is, and where is to be found the "lawful authority" in the Church of England competent to define "the limits of ritual observance?" The reader will perceive that this is the very question discussed in the Jerusalem Chamber by our friends Easy, Chasuble, Pompous & Co.

Everybody knows of course, that the only "lawful 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 possibly can exist elsewhere; and yet there was an evident reluctance to name Parliament on the part of all the actors in the farce. The Archbishop of Canterbury who made the last speech felt himself in what the Yankees term "a bad fix." Neither he, nor his brethren knew what he and they were called on to do by the terms of their brother of London's Resolution.

But what if the Ritualistic Clergy should, as heretofore, laugh at the objections of Government Bishops, and poke fun at their statements? And this is just what will be the case we may be sure; for the Ritualists well know that their opponents dare not push matters against them to extremities, by applying for an Act of Parliament to put them and their practices down: and that there is no other "lawful authority" which has any power over them, or their offensive doings. Parliament might indeed force them to pull of their albs, their capes and chasubles, to abandon their intonations, to cease their genuflections, to renounce their censors and incense pots, to break 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 know, that to invoke Parliament would be the death blow of the Establishment tend the very last act of the Comedy of Convocation.

But if Parliament be discarded, where is the "lawful authority" competent to define the limits of ritualism to be found? In the words of our 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 by his Lordship Bishop Larocque.

The Constitution of the United States is said to "be on its trial." Of course it is, and it is so because it is a written constitution. All written constitutions are, and always must be on their trial.

The difference betwixt written constitutions—such as that of the United States, and to a great extent that of this country—and unwritten constitutions, such as that of England—is as the difference betwixt our clothes and our skins. The latter grow with our growth, adapt themselves to our every change of posture, and are therefore always a good fit. But we outgrow our clothes, we become too tall, or too stout for them; and as these possess no power of self-adaptation, or self-renewal, such as our skins possess; as they cannot, in short, alter as they alteration find in the wearer, it necessarily follows that the good fit of to-day may be no fit at all to-morrow, and hence clothes, and written constitutions, are, and ever must be, constantly on their trial.

One thing too is certain. That the old political suit, or constitution which fitted the United States well enough in the days of their youth must now be exchanged for another. It is worn out, it is too tight in one place, too loose in another, and it is quite threadbare everywhere. It has also gone out of fashion, like the hair-powder, the ample wigs, and chain armour of our ancestors. Its day is past, and its proper place is the lumber-room, where the worn out rubbish of the household is deposited to moulder and rust away.

The idea, in fact, seems to be gaining ground amongst the latter, that the office of President is an encumbrance to be got rid of, an antiquated appendage, neither useful nor ornamental, and to be docked therefore, as pig-tails were docked.—Already petitions to that effect have been presented in the Senate; and the obvious tendency of the revolutionary movement in the United States is to obliterate the time honored line of demarcation betwixt Legislative and Executive functions; and to concentrate the latter in the hands of the Legislature, which will not only make the laws, but execute them by the hands of Committees of Salut Public and Surete Generale, to be chosen by itself, out of its own members, and periodically renewed. This is the political order to which democracy naturally does incline; and from such an order the transition to Caesarism, or the despotism of one man-power is easy, natural, almost inevitable.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

This great religious and National Festival of our Irish fellow-subjects was celebrated on Tuesday last, in this portion of their Majesty's dominions 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. Patrick'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 York as Sub-deacon. The music selected for the occasion was that of Hayden's sixteenth Mass, which was excellently rendered by the efficient Choir of the Church, assisted by a full orchestra,

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 Tenors and the Basses 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 magnificent "Splendete 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 delighted audience; but we think that in its main features, our analysis will be found full and faithful.

"The land that was desolate and impassible shall be glad, and the wilderness shall rejoice and flourish like the lily."—Isaiah ch. 35. i.

