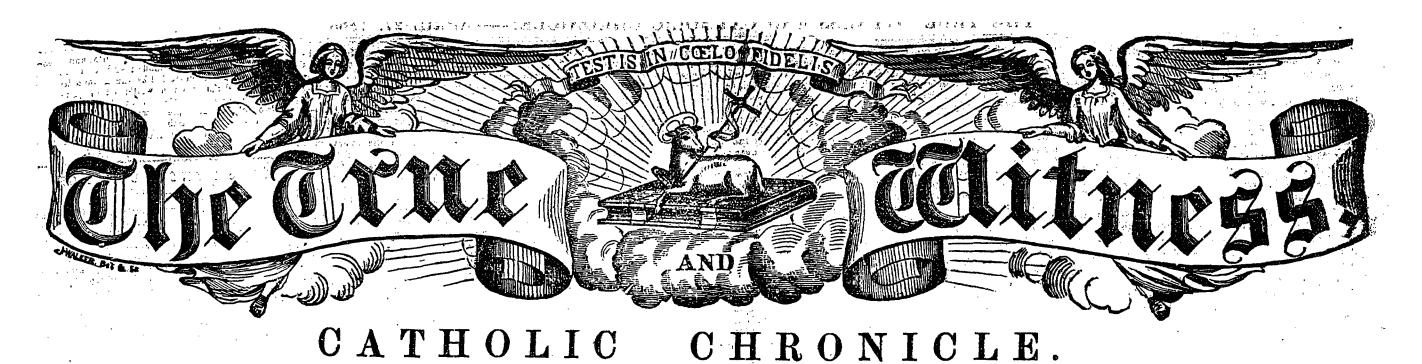
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866.

No. 38.

LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR. FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

By the Author of "The World and the Cloister." \$c., \$c., \$c.

One after another rose before the eyes of the unhappy Lulian and her sister a thousand little acts of parental love and fond indulgence, whilst life. before them pleaded-ah, would that we could say with dignity-the white-headed father, who was content to sacrifice the years of their youth and maturity for the short span which might yet remain to him of life.

Lilian paced up and down the library; she asked herself, 'Would Christian saint or Spartan hero demand such a sacrifice ?' and her keen perception of right and wrong replied with an unbesitating ' No.?

She paused before him in her weary walk. 'My father,' ske said, 'I will not forsake you; your Lilian has accomplishments and talents she can place to good account. Fear not-1 do not fear-but ask me not to wed for the love of if you have not been soft-hearted all your life to .gold.'

· As I expected, Lilian,' he calmly replied ;then turning to his youngest and best-loved you can reach your home. A weary pilgrinage daughter, he added, ' and what is your determination, Marion?

'To give up for the present, for the discharge of a filial duty, the desire which I feel to leave the world-to work for you, live for you, die for you, if needs be, my father; but ask me not, tempt me not, to break this my resolve. Would that I could do your will, and save you from impending ruin-but this I cannot avert."

'Enough, enough, my children,' said the old man, hastily arising ; and waving his hand impatiently, he dashed past them to the solitude of him who, imbecile and helpless, could not help his own chamber. He spent therein two weary | himself; and thus had ended her speech :--bours communing with his own sad thoughts .---He felt convinced that expostulation and entreaty were alike useless; for could he-dared he-drag them to the altar in defiance of all rights, human and divine?

It was late in the evening ere he could bear to seek their company. They sat alone, silent and sorrowful, in the elegant bouder in which they had passed so many happy hours. Perhaps adversity would, after all, be bene-

ficial to that poor worldly heart; he was cer tainly in a softer mood than was his wont. He approached them both.

when they thought they would do well in the world; things seemed at the fairest merely to murmured the old man, with a sigh; 'as to my- Keep up your spirits then, your past and your entrap them as it were into matrimony; it is the shady side of life with them. Who cares now for Lilian ?

* Vunite dos vanites ; et tout est vanite !? Well, but we wander from our point. We

of Marion, the self-devoted, who practises an | den, that positively genteel people herded togeact of heroic virtue every day and hour of her

On, on through blinding sleet and cold gusts of wind, along the open Clapham Road does she thread her way with rapid step. It is a wretched night for that delicate young woman, used as she has been to every luxury, fenced in in her happy girlhood, lest the breeze of heaven should blow too roughly upon her, to tramp along that lone dark road, for it is past ame at night; but, you see, when she left home in the morning there was one shilling in the house; she could not spend it in riding, it would purchase a humble meal at night. O reader, try and realise to yourself the misery of not having a pound in the whole world, and not knowing how to get it, and others, you will surely begin to be so now. On

still, a long walk of one bour and a half before is-thine, poor Marion.

Marion had visited the Canley Heath Convent that day. Why was she happy amidst all her sharp sorrow? Why, because Sister Angellque had drawn aside from the boisterous pupils who had accompanied ber hither, had spoken words of gentle loving-kindness, had reminded her,-ab, who more likely to do so than holy priest and gentle nun ?---whatever the world may say; that surely she was doing the will of God, in staying in the world to support and care for

Remember, my cluid, your loss of fortune makes no difference to es. When by the death of your father you shall be free, the Novitiate of Namur will be open to you.; and the Community of Notre Dame, should you make your vows as a religious, will receive you without a persion.'

'Alas! my good mother, I shall indeed have nothing to bring you now, nothing save a good will, good health, a good education ; and ah, I had almost forgotten something else,' she added, smiling archly, and holding up her small white hands. 'You know you have no lay sisters or

and then I amuse myself with sitting at the winhow the other half live. I could never have are not going to tell you of Lilian just now, but | imagined, when I was revelling in luxury at Bowther as they do in this very street; for instance, why, my dear, these are only six-roomed houses, and positively there are three families living in rion, your sincere friend, one of them opposite : first, the people who own the house-I have ascertained without a doubt that they are located in the lower apartments, or kitchens, to speak properly-then the shabbygenteel people, as we call them, have the par-

lors, and up-stairs there are those pale, ladylike ering at the windows; and then I set to work whole of it in furnished rooms, especially if they are furnished like these.

Marion cast a contemptuous glance around the rooms, mentally calculating for how much she could purchase the sordid furniture it contained.

It was a fair specimen of a third-class London lodging-house, this small suburban residence ; for Marion'eifirst-floor room had apologies for curtains, an old settee dignified by the name of a couch, an uneasy, rather than an easy chair, with a tall, straight back and ponderous arms, an old-fashioned plano of the spinet class, a dingy, well-worn drugget, four cane chairs with green baze carefully nailed over the worn seats, whilst in the bedroom a piece of wood nailed against the window-sill did duty as a toilet-table. Mrs. Shears, the landlady, had no notion of putting good articles into her lodgers' rooms-no, not slie-they were sure to spoil them, she was wont to say; any makesnit did for lodgers. Thus, by charging a good price for the use of her worn-out furniture, and by sundry other peculations, she and her husband managed pretty well to live out of their small house and the two sets of lodgers, and the single gentleman who dwelt therein.

Marion was yet lingering over a warm cup of tea the old gentleman had made for her, when the postman's double knock caused her to hurry to the door.

She beard the man pronounce her name, and epistle, also another in a large blue envelope, such | reached Mr. Gilmour's ears.' servants in your institute of Notre Dame, and I as commercial gentlemen generally use. Tremnote, she read as follows :---'Mrs. Burke is desirous to engage the ser-Her vices of an English lady as daily governess. as yet, Marion ; perhaps you may be put in the daughter, recently returned from Canley Convent, informs her that Miss Craig will shortly be pounds a-year, and will require Miss Craig's services five hours daily. She will be glad of an early answer.' The letter fell from Marion's hands. A hundred a-year !" she exclaimed ; ' but it is in Ireland, such a way from dear Canley Convent. However, it cannot be helped. O papa, think vanity of wearing gloves in order to keep them how delightful to be engaged only for five hours, to have all my long evenings at home, and get ' Very right, my dear child,' rejoined the Su- Just as much again, as I am having now.'

'Not without a cause, not without a cause,' | would cost him his place were it made known .-self, Marion, I read till I can read no longer, present forlorn position is well known; and so many things point out Lady Evelyn as being the dow and watching my neighbors. How true it party alluled to, that I myself have no doubt as is, my dear, that one half of the world know not to who the angel in human shape is who has determined one day to rob your path of its thorns. She has taken a great interest in you. She is a

woman of large fortune, childless, and n widow; so hope on, and keep up your courage .- With kind remembrance to Mr. Craig, I am, dear Ma-

'JOHN GILMOUR.' The letter fell from Marion's hands. She was dazed, bewildered; she knew not what to think ; she was inclined to be incredulous.

"Would Lady Evelyn even bear me in such kindly remembranee, and yet not cheer my trouyoung women whom we see perpetually embroid- bled path by telling me that my future, so dark and so uncertain now, had been thus kindly cared reckoning up what the mechanic and his wife, for ?' was the first question she put to the sanwho hold the house, may make by letting the guine old man, who, three short years since, would have held the sum reported to be left to his daughter in Lady Evelyn's will as of very thorough discharge of the duties of domestic hise small consequence indeed.

> anything at all to do in the matter,' urged the old gentleman, somewhat displeased with Marion's incredulity ; ' but it is always the way with you. Do you not see that she might fear that this should become public. No person ever liked turned to the experienced but sensitive Catherthe dispositions of their will to be made known ine for her lesson. It was not very long before during their lifetime. Besides, Marion, remember how her ladyship has addressed you.?

'Yes, quite true,' replied Marion ; and a bright gleam shot across her features as she replied, 'true, papa, human kindness cannot surpass hers; think with what delicacy she sent me check for a hundred pounds, when your bankruptcy had taken place; and then later, how we have often profited by her benevolence. Only a few days since, too, remember how she wrote me, saying, she had kept silence so long that she feared lest her own sufferings made her selfish, and neglectful of me. It was very strong language to use,' she continued, after a pause .--if she really were so? I had surely no right to complain.'

' None whatever,' replied her father ; ' but the very familiarity of her intercourse strengthens the idea in which we are led to indulge."

'Yes,' replied Marion, ' if true ; and without

' How very little ? rather say how very much," said Lilian ; ' for, Catherine, these very dittle dutics of everyday life, so little that our sex are apt to pass them by as beneath their notice, comprise in their fulfilment the very essence of domestic happiness; in their neglect, the misery of the whole household.'

Lihan spoke but too truly ; she was the light of her own heme, humble though it was ; proged from the highest alluence to poverty, she had had much to learn. Very weary and repulsive was the task at the beginning, but she bad put her hand to the plough, and would not hold back. Reason, love, and religion came to ber aid. Brave Lilian, the slatternly wife of the mechanic, with double the money earned by your. poor author and artist busband, Herberty, might look at you and learn a lesson for the future.

Industrious Lilian, the wife of the man with ... his hundred and fifty pounds or two hundred a year, may come and learn of you how to keep her home ; for you would teach her that the are not incompatible with the tastes of a reficed 'I do not see that her silence to yourself has and intellectual mind, should a reverse have plunged such a one from affluence into comparative poverty.

When Lilian first essayed the art of boussekeeping she made such sad blunders that she it was well learnt, and Lilian's white hands skilled in the art of cookery, then turned officiences to still rougher duties.

Catherine had never fully recovered borrioratin from the time she had been attacked by the fever, and her declining state of health had terminated in pulmonary consumption.

In the midst of much distress, and whilst Catherine lay sick unto death, Lilian's first child was born. New duties of every kind had sevolved upon her, but in the hour of trial she was not found wanting.

Lelian was peculiar, perhaps, nevertheless it was a peculiarity which never spared self. She What if she did seem neglectful of me? what loved to use white toilet-covers, and white quits, and snow-white draperies, as much as she had loved them in the home of her sunny youth ; yo that Catherine's sick room always looked-nt the cost of great trouble to herself,-clean, and the linen as white as if it had just come from the. hands of the laundress. Another per pliarity hastening down-stairs she received a lady's dainty some foundation, how should such a story have doubtless, in one so poor especially, was her drtermination always to have a white baby, as she And jestingly termed it ; and when Catherine asked to this strange story, thinking how happy she 'If I am so poor, Kate, that I must needs might make the last days of her father if it were wash my baby's clothes myself, then I will de true ; and then blaming herself for letting her it ; for no infant of mine shall be disfigured wint thoughts thus run riot, for she remembered that colored frocks and socks,--- a pure invention, I the death of a kind friend must inevitably take | believe, to save a little work ;' consequently thes. disengaged. Mrs. Burke will pay one hundred place before this story, strange, if true, could be peculiar and eccentric Lilian not unfrequently was caught by Herbert ironing at souldight. ofter her own hands had washed the tiny frontes made of the soft embroidered muslim robes which she had herself worn in other and happier . days. The infant, Archey, whom she had named at ter her father, was thus never seen with other than a spotless frock of white muslin ; and me can safely aver that neither colored socks mor petticoats disfigured the infant limbs of Libraria child. We are no admirer of Mistress Fanny Fring nor was Lilian. The former lady sagely willes. that she does not like houses in which chiffonners and takes are not marked with the impress of baby fingers, and in which the state of the apartments does not bear indubitable marks of the presence of children. Surely Fanny Fern has not the organ of neatness and good order well developed ; if mine had, she would abhor disorder and untidimense however fond she may be of the baby portion of humanity. It is surely not hard to be fond of children and of good order at the same time. As to Lilian,-the refined and industrious Lilian,she would, with many of our lady-readers, have been ready to swoon at the thought of no illkept houfehold, dirty children, and an ill-monneed table, around which little men and women are sometimes suffered noisily to clamor lorth Their

'You have sorely grieved me, girls,' he said, if thus to run counter to my wishes, and that just now when ruin presses heavily upon me ; ay, and your beauty too would have placed you high amongst the matrons of our city. But let it be, let it be-we will tread the rough paths of life then, as we have glided down the smooth ones, together; but, alas, alas, my Marion and Lilian, you know not how thorny will be the future which spreads before us.'

CHAPTER IS .- THE SHARY SIDE OF LIFE --IMPORTANT NEWS; STRANGE, IF TRUE.

When will she come back-when will she come back ?' murmured, in a querulous tone of voice, an aged, imbecile man, as, he drew aside the curtain which shaded the first-floor window of a small house in one of the net-work of streets which run between the Walworth Road and Kennington Common, or Park, as it is now termed.

The night was dark and gloomy, black clouds flitted across the starless sky, and a drizzling rain pattered against the window. Archibald Craig moved from the window with a heavy heart; his fortunes, and those of his children, were gloomy as was the November night.

Oh, what a contrast between that poor abode in the small seven-roomed house in the Palmerston Road, and Mr. Craig's former stately abode at Bowden ! Two years have passed away :the break up is spoken of as a thing of the past; Marion and Lilian, the belles of the county in which they lived, are now two poor young ladies, enduring that-what shall we call it-well, that severess of all distress, the distress of the well educated and the gentle born.

but whose task it then is to soothe the queru- minutes, as to the time. lousness of old age; and when she lays her aching head upon the pillow, before she sleeps my wits. What can have detained you so long ?' she will bedew it with her tears, because she he said, as Marion entered the room. knows not how to eke out her slender pittance. Who cares now for Marion ? Who cares now Marion, forcing a smile, and throwing off her They married and recked without their host, me."

hands of mine."

'Ab, we shall see, we shall see,' said the Sister Superior, laughing. 'I do not think they look as if they had done much hard coarse work school, you know.'

" Well, then, I can teach French and German, and painting and music, and half-a-dozen other things beside,' said Marion, laughing ; ' but I fancy these hands of mine do rather more than you give them credit for. Do you know, dear Sister Superior, they light the fire every morning, sweep the room, and do balf-a dozen other things? only, I of course plead guilty to the white.'

perior; 'you are in the world, and teaching as

a governess, your little pupils would soon lose their respect for you, Marion, did they behold you with the red, coarse hands of one who does the letter in her lao.' a servant's hard work.'

This little conversation with the good Sister Superior had sent Marion on her way resolving; feel afraid to open it;' then turning it over she must bear the burden of the day and ets heats for an infinite period, it was true, but still there was a haven of rest at last. She would go on caring for and helping him to whom she was all the world; and then-yes, then-when read as follows :her work for him was over, she could bring her trim little bark into the harbor of religion.

night before she reached the bouse in which she Who thinks now of Marion? The poor the stair case. Her father, now imbecile, and call in at Heywood's, the law-stationer, in the part.' daily governess, who leaves home early in the always more or less querulous, had worn homself High Street yesterday, and his head clerk let

'My dear child, you have frightened me out

, '

'You have forgotten your other letter, Marion,' said her father ; 'but dear me, child, it

' Ob, I can't bear to see these large blue letters !' said Marion, pushing it aside. 'I really and examining the postmark, she exclaimed-

'Why, it is positively from Manchester; and see, papa, the handwriting is that of dear, good sion; for myself, I have not a wish for my life Mr. Gilmonr ;' then breaking the seal, Marion to be prolonged. My sole desire on earth is

'My Dear Marion,-1 think it well that you you.' should hear of something which may tend to It was half-past nine that stormy November raise your spirits in this your day of trial; so I sad,' said Lilian. 'I owe so much to you, Cawill tell you the good news which I eave heard therine, that I cannot bear to think that lodged; wet, weary, and fatigued, she ascended about you in a very old manne . I happened to the day is perhaps very near in which we must

'Owe so much to me, Lilian,' replied the morning, in her simple gray merino dress and out with pacing up and down the narrow limits me into a very geeat secret about yourself. He humble Catherine, with a slight laugh. 'I woncloth mantle, to while away the weary, weary of his little room, imagining to himself a thous- said he had been engrossing the will of a lady of der what Lilian could learn of me.'

day, how weary those alone know who are and horrors about Marion. He would have it rank to whom Miss Craig was well known; and 'The art of making a home happy, Cather-cooped up the livelong day with high-spirited she had been garrotted, or run over in that long that her name was down for a legacy, amongst ine: of husbanding my humble means; of keepand sometimes ill-tempered children, and then re- dark road; and as his watch and he had long various bequests to other persons, for no less a ing it neat and in good order; of making my turns, long after the shades of night have fallen, since parted company, had worn out his landlady sum than two thousand pounds? Now, my dear own dresses, pies and puddings, cooking a dinner; not even to meet a bright face and sunny smile, with inquiries, repeated certainly every ten Marion, this lady cannot possibly be any other and last, though not least, you have taught me than your late most kind friend the Dowager so well the practice of economy that I can post-Lady Evelyn. She is both aged and infirm in tively make one shilling go as far as five tween, and Herbert had in vain tried to get and health; what more likely than that she should when I strove, as Mrs. Leslie, to keep house series of articles on the fine arts, on which be deal have drawn up her will at this very time, and myself."

Ab, Lilian, but you were an apt and a docile "I am not much later than usual, papa," said | should remember by a bequest one whom she has so nobly assisted in life ? I could not get him pupil too,' said Catherine ; 'you did not resent: for Lilian ? the stately queen-like Lilian, beauti- cloak, which was wet through; 'but time hangs to confide to me the name of the lady in ques- as some would have done in your place, my ful and accomplished as she is ?- but she is only heavy on your hands ; you have nothing to do, tion ; indeed, he seemed half in fear after he had offer of showing you how to manage your little the wife of Herbert Leslie the poet-painter. you see, so grew timid and apprehensive about opened his mind, saying, that it would be consi-the wife of Herbert Leslie the poet-painter. you see, so grew timid and apprehensive about opened his mind, saying, that it would be consi-the married and recked without their host, me.'

Linus the conversation terminated. shall be able to do lots of work with these little bling with agitation she re-entered the room, and Marion went to bed, reproaching herself that her what she meant by a white baby, she refirst breaking the seal of the tiny little perfumed ever and again she found her thoughts reverting plied,-

verified in her regard. _ ` ` . . .

CHAPTER X .- THE WAY TO MAKE HOME HAPPY -THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

Lilian dear, I think I shall leave you very soon,' said Catherine Leslie, one winter afternoou, as, supported by pillows, she played with the tiny hands of an infant, some three months old, which lay in Lilian's lap.

' Nay, Catherine dear, do not speak so,' renlied Lilian; . you have been better, much better lately, spite of the winter weather. If things take a turn for the better, we may all be looks like a lawyer's letter,' he added, placing so happy together; indeed, no blow would be heavier to me that of your death, always excepting that of my doting sister.'

But it will come nevertheless, Lulian, and perhaps at the moment when we least expect it,? said Catherine. ' I am convinced that the change for the better which I really feel is a mere deluthat I could see the dawn of brighter days for

'No more of this, love; you make me quite

wants. But the little home was to undergo a charges.

Lulian tried very hard to wear her usually surveys smile, but sometimes the effort was in vain

Catherine was dying. She could deceive herself no longer as to that. The orders at the studio in Newman street were but few and for thedevoted much of his leisure, into the parts and Blackwood.

He had met with just sufficient success writer to sharpen his appetite for more ; be hand yet to find out the difficulty of the task, where backed by interest or influence.

There were moments in which he had here

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 27, 1866.

AND AND AN A

2

Gire of green ; -but-Catherine Leslie laded slowly of all the monasteries and abbeys. It was a consi-So gently did the summons come at last, derable time before this order could be fully carried out; but in Dublin and the neighbouring counties the words of Marsham, a Protestant writer, would have detened not that the moment was at hand.-Edias was alone in the house, and Catherine's se thin fingers had been some time nimbly at The most sugust churches and stupendous monute embroidering a frock for the child, Sud-menta, under the specious pretence, of superstition, are most filthily defiled, and expecting fitter destrucdanty it tell from her hands, and a deep sigh esseged ker. Contraction and the second second

went moment she was at Catherine's side, her ment that at least six houses might be permitted to Grand cesting on her shoulder. The soft rays of stand-Grace Dieu, in the county of Dublin; Oon-April sun stole gently through the Venetian in the county of Kilkenny, because there being no diad, which but a few moments before Cather- inns in the country they served the purpose of hotels, - and attendants, gratuitously, whenever they went ware strong light distressed her.

Catherine, darling, look up,' exclaimed Milina. (Speak to me. What is the matter?) kind and womankind, he brought up in virtue, size exclaimed, still unconscious that with that learning, and in the English tongue and behavior, to finst sigh the golden fillet had burst its the great charge of the said houses; that is to say, the womankind of the whole Englishery of this land stands, and that the iromortal spirit had winged for the most part in the said nunnery, and the man-tim fight to its eternal home. She then hurried kind in the other said houses. And in the said the house in quest of her own medical at- house of St. Mary's Abbey hath been the common Sendant, who returned with her to her desolate resort of all such of reputation as hath repaired But who could now mistake ? Not thither out of England. And in Christ Church, par-Lilian, who beheld death for the first time. liaments, councils, and the common resorts in term With ao ! there it undoubtedly was. The pale with a state of the state of th told Lulian that Catherine Leslie was now an wind and itant of another world.

The dead with her tears, Lilian placed those poor the archbishop the cnancellor, and Brabazon, under-* semains upon the couch ; and after having closed math trembling hands, the eyes which had so ofspeakeamed with love at her approach, she de-dussband; and, having rocked her child to sleep, sinsied herself in those many melancholy duties which fall upon the inmate of a house in which Genth holds sway.

Poor Catherine ! no master-mind was hers**eff the** bright intellect of her brother she had not speck; yet all who knew admired and loved first, she possessed that wonderful tact of making samplet time and in the right way; and the presidre secure and the little household seemed gone when good Catherine Leslie was called to the they caused them to appear in the light of great - Sand of spirits. Lilian felt her loss daily, nay, facuriy, for such persons as Catherine leave a word aot easily filled up.

Boor Catherine ! no more shall thy busy fingees arrange and dispose, and keep in order the . Little et ceteras about the house; never more strak thy voice be heard in reproof to the iado-Sent neglectful helps-for we may not call them the new prayers; and though there were twentyservents-which thy narrow means alone allowed thee to keep.

Yet a good and gentle soul thou wert ; and if sot bright in intellect, thy soul was endowed with survey virtues, which must surely earn thee a . cesting-place amongst the pure spirits above.