These beautiful words of the Holy Ghost, spoken by Isaiah, were prophetic of the happiness and joy that nations were to be blessed with when brought 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 instrumental God availed himself for the execution of his Providential designs. Ireland, 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 Paganism and its deplorable consequences: but which, thanks to heaven, has since rejoiced and flourished like the lily, by the resplendent brightness of her children's faith, and the never fading charms of their many virtues. If at present Ireland cannot boast of material greatness, 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 our merciful God whose designs we do not always comprehend, will in his own suitable time, yield to the cries of his faithful 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 deformed civilization to the very core. The Catholic Church, which was destined by God to bring gladness and rejoicings to nations, which before were desolate and as wilderness, has been singled out by these insidious enemies as the special object of most treacherous attacks.

To satisfy you that our Church is of divine institution, and consequently beyond the control of worldly power and human malice, let us contrast the obstacles that stand in the way of her establishment with the means employed to surmount them; and in the natural powerlessness of these means, no unprejudiced or unbiased mind can for an instant refuse acknowledging the author of her being, or that she is stamped with the seal of the Divinity.

The Rev. Gentleman then developed the opposition the Christian religion met with from the intellectual state of the human mind. At no period of the world's history was society so enlightened. The coming of Christ was preceded by the residence on earth of persons possessing the most surpassing talents of which human nature may feel proud. These men whose brilliant talents are even yet objects of our 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 honor 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 eloquence in its honor, and its defence. But the coming of Jesus Christ announced the time when this vain philosophical 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 human reason its veritable functions, to mark its limits, subject it to faith and rectify and purify it by its divine moral code. What means were to be employed to effect this change? Where could our Lord find persons qualified to operate such a universal revolution, select co-operators in this great mission? It was from the shores of the sea, and the meads of commerce. He selected 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 Christ's command these brave soldiers of the cross entered with a courage and intrepidity which, to mere human thought almost appears audacious 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 conflict between simplicity and the most subtle disquisitions, between ignorance and the most profound erudition, between rudeness and the most highly polished and brilliant eloquence. The result has proved to be what nothing but the unlimited power of God could effect—namely, that Philosophy defended by hosts of the most learned, supported by all that the human mind could furnish and devise in the way of means and resources, has been completely vanquished, and the Catholic doctrines, preached by twelve poor illiterate fishermen, have gained possession of its stronghold, reformed and purified society, govern and regulate the minds of men by the transcendent charms of their divine spirit. The causes of this success can be found in no principle of human action, but are mentioned by St. Paul 1 Cor. 1 ch. 27, 28 verses.

The next obstacle which offered itself to the establishment 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 Empire 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 religion, so solidly established, and so universally revered was announced the existence of a new and different religion, entirely different from all these others which successively incorporated themselves with the older forms of idolatry. A Religion to all external appearances unusual, a worship incompatible with all the ancient forms, whose 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 the ancient errors should admit that all they had hitherto believed were but fables, that all they had hitherto revered were but mental illusions, and all they had adored were demora. It demanded that they should banish from their hearts the religious principles which they 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 sovereigns to seek no more the support which the pomp of religious ceremonies afforded to their authority.—The Apostles 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 taste, 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 infamous species 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 mysteries which were enjoined to be believed, forbidden to be examined, impossible to be penetrated. What latent force did these dogmas possess, that could make men feel obliged to sacrifice to them every thing which for centuries they were accustomed to revere and cherish! However, Paganism, which so long wielded an active power not only in the spiritual, but also in the material government of the civilized world, 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 altar.

The perverted intellect, and the deeply rooted attachment 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 defied his passions. Having adored what he practiced, he strangled not to practice what he adored. Rome, the mistress of the world, exhibited the example of every crime appropriating to herself, with the treasures of conquered nations, their gods and their vices.—Decency forbids the description of the depths of licentiousness into which men plunged. The oppressed poor were the victims of the rich; a system of luxury, the details of which would appear incredible even in the present century, ostentatiously insulted public misery; ambition elevated to the dignity of a virtue, ambition regarded as a nobleness of soul, having 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 human 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 Nineveh with the view of inducing its inhabitants to be converted to the Lord, did St. Peter and 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 trample 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 charity, and to extinguish the fire of voluptuousness with the bitter 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 engraving 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 perilous. Judging from human conjectures the views of worldlings, one could expect nothing for these bold champions of the Catholic Church except disappointment and death; but as it was God and not the spirit of the world that set them, they realized 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 consequent 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 Pontiffs replaces the throne of the Caesars; Rome, once the model and propagator of every species of corruption, has become the expounder of evangelical precepts the mother and guardian 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 persecutions, the spite of vengeance actuating which, and the horrible torments inflicted, were dwelt on for some time. Full three hundred years passed away before Christian blood 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 Church, in despite of the continual persecution which assailed 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 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 martyrdom that their blood might become the seed from which new Christians would rise. The more Christians 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 Christian writers regarding the increase of Christianity, showing that, notwithstanding all these persecutions, the