Thus thought Lilian as, a few days later, clad we the deepest mourning, she stood beside a grave mewly made, beneath which reposed the remains Set Catherine Leslie. Over these same remains, Samever, when happier days dawned on her for-States, she placed a simple but handsome monuencotal urn, on which was inscribed the one word - Catherine.' Requiescat in pace.

Et told more to the passer-by of the wealth of designed by the survivor on her who slep &cneath, than the most high-sounding eulogin ar flowery epitaph ever raised on monumental stone.

winter bad passed away gloomily enough, year, by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, of Rugland, eight abbeys, were suppressed; and in spring was clothing all bings in her garni- 1538, a further order was issued for the suppression with more convenience, correct the heads of these been applicable : nothing remained in the monas-teries besides battered walls and deplorable ruins. tion Horses are stabled at the altar of Ohrist, aud the relice of martyrs are dug up?" The Lord Deputy Edkan's quick ear detected the sound. The and the Douncil pleaded with the Boglieb Governnall, in the county of Kildare; Kenleys and Jerpoint, that way: ... Also in them young men and children, both gentlemen's children and others, both of man-

> time for definition of all matters by judges and their proper costs findeth as many men of war as they are appointed by the king's deputy.' So wrote, on the 21st of May, 1539, the Lord Deputy Gray, and the three justices, Aylmer, Luttrell, and Howth; but treasurer, although they agreed in opinion with the other members of the council, refused to sign the memorial, because they were named commissioners for the suppression. The Abbot of St. Mary's also sent over a petition, in which he said, 'Verily, we be but stewards and purveyors to other men's uses for the king's honor, keeping hospitality, and many poor It appears from these men, scholars, and orphans.' documents that those religious houses, whatever might have been their abuses, were in many respects useful institutions, well suited to the times. When

they were destroyed, no other institutions to meet the wants of the country were established in their stead, and the men who were most active in the work of demolition obtained the confiscated estates as their own private property. Such proceedings were not likely to help the re-

formers in converting the natives; on the contrary, criminals, who had not only violated natural justice, but added sacrilege to plunder. Accordingly, Archbishop Brown complained, in his letters to Lord Cromwell, that the Irish were more zeelous in their blindness than the saints and martyrs of the primitive Church, and that Rome had great favor for this nation purposely to oppose his Highness the King. Therefore he said his hope was lost. Even the prebendaries of St. Patrick's ' thought scorn to read' the eight of them all having country parishes, there was scarcely one of them that favored God's work. Instead of winning the natives over to England by means of religion, the Government policy actually 'It is obunited the two races against Zngland. served,' wrote Archbishop Brown to Lord Cromwell, that ever since his Highness's ancestors had this nation in possession, the old natives have been craving foreign powers to assist and rule them, and both English race and Irish begin to oppose your Lord ship's orders, and to lay aside their national old quarrels, which I fear will, if anything will, cause a foreigner to invade this nation.' Then, as to the social effect of the changes, he said in a subsequent letter, 'Since ever I heard the name of Ireland first, the country was never farther out of order.' Another member of the Government wrote to Cromwell, Here as yet the blood of Christ is clean blotted out

course for this cursed country but pacification, until hereafter, when the fury is passed, her Majesty may, traitors.

After this came civil war and the awful desolation of the country by famine and pestilence, which has been described by the poet Spencer in his 'State of Iroland.' When the English soldiers entered ' the enemy's country they were surprised to find the land well manured and tilled, the fields well fenced, the roads and pathways were beaten, the towns populous, and the land well cropped. The soldiers of the in vaders set about cutting down with their swords all the enemy's corn, to the value of £10,000; in the one; part some waste house or stable in a remote situa-district of Leix. In Ulster the same plan was tion was selected, and here the service was silently adopted to produce, a famine, and during the next spring the inhabitants were effectually prevented from sowing and cultivating their lands. The ploughs, which were numerous, ceased to go, the cattle disappeared, the towns were burned, and the country was reduced to a desert. In Munster the same plan was so successfully adopted that the Lord Deputy-could not get food for his horses till the grass had time to grow. The uniform accounts which the destroyers gave of the prosperous state of the country beyong the Pale, are very remarkable. Let one or two suffice. One of the agents in this work wrote :- 'On entering O'Kane's country, we found it large and full of houses and corn; we divided ourselves, and set a compass about, so as at night we met together and encamped in the midst of the country, each troop having fired the houses and flocks in such parochial districts as might be consecorn they met withal, which I never saw in more abundance.' Sir Arthur Ohichester relates that when he landed in Ulster, in May, 1600, ' the country abounded with houses, corn, cattle, and a people who had been bred up in arms, and flushed with former victories; but he left the country desolate and waste, and the people upon it enjoying nothing, but as fugitives and what they obtained by stealth.'---Lord Mountjoy did the same thing in his part of the ccuntry, and wrote that he had succeeded, ' by the grace of God, as near as he could, in utterly wasting the country of Tyrone.' Pestilence and famine did the rest, and the end was that both the spoiler and he spoiled were involved in the like calamity. The famine was so dreadful that children were found on the bodies of their dead mothers; but there was no longer any lack of food for the Lord Deputy's horses, for the grass grew luxuriantly in the deserted streets and squares of the ruined towns, and there were no cattle left to feed upon the meadows.

We say nothing of the massacres perpetrated by the English soldiers or the outrages inflicted upon the monks and nuns. But why do we allude at all to these barbarous atrocities ? . Because they resulted from the insane attempt to force the religion, language, and habits of England upon the Irith nation. This led to combinations against the English Government. with foreign intervention, and this again lnd to a systematic devastation, which would have disgraced the worst Government in Asia or Africa. And what did the newly established religion gain by this tremendous infliction, this elaborate attempt to exterminate a whole people ? Nothing whatever in the way of sincere conversion. little in the way of nominal conformity, while the Protestantism was loaded with such odium that its diffusion throughout the country was rendered a moral impofsibility even to this day. Sir Arthur Ohichester was heard repeatedly to exclaim ' that he knew not how this attachment to the Catholic faith was so deeply rooted in the hearts of the Irish, unless it were that the very soil was effected and the very air tainted with Po pery; for they obstinately prefer it to all things else -to allegiance to their King, to respect 'for his ministers, to the care of their own nosterity, and to all their hopes and prospects.' M Geoghegan asserts that during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James I, not surty of the Irish em braced the Protestant religion. In Ireland, indeed, as has been well remarked by an able writer, 'the Reformation would have been more truly called ' the Confiscation.'' There is at this moment scarcely an Irish nobleman, inheriting an ancient property, who does not owe the bulk of it to the confiscated lands of the Church. And what was the conse-quence to the Church? The accounts in the extant of all men's hearts, except the Archbishop, &c. - Irish parishes, and of the miserable poverty of the None, from the highest to the lowest, spiritual or Irish clergy in the two centuries which followed the Reformation, are truly marvellous. Churches ruined, glebe lands violently seized, the clergy without ouses, their lives threatened by the landowners lest they should perchance reside, although without houses, and thus recover the spoliated property or prevent further encroachments, -such was the Irish Church in the time of Bramhall. And we may add that in much later times the same body of Irish proprietors, acting together in their Dublin Parliament, exempted from tithes their own demesnes and the immense tracts which they had converted into grazing, having evicted the people. They thus threw the whole burden of the Protestant Establishment on the Roman Catholic tillers of the soil, who had to give the tenth, of their produce, under the tithe proctor system, to the clergy of those very no-bility and gentry who enjoyed the estates of the Ohurch. We do not wonder, therefore, to find a candid Roman Catholic writer remarking that 'no measures appear to have been left untried by the English officials to estrange the Irish from the Reormed Church and to excite them to revolts, the forfeitures consequent on which were usually devoted to the aggrandizement of those birelings. In the meantime the Oatholic princes of Europe found t their interest to stir up dissensions among the Irish, who were led to suppose that the attempts made to wound England through Ireland were the results of religious sympathy The friars and priests became the trusted agents and emissaries of the Irish chiefs, to whom they were naturally endeared by a community of country, language, and religion; a complete change also took place in the policy of the Roman Court, and, from the time when England cast off their supremacy, the Popes became the partizins of the native Irish, whom they before treated so superciliously. All these points remain to be fully investigated and fairly brought forward by the future ecclesisatical historian." The triumph of Protestantism at the revolution of 1688 sealed the fate of the Roman Oatholics of Ireland, and the penal code which followed deprived them of the power of making any organised resistance to the Government down to the beginning of the present century... Part of that code was directed particularly against the priesthood. It was a felony, punishable with death, for a priest to celebrate marriage between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic; and the law presumed and concluded that the priest so acting knew that one of the parties was a Protestant, unless he produced a certificate under the hand and seal of the Protestant minister of the parish that the party was not a Protestant at the time of the marriage. But there was no obligation or penalty imposed upon him to give such a certificate. Priests were made liable to imprisonment for not disclosing the secrets of the confessional, if required to do so, in a court of justice. They were prevented by law from attending Oatholic soldiers or sailors to administer the rites of religion. Their obscure places of worship had no legal protection, and the priests were interdicted from receiving any endowment or permanent provision, while they were made liable to: the payment of a bachelor's tax.

contury, as 'a striking feature in the toleration of mass of the population.' the present day' (A D. 1818). He then proceeds to state that, while the penal laws, were in force the

Roman Catholic clergy were obliged 'to administer' spiritual consolation to their flocks 'rather accord ing to their temporary convenience than any system-mitted, and the clergyman moved his altar, books, and everything necessary for the celebration of his religious rites from house to house, among such of his flock as were enabled in this way ito support an itinerant domestic chaplain ; while for the poorer tion was selected, and here the service was silently and secretly performed, unobserved by the public eye. But the spirit of toleration had already gone abroad, and an accident furnished a pretext for allowing places of public worship while yet the statutes proscribed them." The crowds of poor people who flocked to receive the consolations of their religion were too great for the crazy edifices to contain or support them, and serious accidents, attended by the loss of sundry lives, occasioned by the falling down of these places of resort, called for the interference of a humane Government. In the year 1745 Lord Chesterfield, then Viceroy of Ireland, permitted these congregations to assemble in more safe and public places. The old edifices, consecrated to public worship, were re-opened, and new ones gradually built in the city. And a further toleration was allowed to their clergy, unmolested to distribute their

crated for their attendance.' The rev. arthor, who was vicar of St. Catherine's. remarks that the occasion of the re-opening of the chapels was ' well remembered by sundry of men in Dublin, not long since dead.' There was a minute account of this social revolution given in Latin by Dr. Barke, afterwards bishop of Ossory, in Hibernia Dominicana. He spoke rather too freely of the penal code for the spirit of that age; and the consequence was that the 'titular bishops' met at Thurles, and held a synod, very different from the 'synod of Thurles' which some years ago condemned the Queen's Colleges. A declaration was 'published, signed by seven prelates, censuring the principles of the book, because they said 'they weaker and subvert allegiance, raise unnecessary scruples in the minds of people, and give a handle to those who differ in religious opinions to impute maxims that we entirely reject as not founded in the dostrines of the Roman Ostholic Church.'

The new parochial districts were Arran-quay, Mary's lane, Liffey street, Townshend street, Rosemary lane, Bridge street, Francis street, Meath street, Jame's street, and Hardwick street; nine chapels altogether. There were besides, half a century ago, six friaries and seven nunneries, containing about 80 nurs. The number of secular or parochial clergy was 70, and of regulars belonging to the different friaries,' 40; that is, the total number of priests in Dublin half a century ago was 110. The penal acts of Queen Anne, forbidding Roman Oatholics to teach school even in private houses, was repealed by 21st Geo. III., which allowed 'a Popish master' to teach, if he took the oath of allegiance, and received no Protestant child into his school. Two years later such teachers were relieved from the necessity of taking out a licence. The consequence was a rapid multiplication of schools, the work of education being chiefly in the hands of monks and nuns.

A few years later -in 1821-another Protestant clergyman, the Rev. G. N. Wright, described the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Dublin. He remarked that there were only three of the chapels deserving of notice for architecture-the Metropolitan Ohapel, in Marlborough street ; Ann street Obapel, in lieu of Mary's lane ; and St. Michael's and St. John's, in lieu of Rosemary lane, on Essex's Quay. He also alludes to the penal laws, and says that while they lasted, even the rich who supported chaplains as part of their households, counted their beads in silence and retirement, adding that even yet the Catholics were not permitted to summon their congregations by the toll of the bell.

Mr. Wright gives a description of the Marlborough street Metropolitan Church, a magnificent structure,

will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was the will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was the year of the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was the year of the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was the year of year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was the year of year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was the year of year of year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses was will be the year of year of year 1536 the frat grant of religious houses frat was a was a state of the perfect was the year of ye One of these refers to the existence in Dublin of Ro-, that this external growth of religion is but the mani-man Oatholics themselves, in the early part of this festation of an improved inner life in the general

وعدومة بالمردين والجاري

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

VERY REV. DE. OROKE, DONBRAILE. - The Many friends of this distinguished ecclesinstic will learn with delight of his appointment by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne to the parish of Doneraile, and to the seat in the diocesan chapter, left vacant by the death of Dr. Duggan, Inwhistlate position as President of St. Colman's College, Dr. Croke was well known to the public of the south of Ireland for his great services, in the cause of education, and was, at the same time, respected and admired by those over whom he was immediately placed. Whilst his loss to St. Colman's will be felt by all its friends, not only in Cork, but in this and the neighbouring counties, his native diocess will still have cause to re-joice that amongst its dignitaries is one so learned so experienced, and so justly popular as Dr. Croke, - Waterford News.

The Right Rev. Dr. Power Bishop of Killaloe, immediately after the celebration of divine service in the Catholic Church in that town on St. Patrick's Day's, addressed the congregation at some length on the subject of Fenianism. He congratulated his parishoners on the absence of disaffection in this district, and etigmatised . Fenianism as a most mischievous institution, villanous in its origin, villanous in its designs, and calculated only to uproot law and order, and disturb that solid Christian feeling which should exist between people of all classes and denominations. He implored his hearers, more particularly the young men of the rural districts, a large number of whom were present, to pereserve in keep. ing sloof from this conspiracy , which was entailing so many disasters on the country. He contrasted their position with those misguided Fenians who, having listened to the wicked counsels of designing men, had already been imprisoned and iransported and separated from friends and home. His Lordship's remarks, delivered with his well-known ability and grace, were listened to throughout with the greatest possible attention and respect. - Limerick Reporter.

GRINVANCES OF IRELAND .- We shall next refer to the startling anomaly of a Protestant State Church in a Roman Catholic country. We are not to be hoodwinked by flimsy arguments about the antiquity of the Irish Church. We do not stop to i quire how much in pocket the Irish nation suffers by it. We consider it as a galling mult to the majority of the Irish people. What have we just witnessed in the House of Commons? The ultra-Protestant party -the men who most strenuously support the Irish Established Ohurch-Lave been horrified lest some day or other a Roman Catholic should be seated on the throne of England. Let us grant that these gentlemen are right, and that it would be unseemly for a Roman Catholic King to reign over a nation of which the majority are Protestants. How much more bitter is the insult offered to Ireland ! The Irish are loyal to their Protestant Sovereign. They have shed their blood like water on many a hattle-field for the sake of the Protestant House of Hanover: It is to their valour that much of the territorial greatness of the British Empire is due. But is it a itting reward for loyalty and devotion that the Irish, a Roman Catholic nation, should have forced upon them a Protestant State Church, and that their own bishops should be under the ban of an Act of Parliament? It is no use sneering at this as a sentimental grievance. It is one that cuts to the heart of the nation, and ought to be removed. Surely it is not too much to ask that, as the Irish are for the most part Roman Catholics, they should not be ualled upon to support, or even to tolerate, a Protestanr Established Church? Would Englishmen tolerate a Roman Oatholic Established Church in England? James II. tried to set one up, and he was forthwith driven into exile. The Protestant Established Ohurch in Ireland is an insult to Ireland, and we cannot be surprised that it is regarded as a badge of conquest and servitude. Its abolition is essential to the regeneration of Ireland. We come now to the visitation returns, of the spiritual destitution of the which was commenced in 1816, on a plot of ground Irish parishes, and of the miserable poverty of the formerly occupied by the mansion of Lord Annesley, of course we refer to the relations between land-Irish clergy in the two centuries which followed the just opposite Tyrone House, the town residence of lord and tenant. We are not going to indite an lord and tenant. We are not going to indite an essay on the rights of property and on the rgihts ot humanity. We are nauseated with abstract propositions in respect to Irish grievances. Let the theorists talk till doomsday, and they will not by talking convert a pig-stye into a palace. Now what are the facts? Very few, very palpable and very significant. Ireland is an agricultural country, and it is thereafore, of the utmost consequence that nothing should discourage the cultivators of the soil. It happens that Iris's landlords cannot, or will not, or at all events, do not, grant leases to their tenants. What is the result ? If a tenant sets to work to im-What is the result () is tenant sets to work to im-prove, his farm by draining or manuring, and he succeeds in effecting an improvement, his rent is immediately raised. What follows is natural and inevitable. Irish tenants neglect their farms to their own and to the detriment of the country. For this the remedy is simple, and it would, if adopted be efficacious. Give the tenant by Act of Parliament a right of continued possession for 7, 14, or 21 years, on condition of paying the rent and cultivating the land. The landlord says that will interfere with his property rights. Not at all. It will only interfere with his present privilege of oppressing his tenants. The landlord need not let his land except on terms that suit his own views, but having let his land, his tenant acquires certain rights that ought to be guaranteed by Act of Parliament. Since Irish landlords cannot, or will not, or at all events do not grant leases, let tenant rights be secured by legislation, and the worst of the Irish grievances will be remedied. - Cosmopolitan.

SMAPTER XI .--- A THANKLESS OFFICE--- A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE INSTITUTE OF NOTRE DAME AND ITS FOUNDRESS.

Marien is at length securely domiciled in Elubin : the sore parting with Lilian is healing ster; and every day sees her duly, at the hour of une, starting from the little cottage in which the has engaged apartments, at Sandy Mount, mather journey to her pupils in Rutland Square. A pleasant family are these Burkes with come acquainted; and, better than all, she soon fecame a favorite with the daughters, and Surough them with their parents.

Into the long future spread before her Marion strove to penetrale, wondering what it would bring to her. She was happier, in a pecumary point of view; contented, because she was striving to do her duty; cherful generally, through often sorely worn by the querulous im-"Secility of her aged father.

The social frankness of the people charmed · Ser ; she found an utter difference between them and the English family with whom she had formerty discharged the duties of a governess.

Reserve is no doubt one of the characteristics of John Bull, but forms no portion of those of Milesian usighbors.

There is, however a skeleton in every house that in the family of Mr. Burke was large of its Eand, for it had brought dissension into his house-. Staid.

Bare elements for discord are doubtless at and when the children of different parents share the same home; for Mr. Burke had unfortunatefe married a widow lady with a grown-up daughter; a silly idea no doubt, when his own eldest child was herself nineteen years old. (To be continued.)

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN DUBL:N. (From the London Review Church Commission)

After a vacancy of almost seventy years, during which, writes Dr. Moran, ' the See of Dublin groaned sunder the usurped authority of the three first Prothis tishops, who without any spiritual jurisdic. Con and as mere Government agents enjoyed its temporalities, Oatholic prelates were again, through the paternal providence of the Roman Pontiff, appointed to govern the diocese; but such was the violence of persecution that for more than a century The death of Elizabeth the canonically appointarchbishops died either in prison or in exile.' All the time, and down to the repeal of the penal laws, tenacity with which, the people of Dublin' admered to the old faith is something astonishing. In

2121

temporal, ' would abide the hearing of God's Word.' Again, Robert Oowley, in the same year, wrote, expressing his sorrow to hear how ' the Papistical sect springs up and spreads abroad, infecting the land pestiferously.' Many testimonies to the same effect may be found in the State papers, and in Shirley's Collection of Original Letters ' In 1564 Archbishop Curwin gives a curious reason against converting St. Patrick's Cathedral into a University :--

'A University here will be unprofitable, for the Irish enemy, under color of study, would send their friends hither, who would learn secrets of the country and advertise them thereof, so that the Irish rebels should by them know the secrets of the English pale. Eyen when forced under penalties to attend the parish churches, the natives used their own religious symbols, the crucifix, the beads, the Litanies, and pictures of the Saints. Notwithstanding the proscription of the Irish language, it irresistibly encroached on the English quarters, so that in 1575 Stainhurst wrote that it was ' free denizened in the English pale, and took such deep root that the body which was before old and sound, became in a manner by little and little wholly putrified.'

Nearly a century after this, the author of 'Cam brensis Eversus' said :- ' The Irish language is that which all of us to this day drink in on our mother's breasts. Except the inhabitants of Dublin, Drogheda, and Wexford; and their immediate vicinities. the only knowledge we have of English is what we learn in schools.' The Lord Deputy Sussex complained, in 1562, that the State Ohurch was abused by the Papists, and that the people, utterly devoid of religion, came to divine service as to a May game, sometimes spilling the wine from the communion cup, and flinging the sacramental bread at one another. Capt. Les wrote to Elizabeth in 1594, that even the 'Palesmen,' who were servants of the Court, as soon as they had brought the Lord Deputy to the church door, departed 'as if they were wild cats.' The conforming clergy were spoken of as 'old bottles.' which could not hold the new wine of Protestantiam as 'dumb dogs, disguised dissemblers, and lurking Papists.' Archbishop Loftus petitioned to be relieved from the intolerable burden of Armagh, as it was neither worth anything to him, nor was he able to do any good in it, as it lay altogether among the 'Oh, what a sea of troubles I have entered Irish. into ?' exclaimed the Bishop of Meath, 'storms arising on every side; the ungodly lawyers are not only sworn enemies to the truth, but also for lack of /due execution of law the overthrowers of the country .-The ragged clergy are stubborn and ignorantly blind, so there is little hope of their amendment .--The simple multitude is, through continual ignorance hardly to be won, so that I find angustiæ undique. This was Dr. Brady, who subsequently complained that he had no alternative bnt unbounded hospitality, or else 'infamy and discredit, for these people, will have the one or the other, [mean, they will either eat my meat and drink, or else myself.'the people to Church. They were poor and dreaded fines, and the most obstinate, might be sent over to England. 'If it be objected,' he said, that this severe course may perhaps breed some stirs, I assure to avoid having Lis beart softened by the condition innumerable. All these wonderful organisations of Victoria. Station by train for Dover, whence be your lordship there is no dread of any such matter; of the Roman Oatholics in Dublin towards the close religion and charity are supported wholly on the vofor they are but beggars, and if once they perceive a thorough resolution to deal roundly with them, they which their devoted clergy labored to maintain the inte existence within half a century. The cost of than fiction ?- Weekly Register.

-

of the last century and by the difficulties under

•

the Marquis of Waterford, now occupied by the National Board of Education. ' The stately edifice,' he writes, was raised by subscription solely-£26,000 has been already expended upon it, and it will probably cost as much more to complete it. Mr. Hugh O'Connor contributed £4,000, and Mr Cardiff £3,000.' Magnificent as it was, however, the Catholics of that day did not presume to call it by any other pretentions name than Metropolitan 'Chapel.' When they got mere courage and confidence, they called it a cathedral; but now they do not think it worthy of that name, and it is styled 'the Pro-Cathedral Church.' It does duty for a cathedral provisionally, and it is probable that Archbishop Gullen has a plan in his head and funds in his hands which promise a cathedral worthy in his estimation of the metropolis of 'Catholic Ireland.' All the Roman Oatnolic places of worship are now 'churches,' and many of them the finest buildings in the country, far surpas-sing anything of which Protestants can boast, except St. Patrick's and St. George's Church.

Indeed, the progress of the Roman Catholic Church in this city is astonishing, and has no parallel per-haps in any country in Europe. In 1820 there were in Dublin only ten psrochial chapele, most of them of an humble character and occupying 'obscure positions. There were at the same time seven convents or ' friaries,' as they were then called, and ten nun-neries, which Mr. Wright described as ' religious asylums where the females of the Roman Catholic religion find shelter when deprived of the protection of their relatives by the hand of Providence.' Now the loveliest daughters of some of the best connected Roman Catholic families leave their happy homes and take the veil, sometimes bringing with them ample fortunes - devoting themselves to the work of education and the relief of the poor as 'Sisters of Mercy,' ' Sisters of Charity,' &c.

There are now thirty-two churches and chapels in Dublin and its vicinity. In the diocese the total number of secular clergy is 287, and of regulars 125 ; total priests, 412. The number of nuns is 1,150. Besides the Catholic University, with its ample staff of professors, there are in the diocese six colleges, seven superior schools for ladies, twelve monastic primary schools, forty convent schools, and 200 lay schools, without including those which are under the National Board of Education. The Ohristian Brothers have 6,000 pupils, under their instruction, while the schools connected in the diocese contain 15,000. Besides Maynooth, which is amply endowed by the State, and contains 500 or 600 students, all designed for the priesthood, there is the College of All Hallows, at Drumcondra, in which 250 young men are being trained for the foreign mission. The Roman Oatholic charities of the city are varied and numerous. There are magnificent hospitals, one of which especially-the Mater Misericordize - has been not inappropriately called "the Palace of the Sick Poordumb, institutions for relieving the poor at their own It is not easy for even, the most bigoted Protestant | houses, and Obristian dectrine fraternities almost

GALWAY ASSIZES .- There was not a prisoner for trial at the assizes in the jail of the county of the town of Galway. It, therefore, became the pleasing duty of the High Sheriff, Mr. Persse, to present the judge with a pair of white kid gloves.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .- The Dublin Corporation - A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held on Tuesday in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Dublin, for the purpose of considering, amongst other business, the following notice of a motion by Alderman M'Swiney — That petitions to both Houses of Parliament be adopted by this Council in favor of freedom of education ; that the City Seal be affixed thereto; that the Lord Mayor be requested to present said petition at the bar of the House of Commone, accompanied by the officers of state, and that the municipal bodies of Ireland be invited to cooperate with this Corporation on the subject.'

The republican Opinion Nationale-Prince Napoleon's organ-says its friend Stephens is in Paris, and the correspondent of the Sunday Gazette says he is to be seen sauntering along the Boulevards with the same beard which he wore when he was shown out of Richmond Prison by his sympathising goardians. According to the reports he passed through the streets of 'Dublin' to Custom house 'Quay undisnumerous orphanages, several widows bouses, and guised, upon an outside jaunting car, and calmig other refuges for virtuous women ; ragged and in- went on board a vessel in the Liffey, which took him dustrial schools, night asylums, penitestiarles, re- to Belfast, and thence to Scotland, whence he traformatories, institutions for the blind and deaf and | velled by rail to London, where he lodged, of all places, at the Palace Hotel, opposite Buckingham Gardens and from which he started next day via the luntary principle, and they have nearly all sprung to Paris. Is it all a hoax, or is it a truth stranger

1 e 🔬

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--APRIL 27, 1866.

FERIANISMIN AMERICA-Its Practical Application. -The Ulster Observer, of the 24th ult., publishes a letter from the Rev. A.; M'Geogh, of Albany, N.Y. from which we extract the following paragraph on Fontanism ;' and we think we may, without fear of contradiction, addit that the proportion of ' Oatholic clergymen in this country, who entertain, opinions, similar to those expressed in the Rev., Father's letter on that subject, is about 999 out of every thousand : " Poor Ireland-unfortunate, Ireland-is, just now passing through a terrible, a trying crisis. The Fenians of this Great Republic, who are enjoying their olium cum dignitate, and who are far removed from the arm of the oppressor, lock on coolly while the miserable dupes of my native country are dragged from their nomes at the dead of the night and fung into Government prisons, where they are treated with the greatest barbarity. But these Fenian leaders, who now pretend to have nothing in view. but the liberation of Ireland, will yet, when too late, convince their followers that they have self, and not the freedom of Ireland at heart. I think we san, without vielating charity, come to this conclu. This, Mr. Kirk'said, was, very humiliating ... 142 consion from the disgraceful exhibition they have made gregations pay their ministers less than 3s. a day, of themselves some time ago in the great city of New York.

SEDITIOUS SONGS. - Among the agencies actively and extensively employed by the Fenians was the very potent one of circulating and singing seditions songs, especially among soldiers. A private named Flynn, belonging to the 3rd Buffs, stationed at Longford, was recently found engaged in this practice a public-house, swearing at the same time that he was a real Irishman and would fight as an Irishman. His misconduct was reported by some of his comrades, and an order was received yesterday from headquarters, directing that he should be tried by court-martial, with the view of putting a stop to this practice. Sir Hugh Rose has also issued the tollowing general order :- "Soldiers have been conand punished for singing songs containing victed seditions and traitorous words It is against every rule of good order and military discipline that a soldier should have in his possession seditious songs or documents; and should hereafter any soldier be found to have such in his possession, he will be immediately brought to trial for disobedience of orders.'

FRMAN PIRES. - The Cork Examiner informs the public that a new use has been found for i Fenian pikes, quite different from what the manufacturers contemplated. It states that the Austrian Consul at Oueenstown has received a request to procure a few of them for the Museum at Vienna. He made known the request to Mr. Oronin, R.M., who promised to procure a few of those works of a t for him.

At Kilpeale, within seven miles of Cashel, six constables on Sunday last arreated two reputed head centres. One of them was rescued by a mon of young men. A man named Sheehan, who had been on the run' for come time, has been arrested in Limerick. In obedience to the proclamation, a great number of arms have been surrendered in the county Kildare. At Atky about 200 single carrelled guns and several bundred other weapons, including a great number of expensive revolvers, were brought in, and ammunition sufficient to supply them for a small campaign. Not less than £159 was expended in Athy on the purchase of weapons within the last three months,-conclusive of the alarm and apprehensions entertained by every man having a stake in the locality. There were no pikes in the collection, except a few rusty old things.

DUBLIN, March 27. - The Fenian asmouries, there is reason to believe, have not all been discovered.-They must have been in work for a considerable time, and of the immense quantities of weapons they must have turned out only a small portion has fallen into the hands of the police. Rifles and revolvers; too, must have been purchased to a large extent, while the number of firearms surrendered in obediance to the Government proclamations has been very small. There is ground, therefore for apprehending that if the Government had not frustrated the designs of the conspirators by capturing the leaders, and if an outbreak had occurred, Stephens could have mustered a formidable number of wellarmed men. The discovery mode yesterday morning by the police at Upper Rathmines will probably d to others. No one would have thought that buildings in course of erection would have been selected as places for the concealment of arms. Yet, a moment's reflection shows that such places are admirably suited for the purpose, if some of the workmen be Fenians. War materials could be easily conveyed there without suspicion, and buried rubbish and loose clay lying about. There is a dis- and which he regards as rights. And muct the tentrict in Upper Rathmines called "the Bloody Fields," because there in 1649, Colonel Jones, with a Republican army of 19,000 men, defeated the Royal army, under the Marguis of Ormonde, killing 4,000, and taking 3,000 prisoners. Between those fields and the Dodder are ' Lord Palmerston's Grounds, through which a road has been made from Upper Rathmines road to the Miltown Station on the Bablin and Wicklow Railway and called, after the late noble proprietor. Temple road. Upon this helf-a-dozen very handsome villas have been erected. Une was being built for a gentieman named Power, and it appears that the builder was Mr. Hugh F. Brophy, one of the persons convicted of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy at the late Special Commission in Dublin.-The work had been interrupted by his imprisonment, but it was resumed by his brother James Brophy.-The place is so retired, quiet, and respectable, that no one would ever suspect that the mechanics working at such buildings had any connection with Teniauism, or were preparing to fight. for the Fenian Republic. Yesterday morning, however, in conse-quence of private information, Superinterdent Donovan and Inspectore Daly and Dowling, with a party of police, went at an early hour to the wills in quee. tion, in order to search for arms. When they ar-rived there were five men at work on the premises, and when questioned they denied all knowledge of any such things being concealed there. The policesearched for a considerable time, digging up the fluors, but for a considerable time without suc-At length they found, buried in a small room cess. off the kitchen, two large boxes one, containing five rifles and bayonets and the other four rifles and bayonets. Some of the rifles had the Tower mark, and some were marked ' United States, Middleton, 1840.' Subsequently the builder Brophy and the other men appeared, on the premises. They were all placed under arrest, protesting that they knew nothing, about the arms. The following are the names of the prisoners :- James Brophy, builder; John Gill; Henry Doran, Alexander M'Keon, Michael Doran, George Rigby, William M'Mullen, Danield Leonard. William Brady, Patrick, Kingston, Michael M'Cabe, and Geerge Clarke. They were brought up at the head office before Mr. M'Dermott, and Mr. Wyse, when Inspector Dowling deposed to the facts above about which the magistrates hepitated, and they were also disposed to take solvent bail for the appearance of the prisoners. But the police officers stated that they had information which might lead to other discoveries of the same kind which would be prevented if the prisoners were let out, and that if the magistrates refused to remand them, they would be obliged to detain, them under, the Habeas Corpus (Suspension Act. They were then remanded for a week without bail. Brophy stated that some of the men had gone to the place that day for the first time, and it was hard to keep them from their families .- Times: Con. At the same office Edward Obeyton, of 7, Aungier street, was chorged with having a gun in his possession without licence. He was admitted to bail. At the Capel street office, a man named Doyle was committed on his own confession as a deserter from the 14th Regiment ; shortly after which the sergeant of a recruiting staff entered and stated that he "recognized the prisoner as a deserter from the 5th Dra- bas long been going forward in Ireland. On grounds goon Guards .- Ib.

And down and

Dursing, March 23. —A very important conference on 'ministerial support was held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Wednesday! About 208 influential lay-men connected with the Presbyterian (Church and a large number of the clergy attended, and in the unactending upon the stability of one solitary evening there was a public meeting on the same subject. Mr. William, Kirk, D.L., occupied the chair. The financial condition of the churches connected with the general Assembly has for some time been the subject of anxious consideration, and the proceedings of these meetings are not without political interest as bearing upon the discussions in Parliament" on the state of Ireland. "The Chairman stated that the members of the Presbyterian Church seemed to rely on the Roys! bounty rather than on their own resources. According to the report of the General Assembly there are no fewer than 14 congregations which do not pay their ministers 1s. a day each ; there were 66 congregations which pay only 1s. 6d. a day, and 96 that pay 2s. a day, which is more than the £35 a year required by Government as a qualification for receiving the Regium Donum which is the common pay of mechanics in the country, and is, less than they receive in towns. There

are only seven congregations in this very large and wealthy body who pay their ministers at the rate of 7s, a day while there are 459 ministers out of a total of 552 who receive from these for whom they labour less income than ordinary mechanics. Mr. Sinclair, J.P., concurred with the chairman in his There are, he said, 130;000 communants in V10W8. the Presbyterian Church, each of whom pays about three eights of a penny per week to the pastor. A number of gentlemen deplored this state of things, and a series of resolutions was adopted with a views to bring about an improvement. Some of the speakers ascribed the impoverished state of the ministry to the Regimen Donum which relieves the people from a sense of responsibility, while it is it-self an inadequate support.-Times Cor.

A number of Fenian prisoners were removed yesterday evening from Richmond Bridewell to Mountioy Prison. They were escorted by a large force of mounted police smid continual cheering along 'the entire route. -- It.

Very few arrests of suspected Fenians have taken place during the week. Several of those who were in custody have been discharged on their own recognisances. The trials of the soldiers are proceeding On Monday, the police found buried under the floor of an unfinished house at Temple-road, Upper Rathmines, two boxes containing nine rifles furnished with bayonets. J. Brophy, the builder, brother to H: F. Bropby, the Feman convict, and eleven other men found working at the building, were streated,

and have been remanded for a week. Viscount Castlerosse has been sworn in as Lord-Lientenant and Custos: Rotulorum of the country of Cerry, in the room of the Late Col. Herbert.

"CAN ENGLISHNEN LEGISLATE FOR IBESAND ?"-As for English statesmen, we protest they know more about the condition of Japan or Kamtschatka than of Ireland. The chief object proposed by the Fenians is an index-much exaggerated, it is true-but still an index of what Ireland wants and needs, namely, a secure tenure of land. EarliGray may talk philosophically of the Disendowment of the Church Establishment as constituting all'ireland requires; but that in the biscuit with which Ireland will not be satisfied. She wants more ; she requires that her toiling sone shall have some security for expending the sweat of their brows on the soil. -Amids, the futilities on this subject of which, for the greater part, Earl Grey's propositions were composed, was one sound measure, that of abolishing the power of distress, for rent. Lord Dufferin, who replied to the speech of the noble earl, objected that if such a measure were known to be about to pass, every lazdlord to whom an arrear was due, would immediately call it up. We know that there are landlords who would not have recourse to so harsh and selfish a measure, but, coming from so distinguished a member of their body, and one who him self grants tenantsright, we fear the assertion is true of landlerds as a class. But they who propose this measure, do so with a condition which should take away any pretext for the cruel course of which Lord Dufferia believes the landlords would be guilty .-. The measure or clause contemplated is to allow the power of distress to subsist in all cases where a lease of a certain minimum term was made. All the compulsion put upon the landlord, therefore, would consist in inducing thim to give a lease so as to preserve ant have no right? Is he to be expected to spend his time, labor, and capital on land from which he may summarily be expelled at the caprice of the lord of the soil, or owing to the cupidity of a rascally agent? The fearful tide of emigration + which has beer, and is still, going on, is a sufficient crewer to the question. Let a good system of tenant-right be conceded, and we will hear no more of the Fenian folly of re-distribution of land. Tenent-right would, we are sure, cut the last plank from under the feet of that conspiracy .- Waterford Chron cle. " CANNABICULTURE IN IRBLAND."-TENAST RIGHT. -This is the title of a remarkable pamphlet from the per of a ' Fellow of the Linnan Society,' which has been lately published by Mr. Kelly, of Grafton street Dublin; and we can imagine a group of country readers spelling over the said title, and asking with unaffected wonder-what the ' dickens' is ' Cannabiculture ?'-has it anything to do with ' Cannibalism -and if so, have not Irishmen been devouring each other so voraciously during conturies past, as to leave no doubt about the ' possibility' of the practice, while the ' profit' arising from it has not efforded much encouragement for any systematic cultivation of this habit as a source of national prosperity? For the satisfaction of this order of startled doubters, we beg to explain that ' Cannabiculture' means simply the cultivation of ' hemp,' as an article of staple produce, and has nothing whatever to do with ' Cannibalism,' nor with man-eating in any of its accredited varieties. The author of this pamphlet shows from historic records, that hemp was formerly cultivated in freland to a considerable extent, and even so late as the reign of William III (Anno 1696) this cultivation had not entirely ceased. The plant then, is by no means unsuited to the soil of Ireland, and our author enters into statistical details showing its value as an article of productive industry, and he discusses its varieties in a scientific point of view, and concludes his dissertation with practical directions for the culture, management, treatment, and preparation of the article, until it is fitted for the uses of commerce. There can kardly be a doubt that the establishment of hemp culture in Ireland would be a new source of profitable employment to: large masses of our rural population; but, in order to its permanent introduction, secured tenures for very long periods are absolutely necessary, and this circumstance leads the writer into a preliminary disquisition upon the Irish Land Question, Here the entiments expressed are fully in accordance with those of the greatest of living authorities on political economy, and the science of government - John Stuart Mill, Eaq, M.P. - and also with our own, however humble our relative position ;; and we ac-cordingly subjoin an abstract of our author's statements on this absorbing topic. He first discusses the economic question; proving from classical autho-rities that it was the abolition of small farms, and their ' consolidation' into great territorial allotments devoted to the pasturage of cattle, which wrought the downfall of Greece; a precisely similar policy ruined Italy; and brought down the Empire of the West The same economy has been applied to the Highlands. of Scotland, and a powerful arm of Britain's military Btrength has been cut off, while a cognate process of political economy, as well as of imperial states- | wrought upon since last June.

regetable; the ' Uattle Plague' has demonstrated the letter :danger of the ' consolidated farm' scheme as an Irish remedy; and ' Fenianiam' has turned even emigration, into a source of perennial uneasiness. In a word. British Administration seems to be shut the encouragement of home colonizatio-, in lieu of the perilous experiment of indirectly scattering the Irish people abroad upon the face of the earth. From Stephens. I told him I was the Head Centre, but the Census returns the writer shows-first, the enormous preponderance of the 'industrial classes' in England over the same order in Ireland, being all but a fraction in the proportion of two to one while the ',non-productive' classes,' under one, head, are in England only 2.7 per. cent, whereas in Ireland they | amount to 8.2 per cent (11) ; under a second category of 'non-productiveness,' the English proportion is 0,8 per cent, and the corresponding Irish ratio no less than 6.6 per cent [] In the following passage the writer propounds his own theory of Tenant-Right odjustment ; he says :---

"One method of gradually utilizing the non-productive class generally, is by the introduction of crops which shall necessitate or create local manufactures, to popularise industrial and commercial undertakings. In this manner the non-productive class, becoming industrial, might be made to destroy itself to a considerable extent. Those able to live idly, and those obliged to live idly, might thus reciprocally benefit each other, and in so doing elevate their common country. It is true enough, as Spenser said, that cow-keeping is an 'idle occupation,' and tends to idleness-but it has been shown that cattle keeping, to the injurious extent hitherto practised, will soon be no longer profitable. The second difsculty is more serious. If a man hire a horse to do work for him, and find that if he improve the horse by good feeding he must pay more or give him up, that man is not likely much to better his own or the borse's condition | If you tell him that by using such means, giving such food, he will make the torse sleeker and stronger, he is likely to reply, 'The horse is hired by the day, and the stronger I make him, the more I'll have to pay for him - so that I'd' only have my trouble for my pains.' What answer can be made? Hire the horse for a definite period will the master agree? Oompel him by law to repay you for the increase in the horse's value if he should abruptly take him away? There is no law. Buy him? Perhaps he cannot buy; perhaps the owner cannot sell; or perhaps several horses are sold together, and the farmer wants but one.

"This, in fact, is the land-question in a nutshell. As it stands, the tenant is dissatisfied, and the landlord distrustful-deplorable rancour results, except when each knows by experience that he can depend on the other. The discussion of the question is outside these limite. Some settlement, fair'to both parties, is, however, most urgently demanded. Compensation for exhausted improvements-power to destroy all improvements effected; both heve been suggested : the former in Ireland, the latter in England. A joint stock company to purchase land in the Incumbered Estates Court, and to sell it in small lots so as to form a peasant proprietary, lacks only one thing-existence. Stuart Mill, the most distinguished of political economists, mekes this proposition :- 'The legislature, which, if it pleased, might convert the whole bedy of landlords into fur dholders or pensioners, might, a fortiori, commute the average receipts of Irish land-holders into a fixed rent-charge and raise the tenants into proprietors; supposing always the full market value of the land-was tendered to the landlords, in case they preferred that to accepting the conditions proposed." In his Social Condition and Education of the Peoplesin England and Europe' Kay, another emicent English writer (the Travelling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge), advocates the same view saying : The Irish, who make such good colonists, when they emigrate, would, with a system of free-trade in land, make equally good citizens at home. The enormous tracts of waste lands would be soon brought into cultivation, as the mountain sides of Saxony-and Switzerland, as the sandy, plains of Prussia, and as the low lands of Holland have been under the same invigorating system. Ospital would make its appearance in Ireland from a thousand unexpected courses; a good class of yeomanry would grew ap there as in Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, and floors, still in a rough state, with intact all those powers which he holds at present, France; while, as has been the case in these coun clark bing about. There is a dis- and which he regards as rights. And muct the ten tries since the subdivision of land amongst the peasants, the habits, meaners, dress, and industry of the people would all revive and improve under the invigorating influence of a sense of ownership, and of a consciousness in the inhourer's mind that he may be prosperous and happy, if he choose to be patient, self denying, and industrious. (If Stein and Hardenberg had been ministers of England, depend upon it they would have endeavoured long ago to introduce intolIreland at least that system which has raised the Prussian, Scron, and Swiss peasantry from a social condition analogous to that of the Irish poor, to one which renders them worthy of being regarded as examples for the consideration of the world.' In constries, he says, where the Irishman can make himself, by industry, a proprietor of land, and where he is not shackled by middle are legisla. tion, he becomes immediately the most energetic and conservative of colonists. He there acquires faster than any one else; he affects more in a day than any one else; and he forces his rulers to write home to England-as the Governor of South Australia did a few years ago-that the Irish are the most enterprising, orderly, and successful of all the colonists of those distant lands. All showing that, as far as the Irish are concerned they might be made, and would certainly become, the best of citizene, if they only had the best of institutions under which to live.' The writer adds, in a foot note, the following explanation of the Pressian system, viz - By the Prussian system, lands to be sold are officially valued and mapped; the maps, descriptions, and walues, are hung up in the chief office of the locality itself. The purchaser of a lot, being, approved, page one twentieth of its value down; a note of the transaction, having received the government stamp in the metropolitan office, is seturned to the vendor, and becomes negociable. An instalment, with interest, is paid yearly to the office, and land notes - excellent security-are returned Ga the twentieth instalment being paid the purchaser becomes owner in allodium (perpetuity), and thus a prosperous small proprietary exists. There is nothing to prevent this system from being at once established in Ireland ; Sir Robert Peel seems to have intended it; ris establishment occupied Lord Olarendon's attention in 1848; it well deserves Mc. Gladstone's serious notice now, and the Irish members should urge it forward with, proper earnestness,' We have repeatedly asserted from our own knewledge, that Sir:Robert Peel had in contemplation a grand scheme, of which the arrangement above described formed an important part, and we are gratified to indithis unexpected confirmation of our statement, though we did not before know that the subject had ever been under Lord Clarendon's consideration. This portion of the plan, al ng with the assumption of many millions, of acres of reclaimable waste lands by the State, for home colonization pur-poses, could be established immediately, and we do hope that Mr.; Gladstone will take up the question in a pirit of reflective, as well as of practical earnestness. Had Sir Robert' Peel lived to" carry out his magnificent conception, there would not at the present hour have been in Ireland perhaps even the name of a disaffected organization. - Londonderry Standard.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Punch publishes the subjoined, as having been written by Stephens, to his friend Jones

Dear Jones,-Here I am, all safe and sound. For the last three days before leaving Ireland I had a fatiguing time of it, as I was perpetually walking about with the police in search of myself. On Tuesup, by the action of Divine Providence itself, to the day, previous to my departure, I had the pleasure of economy of 'small forms,' as a general fule, and to dining with bis Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. -We talked about the prospects of Fenianism, and be he wouldn't believe it. I am having a very pleasant time of it, as there is still plenty of money left .-When it is finished, I shall, I think, take to Spiritualism, or go on the stage as a star. The report that Mr. Stephanos Xenos is myself in disguise is calculated to produce a wrong impression. I admire the Greeks. - Yours truly, STEPRENS.

> ST. PATRICE'S DAY IN LONDON. - The feast of Ireland's Patron Saint passed off quietly in London :---

The Star of the Monday evening had the following There was not a single case arising out of the observance of St. Patrick's Day before the magistrate, Mr. Paget, this morning, and there was a less number of Irish prisoners than usoal for a Monday. The charges against them were of an ordinary description and attended with no circumstances of aggra vation. Inspector Beare of the K division, an old and experienced officer doing duty in Poplar, where there is a large Irish population, said he never knew a quieter Saturday than St. Patrick's Day, 1866. It was the same in Limehouse, Ratcliff, Shadwell, Stepney, and Wapping. The Irish people were re-markably quiet and well-behaved on Saturday, and were in their homes earlier than usual. The district assigned to this court contains a larger Irish population than any other in the metropolis, and the good order and sobriety which prevailed among them on Sunday was most remarkable, and deserves to be mentioned. Harris-court, Raicliff, with its alleys and palaces, which is solely inhabited by the irish, and has become proverbial for outrages and riots, was as quiet as a church on Saturday and yes. terday. Inspector Honey, of the K division, stated at a later period of the morning that he did not observe a single drunken Irishman or Irishwoman on Saturday, and that the quietude of the district was most astonishing. The pastoral of the Roman Ca-tholic Aichbishop Manning lately issued seems to have had the effect he desired. Inspector Denby and Holloway, of the H division, gave a good ac-count of the conduct of the Icish in their district. At Bow-street there were only a few cases on the

Monday, and those were of a trifling character.