Church, perpetually extending her influence by virtue of the very means that were devised for her destruction...

In consequence of the press upon our columns 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...

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.

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 "Brownings," the story of whose fortunes is brought to a conclusion. An article on the "Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis," comes next in order...

St. Patrick's Society, Oshawa.—The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers took place at the St. Patrick's Hall, on the night of Monday the 2nd inst.

President Thos. Brennan, Esq. J. P.; 1st Vice President, P. O'Flynn; 2nd do., Mr. M. Fox; Treasurer, Mr. Thos. Welsh; Cor. Secretary, Mr. Peter Henry; Rec. Secretary, Mr. M. Mullen; Chf. Marshal, Mr. Thos. Harley; Assistant Marshalls, Thos. Keon, Daniel Kealey, Edward McGuire, John Carley, Thos. Shannon, Evor Leonard, James McGuire; Ex. Com. Mittee, M. Gearns, John Fox, Wm. Wall, Patrick Dermot, Denis Kealey, William Doherty, John O'Neill, James Agnew, Thomas Meehan, J. O'Gowan, 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.

St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth.—The annual meeting of the above society was held in the Separate School House on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., and was largely attended.

Mr. Thomas McOrthy, President; Mr. Thos. Howard, Vice President; Mr. Patrick Quinn, Marshal; Mr. Patrick Orlomous, Treasurer; Mr. James B. Matheson, Recording Secretary; Mr. Edward Burke, 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 execution of exorbitant interest. The case, we trust, is an exceptional one. The facts are as follows:—On the 4th of March 1863, a country farmer made his promissory note, signed with a cross, in favour of a trader at Banbarois, for \$7, payable in fifteen days, with interest, at the rate of one shilling and three pence per week, at the maturity of the note.

ADMISSION TO THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW.—After a very severe and brilliant examination Mr. Peter J. Coyle has obtained his diploma as Barrister, Attorney at Law, &c, for the Province of Quebec. 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.

the names of the parier will appear. If the hopeless debtor is set down by the reader as a fool, by what name ought the creditor to be called?—Montreal 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 the Dominion ought to entertain.

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.

The Picault Case.—Alfred Picault was on Saturday last brought before his honour Judge Monk and admitted to bail himself in \$300 and two securities in \$150 each.

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 wanted concerning Mr. Howe with the repeal movement in Nova Scotia.

Passport, March 16.—A murderous outrage was perpetrated on the Grand Trunk train going West on Saturday night last. When about 3 miles above Prescott a driver named Sykes, from Canton N. Y. was enticed to leave the car in which he was sitting to join a party in the smoking car.

For California.—Quite an immigration of able young men is taking place from this part of the province to California. The harvest for the past two years have been so 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 State to the west of it.

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 Ashburton Treaty on what was alleged to be a charge of forgery.

The spring freshets has caused considerable damage to property in Ontario, 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.

The St. Patrick's 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 Sullivan in that town on the 1st 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 Steamer.—A telegraphic despatch received from Halifax this morning says:—'City of Cork' now nearly a week overdue; great anxiety on account of such a delay at this season of the year.

In consequence of the stealing of a number of dead bodies from the grave-yard in Quebec, a number of citizens have formed themselves into a night-patrol to watch the burying-ground.