About Liverpool a daily paper says :- in spite ef Fenian intrigues, and the boast of the Irish People (now published in New York) that the civil war would burst out in Liverpool on an early day, the Roman Catholic Ulergy have not yet lost their hold over their flocks in Liverpool. Yesterday the number of drunken cases brought before the Liverpool magistrates were far below the average, and this is undoubtedly due to the indulgence offered by Archbishop Manning to all the faithful who would keep from drinking intoxicating liquors from Friday night to Sunday night. St. Patrick's Day-luckily very wet atmospherically - passed off without any attempt at disturbance.

From Leeds we read as follows :- In a letter dated St. Patrick's night :- Statements have been current during the day that we were in danger of a Fenian outbreak in the town in honor of St. Patrick, as this is his day. The statements were so far believed that the magistrates instructed the police to make ar rangements with a view to prevent any demonstra-tion on the part of the Irishmen here resident; and as the rumours more directly pointed to alleged secret drillings and manufactories of pikes, the police were very busy inquiring in that direction. Nothing however has been discovered, and although I have visited the suspected districts this evening, I have been unable to ifind that coy grounds exist for the statements. Not the least traces of any systematic organisation can be discovered; and my impression is that the whole affair will turn out to be an idle remour. There is no truth either in the statement that the volunteers of Leeds are infected with Panjanjam.

At Manchester apprehencions appear to have been and that Si he neighi

principles and express other sentiments then there which, thank God, were then as now prevalent 5. the British Oatholic body. There were in England and even in Ireland seventy years ago, and manh in Paris. We do not wouch for the genuineness of the later, Oatholics of social position who were willing to purchase Catholic emancipation at the price of Oatholic principles; and there were then, as possi bly there may be now, persons calling, themselves Catholics, who held very low notions of acclesiastion P rights and authority, who would have willingly seen the temporal power of the Pope destroyed, whe set little value upon the decrees of Councils, the rescripts of Popes or the ordinances of religion, though . they shrank from apostacy, who were prepared as allow the Protestant Crown to have a veto upon theappointment of Catholic Bishops, and to make other concessions adverse to the interests of religion and the Church. - Weekly Register.

> STORMS AND SHIPWRECKS. - The equinoxial gales, which set on the 23rd inst. with great violence, have-caused serious disasters about the coast. The hear of life and property is, we lament to say, very grant_ One fine vessel of 1,100 tons, the Spirit of the Orenne. only two years old and ranking A I at Lloyds', broksupon the rocks on the Devon Coast near Start Point, and of her crew of eighteen and her twenty-inne passengers only four of the former were savedthree of whom owe their preservation to the hazaisments of a Mr. Popplestone, resident of the neighbourhood; who first witnessed the wrecking of the vesse) and, descending the rocks with a rope at the monipart peril of his own life, saved their's, in accomplishing: which he narrowly escaped destruction, having been once washed off the ledge on which he stood what performing his heroic deed of henevolence, box fortunately thrown back again by the returning wave-The unfortunate vessel was bound for Halifax, and the loss of property alone, without including the passengers' luggage, is £65,000. Everywhere the boats of Life Boat Institution did invaluable service. by saving many lives.

The fact is that filibustering of any kind is popular with certain classes at New York, and there in still a lingering wish to see British commerce amount in its turn for the injury done by the Alabama-Americans do not dislike the spectacle of a ' panis, as they call it, in Canada. Perhaps they would. rather enjoy hearing of a brush between the "provincials' and the lrishmen, especially if the lattan were signally beaten. But, in spite of appearances, we feel persuaded that Febianism has received, and will receive, neither material aid nor moral support from the American nation as a whole. They are much too shrewd to desire the annexation of Canadan until Oanada herself shall ask for it. When that time comes, if it ever does come, no resistance and be offered by the mother country, and mothing came be more likely to defer it than a Fenian invasione with the prospect of Canada becoming ' New Iraland.'- Times.

FOUR DEVOUSHIER MURDEREsses.-The annals of 7 Devon Lent Assizes of 1866 probably have no parallel. Four women were at one time within the County Jail at Exeter who had been guilty of merders, accomplished or attempted - Charlotte Winsor, Mary * Jaue Harris, Alice Dodd, Elizabeth Ashford .- Western Morning News.

THE NEXT WAR. -- We cannot tell whether the ironclads will prove efficient seagoing wessely, will less whether they will leave us relatively suparious as inferior to our rivals. We cannot tell how far sorredoes will revolutionize coast and harbour warfare. We do not know what part rockets or submaring vessels are destined to play. We are not clear to: the comparative advantages of broadside or turned. armamont. We are doubtful whether we shandd gain or lose by declaring maritime commerce pentral. In the same way we can only conjecture when figure our Enfields would play if opposed to the Prassian needle-gun, to Sherp's breech-loader, ser Henry's repeating rifle. We cannot pronounce the the relative merits of our Armstrong field-pistone compared with the French rifled cannon, the Parrott, or the Prussian Wahrendof gun. Then, again, we cannot foresee how European alliances would arrange themselves in case of a great war, nor how far ors relations wih Canada and the Australian colonies. might be alfected. It is not only that we carnot. tell whether hope or dread is the feeling we complete in sagacity to have, we cannot tell on when we should chiefly ground our hope, or where our principal danger lies. It is like some crisis of the Aratiane Nights, where whole armies are bafiled by the single possessor of some enchanted talisman. Weinerte ludicrously underrating or overrating ourselves or our possible enemies. Perhaps a war, with the United States for instance, might prove like a dwall. where only one pistol is loaded, and the antagoniers fight across a handkerchief, and it is quite impossible. to say at present which would prove to have the loaded weapon. Our guineas may, as in the Irish legend, becomes furze-blossoms in our peckets, care swords and spears rushes and flags, and our strongest shields be only mushrooms; or all this may, wa the contrary, be the case with our adversaries. vizra verra; but in the meanwhile, with such presbilities as we can imagine looming upon ns, to the anything likely in the smallest degree to accelerate. war would aurely be infatuation almost like his when cut his throat from curiosity .- Pall Mall Gazette:

8

'In a mountainous district called Smair Hill, in the co., Longford, an exhaustless vein of iron is being; as we must admit, evidence that some British Ca-

no: pass over without a display of Fenien violence : but affairs seem to have been more than usually quist on that day.

These reports, (all from English Protestant sources) speak well for the Irish Oatholics in England. The ' Truce of St. Patrick,' erroecously called by Protestants a 'Pastoral,' evidently exercised an influence which must have much gratified the Archbishop.

It is expected that the Government majority on the Reform Bill will exceed twenty.

THE GATHS BILL. - The Ministerial measure for the simplification of the oath of allegiance to be taken by members of Parliament has passed through the House of Commons without the attempted disfigurement of the Tory leader. Sir George Grey very properly accepted Mr. Disraeli's clause concerning the Act of Settlement, rather than fight about a platitude, and the House acquiesced in the futile amendmen without a dissentient voice; but he effectually resisted the other mischievous amendment, which covertly preserved an objectionable feature of the old oath of Supremacy, and the bill passed the House of Commons in a form to which there is and can be no objection. No loyal subject objects to call God to witness that he will bear true allegiance vides. We repeat the expression of our own belief, that all such oaths are useless. It is not an nath that makes a subject loyal; and, as we have more than once observed, there is but too much historical evidence that an oath of allegiance does not keep those who have sworn it from committing high treason, and even regicide. Loyalty must reat upon a more solid foundation, or it will topple over before the first blast of popular passion and political excitement, But as it is imagined that members of Parliament on taking their seats should go . through the solemnity of taking an oath of allegiance, and that this solemn engagement gives socurity for the stabil-ity of the throne and the peace of the realm, we consider the form of oath embodied in the bill of which the House of Commons has approved as wisely simple, plain, and unobjectionable as possible, and it is clear that Mr. Disraeli himself is of the same opinion. A writer in the Saturday Review of last week, after expressing satisfaction at the success of the Ministerial Bill in the House of Commons, proceeds in the habitually flippant strains of that print to read a lecture to the Archbishop of Westminster and the 'ultramontanes' for the regulation of their public conduct. The objections to Mr. Disraeli's amendments, we beg to assure the Saturduy Review, were not confined to Arcbishop Manning and the 'ultramontanes' whoever they may be; 'but'were and are entertained by the Catholic Hierarchy and laity of the United Kingdom, with the exception of the gentlemen who have constituted themselves the Oatholic Privy Council of the Tory leaders. Of the devotion of the Archbishop of Westminster to the Holy See there can be no doubt, but it must be a source of great gratification to bis Grace to know that his sertiments in this respect are shared by most, if not all, his Catholic countrymen. The modern history of England unfortunately, furnishes, tholics did at a period not very remote, profess other | Morning News.

MORMON MARRIAGES .- It was decided in the Divoran Court the other day that Mormon marriages cannon. be recognised in this country.

NEITHER PADDLE NOR SOREW .-- On Saturday last man private trial was made of a new principle of motion, as applied to vessels, entitled the Hydranlio Properlor, Ruthven's patent. The Nantilus, to which the power has been applied, was built expressly to abune that it can with less horse power than ordinary river boats equal them in speed. The Nautilus at the trial on Saturday started from Vaux-hall-bridge place call God to witness that he will ocar thus and pro-to the Sovereign, or to the Sovereign's successors, in the order prescribed by law, and this is what the gaining a little on some. She ran between Vanzhall Water in the Winisterial Bill proat 11 o'clock in the morning, and run up and down: and Westminster bridges with the wind and tide in 42 minutes 26 seconds, and against in 8 minutes 22 seconds, being at the rate of 13 5 and 7 2 miles per hour respectively, or at an average speed of 1925 miles per hour-say 101. She then steamed ddama the river, and when off the Tunne! pier, with built strong wind and tide in her favour, going at fall speed, was made to stop suddenly by reversing the valves. She stopped dead in less than ten second and in about a quarter of her length. Her Majesty is irondlad gunboat Waterwitch, now being built, is the be fitted with the new propeller, which is nothing more nor less than water taken in under her bostome. and set in motion by simple machinery worked his steam engine. The water is discharged in a beauty stream on both sides of the vessel ; consequently that is nothing outside the vessel to be injured by may accident. Another important novelty is that 2 vessel is quite independent of her rudder, and ite worked under the complete control of the manager officer of the watch, or man on deck, without man communication with the engine. The Nantalne mealso fitted with Ruthven's steering apparatus,invention which gives a large amount of power and 'the judder.

> DR. M'NSILE AGAIN. - Dr. h'Neile has lately here making a speech at Liverpool in a meeting of the spite of the fact that the priests have every where both in Ireland and America, denounced it; the the ritable canon declares that the priests are the prior which it was delivered and the day before which it was delivered at a Roman Catholic Bishop had, denout ced Fenancia within a few minutes' walk of Dr. M'Neile's want hearing a Romanist speak in his own behalf as Bit evolves professors of that faith out of his own "sousses consciouscess,' or unconsciousness sather .-- Westernet

129 183 65 1

THE TRUETWICTNESS AND CATHOLICI. CHRONICLE APRIL 27,31866.

Che True Wintess. CATHOLIC CHRONICLL WHETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLIDAY Mo. 369, Notre Dame Street, bu

J GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

17 - 18

THRMS THARDY IN ADVANON:

To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the exhactioning is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

"The sill subscribers whose papers are delivered by marriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

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

* We beg to remind our Correspondents that no setters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus " JOEN JONES, August '63,' shows that the fins paid up to August '63, and owes! his Sub-

SCRIPTION FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY. APRIL 27.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APBIL --- 1866.

Friday, 27-SS. Soter and Caius. Saturday, 28-Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 29 - Fourth after Esster. St. Peter, M. Mouday, 30-St. Oatherine, W.

MAY-1866.

Trendsy, 1-SS. Fhillip and James, Ap. Wednesday, 2 St. Athanasins, B. D. Thursday, 3-Finding of the Holy Oross.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

"The promptitude with which the people of Ca. mada responded to the appeal of their Govern ment, when the country was menaced with a Eentaa raid, is recognised, and duly praised in the British press. There is no talk now of Canadian apathy, or of Canadian disloyalty, but - an the contrary, there is a sincere feeling of respect for us; and the determination is avowed to protect the Province with all the resources of the Empire, should the occasion make it necessary. The Volunteers, their appearance, their good discipline, and efficiency are noted, and -commented upon; and one consequence of the late excitement has been greatly to raise Canada and her people in the estimation of the British public.

The English papers speak more confidently of the chances of the Ministerial Reform Bill. Mer. Gladstone had made a great speech at Liwerpool, in which he spoke of Fenianism as in great measure, the product of bad government ; and held out hopes that the affairs of Ireland, and more especially its land question, were to be taken up seriously by the Ministry of which he is a member. He alluded also to the menaces of "Feaians in the U. States against Canada: demouncing the threatened raid in the following energetic, but by no means exaggerated terms he has been in England. of reprobation :---

who dies on the field of battle-is Dr. Slayter. Two others of his gallant companions, Drs. Garrie and Gossip had been attacked, but were re. covering. Eight of the passengers made their escape from the England, and it is thought must have brought the disease, now declared to be Asia'ic Cholera of the most malignant type, or shore with them. One fatal case is reported from Portland; and this also is said to have occurred amongst some of the escaped England's passengers.

Wheeler, the person said to be a Yankee colonel, who was arrested the other day at Cornwall on suspician of being a Feniau agent, has been discharged. In the telegraphic report the conduct of the magistrates is harshly criticised. and it is hinted that Methodism and Masonry were at the bottom of their decision. The other prisoners, Murphy, Sheedy & Co. are still under examination ; but, if in their case anything important has been elicited by the Megistrates, it has not as yet been made public.

Spring is coming on fast. Steamers and barges have arrived in port, and the advancing season warns us to set our houses in order against Cholera. The Corporation is but a rotten stick to lean upon, and our citizens must learn to help themselves. Every man can do something towards preserving the health of the city, by his personal cleanliness, by his attention to ventilation in his own house, and by keeping his premises free from dirt, and all nuisances. He who allows filth, manure, and decaying animal or vegetable matter to accumulate in his yard, is an active ally of the Cholera, and is morally responsible for the consequences of his criminal neglect : he should be treated as an enemy, and his neighbors should take prompt legal measures to compel him to do his duty. It seems to us also that the Police are shamefully negligent in the matter of domiciliary visits, for many of the yards in all parts of the town are still in a most disgraceful condition of filth. Numbers in short do not anpear to be impressed with a due idea of the all importance of cleanliness, and good ventilation : and yet how striking is this one fact in the case of the disease on board of the England. Its ravages were confined to the steerage passengers, all those in the cabin escaping unscathed. Does not this show clearly, that, what fuel is to fire, are dirt and bad air to Asiatic Cholera?

Dr. Carpenter whose name as a sanitary reformer has long been before the public, and who has rendered great services to the people of many of the large cities of England, is now in Montreal, organising local health committees, to suppress nuisance in their several districts, and to co-operate with the authorities in the task which evidently lies before us, and cannot be shirked. It is to be hoped that the counsels and labors of the above named gentleman, will be properly appreciated; and that he may be as successful in improving the sanitary condition of Montreal, as

One of the difficulties-and an incomprehensible

the interference of the Government in the affairs of sympathy ; since they hesitate not to proclaim the story before the Commission. She deposed the brotherhood 31- Irish People, 2 1994 1994 It is strange that the Fenians 'do not' see the false and odious position in which they place themselves, and their countrymen in whose name

الم المحمد ال

they profess to speak, by this declaration of their utter disregard for all the laws of political morality, of their contempt for right, and of their willingness to inflict wrong on others, from whom their countrymen, in the hour of distress have received nothing but kindness, and hospitality, and true Christian charity. The Fenians would fain enlist the sympathies of the world in behalf of Ireland, as a country oppressed, and held by brute force in subjection to an alien rule ; and yet they do their best to render that sympathy impossible, by proclaiming themselves readynot only without provocation of 'any kind, but in spite of the hospitable reception which their starving, plague-stricken countrymen have always received in Canada - to inflict on the latter the self same wrong. If the military rule of Ireland by England, be a sin calling to heaven for vengeance; if the Government of Great Britain have no right to impose its yoke, its favored form of policy, on Irelandhow can it be less a sin, for the Femans in the United States to compass the infliction of a hated alien rule upon Canada, of which a large portion is French by race, Catholic by religion? what better right have they, or have the people of the United States, to attempt to impose their favored system of policy on the people of Canada who hate it?

Nothing can be more just, and reasonable than that men who do not scrupulously respect the rights and liberties of others, should themselves be trampled upon, and treated as slaves .-Were the expressed sentiments of the Fenians towards the people of Canada the sentiments, as towards other political communities, of the Irish people (which we firmly believe that they are not) the latter would deserve to be looked upon, and to be treated as the enemies of the human race ; as men who having no regard, no respect for the liberties and the national independence of others, deserved no better fate than that of being kept down, and checked in their piratical or filibustering propensities, by the strong hand of the stranger. It would be impossible to sympathise with the Irish, where they really prepared to be the oppressors of other nationalities, and to in flict upon moffensive strangers the same wrongs which, when inflicted upon themselves, they so bitterly resent, and cry out against. How is it possible, we do not say to sympathise with, but to refrain from contempt for the cant and hypocrisy of, men who, whilst loudly asserting in their own behoof the right of self-government, by their acts deny the same right to others? who are in Europe clamorous for the severance of the political bonds which unite their country to England ? and on this side of the Atlastic give their aid to rivet by force of arms the same bonds upon the gallant people of the Southern States,

struggling for national independence, and upon the Catholic children of Old France? We say If so, we say, the whole work has to be done t advisedly. The inconsistency of the Fenians, and their openly proclaimed contempt for the rights and liberties of others, bring disgrace upon that country of which they profess themselves the champions; force the blush of shame to the cheeks of her best friends; and make it painful and difficult to the latter, nay, almost impossible, to advocate her cause, and to justify the reasonable claims of Ireland's true patriots. The aspirations of the Irish after freedom for themselves, after the right to govern themselves, and to reform the abuses of which their country has long been the victim, are not only legitimate, but are high and holy aspirations, if proceeding from a genuine love of right, if proceeding from a genuine and intense batred of wrong, no mat. ter by whom, or to whose profit perpetrated .----But who shall believe that in such a love, and in such a hatred, the Fenian aspirations have their rise, when we see them so indifferent to the rights and liberties of others; when we hear them boasting of their intention to inflict wrong, the wrong of alien rule, in their own behoof, upon Canada? This is not, we say, the way to make Ireland respected, or her cause popular with honest men : and altogether irrespective of the ends which the Femans propose to themselves, the means by which they propose to attain those ends are such as to deserve the scorn of every honest man, and the execration of every lover of of the London Times. liberty. Certainly if it had been from the beginning of stances of the insurrection was taking place, and their enterprise, the object of the Fenians to quench all sympathy for the cause of Ireland, and to make their own names stink in the nostrils of honest men, they could not have adopted a beter plan than that which under the councils of their leaders they now declare themselves prepared to follow. Herein lies a grievous wrong inflicted upon Ireland by the Femans; for naturally all, unprejudiced persons, all Catholics their having been flogged, have been subseespecially, are disposed to sympathise with Ire- quectly examined, and proved never to have rejand, and to bid God speed to all who by lawful ceived a blow-are evidently false; but of all means, such as the Catholic Church can approve the horrid stories, that sworn to most positively of seek to ameliorate her social and political by a negro woman, Sarah Robinson, is the most condition. But the Fenians, in so far as they remarkable, and the best illustrative of the worth represent Irish sentiment, are doing their best to of negro testimony.

their disregard for all right, for all justice, and their readiness to inflict-had they but the power" to do so-the curse and the disgrace of alien rule upon this Catholic country, which has never wronged Ireland. un de la car Prépaga

CONFEDERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA. - This long agitated question has assumed quite a new aspect, in consequence of a Resolution lately adopted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia by a large majority-31 to 19. We may therefore accept it as indicative of the views, upon the question generally entertained by the people of that Province.

The Resolution, which was introduced by Dr. Tupper, the Premier, and seconded by Mr. Archibald, leader of the Opposition, was conceived in the following terms :---

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place,-"Resolved - Therefore, that His Excellency the Ligutenant Governor be authorised to appoint delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province ; each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation, -- Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces."

It will be seen that by this Resolution Nova Scotia rejects, or ignores all that has hitherto been done in the premises, whether by the delegates to the Quebec Conference in 1864, or by the Canadian Legislature in 1865. The Sister Province is for a Union of some kind; to that Union it is willing even to give the name of Confederation, though such a title applied to any conceivable Union of States not sovereign and independent, not absolutely the arbiters of their own destinies, is a ludicrous misnomer; and to bring about this Union it is willing to send its delegates to confer, under the auspices of the Imperial Government, with delegates from the other Provinces. This Resolution, if acted upon, is a death blow to the Quebec scheme.

Again it is proposed, that the Union of Upper and Lower Canada into one Province, should, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of a new Conference of Provincial delegates, be treated as rescinded ; that they should, as represented in the said delegation, be considered as to all intents and purposes two distinct and separete Provinces. This also is what we have insisted upon in the TRUE WITNESS. The very term of Confederation implies previous separation: since, as no one at a ball can be his, or her, own partner, so for a Confederation of any kind there must be at least two distinct, or separate States or Provinces. A virtual repeal of the existing incorporating Union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, by which they are at present welded into one mass, or political organisation, is a condition, sine qua non, of any future Confederation betwixt them.

It is highly probable that the lately passed Resolution of the Nova Scotia Legislature will be accepted as the basis of fresh negotiations on the question of the Union of British North America.

that her husband and her son had been hung ; that she herself had been ordered for execution, but respited ; that she had been brutally ill-treated by the soldiery; that the latter had killed many little children by dashing their brains out against trees; and that she had herself seen several soldiers go to a woman, and deliberately shoot her, and the baby of which she had just been delivered. All these horrors she swore to, giving place, and particulars; so that Sir Henry Storks asked her if she could point out the house, where the last mentioned atrocity took place. "Oh yes," she replied, "I can point out the very house ;" whereupon His Excellency replied, to her surprise, " Then you shall go with us to-morrow and do so :" for he was determined to probe the matter to the bottom.

Accordingly next day, the Governor, accompanied by this Sarah Robinson, sailed in steamer Constance for Morant Bay; and upon her arrival she was requested to point out the houses where the horrors by her sworn to before the Royal Commission, had occurred. We will bere let the Times correspondent tell the remainder of the story in his own words : --

She rode to Stony Gut with the Governor, the Commissioners, and the aides-de camp. The house she was to point out was not at Stony Gut, but two miles further or, and she led the way to a cluster of small settlements called Middleton. His Excellency, with Mr. Gurney, Mr. Maule, and the whole follow ing, went patiently in her wake. At length she pointed out the house-a small cottage, made of mud and wattle, with hard earthen floor, divided into two rooms or compartments. But there were these difficulties in her story-first, that the triple marders, if they took place in this house, could not possibly have been seen from the road, as she alleged; and secondly, that the owner and 'occupier of the house, with the neighbors, denied all knowledge of the massacre. This, however, did not alter Sarah's view of things, and she stoutly persisted that she was telling the whole truth, and nothing but the truth .---Then a high Commission Court was held under a tall, but not particularly wide-spreading cocoa-nut tree. Depositions were taken unfavorable to Sarah's story; and in the absence of secretary, or shorthand The principal writer, Mr. Maule took the notes. witness kept up wonderfully; but when the Com missioners returned to Morant Bay, and proceeded to the police station, at which plumed hats and swords had been left, she seemed to think that her time had come to make a clean breast of it. Mr. Maule suddenly found her at his feet, hissing a pair of somewhat dusty boots, and refusing to be lifted up. She said, apparently with much inward, and certainly with considerable outward struggling, that she had made a mistake-that was her mild cuphemism for the lie ; but if Massa would not shoot her. she would never-never make such a mistake again. The Commissioners ought to have been indignant, but I believe the difficulty was to keep grave .--Sarah was assured that she would not be shot, but she instantly came to the conclusion that she would be flogged, and that redoubled her lamentation until a comfortable assurance came that the buckra' gentlemen did not even mean to inflict this punishment.

We have here a fair specimen of the nature of negro testimony; and with scarce anything better than this testimony to guide them, it is no wonder that the Royal Commissioners find their task a very difficult one; nor will it be much matter of surprise if but little value be attached to their Report based, as that Report in the nature of things must be, on the evidence of such witnesses as this Sarah Robinson. Where their evidence is corroborated by that of white men it may be accepted; but in all other cases it m not worth the trouble of taking down, so regardless of truth are negroes for the most part, or rather so incapable of appreciating the moral guilt of perjury.

"We are told that Canada and New Brunswick are threatened with fire and slaughter from the revenge of Seniaus for wrongs inflicted by England upon Ereland ; and this I must say, that if the men of Onusda and New Brunewick, who are wholly guiltless of Shose wrongs, be they what thy may, who have not entered into these controversies, who have no more In a with them than the people of the Sandwich "Stands-if the Fenians, as they call themselves in America, are capable of the diabolical and abominable wickedness of passing the frontier, and of making their miserable and impotent. attempts-which they will-be-(cheers)-and carry desolation over those Peaceful districts and among those harmless colonists -than I say, so far from treating the conduct of Serves men (let them be Americaus, or let them be whom they like) with allowance or indulgence, I say Empimore execrable manifestation of folly and of guilt Thes ever been made in the annals of the human race form the time it has existed on the globe. (Cheers) Men who are capable of such proceedings would at -once by their insanity, place themselves entirely be-"road the sympathy of the whole civilized world." (Hear, hear.)

The altercation betwixt Prussia and Austria stall seriously threatens the peace of Europe .---· Both Powers have put their armies on a war footing, and we may expect to hear at any moment of the outbreak of hostilities. This would the the signal for a general war. Russia and France, and Piedmont would feel themselves called upon to take part therein; and thus the outrage upon Denmark promises to be speedily and signally avenged.

The Fenian demonstrations at Eastport have resulted in one valorous case of arson, on Indian Island, a small undefended spot where there is a Custom House. On Thursday night a small party of Fennans crossed over to the island by stealth, and having beroically set fire to the buildarg, they gallantly ran away again. The U. States authorities, it is now said, are in earnest in their endeavors to put a stop to those proceed ings, which to the upprejudiced savor more of petty iarceny, than of patriotism.

At Halifax the Cholera has made its appearance on shore. A young priest, the Rev. Mr. McIsaac, whom many at Montreal must remember, had been attacked whilst heroically Laboring in his holy vocation ; the last accounts represent him as progressing favorably. Of the medical men who so nobly volunteered their serwices in the case of the pest ship-the England, one, we regret to say, has fallen a victim to the disease. His name-be it mentioned with honor disease. This name we to the brave soldier of the United States, or for the purpose of inducing put their country outside the pale of human This woman came a distance of 31 miles to tell versal diffusion of education emanating from the free

one it is - with which the Corporation has to struggle, is that of finding some place whereon to discharge the filth and refuse of the City. What in the name of all that is wonderful are our farmers, our market gardeners about? Are they idiots, that they do not compete with one another for the riches that the Corporation of Montreal is throwing away, or trying to get rid of on any terms? They should be glad to be allowed to carry away with them to their farms, the filth of the City, even if they were charged for the privilege, for thereby they would be enabled to bring back their miserable, half-starved lands into good condition, and to make fortunes for themselves whilst conferring a benefit on the town. They would rush for gold if it were told them that gold nuggets were to be picked up in the streets: but to the farmer and gardener, the filth of a town is far more valuable than gold.

It has been generally assumed that the programme of a filibustering raid upon Canada has found acceptance only with the Sweeney wing of the Fenian host in the United States; and that the O'Mahoney wing or section, has always been opposed to it, either because impolitic, or useless to Ireland, or as manifestly dishonest. From the New York Irish People, Mr. O'Mahoney's accredited organ, it would seem, however, that this assumption is erroneous ; that the only difference betwixt the two factions in the Fenian body, as to the meditated raid, is as to the time when; and that an attack upon, and the robbery of, their unoffending neighbors always was, and still is, an integral portion of the Fenian programme, but kept in the back ground for fear of interference from Washingfon. Upon this matter, in its issue of the 21st instant, the Irish People thus expresses itself :---

"We see no reason why General Sweeney's plans could not be carried out as originally intended, in conjunction with movements in Ireland and else-

"The invasion of Canada is not an original idea with the men who advocate it before the public now. It is a part of the original plan of campaign, enstched from its proper place in the secret archives of the Brotherhood, and given to the country to secure popular support. The publicity given to this project by the ' party of action' as they are called. must be in evident ignorance of the neutrality laws

over again; and Lower Canada, if in the contemplated delegation she be treated as virtually a distinct State or Province, will be to a much greater extent than she has been heretofore, mistress of her own destinies; provided only that it be clearly understood that no system of Union be imposed upon her by a majority of the said delegation, contrary to the expressed views and the votes of her own particular delegates. These, as the representatives of their several Provinces, must have, severally, the right of stipulating absolutely for those whom they represent, and of accepting, or rejecting without appeal, the proffered terms. In a word, each Province should have through its delegates the right of absolute veto upon the entire proceedings: for without this, Catholic Lower Canada would be obliged to put up with any terms that a majority of Protestant delegates might be pleased to impose upon her.

THE JAMAICA COMMISSION. - The chief difficulty in the way of arriving at the truth in the matter of the negro insurrection and massacre at Morant Bay, and the consequent alleged atrocities of the troops, consists in this: That the witnesses are for the most part negroes; and that negro testimony is for the most part worth. less. Of this a very striking instance is given in a recent letter by the Special Correspondent

Hearing that an investigation into the circumbelieving that they were to be indemnified for any losses by them sustained during the disturbances, the negroes of course came forward in large numbers as volunteer witnesses, to swear to all manner of atrocities, hangings, floggings, and house-burnings, by the troops. Of their stories many are incredible; many-as in the case of women who, having sworn to the fact of

CRIME AND IGNORANCE. - A gent'eman named Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, of Auburn, N-Y., formerly Physician to the New York State Prison at Auburn, has lately published a pamphlet, containing the results of his experience; and has given to the world some very important statistics, as illustrative of the relations existing betwixt Crime, and Secular Education. On the principle that one ounce of facts is worth a pound of theories, we would respectfully present to the consideration of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson some of these statistics, as culled from Dr. Fosgate's pamphlet.

The most important facts laid before the pubhe in his work are these. That the greater proportion of criminals are men who have received, at least, a common school education; that great numbers have had the benefit of a still higher educational course : and that the proportion of educated to uneducated criminals or convicts, is greater than that of educated to uneducated persons outside of the walls of the Penitentiary :---

The popular belief that ignorance is the source o crime, and consequently intellectual cultivation - i. e, the ability to read, write and to calculate, - will improve the moral sentiment, statistics accompanying prison reports for the past seventeen years show to be an error. At Sing Sing, in the year 1848, the average number of convicts was seven hundred and forty four, of which seventy five per centum possessed in some degree the elements of education, and of that number only one hundred and seventy six were convictions of the year. in 1856, eight years thereafter, the average number was nine hundred and sixty three, and of theathree hundred and fortysix new convictions, but one of their number was unable to read In 1864, eight years more, the average number was nine hundred and forty three, two hundred and thirty one being the convictions of that year, and but thirty six of them were without some education. At Auburn the reports of 1848 and 1856 show no better results; while that of 1864 informs as that of the five hundred and fifty convicts there confined, the degrees of education are, "seven classical, fourteen academic, two hundred and thirtyseven common school, two bundred read and write, fifty-two read only, and forty-one are without education," presenting proportionally, a higher grade of education than that of the surrounding community. From these facts, in connection with the almost uni-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--APRIL 27, 1866.

school system, and the disproportional increase of. crime to the increase of population, it appears quite safe to conclude, that school learning is no preventive of crime against society, nor, as will shortly appear, any barrier to disobedience, within prison walls. In fact, a large proportion of offences presuppose a tolerably educated offender.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK .--- It will be seen by an extract given under our American items that another pest-ship, the Virginia, from Liverpool has arrived on this side of the Atlantic with Cholera on board amongst her passengers. of whom she had the monstrous number of 1,043. Amongst these, 48 deaths occurred during the passage, all in the steerage; thus showing how much dirt and bad ventilation have to do with the disease.

In estimating the number of passengers which a merchant ship is qualified to carry, and comparing it with the number of men on board of a man-of-war of about equal tonnage, it must be borne in mind that, on board of the latter class of vessels, the ship's company is divided into two watches; of whom, at sea, one watch, that is to say nearly one-half of the crew, are always on deck, day and night; and that consequently the lower, or sleeping deck, is never occupied by more than the other half, at any one time. In the passenger ship, on the contrary, the whole body remains below the whole night; and in this simple fact, irrespective of discipline and the cleanliness practised or board of a man-of-war, we can see a reason why the latter is able to carry with impunity, a far larger number of persons in proportion to her tonnage, than is the emigrant ship. Of two things one. Either the laws regulating the proportions betwixt passengers and tonnage are very defective, or they are very badly administered.

PATRIOTISM AND PETTY LARCENY. - The Montreal Gazette brings to light the fact that Mr. Michael Boyce, one of the prominent patriots and annexationists at New York, is an escaped thief or swindler from Canada; he having decamped with the funds of the Municipality of Shefford. The Pays admits the corn; pleads guilty to the soft impeachment; but zealous in the cause of its friends, urges in miligation, that the escaped gallows-bird and patriot was at one time an ardent Ministerialist and Conservative.

Whilst a Bishop of the Anglican sect declares the greater part of the Old Testament to be but a mass of incredible fables, the new dispensation fares but little better at the hands of other prominent members and dignitaries of the same branch of the Holy Protestant Church .--The doctrine of the Incarnation is now openly preached down; and as we learn from the John Bull, the Reverend Charles Vopsay, incumbent of Healaugh in Yorkshire, inculcates from his pulpit the doctrine that Our Lord was merely the son of Joseph, and his spouse Mary. Had this illustrious divine, and ornainent of the Establishment ventured a word in favor of any Catholic doctrine, or expressed any sentiments, reverential or affectionate, for the Blessed Mother, his superiors would at once " have been down on him" as the saying is, "like a hundred of bricks." work under the above title, dedicated by per-He would have been dragged before the Courts, and made an example of. As it is, he baving only spoken against the virginal honor of Our Lady, and the dignity of Our Lord Jesus Christ, his so called Archbishop declines to take any action : but it seems that a clergyman and two lay genchurch courts.

HISTOIRE DE LA COLONIE FRANCAISE EN CANADA .--- Par M. l'Abbe Faillon ; 3 vol. The third volume of this great work is now before the public, and well justifies the expectations that arose upon the appearance of its predecessors. We have far more than an ordinary

history before us; for the work contains, though incidentally, and without interference with the continuous flow of the narrative, a vivid por. traiture of the manners, and style of living of the original Colonists from France. It lets us into the secret of the currents of political thought that prevailed amongst the early settlers; and with the minuteness of a photograph, brings before us the men of the seventeenth century, the pioneers of civilisation and Christianity in North America. For it must ever be borne in mind, that French colonisation in North America partook of the spirit of a crusade, rather than of that of mercantile adventure. Not so much for their own sakes, or with the the idea of bettering themselves, did the stout sons of Old France quit their own pleasant land for the dense forests and stern winters of Canada, as with the idea of extending the Kingdom of God amongst the heathen, and of bringing the wild tribes of the new world within the pale of the Church .--Priest and laymen were actuated by this sublime idea. Even in the long contests which in selfdefence they had to wage with the Iroquois this idea was never lost sight of : and whilst to the South of them, the Pilgrim Fathers and their children were hunting down the red men like vermin, slaughtering them by wholesale, and selling the women and children into slavery, the Catholic settlers of Canada were engaged without ceasing, or without allowing themselves to be discouraged by repeated failures, in civilising and Christianising their heathen brethren. It was for this that the Jesuits furnished so many recruits to the noble army of martyrs; for this too the Sulpicians, the founders, we may say, of the Colony of Montreal or Villemarie, and its benefactors to the present day, feared not to devote themselves and all their possessions to the great and holy work ; of which the fruits remain to this generation, and may be plainly seen in the large numbers of the descendants of the aborigines still flourishing in Lower Canada; whilst from those parts of the Continent where the Protestant settlements took place, they have long merely sensual or sensational nature, whose impresago disappeared.

THE CHURCH OF OLD ENGLAND. No. 1. We have received the first number of a new Monthly, to be published in the interests of the Church of England. Judgivg by the specimen before us we would say that as far as mechanical execution is concerned, the work promises well; but as the first number is almost exclusively occupied with matter preliminary, we cannot hazard any opinion as to the spirit in which it will be conducted.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF THE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. By the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick.

Will shortly appear, arranged alphabetically, a

The Catholic Young Men's Society beg leave to acknowledge with many thanks, the very handsome donation to their library, of a complete sett of Gerald Griffio's works, and five numbers of the Dublin Review, from D. McDonald, Esq., late proprietor of the Montreal Transcript. This is the third donation we have received from this gentleman.

ST. ANN'S WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES. These lectures were closed for this season by Professor Swift, on Thursday evening, before a full house. The programme consisting in select readings, both gay and grave, taken from Shakespeare, Hood and others, and already known to the public by advertisement, was an excellent one, and the execution, in every particular, satisfactory. The opening piece, entitled "Hubert and Prince Arthur," was listened to with breathless interest throughout and repeatedly applauded. Miss M. R. Swift, who took the part of Prince Arthur, displayed an uncommonly retentive memory, and won the sympathy of all by her childish figure and her sweet and plaintive voice of entreaty, when pleading for her life with the stern and bloody-minded Hubert. The "Bagman's Dog," though a very fine composition indeed, and replete with fun and humor, might still be objectionable on the score of being over "brief-tedious" but the varied powers of gesticulation, em-phasis and intonation possessed by this talented gentleman, succeeded in making light and agreeable what might otherwise have an exhaustive, wearisoms influence over the minds of a mixed audience. The "Lady's dream." by Hood, was well received, and marked, in its rendition, Prof. Swift's talentsin moving the heart's emotions by what is affecting and pathetic. But the favorite reading was "Look at the clock," which elicted from the spectatars frequent and hearty bursts of applause. The able Protessor succeeded admirably here in identifying himself with the peculiarities of his piece ; in entering into its bold relief, not only its salient points and characteristics, but in revealing its most sly and hidd n ' hits' and drolleries. The Professor evinced equal skill and dexterity in his masterly treatment ot the other pieces. His pupils, Masters W. Mc-Nally, Quinian and Frank Brown, did very well, especially the latter, whose gestures and delivery struck everybody - so easy, graceful and ustural were they. These young gentlemen certainly reflected great credit on their master, Prof. Swift, under whom they have made wonderful progress in an exceedingly short time. At the close of the proceedings, the Revd. M O'Farrell came forward and thanked Prof. Swift for having afforded them so highly instructive and amusing an entertainment, and spoke of that gentleman in merited terms of commendation, suggesting that parents could not do better than place their children under his able tuition, in order to give them a knowledge of what the prince of orators, Demosthenes, considered as constituting the three first and most essential qualities of all oratory, namely gesticulation. They had been witnesses themselves that evening of the proficiency attained in this much prized art by Mr. Swift's pupils who were only a few short weeks under his direction. After some other observations, tending to show the superior advantages, both moral and intellectual, which such 'seances' as these enjoy over all other frivolous pastimes of a -if any they leave-quickly pass away, or pall sionsupon the taste, without leaving behind any wholesome or profitable food for mental digestion or improvement-the revd gentleman concluded by returning his sincere thanks to the audience for having honored the evenings entertainment in such large numbers, and by expressing the hope that next year he might be able to alford them as rich and variad amusement as he had endeavored to furnish them this season, but on much easier terms and conditons.

ST. MARYS COLLEGE.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst, a literary, musical and dramatic entertainment was given by the students of this Institution, assisted by the orchestra of the 25th regiment, in behalf of the orphans of La Providence. The new and splendid Hall was beautifully decorated, and no expense has been spared to render it a

first class Concort and Exhibition Hall, equally com. modious and agreeable both for the performers and audience.

SANITARY MEETING.

A meeting was held last night at the Mechanics Institution, to organise a General Sanitary Association. After two hours of earnest discussion, the following resolutions were adopted, without one exception, unanimously :-

1. That a Society be now formed, to be called the "Montreal Sanitary Association ;" the objects whereof shall be, generally, to collect and diffuse information, and take action on all matters relating to the public health; and, especially, to assist in

improving the abodes of the poorer classes. 2. That all persons contributing not less than 25c. to be members of the Association.

3. That Monseigneur Bourget and Bishop Fulford be requested to become patrons of the Association and that the clergy and home missionaries of all denominations, medical men, and the editors of newspapers, be ex-officio members of the Council.

4. That the following gentlemen be requested to hold office for the current year :--President, Wm. Workman, Beq. : Vice-Presidents, T. S. Brown, Esq., and Hon. P. T. O. Chauveau ; Treasurer, M. P. Ryan, Esq.; Secretaries, Dr. Goderre and Dr. Carpenter Members of Council (in addition to those included in No. 3), Principal Dawson, Messra. Augers, David, Galbraith, Houghton, Hudon, Laurier, Murphy, Rose, Roy, R. M'Shane, Shannon, Shearer, G. W. Stephens, and Stuart.

5. That the Council be authorized to make such regulations for the carrying out of the objects of the Association as they deem expedient; and that five form a quorum.

6. That the Council be instructed to organize District Committees wherever practicable, and to atterd to the wants of different localities and different classes of the inhabitants.

7. That the Association shall render all the assistance possible to the officers of health and the city authorities, with a view to the speedy abatement of nvisances.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the genlemen named in Nos. 3 and 4 as the Council are requested to meet at the Mechanics' Institution this evening at 8 o'clock, without further notice. (Signed.)

T. S. Baows, Obsirman, P. P. CARPENTER,

Secretary.

Beef, per 1b

Pork, do

Mutton do

Straw

Flax Seed

Timothy Seed.

Lard, per lb

Apples, per brl

Lamb, per quarter

Eggs, fresh, per dozen

Hav, per 100 bundles

Turkoys, per couple

Other papers please copy.

THE REV. MR. CAMPBELL, AND THE CA-THOLICS OF BARRIE. -- The above-named reverend gentleman having announced at Muss on Sunday, that he was about to leave them, his parishioners immediately determined to give him, ere he left them, a proof of their respect and affection. Accordingly they met together and drew up an Address to their Pastor, which, together with a purse of \$100, they presented him with :--

REV. AND DEAR FATHER .- We feel it our duty, on this painful occasion of your departure from amongst us, to testify our deep feelings of respect, love, and gratitude, which, by your indefatigable zeal in promoting our spiritual welfare, you have so richly We thank you, beloved Father, for your merited. paternal care, your faithful counsels, and affectionate nstructions.

You have opened before us those ways of virtue which are full of happiness and peace; you have warned us of danger, when dangers beset our path ; you have removed oustacles, when obstacles impeded our progress in the path of perfection, and cheered us when discouraged. In the name of the congregation, we thank you, sincerely thank you, for it all .-Our lips cannot express the gratitude that glows within our bearts ; but we will endeavour, with the blessing of heaven, to testify it in our future lives, by dedicating all that we are, and all that we may attain, to the promotion of virtue.

And now, beloved Father, we must part ; but parting shall only draw closer the ties that bind us.-While we live on earth, may we cherish a grateful remembrance of each other, and, Ob I in heaven may our friendships be purified and perpetuated. Accept, Rev. Father, this little present as a small

token of gratitude and love.

Farewell, then, and may the blessing of us, your proleges, follow you to your new home, where we e you may gain in happinees and health.

Birth.

5

On the 21st instant, at the Manor House, St. Marie de Monnoir, the wife of Lt.-Colonel Rolland, of a son.

Married,

In St. Patrick's Church, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Arthur Brennan, to Margaret, third youngest daughter of Mr. M. Lawlor, both of this city.

Died.

On the 21st instant, Thomas Logan, agod 26 years, third son of the late Thomas Logan, Esq. May his sout rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 24, 1866. Flour-Pollards, \$3,60 to \$3,90; Middlings, \$4,00 \$4,50; Fine, \$5,60 to \$5,25; Super., No. 2 \$5,80 to \$6.00 Superfine \$6.25 to \$6,40; Fancy \$7,00 to \$7.50 Extra, \$8,00 to \$8,25 ; Superior Extra \$8.25 to \$9,50; Bag Flour, \$3,30 to \$3,40 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c. Tallow per 1b, 00c to 00c. Butter, per ib. - Medium Dairy, 19c to 20c; choice do, 25c to 30c. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$23,00 to \$24,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,40 to \$4,60: Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.30. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,90 to \$5,95 Seconds, \$5,90 to \$6,00 ; First Pearls, \$7,00 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 .bs. ..\$10,00 to \$11,00 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 7,00 to 9,00 Sheep, each, .. \$8,00 to\$14,00 Lamb. 3,00 to 4,00 --\$6,00 to \$8,00 Oalves, each. MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 24, 1866 s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6 Oatmeal, 11 0 to 11 do Indian Meal 8 6 to 9 0 0 0 to 0 0 do Whoat, per min., Barley, do, per 50 lbs 34 to 3 Peas, do. 4 0 to Oats, do. 1 10 to 2 Butter, fresh, per 16. 1 8 to 2 0 Do, salt do Beans, small white, por min l to 1 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 Onions, per minot, 40 to 0

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

0 6 to 0

0 5 to 0

010to1

0 9 to 0 10

\$2,00 to \$4,00

\$5,00 to \$6,50

\$2,00 to \$3,35

8 6 to 9 0

10 0 to 12 0

.... 12 6 to 15 0

5 0 to

7 to 0

7

8 6

PEWS TO LET.

ON SUNDAY, 29th instant, PEWS will be LET for one year, in the new Church of the GESU, BLEURY STREET.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Oholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt.

DISINFECTANTS .- The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale :- Ohloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluia, Cond'y Fluid, English Oamphor, &c., &c.

CONCENTRATED LYE .- This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especiallye for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions o One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 23 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.

J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, ? In the Superior Court. District of Montreal, § In the Matter of Benjamin Shafton Ourry, and

Barrie, April 9th, 1866.

TRIUMPH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE EARLY AGES. By Ambrose Manahan, D.D. New York: Appleton & Co .- We have to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Dawson, Montreal, of a new edition of this highly triumph of Catholicity over the idolatries, the sensualities, the inconceivable abominations of the pre-Christian world-reminds one of the Comte de Champagny's famous work, on The interest to the Christian and the Catholic, and is a favorable reception from the English speaking and Political Parties. Catholic public.

INDIAN CORN-ENFIELD.-Appleton & Co., New York. Dawson Bros., Montreal.-A highly valuable little work for the Canadian agriculturist, showing the value of this important cereal, as an article of food for man and beast, and pointing out the steps to be taken for assuring a good crop.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW .- The contents of the current number of this standard Catholic periodical are as follows :- 1. Rome the Civilizer of Nations. 2. Catholicism Restored in Geneva. 3. Christian Political Economy. 4. The Christian Schools of Alexandria: Origen. 5. Dr. Pusey's Project of Union. 6. Champagny's Roman Empire. 7. Signs of an Irish Policy. S. The Council of Florence. 9. Notices of La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre and the Evening Books. 10. Foreign Events of Catholic Interest. 11. Correspondence.