Died, In this city, on the 17th inst., M. Georgina Adele, and on the 9th inst., M. Joseph George, both aged 4 years and 2 months, youngest children of J. B. Schmidt M. D.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, March 18, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$7.65; Fancy \$7.65 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.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. March 18, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 6 to 21 0; Oatmeal, do, 15 0 to 15 3; Indian Meal, do, 13 0 to 13 6; Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0; Barley, do, 4 6 to 5 0; Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6; Oats, do, 2 9 to 3 0; Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 3 to 1 6; Do, salt, 1 1 to 1 3; Beans, small white, per min., 0 0 to 0 0; Potatoes per bag, 3 9 to 4 0; Onions, per minot, 3 9 to 4 0; Lard, per lb., 0 7 to 0 8; Beef, per lb., 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; Fat, per 100 bundles, \$7.50 to \$9.00; Straw, \$4.00 to \$6.00

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANTOINE DEQUIRE, Trader, of St. Clet, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial 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 deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 936. DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAYREAU, Plaintiff: vs. BENJAMIN YALLEE, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame 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 Benjamin Yallee, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. 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 under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu.

The undersigned has made a deposition of the content 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, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of MOISE GAUTHIER, Trader of Montreal, Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estates and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, 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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marcelline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the 5th of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant, Insolvent, AND JOHN WHYTE, Official 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 fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 763.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent, AND 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 fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper, Insolvent.

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 the said Act.

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER. FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec. For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undersigned personally or (if by letter post-paid.) JOHN McGUIRE, Chairman.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Oshyostome, Insolvent. THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, P. Q., Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, 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.

NINE DAYS DEVOTION, OR A NOVENA PREPARATORY TO THE FRAS OF SAINT PATRICK. Price 20 Cents. MONTH OF SAINT JOSEPH, Price 30 Cents. DEVOTION TO SAINT JOSEPH, Price 75 Cents. D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON. O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Patrie of this evening says General Menabrea has not directed the attention of the Court of the Tuileries to the intrigues at the Farnese Palace at Rome.

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 Franse 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.

Amongst the subscriptions for the Pope published by the Univers, some are peculiar. An uncle and a nephew—(so runs the paragraph) united at the feet of the Pope—5000.

A SUSPICIOUS INDIVIDUAL AT THE TUILERIES.—On Saturday, at about 1 o'clock, a well-dressed man, under thirty years of age, of most gentlemanly appearance, walked under the arch in the Place du Carrousel, in the two niches of which there are sentries on horseback.

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 glasses, camp kettles, tents, ambulance, &c.—required for an army of 200,000 men.

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.

work that has shared the same fate was the Encyclopedie Theologique, comprising 171 volumes, large quarto. There were only two volumes to be printed. A third work was the Collection Universelle of the Christian Orators, in 102 volumes.

There is a caricature in the Charivari, called the 'Saving Bank.' Every one of the European Powers, whose official journals daily say peace is quite assured, are represented as busily heaping 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.'

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—In the event of war between France and Prussia, the best the latter Power could hope for would be that Italy should maintain an armed neutrality; and although that would be extremely liable to conversion, before the struggle should long have lasted, into a more or less compulsory adhesion to the fortunes of France.

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 eventual restoration of the kingdom of Poland.

ROME, 25th Feb, 1868.—A magnificent review of the garrison of Rome took place to-day in the Villa Borghese. Above 5,000 men were present, including 1,000 Zouaves (about a fifth of the regiment), 1,800 of the Legion D'Antibes, and 1,000 Swiss.

You are aware that the King's abdication has been repeatedly suggested and discussed, and that it has been openly advocated by some and broadly hinted at as inevitable by others.

Italy, by no means destitute of influence, and comprising more than one sixteenth, which attributes a great portion of this country's recent misfortunes and embarrassments to misconduct, bad example, evil influences, and reckless extravagance in the highest quarter.

The chief grievance of the party above alluded to seems to be the duplicity they believe to exist of undue concession to irregular influences, of coquetting with enemies of the Government of the day, of things done without the sanction or knowledge of those responsible before the country.

Scenes of the most fearful outrage on Christianity are taking place in all the Italian towns, and many of them as such as to defy repetition and to revolt every feeling of decency and respect for religion.

The United Italiani reproduces as its motto Mazzini's words 'Constitutional Monarchy is the most immoral form of Government,' and has been seized in consequence.

The tide of emigration is setting in Italy—a sure sign of the misery of the population in a territory so sparsely peopled in proportion to its extent.

At Cavizzano, in the Treviso, the peasants refused last week to pay the tax on the 'Richezza Mobile,' and went to the church in order to sound the tocsin for a popular revolt.

ROME.—The first detachment of Canadian Zouaves arrived in Rome in good health on the 11th inst.

The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, under date Rome Feb 11, says:—

'A rumour prevails here that the Cabinet of the Tuileries 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.

Count Grivelli, the Austrian Ambassador, after remaining passive for some weeks, has at length 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 possible, but that some of the questions rested on the laws of the Church, and could not be disturbed.

THE REPORT THAT THE POPE had made difficulties about granting a dispensation for the marriage of Prince Humbert and Princess Margaret was instantly contradicted. No objection was ever raised but the necessary brief was at once expedited.

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The organization 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.

Since I wrote last to you Prince Salvador Yurbide has enlisted as a private in the Dragoons. His Imperial Highness was offered the honours and position of an adopted prince of the blood by the Emperor of Austria but refused this offer to serve the Pope's cause in the ranks.

General Dumont has returned as commander-in-chief 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 Civita Vecchia and Viterbo only.

ENGLAND IN ROME.—A writer in the Scotsman says:—In these days, when so much is spoken and written about education, and the means to be devised

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.

Scenes of the most fearful outrage on Christianity are taking place in all the Italian towns, and many of them as such as to defy repetition and to revolt every feeling of decency and respect for religion.

The question naturally now presents itself—What is the system which provides education for what I may safely 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.

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, both day and night and in such as are conducted by clerical teachers and members of religious bodies, as well as those that are conducted by secular teachers.

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AUSTRIA.

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 his marriage.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of this evening, alluding to the Hanoverian legion says:—

'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.

BERLIN, 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 unanimously ratified by the Federal Council.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and is not to be picked in the stranger's gardens.

UNITED STATES.

A writer in the National Intelligencer is of opinion that Macaulay, after all, is mainly responsible for the whole impeachment business. His magnificent description 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 having their names made immortal in connection with a similar proceeding here.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10th.—Advices from Victoria of March 7, state that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenian invasion continues. A gunboat had been stationed in the harbour, and a large body of marines placed on board. The powder magazine opposite the city and the different engine houses were strongly guarded.

A new 'notion' has been brought forth in the Yankee capital. Boston people propose to remedy the prevailing unpopularity of matrimony by offering premiums for marriages and babies.

In the Senate 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 any sympathy with its object. The petition was laid on the table.

'You are the handsomest 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 could say so, if you paid as little regard to truth as I do.'

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.

Riches may enable us to confer favours, 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?' asked 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 EXPERIMENT? 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.

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 SARPAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

STRONG EVIDENCE! A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Dear Sirs,—I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORENZA WATER.—The introduction of this beautiful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils, a drug in the market.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet, from no other source could more be so easily obtained.

March, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm 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, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BEANMEAL, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, STAR BRAND, 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 equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tinn Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

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 prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it—nothing 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. 2m

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance 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, brightens to the eye, blooms to the complexion, and plumpness 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, Montreal.

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 to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

THE CATHOLIC WORLD A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF 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 Roadstone. 6. The Rival Composers. 7. The Irish in America. 8. The Double Marriage. 9. The Church and her Attributes. 10. Meaga; or, Long Ago. 11. Affairs in Italy. 12. The Love of the Pardoned. 13. What Dr. Marks died of. 14. Bartolome Las Casas. 15. Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert. 16. New Publications.—Alger's Frigidships or Women.—Illustrated History of Ireland.—Legends of the Wars in Ireland.—Newman's Verses on Various Occasions.—The Blessed Eucharist our Greatest Treasure.—The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.—Manual of Physical Exercises.—Lives of the Queens of England.—Home Fairy Tales.—The Lovers' Dictionary.