•

raission to General Sir John Mitchell. To the useful.

1866. Dawson, Bros., Montreal.-This Review tleman are going to bring the matter before the bas long enjoyed the reputation of being the organ of the evangelical section of the Protestant community ; but this reputation it seems it is about but a little more spirit and energy in the delivery to cast away, since one of the articles of the would have added considerably to their merit. present number is for the most a eulogistic re- accuracy that did great honor to the Rev. gentleman view of a work lately published under the title of Ecce Homo :" and which work, conceived in a under the direction of Mr. F. H. Torrington, was purely humanitarian spirit, has by the more orthovaluable contribution to our English Catholic dox of the Anglican community been vehemently Literature. The treatment of the subject-the denounced as a Social or even an infidel production. The North British Review on the contrary finds therein the most reverend and comprehensive treatment of Christianity and its author. The contents of the number are :- 1. Casars; but the subject itself is of never fading | Palgrave's Central Arabia. 2. A Jacobite Family. 4. Faust, a Dramatic Poem by Goethe. presented to the reader by an author in such an 5. Ecce Homo, and Modern Scepticism. 6. interesting light; and with such brilliancy of style | The Poems and Fables of Robert Henryson. 7. that the work before as cannot fail of receiving The Ecclesiastical Commission. S. Reform

BAZAAR OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENCE.

A CARD .- The Members of the Congregation of the Holy Cross and the Associates of St. Joseph, tender their sincere thanks to all those who have been pleased to aid in the organisation of their Ba-

ZABL. At the same time, the zealous Ladies of the Association seize the opportunity to thank the public for the zeal it has displayed to increase the success of their good work : and they hope that it will still continue to second them, until all the lots be drawn. The drawing, as already advertised, will continue on Sunday after Divine service.

The sums hitherto received are quite satisfactory, and the large number of lots still remaining promise the finest results. Amongst other valuable objects, we have noticed a sword presented by an officer of the Northern army, bearing on it the marks of victories won by it over the South. Therefore warning to Amateurs!

We should not neglect either, to tender the sincere thanks of the organizers of the Bazaar to the Editors of the TRUE WITNESS, L'Union Nationale. ously the advertisements of the said Bazaar. A. GERARD, Ap. of St. Joseph.

On the present occasion, it was filled with a large number of the most respectable persons of the City. Among whom we noticed His Lordship Bishop Bourget, and a large number of the clergy, His military man and the student it will prove very Worship the Mayor, and other distinguished citizeus. The programme was opened by the orchestra, which played in fine style "L' Italiana in Algeria," Rossini. The prologue was spoken by Mr. A. d'Es-THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. March, chambault, who seems to have made wouderful progress in mnemomics since last we had the pleasure of listening to him. Two discourses, followed - the first on "Ohristian Heroism" by Mr. Wm. Mulheron; the second on "Obristian Charity" by Mr. Joseph Pare. They were no doubt excellest compositions,

> The vocal music was executed with a skill and who prepared it, and to the pupils who have profited so well under his instruction. The instrumental part, also ably sustained. Schillers' play of William Tell. adapted for the occasion, passed off in a manner highly creditable to those who took part thereiu, as also to the Rev. gentleman by whom it was conducted. Mr. Wm. Mulheron as Gesler, performed his part in a way at once natural and clever, nor did Messrs B. Maguire, P. Kirwin, C. Bradly, and D. Boyle fail to elict a full share of applause.

In fine, all the above named gentlemen evinced such aptitude, talents and parts as speak favorably for the future.

A play in French entitled : ' Oger le Danois' came next on the programme, but space does not permit us to enter into detail ; suffice it to say, that the dif. ferent roles were well executed. Messrs. N. Martel, D. Fortis and A Bollemare in particular succeeded admirably well. In conclusion, we have but to add, that the enter-

tainment was a complete success. Any attempt on our part to extol the merits of St. Mary's Oollege would be entirely out of place. The name of the Jesuits and the distinguished men they have sent forth show that the education imparted by these learned masters is no less solid than brilliant.

We regret to learn the death of Sister Marie Amable Therese Berthelet, of the Asile de la Providence, sister of Olivier Berthelet, Eeq. the was one of the founders and principal supporters of that eminently useful institution, having built at her own cest the greater portion of the present edifice, and who repeatedly assisted by large donations the Asile St. Joseph, the Father Oblats, and several other charitable institutions. Her other donations during the last 60 years would now represent an immense fortune. She will consequently long be remembered by the poor both for her saintly virtues and her munificent bounty.

Parliament is further porogued to 2nd June, not then to meet for despatch of business.

Lord Monck publishes in the Canada Gazette a letter from the Colonial Secretary acknowledging receipt of proclamation calling ont 10,000 Volunteers, and TEACHER, (a Gatholic) well qualified to TEACH stating that Her Majesty's Government expressed their asquatized gratification at the prompt and loyal Address to A. B., at Messrs. Sadliers' Bookstore, spirit the Volunteers so signally manifested on this Noire Dame Street Montreal. occasion.

Allan Gunu, Donald A. McDonald, L. A. McDonald, Peter Kearns. Bernard Sheridan,

To this Address the Rev. Mr. Campbell replied in the following terms :---

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS, -I feel entirely incapable of expressing the sentiments that fill my mind and the feelings that swell my heart, while listening to your too flattering address. The uniform respect and kindness I experienced since my advent amongst you forbid the thought of doubting for a moment the sincerity of your expressions; but I must say your generous nature magnifies beyond measure my small doings in your midst. The portrait you have here sketched is your conception of the good priest have had the good Pastor, the beau ideal of a Priest in your minds when drawing the picture, rather than the person whom you address and to whom you attribute so much. To me the separation is a painful one, indeed. It is a trite saying, that first love is the deepest and most ardent. Batrie is my first love. Here my priestly affections were first settled. Here my first isbors began. In obedience to the voice that called and sent, I came here willing to spend and be spent in ministering to your spiritual wants, as long as heaven's destiny was that I should st y amongst you; and I must say, that the good will, generous open-heartedness, and kindness I invariably found on your parts, made the exercise of my priestly func-tions really a labor of love. And if I have done anything, had I even done anything you kindly say I did, I would be amply repaid in the renewed satisfaction I feel, from your spontaneous and hearty promise of endeavoring, in future, with all your energies to practise viriue, the only price with which heavan is purchased. This is the good Pastor's best reward. 'Tis all he seeks on earth below. It is enough for him if he gains his flock to virtue and beaven. But, my dear friends, you have superadded to this adequate recompense. The purse, your precious bountiful gift, is too much. The only return I can now make, is to thank you and the congregation of Barrie sincerely and unaffectedly. Let me assure you, that neither distance nor time can efface from my mind the remembrance of your kindness, affection, and generosity I conclude, by repeat-ing your own words : 'While we live on earth may we cherisù a grateful remembrance of each other, and in heaven may our friendship be purified and perfected. This, my very dear friends, is my wish, my hepe-it shall be my daily prayer, especially when at the altar of God, offering up the Tremendous Sacrifice, when Barrie's congregation shall find

KF Remittances in our next:

a remembrance.

FOR & LADIES' ACADEMY, an ENGLISH the English and French Languages. Montreal, April 25, 1866.

William A. Ourry, Insolvents.

ON Monday, the 25th of June next, the undersigned Benjamin Shafton Curry, as well individually as having been a member of the Firms of Curry Mc-Candlish & Feil, and Curry Brothers & Co. and the undersigned William A. Curry, as well individually as having been a member of the said Firms of Curry Brothers & Company-will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 19th April, 1866.

BENJAMIN SHAFTON CURRY, WILLIAM A. OURRY,

By their Attorneys ad litem,

ABBOTT & CARTER.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Taition, \$100 per Annum (payable half early in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep. mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Orsig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully inorms his friends and the public, that he keeps con-stantly for sale the following Publications :-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Bostor Pilot, Irish American, Irish Ganadian , Oomic Month ly, Yaukee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Tablet, Staate Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etate Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubirated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demoresty, Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.-Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Sole and Le Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and > ! Prints. Subscriptionsseceived for Newspapers and Magazines

WANTED,

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 27, 1866. -----

المايوس الماتين العاية المالك بالتواطي المار بعلواتها

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. - (Call)

HE MAY FRANCE: 1.

Political excitement in the German question it is said runs highly in Paris. It is positively re-asserted that Prance is quietly

getting ber army together and strengthening her garrisons. A. Phi St. The Paris Monileur. confirms the statement that

Baron Taillard's mission to Mexico was successful, and that arrangements for the return of the French troops in three divisions-the first in . November, the second in March, and the third, in November, 1867have been made.

The Paris correspondent of the Observer says that France intends occupying Vera Oruz. Tampico and other principal ports as a guarantee for the expenses of the expedition and security form French commercial interests:

The Courrier de Lyon contains a remarkable article on the denate on the Address in the Corps Legislatif. The writer maintains, that universal suffrage has caused the loss of liberty in France, and that it

is incompatible with liberty. He says :-'If the press does not enjoy unlimited liberty; if as the Duke de; Persigny admitted, the laws which govern it are somewhat arbitrary ; if electoral liberty is restricted; it an Opposition candidate cannot offer himself except on certain conditions ; if the Tribune has been suppressed in 'our deliberative assemblies; and if the right of proposing measures and of queetioning Ministers no longer belongs to them, it is to universal suffrage it must be attributed."

TouLow, March 24 - A second experiment has been made here upon an old frigate with the machine recently invented for the destruction of vessels at sea. The effect was tremendous and quite irresistible, the frigate sinking immediately. A Waterloo soldier, who, it was supposed, had

fallen in the battle, and who, accordingly, for fifty long years had his name inscribed among the herces of that glorious action, has suddenly risen from the dead. It appears that one William Wust, a private in the Nassau force then attached to the English army, disappeared in the battle, and naturally enough, was numbered among the dead. Very recently, however, the identical individual has returned from America, whither he had emigrated, if not in the moment when the battle began, at least before it was over, and his regiment mustered. At his own request, his 'name has been erased from the monument at Wiesbaden, where it had figured for half a century among the victims of the Nassau contingent.

PARIS, March 28 .- In a work from the pen of M. Jules Simon, member of the Institute and of the Legislative Body, entitled Le Travail, which has just appeared; some facts are mentioned with respect to the working class which are not without interest.

After noticing the work of Dr. Magnus Hus on the enormous consumption of spirituous liquors in Sweden, M. Simon gives an account of the state of things at home :--

'Even in France there are towns where women rival men in habits of intoxication. At Lille, at Rouen there are some so saturated with it that their infants refuse to take the breast of a sober woman. In the mountains of the Vosges infants drink eau devie. On Sunday in the churches the air is literally infected with the smell of eau de vie made from potatoes. In those mountains there are no more frequent causes of idiotcy and imbecility, for in general the dwellings are healthy, and the water is excellent. The great misfortune is that the children of habitual drunkards are idiots, so that the punishment follows from generation to generation, from the guilty and degraded father to the innocent children. In the manufacturing towns the mayors are obliged to take measures against the cabarets that supply ean-de-vie to children, for there are drunkards of 15 as there are laborers at eight; and, morally and physically, they present a melancholy spectacle. Can it be this precocious debauchery and the consequences of it which oblige the War Department to lower the regulation height for the service? What is done to combat the evil? A few sermons which are not listened to : a few municipal ordinances that are not carried out; pathetic exhortations which nobody pays attention to, are not sufficient to absolve society, which allows the pestilence to spread, as if it were an inevitable consequence of industry. Instead of preaching and punishing, a cure should be applied, and for that the cause of the evil should be known .-No one can believe, no one will venture to say, that section of society, and possibly such has been the the wretched people who haunt the publichouse to ruin and to poison themselves have any excuse for so doing. Yet think of the twelve hours that these men spend in their worksbops,-12 long and wearisome hours, without any recreation, without even the pleasure of seeing their work flaished under their hands; for the artisan is a mere piece of machinery, and feels no interest in what he produces. After those 12 hours, so exhausting, so monotonous, follow him, in the snow and frost, when he quits his shop Mount the crasy and rotten staircase leading to his room. Enter with him into the frightful doghole, where his meal is scarcely ever ready, for his wife is at work like himself; where he never tastes wine. because wine is too dear ; where he cannot breathe, because air fit for breathing is dearer still than wine ; where he has no furniture, for during illness and stoppage of work his furniture is sent to the pawnbroker ; and where he finds neither fire, nor covering, nor sleep! Do you know many men, even among those who are most eloquent on drunkenness, who would regist the attraction of the pleasant taproom, well lighted, well warmed, with its glittering pots, its dusty bottles, its gay companions, and all the semblance of happiness, which hides from him the want of real happiness ?'

sures us that Austria would be disposed to cede Venetia in order to convert leav, from a foe into a friend. Austria has a splendid army, and may think herself able to contend at one time against both Prussia and Italy. -There is reason to suspect that this Govern-ment has advanced pretty fair in the way of pledging itself, to, Prussia. 10 As to 'public opinion, it points' clearly to that alliance. The odds here, supposing that Italians were in the habit of betting on such matters, would now, I think, be rather in fayour of war. A short time must settle the question. ' Either the female conclave must triumph which opposes Bismark's headlong combativeness or Austria must give way if peace is to be preserved ; and it seems impossible that Austria should make further concessions or put up longer with the insolence of her op--taenoa

In presence of the probability of war, we hear no more of Ministerial changes. Cialdini arrived in Florence on Thursday certainly in consequence of an urgent summons; if, as I hear, he had to postpone a dinner he was about to give to Salamanca, just now in that part of Italy on railway business. There can be no doubt that his visit was connected with the present warlike aspect of affairs. He left again on Friday morning in company with the King, who has gone to spend his Easter at Turin. There is talk of a Royal visit to Milan, and of another subsequently to Naples, and of festivities at both places, and I think that a prospect of that kind was held out some time ago, but it war comes there will be other things to think about.

Meantime the finances of Victor . Emmanuel arethank God ! in a most rotten condition, and unfit to bear the strain of a war. The Times Correspondent 8578 :---

It is most desirable that, if possible, the proposed reductions of expenditure and increase of revenue shall have been approved by Parliament (with such modifications as may be adopted) and have come into force by the 30th June; for until they become law and get into good working gear the heavy deficit -which the Appennino, perhaps, lately overrated at 335 millions, but which the best friends of Government are fain to admit is considerably greater than the official estimate of 265 millions-continues to run on, accumulating fresh liabilities, for which a day of reckoning must come. The resources of the State have already been taxed to the utmost; the railways are gone, the State domains have been been pledged; the Church property alone remains upon which to raise money, and it is still doubtful whether the Chamber will pass such a Bill as shall render that resource immediately available to meet deficiencies of revenue. As to the great national subscription, the Consorzio Nazionale, on which certain sanguine spirits built such exaggerated hopes, one now hears it much less confidently spoken of, and some who lately spoke of eight or ten

millions sterling, or even a larger sum, being obtained, have allowed their expectations to collapse into one or two mil ions, If it were a final effort, by which the credit of the country was to be restored, and an equilibrium established, the Italians would doubtless be readier to draw upon their capital for subscriptions instead of limiting these, as in most cases, to what they can spare out of their income. But the wast gulf of deficit that gapes before them may well deter from sacrifices which would manifestly be inadequate, even if pushed to the most romantic extent. The impulse was a good and generous one, but it has been truly described as rather postical than practical. It will be something, however, if it leads, as is not unlikely, to the formation of a sinking fund for the national debt. Many persons have objected to the large sums for which some municipalities have inscribed themselves, and which can only be raised by rates upon the populations they administer, and who are thus, it is contended, illegally and involuntarily taxed.

the reputation of being a favourite resort of the higher class of demi monde from various countries, of d:vorcees and bewitched widows, and of widows who like Lady Tartuffe, might have some difficulty in establishing the exact date of their wedding ; also of plausible male adventurers, gentlemanly gamblers, and individuals whose chief revenue is supposed to be derived from their wits. It was thought that the conversion of Florence into a great capital, and the social checks introduced by a Court, or, at least, by an extensive and influential official and diplomatic circle, would clear away much of that undesirable the two contending Powers the reserve is being called case. With some it is a question of finance; the poorer must retreat, but for the wealthy and pleasure loving Florence has gained in attraction. Some of the puzzling inconsistences observable are to be ex plained only by the reflection that society is an autocrat, which, while often deciding justly, is liable to strange vagaries and caprice. This is a tender topic, difficult to handle in detail without incurring the suspicion of personality. Some of the anomalies above hinted at are difficult to reconcile; perhaps they will correct themselves in time. Hitherto a great deal of talk and the well-meant efforts of cersin leaders of society have not had all the effect that might be desired. What is the moral control of Gourt, with a lady at its head. Here there is no virtuous Queen or graceful Empress to set an example of purity and good taste, or to enforce strict decorum. Virtually there is no Court. Victor Emmanuel's tastes are not courtly ; he hates pompa and ceremonies and receptions and balls, and to him a crowded assembly is a wearisome restraint, and a hot room an infernal region. It is well known how he scattered the ceremony masters and chamberlains on the night of the ball given at the Pitti, when the King and Queen of Portugal were here, driving them nearly through the Palace windows by an explosion of indignation at their having overheated the State apartments Accustomed to hard exercise and to the open air, he suffers severely from hot rooms, and will sometimes, un escaping from them at a late hour of the night, jump into a special train and dart off through the darkness inquest of cool air and his case. No small portion of His Majesty's time is passed on the railway; scarcely a week goes by without change of place, but Florence, Turin, some of his Piedmontese country seats, and his villa at San Rossore are his chief residence and resorts. Nobody here speaks otherwise than kindly and well of the King, but even if he were less devoted to field aports and less averse to the restraints of a Court. it might be difficult for him, in his bachelor's house, without wife, daughter, or sister to do its honours, to contribute much to elevate and regulate Floren tine society, or to place the new Italian metropolis at once upon a level with the more brilliant of the European capitals. Rows .- The rupture of diplomatic relations beween the Holy See and Russian Government, caused by the intolerable insolence of the Russian Envoy at Rome to the Holy Father on New Year's Day, seems to be complete, as Baron Meyendorff, the offending liplomatist, quitted the Eternal city for good on the 18th of this month, without leaving a successor. We do not attach any importance to this incident. The presence of a Russian plenipotentiary at Rome did not secure mercy to the Polish Oatholics, or prevent the infliction of schismatic persecution on the Church in part of the Russian empire. The atrocities of Minsk were perpetrated while the Czar Nicholas was diplomatically represented at Rome and professed friendship for the Sovereign Pontiff; and the presence of a Russian Envoy at Rome has not prevented the commission of the crimes against the Oatholic Ohnroh which Alexander has perpetrated during the last three years .- Weekly Reguler. The Giornele di Roma states that the Sacred Penitentiary has addressed to the Various cures of Italy this rather far-fetched bypothesis, the question sug- an instruction on civil: marriage. To prevent the danger of polygamy, that authority directs the faith-

ADDRESS OF THE HOLY FATHER .- A large number of the foriegners in Rome presented yan ;Address

...

to the Holy Father on St. Joseph's Day. The Address stated that persons of different nations and of different tongues, but having only one heart as oblidien of the Church, presented themselves to His Holiness inforder to give fevidence of the affection and veneration which bound them to his person and to the Apostolio See. While acts of sacrilegious violence were multiplied and bostile voices were uttering sitacks on the Holy See it was couly proper that the true skildren of the Church should make themselves heard by the Holy Father in the hope of bringing some comfort to him in the midst of his numerous cares; and (anxieties) (They felt the deepest grief at the persecutions which the Ohurch was called upon to suffer. The Address concluded by the expression of the opinion that the temporal power ought to be deemed inviolable not only on grounds of justice and of religion but in the interests of true civilisation.

His Holiness said :- "For some years I have at this time found myself surrounded by Catholics of all nations. I may consider myself, in the presence of the representatives of Oatholicity and of the uni-versality of the Ohurch. You all, my dear children, deplore the events of recent years. I, too, deplore them, and now again condemn them as I have already deplored and condemned, solemaly as Vicar (though unworthy) of Christ, usurpations, growing immorality, and hatred against religion and the Church. There are two classes of men who are opposed to the Church. The first class comprises those Catholics who, pretending to respect and to love her, criticize all that emanates from her. They would wish to alter all the Ganons from the Council of Nice down to the Council of Trent. They think they find subject for ridicule in everything from the Decree of Pope Gelasius on the Holy Books down to the Ball which defined the Immaculate Conception. They are 'Catholics, they call themselves our friends, but forget the respect which they owe to the authority of the Ohurch, and if they do not soon enter into themselves I fear that they will fall into the same abyss with the other class to which I refer. That other class is more resolute and more formidable. It is composed of philosophers who wish to approach truth by means of reason alone. They search and search, and although truth is always flying before them they still expect to find her, and they announce to us a new era in which the human mind will of itself be able to dissipate all darkness. Pray for these erring man, ye who do not participate in their errors May God send down His blessing on you, and on your families, and or the nations which you represent May He protect you from all evils, and conduct you in the path of truth and life." His Holiness then sciemnly gave the Papal Benediction, and the deputation retired.

AUSTRIA.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavourable impression at Vienna.

As has been frequently hinted in the course of this correspondence, it would be erroneous to assume that the Austrian military preparations are necessarily designed against one enamy, and that a northern enemy alone. In conformity with what has been previously stated on the possible multiplicity of her objects, I may to-day affirm that Austrian forces are being concentrated, not only in B.hemia, but al-so in Galicia, Bukovina, and on other points near the south-castern frontier of the empire. Much as the Austrian papers endeavour to conceal the latter fact you may regard it as implicitly correct and deduce your interences therefrom.

That the armaments are being carried on by the Imperial Cabinet with considerable zeal is admitted on all sides. A large portion of the reserve has been called out, men discharged from the line as long as seven years ago finding themselves included in the comprehensive levy. Horses are bought, and MOBAL ASPECT OF FLORENCE. - Florence had long | the arsenal authorities busy preparing everything for the immediate organization of the commissariat .--The field post is siready being got in order, the artillery equipped, and - which is not the least inter-esting particular in this mays of warlike intelligence, -the navy ordered to rig itselt out for active service in the Baltic and Eurine.