Terms—In Advance \$4 per year; Single Copies 38 cents. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

CANADA, PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. DIST. OF MONTREAL. No. 936. DAME APOLINE FAVREAU, Plaintiff: BENJAMIN VALLIE, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Apoline 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 Beauport, said district, her husband. MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attornies. Montreal 5th February 1868. 1m

CANADA, PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT DIST. OF TREBONNE. No. 32. DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff: MAGLOIRE LALANDE, 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. OUMET & MATHIEU, Attornies for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH 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. Willis, New York. Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Fargous in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 3m

THE PRESS. A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM 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 by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from 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 Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 60c.; Very Good, 68c., First 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twanky Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1. 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 Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOPTICON FOR 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 Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address— B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1 Blevy Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867. 8m

TO BE SOLD, A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with a very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has 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 MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw 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 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/4 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 200,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Sawm and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. 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. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Barge & Co., and 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, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867 3m

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, want a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as Principal or Assistant in an English Commercial or Mathematical School. Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a la man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accout to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the 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, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that what it does once it does always that it never falls 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 any should we publish them. Adapted to all ages 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 influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate 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 whatever other such derangements 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, Loss of Appetite, and other ailments, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. 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 bowels 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 every body, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything been 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 uniform 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 dangerous affections of the throat and chest, 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 disease 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. It is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or to more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

Francis Greene, Plumber, Steam & Gas Fitter, 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street 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. & Orathers Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr. Picanit & Son, J. Goudeau, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike, to children suffering from worms.

MOTHER'S SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed 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 tender years. 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 WORM PASTILLES 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 wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city. N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventors, 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 Best Sewing Machines, Noisless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost silently without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and O.; the genuine Gode Machines; Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noisless Family Machines; the Fracklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. All 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 SHOE 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 Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewell Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Jaloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

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HOUSE FURNISHERS 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, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (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 are constantly engaged and the best rimming 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. 12m.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE 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 traveled 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 cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten 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, Shoolapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common stomach complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son—Dear Sirs—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera 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 observe 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 stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O.E.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY— MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in towns and country. Price 2 1/2 cts per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivaled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used.—Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25 cts per bottle. HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Harnips's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 38, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.


WILLIAM H. HODSON,
ARCHITECT.
 No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
 Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
 Apartments and Valuations promptly attended to.
 Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

REMOVAL.
KEARNEY & BRO.,
PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,
 HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,
 TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,
 MONTREAL.
JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
 Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.
DIRECTORS:
 BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.
 Hubert Pare, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq.
 Alexis Dubord, " J. O. Robillard, "
 R. A. R. Hubert, " Joseph Laramee, "
 Andre Lapierre, " F. X. St. Charles, "
 The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.
OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET.
 ALFRED DUMOUCHEL,
 Secretary.
 Montreal, May 4, 1867. 12m.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Advantages to Fire Insurers.
 The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:
 1st. Security unquestionable.
 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.
 The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its Life Assurers:—
 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
 3rd. Small Charge for Management.
 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal Interpretation.
 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.
 H. L. ROUTH,
 Agent, Montreal.
 February 1, 1866. 12m.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
 The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples.—As a means of imparting rosinness and clearness to a sal-low complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.
 FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.
 THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES.
 Devis & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
 For Sale by—Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Carter, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Jan, B. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
 A. J. 1867.



THE
IRISH

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JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, M.P.

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MONTREAL

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)
 MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is the newest styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.
 PRICES MODERATE.
 Montreal, May 28, 1867. 6m.

MUIR'S
LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES'
BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,
 (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)
MONTREAL.
PRICES MODERATE.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
 York Street, Lower Town,
 OTTAWA.
 A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK
 Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure.
 Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.
GEORGE MURPHY.

A. M. D. G.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL
PROSPECTUS.
 THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
 Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
 The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.
 The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
 In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.
 Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.
 Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
 There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.
TERMS.
 For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month.
 For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 "
 For Boarders..... 15 00 "
 Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges.

HEARSE'S! COFFINS!
NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.
 He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices. Gloves, Crapes, &c.
 HEARSE'S for Hire or Sale.
 M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse's, having sold them all.
 M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
XAVIER CUSSON,
 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
 April 4, 1867. 6m.