> Of Austria's possible allies Saxony alone is on the qui vive, the Kreuz Zeilung tells us, and the official Dresden journal indirectly confirms it, that in the disminutive kingdom lying between the territories of out, and the ordinary annual levy proceeded with barne the usual time. The fortress Konigstein, too. the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung states, is being put in a state of defence, and provisions made for the reception of the Royal family and other personages of rank, who might be inclined to exchange Dresden for a safer abode on the outbreak of a war. In the other States of secondary importance all is peace and quiet as yet. Nor is there, strange to say, any particular activity noticeable in the war department of this the most bellicose State of all. Powder and shot are being sent to the Ellesian fortresses, and the Arctic expedition, it seems, has been postoned until a time when gunboats can be better spared at home but the other arrangements mentioned in my recent communications have been gradually completed, and there is no outward symptom of more being contemplated for the present. The language of the Government papers also is mitigated in tone, and the Kreuz Zeilung, which, not many weeks ago, demanded the annexation of the Duchies at any risk, now holds forth on the ' enormity' of German civil war, and the decline and fall of Germany, which must attend it under any circumstances.' It is, however, easy to foresee that Prussia cannot long afford to keep her troops on a peace footing when Austria is assembling an army on her borders. - Times Cor. PRUSSIA

scription and confiscation, the Russian despot seems | the scourge of God F ' If thou art the scourge of my Polish nobles whom he addressed in friendly terms, telling them that be had pleasure in stating that the normal state of things will soon be restored in their country, of whose return to:allegiance: the Ozar was convinced, so that there was no reason to prolong the exceptional measures which circumstances had rendered necessary. "Ober up, he exclaimed, the time of reprisal is over.' Solitudinem faceunti pacem pocant. Buthless tyranny has done its worst, Hecatombs have been slaughtered. Siberia is populated by the noblest of the Poles, or covered with their dry. bones. Configeations, as sweeping and cruel as those of Strafford or Oronwell in Ireland, have beggared the old hereditary proprietory. The property of the Oatholic Ohurch has been sacrilegiously aiien-ated, and the religious persecuted and exiled. And then the Schismatic monster who has done all this crueity and wrong in punishment of an insurrection which his own wicked and upjust rule had forced upon his Poles, sends his brother to tall the poor rem. nant who escaped Siberia or the gallows, to cheer up, as the time of reprisals is over. Does the drunken despot scent war in the distance, and deem it prudent to adopt a conciliatory tone towards Poland ?-Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

I must not omit directing your attention to a lea-der which originally appeared in the St. Petersburg Vedomosti, and was copied into the Journal de St. Petersbourg, the semi-official organ of Prince Gortchakoff. It fully corroborates my statement that Austria, contrary to appearances, does not neces-sarily mean war against Prussia, but that, perhaps, she may be looking forward to a very different event. The article says :---

' The Russian people have no reason to wish for war. They have too much work at home to mix themselves up in foreign complications ; their domestic reforms require time and care to be developed. But this does not mean that Russia will allow foreign Powers to decide arbitrarily and single-handed questions of vital importance to herself. This does not mean, for instance, that Russia will allow Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities and to aggrandize herself at the cost of Turkey without the co-operation and assent of Russia. Were such a thing to take place, were the rumours which have foreshadowed it for some time past to be borne out by fact. Russis could not but resist their realization. The Russian Government, nay, the Russian people as a whole, would look upon such an event as a casus belli '

The Moscow Gazcite has also begun to speak in the same strain. According to that well-informed organ, the slightest alterations in the Treaties providing for the international position of the Danubian Principalities will be looked upon by Russia as implying the abrogation of the Paris treaty of peace of 1856. An intention to modify the internal and external relations of Moldo-Wallachia, and place it under the rule of a foreign Sovereign is ascribed by the Moscow Gazette to Austria add France. I do not fear being contradicted when I state that declarations, expressing with diplomatic elegance, what may be more bluntly announced in the Moscow Gazette, have been made to Napoleon II', by Baron Budberg, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, on his late return from St. Petersburg,

Encouraged probably by these anticipations of the Russian press, the Polish exiles in France, Italy, and Wellachia are flattering themselves with the hope of having a speedy opportunity of combating the old enemy of their race. Buoyed up with sanguine expectation, the aristocratic and democratic parties among the exiles, as represented respectively by Prince Ozartoryski and M. Mieroslowski have adjourned their endless bickerings for a time, and joined hands for the purpose of common action. I believe I have told you already that the Russian Govern-ment, perceiving the necessity of befriending one class at least of their Polish subjects, have begun to fornish the peasantry with title deeds to their newly gotten allotments of land. They had pursued an opposite policy since the last rebellion, providing the serf with land, but witholding the title deed, so as to render the entire arrangement a provisional one, and to keep both the peasantry and their former masters dependent upon the good will of the authorities. It Government, as it does, of a powerful means of en-

inclined to mitigate historanov, in 'unhappy: Coland . God,' returned 'the bishop' 'remember 'te' do only The Grand Dake Nicholas lately -passed through, what is allowed the 'by' the 'hand that moves and Warsaw and invited the attendance of a number of governs thes? "Attils attonished 'at the boldness of this address, and awed by the majesty of the holy prelate, "pramified to' spare' the city, and' passed through it without doing it any barm. In Paris, such was the dismay that the inhabitants were preparing to leave the city, with their wives and children, to seek the protection wof some moress strongly fortified place. St. Genevieve, the hamble, virgin of Nanterre, consecrated to God by Sainta Germanus: and Lupus, became the patroness and mother of the city. She restored the failing courage, provided for every want, procured means of subsistence for the affrighted multitude, and promised in the name of Heaven, that Attila should not approach the walls of Paris. In effect, Attila. suddenly changing the direction of his march, fell, with his savage, bordes, upon the city of Orleans. This city, which seemed marked out for miraculons deliverances, was then governed by the holy Bishop St. Aignan, to whom it owed its safety. He had been able to go to Arles and solicit help from. Atius; the Roman general. Just as Orleans was on the point of opening its gates to the beseigers, the combined armies of Atius and Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, came within sights of its walls. Attila, forming with rage, raised the seige, and in the plain of Ohalons sought a field in which he could display his forces. and meet his opponents .- The confederates counted a body of Franks commanded by their Prince Merovens. The two armies, now encamped face to face. numbered about a million warriors. They met; and then ensued one of the bloodiest battles that crimson the pages of history. Three hundred thousand slain encumbered the field; a little neighboring stream. was swelled like a torrent by the quantity of blood that flowed into its channel. Theodoric fell, but his valor had won the victory for the allies. Attila was. utterly defeated, and recrossed the Rhine in hasty flight. In the following year (A D. 452) he reappeased, more formidable than ever, on the borders of Italy, leaving Pannonia and Noricum wasted by fire and sword. Valentinian III. made a precipitate retreat from Ravenna, and hastened to seek shelter within the walls of Rome. Attila beseiged and destroyed the cities of Aquileia, Padua, Vicenza, Verons, Brescia, and Bergamo; Milan and Pavia were given up to pillage. The Hun pushed on amid the smoking ruins of the conquered cities, and halted near Mantua, on the banks of the Mincio ; the terrified inhabitants fied at his approach, and sought, in the marshes where Venice now stands, a refuge from the violence of the victorious barbarians. The last hour of the Roman Empire seemed at hand ; St. Leo succeeded in warding off the threatened ruin. He appeared before Attila as the ambassador of Heaven, as a herald of peace. The two great sovereignties of the Word and the Sword stood face to face ; and the Sword bowed before the majesty of the Gospel. Attila was awed oy the bearing of the great pontiff whose fame had reached the remote borders of Tartary, and he lent a favorable ear to his propositions ;. quitting the soil of Italy, he withdrew scross the Danube, where death suddenly snatched him from the midst of his plans of destruction (A. D. 453) .--On his return from the successful embassy the .Popewas received in triumph, and the enthusiastic people bestowed upon him the title of Great.

UNITED STATES.

ELETPORT, April 18 -- A Feniaa schooner, reported. to have on board one hundred and fifty fillibusters, has been made to come to under the guns of the American man of war now on guard at this port. Their design, whatever it is, will not be allowed toproceed so as to lead to mischief.

THE FENIAN ORIME. - Amidst the atmosphere of falsehood, deception and fraud that envelopes the whole Fenian humbug, it is difficult to tell what that organization may or may not be doing We only know that the leaders connected with it are without brains, and the followers are very generally without ing together under any organization, their own 'Brotherhood' is a house divided against itself, a living testimony known and read of all men, that being unable to rule themselves they are unfit to rule Ireland. Had the British Government withdrawn from Ireland and surrendered its control to is thought that the new line of action, divesting the this Fenian sect, we can all see that between its two warring factions poor Ireland, instead of finding a forcing loyalty among the two must important classes Republic and peace, would have been drenched in in the land, can have arisen only from a wish to fraternal blood. With utterly incompetent leaders, make friends with the Poles in case of danger from opposed by the whole power of the Ohurch which nine tenths of all Irishmen obey, opposed by fourfifths of the Irish people in this country and in Ireland, crippled by a fatal discord within its own ranks, and with the whole military power of Great Britain fully aroused, prepared and lying in wait for it, any honest phase of Fenianism is insanity. Any real attempt to operate for Irish independence with such means is sheer madness. One branch of the Febians, the Roberts and Sweenv faction, confega this fact, and propose a movement against Ganada. The other adopt for their war-cry, ' to Ireland direct.' If the latter are the most foolish, the former are the most wickedly piratical. Canada has a long frontier, and one which it is impossible for either the Canadian Government or our own to guard at every point. Hence it is practicable for the Feniens, with fifty boys, to cross the frontier, sack some obscure hamlet, and return or disperse. This is the atmost they could do. And to do this would be unmitigated murder and robbery. It is difficult to see how any class of men, who have lived in the United States long enough to acquire some ideas of civilized life, could go about the country coolly announcing such a cowardly and bestial project. The conquest of Canada, if it were possible, would have no more connection with the independence, of Ireland, then would the plunder of Bosion and Chicago. But as a job ' for the Fenians it is simply impossible, and yon'd only end in the hanging of a few poor deluded Irish boys, who ought to be trying to earn a living by their industry. There is no supect of the case in which such an attempt could or should elicit a particle of American sympathy. The raids made by the Confederates from the Canadian frontier during the great rebellion, though atrocious, cannot be brought into comparison with this proposed Fenian outrage. They were on behalf of an organised rebellion which. included a dozen American States, and six millions of people, and had for the time, a prospect of dura-tion and a chance of success. If all Ireland were in rebellion the two cases would nearly correspond.-As it is they bear no resemblance, ... For the honor of our Government and reople therefore, we trust that efficient measures have been taken by the administration to counteract any such attempts by the Fenians, and that the precautions used are such that. not a single Fenian could cross the line. Let there be no weak, pusillanimous pretence of enforcement, by issuing, a proclamation after it is too late. By section six of our neutrality law it is provided that it any person shall; within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory; or: dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace; every rerson so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thou-sand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding more than three years. a gradula da Either the Fenians are getting, up such an expediimportuned the mercy of God by his ceaseless pray-tion, or they are not. If they are, then they are vio-ers, tears, fasts, and good works. At length, in-theors of the above law, and should be punished as such: If they are not, they are swindling the Irish a people out of their money by false, pretences, and

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. -- Florence, March 25. -- The talk of the day is not of Parliamentary proceedings, but of the probability of war. The arrival in Berlin of General Govone, who has been received there with open arms cansed a great sensation here. A Trieste paper announced some days ago that an Italian General was going to Berlin, and the Appennino published the news in Florence, but the semi-official journals either denied the report or were silent concerning it, when suddenly the telegraph brought us the fullest confimation of the fact. We also learn that one of the King's sides-de-camp, Lieutenant-General Count Savoiroux, having been sent to Brussels to present the new King of the Belgians with the Order of the Annunziata thought it convenient or expedient to return to Italy by way of Berlin, where he was received by the very highest personages with attentions and honours such as the oldest inhabitant cannot remember to have seen paid to any Austrian General. This visit alone at the present moment would have sufficed to give rise to many comments, -to more, perhaps, than, its real importance called; for; but the mission, of Govone: is an unmistakable. demonstration which cannot be otherwise than agreeable to Prussia, although a doubt is permissable whether it be altogether politie on the part of Italy If this country desires war, it has been urged, she should not lessen its probability, by strengthening Austria's reasons for believing that she will have

foes to fight both in front and rear. Govone's mission, and the, general complexion of the news from.Germany! during the last few days have greatly raised the hopes of the war party, here, very 'numerous, and we have it on high Prussian authority that a conflict is probable. One, hears various combinations .: suggested as possible- one being that of . Italy ju; alliance with Austria, to be rewarded by the cession of Venetia, while France looks on and keeps Russia in check ... In considering gests itself how far, France really; desires to see : 16-: gests itself now lar, realized a state in the unity and con- full to accomplish, siter the religious ceremony, the solidation of Italy., On the other hand, nothing is purely civil formality imposed by the law.

The Anstro-Prussian relations were unchanged. Prussia, it was affirmed, continued in an unpromising The Emperor of Russia had sent two sttitnde. notes to the sovereigns, it was reported, tendering to mediate.

The minor German States were arming. Count Bismark is said to have declared that the Pacific declaration of Count Karoly on behalf of Austria to be insufficient, and Prussia will continue armaments. According to another statement he had briefly replied to Karoly's note, justifying the movements of Prussia by those of Austria, but repudiating any idea of attacking Austria.

The Prussian Government is as aggressive, as insolent in spirit, as grasping and shamelessly selfish at this moment as it has been any time these two years; and Bismark has not forgotten that Austria has ap parently a weak point in Italy. For several months active intrigues have been carried on by him with the Italian revolutionists, from whom, as the merest matter of course, he has received the most friendly assurances that should Prassia go to war with Aus tria in order to make herself sole mistress of the Dachies, Italy will make a diversion in her favour by a simultaneous attack upon Venetia. Italian officers who took a prominent part in revolutionising that country have been received with estenatious cour tesy at Berlin, and Prussian Generals have been feted at Bologna and Florence. In addition to all this, Prince Napoleon, whose hatred of Austria is as intense as his zeal for revolutionary principles in Italy and elsewhere, has visited Florence for the purpos of facilitating the plans of Prussia, by upsetting the Marmora Administration and handing the helm to 'the butcher Cialdini,' with whom the Prince had an interview on his way to Victor Emmanuel's Capital. This is quite natural." If the Prince of the Mountain' were not basy, when mischief was to be worked against the (cause) of order and peace, and

above all against Austria, it would have been indeed a wonder. - Weekly Register. POLAND.

in the land, can have arisen only from a wish to without. - Times Cor.

ST. LEO AND ATTILA. From Abbe Darras' Church History.

Whilst this great pontif brought back peace and unity of faith to the Ohurch in the East he had in the West checked the onward course of the fierce king of the Huns, who was pushing on his victorious hordes over the rains of the Roman world. Attila, the most formidable mower of men who had yet led on the barbarian invaders, seemed born for the terror of the world. He had come originally from the forests of Tartary, and his destiny appeared to be attended by something inexplicably terrific, which made a fearful impression upon the generality of men. His gait and carriage were full of pride and haughtiness; the movements of his body and the rolling of his eyes spoke his conscious power. His short stature, broad chest, and still larger head, thin beard, and swarthy features, plainly told his origin. His capital was a camp in the fields by the Danabe. The kings he had conquered kept guard by turns at the door of his tent. His own table was set with wooden platters and coarse food, whilst his soldiers sported with gold and silver vases. Enthroned upon a low stool, the Tartar chief received the ambaasadors of Valentinian III. and Theodosius the Younger, whose credulity he de-ceived in a manner that would have done credit to the most practised courtier of Constantinople or of Rome He said of hinself, with savage energy : The star falls, the earth trembles ; I am the hammen of the universe. . The grass never grows again where Attila's borse has once tred.' He claimed the official title of Scourge of God. The two emperors of Ravenna and of Constantinople thought to stop the barbarian at their gates by allowing him the title of General of the Empire, and allowing him a tribute which they regarded as his pay. The Hun remarked on this subject: 'The generals of emperors are servants ; Attilla's servants are emperors.' He one day Valentinian III, with this measage: 'Attila, my master and yours, orders you to prepare him a palace This meant an invasion. Dragging along with him a train of tributary princes and five hundred thousand. barbarians, he crossed the Rhine and pushed on through the provinces of Gaul (A.D. 451). This was the precise period at which the fourth general council was to have met at . Nice, in Illyria; the terror in-. spired by the arms of Attila had caused it to be. transferred to Chalcedon. Maestricht, Rheims, Arras, Cambray, Besancon, Langres, and Auxerre were given up to pillage and to the violence of an un-bridled soldiery. Mets had provoked a redder vengeance by a longer: resistance, and saw its streets. lowing with the blood of the greater part of its inhabltants. The survivors, with their bishop, were led away captives, and the oi'y, given up to the flames, was soon but a heap of ashes. Troyes was threatened with the same fate. Its holy bishop, Lupus, importuned the mercy of God by his ceaseless prayspired with a supernatural confidence, he goes forth in fall pontifi al attire, to meet the barbarian, and a wonder. - Weekly Register. POLAND. Having slaked his vengeance with blood and pro-the world? Attils replied: 'I'am the King of Huns, crime or the less. - Chicago Tribune.

The Eriel (Pa.) Despatch quotes from the Gtobe | THIRTY YBARS EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD some remarks upon the promptitude and enthusiasm with which the recent call upon the volunteers, was responded to, and adds the following :-- We think with the Globe that the effect of the threatened Fenian raid will be beneficial to the Provinces. We never, since a residence of several years in one of them, sympathized with the belief of some on this side of the line, that the British North American Provinces were ready for annexation to this country. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that the love of the Provincials for the mother country is not surpassed by the allegiance of our own people to the United States Government. We never saw a people who manifested more intense loyalty, and greater pride in their position as a portion of a great nation, and a greater readiness to sustain the honor of, their Government. If anything was wanted to complete the proof of their determination to defend and sustain their present status as a Province of the British Empire, it has been furnished in the readiness with which the people of Canada have rallied to the defence of their soil and Ghvernment. The measure of Confederation may at some time be un fait accomple, but we much doubt if the Provincials will readily dissolve their connection with the mother country.

It s estimated that one thousand persons were killed or wounded by the late tornado in Pope and Johnson counties, in Illinois.

NEW YORK, April 18 - Arrival of the British steamer Virginia from Liverpool 4th, with 1043 passen-gers. She has had 38 deaths on the passage. Is anchored at quarantine. The disease is said to be similar to that with which the steamer. England is infected. The Virginia is to be immediately sent to the lower Bay to the usual quarantine anchorage, which is 20 miles from the city.

John Forney, in an 'occasional' letter to the Philadelphia Press, says that he speaks 'by the card,' when he says that at this 'very moment the condition of things in the South is more threatening than at one period since the defeat of Lee's army.' If this be so, the North in common prudence should be careful in how far it plays with the Fenian moveiment; for if the war should break out slavery no longer stands in the way of any foreign belligerent | Medicine. acting with the South.

As the winter's ice breaks up on the lake shore and in the river at Ohicago a great many dead bodies are fished out of the water by the citizens. Nobocy knows anything about how they came there. and no impertinent questions are asked, according to the local journals.

An unreasonable fellow in Omaha advertises f or a 'first-rate, tip top, A No. 1 housemaid, and adds the suggestive statement that 'all the piano playing fine needle work, visiting and entertaining company, will be done by the lady of the house.

A member of the Legislature of a State lying beyond the Ohio, which is noted for its divorce made. easy laws, when a bill was lately introduced for the process of tightening the reins a little on applicants for the severence of the marriage tie, farose in his place' and said : 'Mr. Chairman I am opposed to the bill before the House on principle. No difficulties should be thrown in the way of parties wishin' a divorce. Divorce is a good thing-a blessed thing .--I speak from personal experience. I've been personally divorced seven times. It.ll you it's a good thing. I advise you all to try it before you commit yourselves on this bill. There's no'hing like experience in these matters. Go home and get divorced and then you'll be in a condition to act intelligently on this bill. Mr. Chairman, I've raised my warning voice, and my duty's done and so'm I.' The bill was defeated.

A recent Washington letter says :-- " A speculator. well known in this city as having made large pur-chases of arms, munitions, &c, sold among other articles, to the Fenian leader, General Sweeney, a week ago on Wednesday, 20,000 army revolvers and 17,600 forage caps It is known that a very large proportion of the military materials sold by the War Department since the rebellion closed, has been purchased by one or the other of the Fenian executives.

As an instance of the spread of divorce in the West, we are told that there are, at present living in Columbus, Wisconsin, two women and a man who had been married to the women aforesaid. The man has been married four times, has now two wives living, and has no wife. The first woman has been married three times, has two husbands living, and has no husband. The second woman has been married twice, has two husbands living, and has no

NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIABHGA IN CHILDBEN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of Contis & PERRIES is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Dey Street, New York ; and 205 High Holborn, London. ·2m March, 1866.

An Invisible ADVERTIGEMENT .- More than words can say for it, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER says for itself the moment a bottle is opened. It breathes its own recommondation, and circulates it through the room. You sprinkle it upon your bandkerchief and carry with you an inexhaustible bouquet. If your skin is tender, what so soothing after shaving as this delicions toilet water, diluted? Used in this way, it removes tan, freckles, and all superficial roughness, and in nervous headache and hysterics, its soothing odor acts like a charm.

CF Parchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 522 Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lamp

longh & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

WORDS OF COMFORT TO THE WEAK .- In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sym-pathy, and should receive relief if possible. Is it possible. In her peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the functional derangements to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. -Wholly vegetable, perfectly innocuous, and especially asspired to delicate and over-susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar physical exigencies of the sex. Used at same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGE. TABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural 510 8ea sons.

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 Medioine.

WANTED,

FOR the School Municipality of ST. PATRICK of SHERRINGTON, One MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER and Five ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Applications received to the First of May. THOMAS HALPIN, Sec.-Treasurer. Sherrington, April 9, 1806.

NOTICE.

OHARCOAL (IN REFRIGERATORS.) An explanation of its useful and indispensible application in Refrigerators can be had at NO 526 CRAIG STREET.

We make three kinds, comprising 15 sizes, which we put in competition, and satisfied of securing mo-Sales than ever, provided parties call and inspect our manafecture.

MEILLEUR & CO'S.,

DEALS! DEALS !!! DEALS !!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & 00.,

St. Roshs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

TO COUNTRY PHYSICIANS. STOREKERPERS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Fresh DRUGS and CHEMICALS, from London:

ALSO, A Fresh supply of SHAKEB'S HERBS and ROOTS. and FLUED EXTRACTS.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist. GRAY'S EXPECTORANT

COUGH LOZINGES.

The above Lozenges are recommended to the notice of the public, as a good soothing and expecto-rant remedy for COUGHS. Their delieious flavor renders them particularly adapted to cases in which the nauseous Drugs usually prescribed are rejected, and also to men of business who find it inconvenient to sarry a bottle of mixtures about with them .-Their contents have been made known to several Physicians, who have given them their unqualified appreval. Prepared and for Sale by

HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Main Street. [Established 1859.]

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, MontreaL

MARCH WINDS.

MARCH WINDS are proverbial for the tendency to roughen and chap the skin, causing a vast deal of irritation and annoyance, particularly to the Ladies, for whose especial benefit the Subscriber has prepared his inimitable WINTER FLOID, which renders the skin beautifully smooth and soft, and is decidedly the most elegant and effectual remedy yet offered to the Prepared only at the GLASGOW DBUG public. HALL.

AQUA D, ORO, or GOLDEN LOTION, for the complete eradication and cure of ITOH, in twenty four hours. This is an entirely new preparation and is infinitely superior to any article that has hitberto been sold for this purpose. Manufactured only by the Subscriber, who has registered his Trade Mark. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle. CONCENTRATED LYE.

This article has now become a household word and

the demand steadily increasing. For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally in Town and Country.

own and Connut,-Eole Manufacturer, J. A. HARTE, Glasgow Drag Hall, 396 Notre Dam

396 Notre Dame Street.

THE MART.

THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks. Decided inducemente will be given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street.

There are several bales of damaged Blankets : 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts ; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods ; all reduced-some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color ;-very cheap. The Springland Winter ready made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Depart-ment, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents Full Suits will be com-pleted within 24 hours; Youths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gentlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be given to customers going by the Oity Oars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be papered in fre with each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitts, and the like. Those holding RAFTER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price

ESTABLISHED 1861.

ADDRESS 70 TES

INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,---

I beg to thank you for the great amount of suppor and patronage you have hitherte so liberally bestow ed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree. With this object in view, I beg to solicit the favor of a call for the purpose of inspecting my new Summer Stock, consisting of a choice selection of English and Fereign Tweeds, Doeskins, Angolas, &c. All goods I warrant will not shrink, and are made up in the most faished style and best workmanship. The prevailing fashions for the ensuing season will be the Broadway and Prince of Wales Suits. These I have always in stock in an immense variety of first-elass materials. My much admired Eclipse Pants always ready in various patterns, ready made or made to measure from \$3.00; Vest to match \$2.00. My Juvenile Department is unrivalled. The most suitable materials and newest designs introduced. Assuring you of my most prompt attention to all orders, and soliciting the favor of a call during the coming week.

I remain your obedient servant. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 42 St. Lawrence Main Street.

May 11.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and

have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with

13m.

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a gircular. Áddress

E. A. & G. B. MENEELY.West Troy. N. Y.



SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. JUST COMPLETED.