J. R. MACSHANE,
 BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
ST. JOHN, N.B.
 Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.

W. O. FARMER,
 ADVOCATE.
 41 Little St. James Street,
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M. O'GORMAN,
 Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
 SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.
 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
 OARS MADE TO ORDER.
 SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in-Chancery,
 CONVEYANCER, &c.,
 OTTAWA, O.W.
 Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.
 June 22, 1855.

HEYDEN & DEFOE,
 BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
 Solicitors in Chancery,
 CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.
OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,
 No. 74, CHURCH STREET,
 TORONTO.
 L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE
 August 25, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER,
 Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
 NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
 BROCKVILLE, O. W.
 Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.
 RIVINGTONS—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
 M. P. Ryan, Esq.,
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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular.
 Address
W. A. C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,
 Under the direction of the
SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,
 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
 HOURS OF ATTENDANCE—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.
 The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$8.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,
 CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
 All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to.
 Montreal, Nov. 24, 1866.

S. T. ANN'S ACADEMY.
 under the direction of the
SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, McGUORD STREET.
 Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.
CONDITIONS:—Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance fee [annul charge], 50c.
HOURS OF CLASS:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2.
 St. ANN'S Sewing Room—The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

NEW IMPORTATIONS
 Just Received at the
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.
J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.
KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT
KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST
KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT
KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET
KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT
KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS
J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter.
J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR.
 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.
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DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!
50,000 Cull Deals,
CHEAP, FOR CASH.
J. LANE & CO.,
 St. Roch's, Quebec.
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WRIGHT & BROGAN,
 NOTARIES,
 Office:—59 St. Francois Xavier Street,
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OWEN M'GARVEY,
 MANUFACTURER
 OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE
 Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street,
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 Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

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BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,
 42 ST. JOHN STREET,
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 Orders by Mail Punctually attended to.
JOHN WILSON. FELIX CALAHAN

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COMPANY OF CANADA.
TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

GOING WEST.
 Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at..... 8 30 A.M.
 Night do do do do..... 7 30 P.M.
 Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at..... 7 00 A.M.
 Local Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations, at..... 4 20 A.M.
 Trains for Lachine, at 7 00 A.M., 9 00 A.M., 12 00 Noon, 3 00 P.M., and 5 00 P.M.
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
 Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at..... 7 00 A.M.
 Express for New York and Boston, at..... 3 40 A.M.
 Express for Boston and New York, at..... 3 30 P.M.
 Express for Portland, (stopping over) night at Island Pond, at..... 2 00 P.M.
 Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Oatbrook only, at.....
 Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, BONAVENTURE STATION.
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 Managing Director

P. ROONEY,
 WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS.
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 IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS,
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 Nov 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
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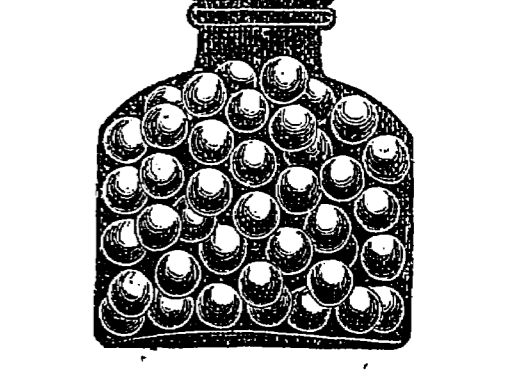


PURIFYING THE BLOOD
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HUMORS.
 Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
 Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD,
 Fevry, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the
PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREPARATION
 OF
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,
 and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is
NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL,
 or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.
 Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the label of each bottle.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
 Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clark & Co., Druggists.
 Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.
 The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among these medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and Drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

Piles,
 Headache,
 Jaundice,
 Bad Breath,
 Foul Stomach,
 Loss of Appetite,
 Liver Complaint,
 Habitual Costiveness,
 Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
 Heartburn and Flatulency,
 Dropsy of Limbs or Body,
 Female Irregularities,
 And all diseases of the Stomach,
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In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.
 For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each pill.
 For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton, Lyman, Clark & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists.
 Also by all respectable Druggists.