THE **ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR ;** ITS FESTIVALS AND HOLY SEASONS.

By Rev. B. G. BAYERLE;

To which is added-The LIVES OF THE SAINTS for each day,

By Rev. Dr. ALBAN STOLZ. Translated from the German by Rev. THEODORE

NOETHEN, Pastor of Holy Oross, Albany, N.Y. PUBLISHED UNDER THE APPROBATION

C F

The Most Rev. JOHN M'CLOSKEY, Archbishop of New York,

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS

7

New and Splendid Books for the Young Peopl BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Akred. Young. With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable fonall Sodalities, Confraternities, Schools, Ohoirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., eloth, 75c. ANGTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE

PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; de signed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Deshon. 16mg cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROOK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1 ; gilt, \$1,35. A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER

BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholis Deve tion, compiled from the most approved sources and adapted to all states and conditions in life.-Blegantly illustrated. 18mo, of nearly 900 pages Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gitt \$1,50; imit., full gilt, \$1,75; clasp; \$2 THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all

the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth 38 cts ; roan, plain, 50 cts.

.. The Cheap Edition of this is the best editio of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published. THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aid to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. D Cummings, Music by Signor Sperenza and M John M Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD : or, How Girls Live. Tae by Miss Sarah M Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35.

A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE on the ROSARY; together with six raasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By JMP Heaney, a pris stof the Order of St. Dominic .--18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents. To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the

Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to mem: A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK.

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an

Irish Priest ; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts;gilt \$1. SZRMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862 12mo, cloth, \$1,00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J Sadlier, 19 cts.

A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, B.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev F X Weninger D.D. 12mo. cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1,25. NOW READY,

Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work.

THE MARTYRS ; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Ohristians at Rome. By Viscount de Cha-teaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1,25; A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the

Barliest Period to the Emancipation of the Oatho-lics. By Hon. T D M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth-\$2,50; half calf or morocco, 3,50.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Fran. cis of Sales, with an Introduction by Gardinel Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1,90. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.

18mo, cloth, \$1,50. The Cottage and Parlor Library.

1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorian Wars in Spain. Translated from the French .

Mrs. J. Sadiler, 16mo, cloth, '75 cents, gilt, 1,00.

2. Elinor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1,00.

3. Bessy Conway ; or, The Irish Girl in America.

By Mrs J Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt 1,00.

The Lost Son : An Episode of the French Revolution Translated from the French. By Mrs J Sadlier 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1,00

Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Origi-



husband.	STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET, OFF PLACE D'ARMES HILL,		The Most Rev. JOHN B. PURCELL, Archbishop of	nal Story. By Mrs J Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30.
FAMILY SACRIFICE During the French Revola-	April 19, 1866. 3m.	street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Orang on the right.	Circinnati, The Most Rev. MARTIN J. SPALDING, Archishop	Catholic Youth's Library.
tion. Madame Saintmaraule, with her daughter, and			of Baltimore,	1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the
a youth, her son, not yet of age, were confined to prison and brought to trial. The mother and daugh-	A. & D. SHANNON,	WANTEDParties requiring Fashionable Winter Suits of Tweed, all w.ol, can have the same made to	The Most Rev. C. F. BAILLARGEON, Archbishop	French. By Mrs J Sadlier. 18mo, cloth. 38 ct
ter behaved with resolution, and were sentenced to	GROCERS,	order for \$14, by calling at the MART, 81 Main street	of Quebec,	2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Takes. From the French; by Mrs Sadlier; 18mo, cloth 38c.
die; but of the youth no notice was taken, and he	Wine and Spirit Merchants,	(J. A BAFTER'S)	and the Rt. Rev. Bishops of all the dioeeses to	3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the
Was remainded to prison. 'What!' exclaimed the boy, 'am I then to be se-	-	SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LAEGE SALE,	which we have been able to extend it. A work like the 'Ecclesiastical Year,' for which	French. By Mrs J Sadlier ; 18mo. cloth. 38 cts
parated from my mother? It cannot be l' and im.	WHCLESALE AND RETAIL,	Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$\$1;	HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS IX.,	gilt edges, 50 cts ; fancy paper, 21 cts.
mediately he cried out, 'Vive le Roi !' In consequence af this he was condemned to death,	38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,	Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 68 3d.	has lately awarded the great St. Peter's medal to	4. Father Sheehy. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago By Mrs J Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 39
and, with his mother and his sister, was led to exe-	MONTREAL,	RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the	the author, Rev. B. G. Bayerle, undoubtedly deserves	cts; gilt. 50 cts; paper. 21 cts.
cution.	HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of	10th on the right from Orsig Street.	the most extensive circulation. It consist of 30 parts	5. The Daughter of Tyrconnell. A Tale of the
	Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other	Dec. 1865. 12m.	or 2 volumes, is now complete, and can be had of all Booksellers, Agents and News carriers throughout	Beign of James the First. By Mrs J Sadlles 18mo, cloth, 38 ots; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper 21c.
SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in	Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-	LEWELLYN & CO.,	the United States and Canads, in single parts or	6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm : or. Christian
serious Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affec-	maica Spirits, Syrups, &C., &C.	COMMISSION MERCHANTS,	complete volumes, bound or unbound, with or without (Forgiveness. Translated from the French, by Mrs.
tions oftentimes incurable.	Kar Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them	AND	premeiums. The style of binding is most elegant, the covers being ornamented with religious embiems	Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt 50c.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES	on Liberal Terms.	DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS	in rich gold stamping Two different editions are	tween Protestant and Catholic Missions.
are compounded so as. to reach directly the seat of	May 19. 1865. 12m.	131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,	issued, so as bring it within the reach of all:	OHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their
the disease and give almost instant relief.	F. CALLAHAN & CO.	MONTREAL.	1. PREMIUM EDITION, 25 cents per number.	Results. By T. W. Marshall. 2 vols., 8vo., of 600 pages each. Cloth, \$5; half morocco, \$Vc.
The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence		Oash Advances made upon Consignments to our	Each subscriber will receive two premiams (on the additional payment of 25 cts. each.) viz:	FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John
n their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested	GENERAL	riends in the United States.	With No. 15, "SANCTISSIMA VIRGO," (THE	Francis Maguire, M.P., author of 'Rome and is'
and maintain the good reputation they have justly	JOB PRINTERS,	Special attention given to the organizing of Pe-	HOLY VIRGIN.)	Rulers. 12mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1 66, NEW BOOKS NOW READY,
acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military	4.15	troleam and Mining Companies, and everything con- nested with the Oil and Mining business.	With No. 30, "ASUENSIO DOMINI," (Asomnason	
Officers and those who over-tax the voice, they are	WOOD ENGRAVERS,	Dec. 14, 1865.	or CHRIST.) These splendid engravings, on account of their ex-	CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; or, The Catechism in Examples. Translated from the French by Mrs.
useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to	32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,		cellent execution, and being copies of original oil-	J Sadlier. Vol. 1 contains Examples on the
sudder changes in the weather they will give prompt			paintings by eminent masters, are of far greater value than the small steel-engravings subscribers mostly	Apostles' Greed. 75 cens.
relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the	Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every		receive with similar publications. Being 22 inches	THE OLD HOUSE BY THE BOYNE; or, Recoilec- tions of an Irish Borough. An Original Story
pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold by all Draggists. 25 cents a box.	description furnished to order.		wide and 28 inches high, they will be an ornament	By Mrs. Sadlier. Oloth, \$1.
March, 1866. 2m		GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY	to any parlor. The Holy Virgin as well as the Son of God are in full figure'elegantly colored upon a	THE YEAR OF MARY; or, The True Servant of the Blessed Virgin. Translated from the French
·	LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.	COMPANY OF CANADA.	black ground which printed symbolical border. The	and Edited by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo, of nearly
FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCES Local disease		TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET	retail price of each engraving is \$2,00. These pre-	600 pages, \$1 50
cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will	Hair Restorer and Dress-	STATION as follows :	miums, therefore, almost equal the price of the whole work. Notwithstanding we only demand an addi-	SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND ON HIS BLHSSED MOTHER. By His Eminence Cardinal Witeman.
radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which	a standard of the one	CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.	tional payment of 25 cts. for each picture, for the	8vo. Cloth, \$2 50.
is the primary cause of the complaint, must be chan- ged. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED	and lengthen the hair. They	Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-	purpose of paying importation-expenses.	SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS. By His Emi-
PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compoun-	The star and the moote	ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich } 8.00 A.M.	11. OHEAP EDITION, 20 cents per number. The only difference between this and the Premium	nence Oardinal Wiseman. 8vo, Oloth, \$2 59 balf morocco, \$3 50.
ded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is	act arrectly upon the roots	Buffilo, Detroit, Chicago, and all	Edition is that with it no Premium Pictures are fur-	FLORENCE MCCARTHY. A National Tale. By
almost invariably the immediate cause of this distres- sing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at	of the hair, supplying re-	points West, at	nished.	Lady Morgan 12mo, 584 pages, Cloth, \$4 50; Paper, \$1 25.
once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion	guireu nourisieneene, and	Accommodation Train for Kingstor } 9.40 A.M.	The price of the complete work, containing 1456 pages of reading matter, largest Encyclop. 8vo. in	THE DEVOUT LIFE. By SL Francis of Sales
and morbid action of the liver produce constipation.	natural color and beauty	and intermediate Stations, at \$ 5.40 A.m.	the best style of typography, free of postage, is as fol-	18mo, Oloth, 75 cent.
These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated	returns. Grey hat weap	EASTERN. DISTRICT.	lows; PREMIUM EDITION,	O.BOILIA. A Roman Drams. Prepared for Oathe- lic Schools. 18mo, 81 pages, Paper, 50 cents.
to a condition of pefect health. Thus are the symp-	pears, bald spots are cov-	Accommodation Train for Island Pond } 6.45 A.M.	30 parts, unbound, and two Pictures \$800	THE SECRET. A Drams. Written for the Young
toms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the some with all the	ered, hair stops falling, and	and intermediate Stations,	30 parts, bound in two vols., half leather, with	Ladies of St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, L.L.
complaints which come within the remedial scope of	luxuriant growth is the re-	amon wight of Taland Band	gilt edge, two Pictures 10,50 30 parts, bound in two vols., in full leather,	By Mrs. J. Sadlier 12mo, 32 pages, Paper,: 5c. BANIM'S WORKS. Nos. 1 \$ 2. Each, 25 cents
this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medi-	sult. Ladies and Children	NIGHTEXPRESSION THREE RIVERS, Quedee,	with gilt edge, two Pictures 11,00	THE LIVES AND TIMES of the ROMAN PON-
cine. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in		River du Loup, Portland and Boston, 29.10P.M. with sleeping car attrahed at	CHEAP EDITION,	from the French and Edited by Rev. Dr. Neligan
any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggra-	fort fragman on and wich.	Express Trains to St. Johns con-	30 parts, unboand (without the Pictures) \$6,00 38 parts, bound in two vols., half leather and	To be published in parts; each part to be illum.
vated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL- LA shoul_ us used in connection with the Pills.		necting with Trains of the Vermont	gilt edge, two Pictures	trated with a very fine Steel Rograving, 25 cents.
	ed to the hair, and no fear	Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.30 A.M.	30 parts, bound in two vols., fall leather and	DISAPPOINTED AMBITION. By Agnes M. Stews
J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for		and	gilt edge two Pictures	STORIES OF OF THE BEATITUDES. By Ago.
Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Camp-		3.15 P.X	S. ZICKEL, Publisher,	M. Stewart. Cloth, 50 cents.
bell & Oo, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picaulta& Soc,	Bold by alt Devigoiets	O. J. BRYDGES	No. 113 Rivington St. New York.	D. & J. SADLINE & CO
H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all deal-	Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.	Managing Director] March 26, 1866.	ST Agents wanted for Towns, Counties and States ; a liberal discount given.	Montreal Dec. 7, 1865.
ers in Medicine.	I Debot too a too at contration parties in			
. •				· .

CHE TRUE WITNESS AND CATURNE CHRONICE

7 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL, 27, 1866.					
WILLIAM H. HODSON,	DYSFEPSIA,	I I P ANY ANGLES & The Company of th	-BRITISH PERIODICALS.		
ARCHITECT.		S. MATTHEWS	《十代》 新闻 作为 保险的装饰器编码器员 印度古代学 紧 路径定于	OHEAP AND GOOD GROOBIES &c.	
No. 59. St. Bonaventure. Street.	AND THE AND THE AND	MERCHANT TAILOR,	The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW	THE SUBSORIBER begs leave to inform his O	
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence .	DISEASES RESULTING FROM	BEGS leave to inform his Patrons, and the Publi generally that he will for the present, manage th	• The EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig] • The WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Radical]	a OHOIDE LOT of TRAS, consisting in part of	
moderate charges	DISCRUDENCS OF THE LIVER	Dusiness for his brother, at	The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Ohurch.]	GUNG HYSON, A GUNG FR.	
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to 28 Montreal; May 28, 1863.	▲ 【 こうしょう きょうかけい みっぽう なんあいかいかく ひょうしょう	130 G REAT ST. JAMES STREET, (Next Door to Hill's Book Store))	442	Colored and Uncolored JAPANS	
	Are Unred by	As all goods are bought for Cash. Gentlemen pur	BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tor	WITH B WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF BROW	
KEARNEY BROTHER,	HOOFLAND? SAME	chasing at this Establishment will save at leas Twenty per cent.	readers is rather increased than diminished by the	e FLORD	
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters		A select Stock of English and French Goods con stantly on hand.	I TOORED DO TO TO BOOK WITH DIGITUTICA. TUCK THE	HAMS,	
TIN-SMITHS,	THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIO.		still, considering their great ability and the differen stand points from which they are written, be read	SALT FISH Ac. to	
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKER	B These Bitters have performed more Oures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,	J. J. CURRAN,	and studied with advantage by the people of the		
DOLLARD STREET, One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the		ADVOCATE	country, of every creed and party. TERMS FOR 1866,	128 Commissioner Street.	
Becollet Church)	Have more respectable people to Vouch for	No. 40 Little St. James Street,	(Payable in United States currency,)	Montreal, May 26, 1865.	
MONTREAL,	them,	BIOHIRBAL	For any one of the Reviews		
AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM	Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,	J. A. RONAYNE, Advocate,	For any two of the Reviews, 7,00 do. For any three of the Reviews, 10,00 do.	M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,	
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.	And will Pay \$1000	10 TITTLE ST. LANES TERES	For all four of the Reviews,	BOAT BUILDER.	
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to	To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.	MONTREAL.	For Blackwood and one Review, 7,00 do. For Blackwood and any two of the	SINCO STREET, KINGSTON.	
40 per cont with an equal amount of light.	HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,	JOSEPH J. MURPHY,	Reviews, 10,00 do.	An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.	
Jobbing punctually attended to, 💭	Will Cure every Oase of	Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,	For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 13,00 do.	OARS MADE TO ORDER,	
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from	CONVERSION, SU.,	For Blackwood and the four Re- views,	SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE	
OF THE	a disordered Stomach.	OTTAWA, C.W.	OLUBS:		
CITY OF MONTREAL.	Observe the following Symptoms:	promptly attended to.	A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of		
DIRECTORS :	Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:		Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one		
BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.	Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the	HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.	address for \$12,00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48,00, and so on.		
Hubert Pare, Esq. Louis Comte, Esq. Alexis Dubord, "Michel Lefebvre, "	Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart- burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight	Solucitors in Chancery,	POSTAGE.	Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.	
L. A. H. Latour, "Joseph Larammee, " Andre Lapierre, "F. J. Durand, "	in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sink- ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the	CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO	When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be Twenty-four Cents a Year for		
The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this	Stomach, Swimmag of the Head, Hurried and Difficult	AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,	Blackwood and but Eight Cente a Vear for each of	I LADISDINGEL WORRS DO WILL CONSIGNLY bays on Londo	
City is undonbtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE	Breathing	No. 74, OHURCH STREET,	Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive		
COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all de-	Finttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen- sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-	TORONTO.	their Nos. free of United States postage. REDUCED PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.	Ap ⁵¹ I, 1864.	
sirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insur-	sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency	L. S. HEVDEN. D. M. DEFOR Augast 25, 1864. 12m.	Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately	BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA	
ance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens	of Perspiration, Yellowness of the		preceding 1866, as follows, viz. : Blackwood from September, 1864, to December,		
should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing	 Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Ohest, Limbs, &c., 	C. F. FRASER,	1865, inclu-ive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.		
Company. OFFICE No. 2 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.	Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in	Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,	The North British from January, 1863, to Dec., 1805, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster,		
· A. COMTE,	the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,	from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1265, at the rate		
Montreal, May 4, 1865. Secretary. 12m	of Spirits.	BROCKVILLE, C. W.	of \$1,50 s year for each or any Review.		
	REMEMBER	57 Collections made in all parts of Western	Reviews for 1863 at \$4,00 a set, or \$1,50 for any one.		
ROYAL	THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT	Obnada. RIFERENCESMessrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	LEONARD SCOTT & CC., PUBLISHERS,		
INSURANCE COMPANY.	ALCOROLIC,	M. P. Ryan, Esq., " James O'Brien, Esq., "	· 38 WALKER STREET, N. Y.		
FIRE AND LIFE:	CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,		Jan. 19, 1866.	The Great Purifier of the Blood	
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.	And Can't make Drunkards,	LUMBER.	SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!! SLEIGHS! !	Is particularly recommended for use during	
FIRE DEPARTMENT.		JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MEROHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner	CHILDRENS' SLEIGHS on hand, and made to order, cheap, at	SPRING AND SUMMER,	
FIRE DEFASIMENT.	LF READ WHO SAIS SO:	of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF	FABIEN PAINCHOUDS,	when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the	
Advantages to Fire Insurers.	From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.	in Rear of Bonsecours Church, MontrealThe un- dersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of	20 Little St. Antoine Street.	heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every	
The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of	Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.	PINE DEALS-3-in1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and OULLS good and common. 2-in1st, 2nd, 3rd	G. & J. MOORE,	portion of the system, and should be used daily 60	
the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:	Gentlemen-Having stated it verbaily to you, I	quality and OULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK-1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS-	IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS	A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness	
lst. Security unquestionable.	have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I expe- rienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German	manional qualities SOANTLING (all sizes) slope	HATS, CAPS, AND FURS	It is the only genuine and original preparation for	
Srd. Every description of property insured at mo-	Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Con-	will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000	NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,	THE PERMANENT CURE	
Ath. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.	me. A kind friend suggested the use of the prepa-	Feet of OEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,	MONTREAL.	OF THE	
with the set of the stand of the Transpoor of the	ration I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy,	35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.	STOVES,	MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES	
The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-	and that particular relief I so much needed and ob- tained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they	······································	526 CRAIG STREET.	Scrotula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors,	
tages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers :	desire to be. — Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE,	Now ready, price 8s, giltedges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of THE MONTH,		Abscesses, Ulcers,	
lst. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-	·	Containing Contributions from	THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE. " ALBANIAN " " "	And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for	
ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiums.	From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxbo- rongh Baptist Church.	His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Lada Georgiana Ballenton	NORTHERNLIGHT"""" RAILROAD """"	SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,	
Brd. Small Ohsege for Management.	Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your ex-	Very Rev. Dr. Newman,	HOT AIR " " " BOX, PARLOR and DUMB "	It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-	
5th. Days of Glace allowed with the most moeral	cellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has	Menty James Oberluge, D.D	KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.	erial Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,	
ath Large Participation of Profits by the Assured	obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system	Aubry de Vere	ROYAL COOK (wood) " STANDARD " "	and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI.	
amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount,	I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger.	Denis MacCarthy,	MEILLEUR & CO.	LIS, even in its worst forms.	

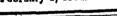
very five years,	to Policies then	two entire years in
zistence.	H.L.	ROUTH.

Agent, Montreal.

12m.

respect,

abruary	١.	1864	



GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes; contains in its bignest degree in its bigaest degree of excellence the ar-oma of flowers, in full natural fresh. HI ness. As a safe and HI mess. As a safe and HI ness, Debility, Faint W Nesser, when diluted w massed. It is, more H W Nesser, the very W with water, the very W heat dentrifice, im W heat dentrifice, im W heat dentrifice, im W best dentrifice, im of the parting to the testh at the that clear, pearly ap- V and that clear, pearly ap- V and that clear, pearly ap- V pearance, which all of the tadies so much de- a the sire. As a remedy to the for foul, or bad V and breath, it is, when a C a diluted, most excel. A single lent, neutralizing all a the impure matter. arimpure matter, ar-THE ound the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and FOR of a beautiful color. With the very elite

fashion it has, for

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) fontreal; General Agents for Canada. Also, Soll st; Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For, Sale by-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Gampbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Bardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H.-R. Gray, J. Boulden, R. S. Latham ; and for sale by all the leadng Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout April, 186 12m.

-1.

tatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from ry, maintained its asdyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obsticendency over all nate form-flatulency-for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had other Perfumes, throughout the W. failed.-Yours truly, Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the oure, from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunfor there has been no symptoms of its retarn for the burn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, ex-copt for Pimples.-As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow:complexion, it is without a rival. Of course; this refers. only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

a quarter of a centu-

last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Sprace Street. Beware of Counterfiets ; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article. do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to

man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and

unexpected relief; my health has been very mate-

rially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and

have been assured by many of their good effects .-

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed

Church, Rutztown, Berks Connty, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been trou-

bled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have

never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofhood's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles.-Yours, with

From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States,

Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentlemen-My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof-

land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it my-

self. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unbesi-

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

No. 722 Obesnut street, Philadelphia :

J. S. HERMAN.

February 8th, 1864.

JULIUS LEE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 AROH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.

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

12m March 1, 1865 e i si 🖓

Denis MacCarthy Julia Kavanagh, Ellen Fitzsimon, Bessie Rayner Parkes, And other well-known Writers. Agents for Canada-Mesers. D. & J. Sadlier & O .

"THE LAMP,"

New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1,75. The Lamp in 1865

It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of his Eminence. the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that "His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken."

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Oatholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the weil-got up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Oatholic who feels this, and who desires to to see a Oatholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year. there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realised. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-pulications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality-the success of the Uatholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense virculation, and the support they obtain from their respepective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Oatholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periocals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.

The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day.

Price-Yearly, \$1,75. In Monthly parts, 9d. Agents for Canada-Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier &

Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, O.E.

-Ail our Stoves are mounted with real Rus-N.B. a Iron. A CARD.

THE SUBSORIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messre. JACQUES & HAY, of TORUNTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splendid FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Untizens of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time during the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 267 NOTRE DAME STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the demands of modern taste and convenience.

In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining Housekeeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT-DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facil-ities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties selling out can have their account, sales and proceeds immediately after each sale. Special attention will be given to the Sale of

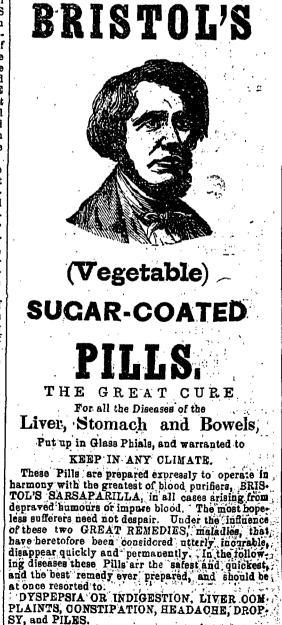
REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the Oity, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition.

A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising -Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, name)y---

- 1st-There will be no charge of one per cent to the purchaser. 2nd-When bona fide sales are effected not exceed
 - ing £5000, the commission will be £5; and on amounts from £5,000 upwards, only £10, exclusive of the cost of advertising ; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.
- 3rd-When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual disoursement for advertising.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same. N.B.-ARSOLITION. immediate attention. L. DEVANY; N.B.-All orders left at the Office will meet with

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate. March 27, 1865 . Sport 12m.



It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dig-

eases arising from a vitilited or impure state of the

blood, and particularly so when used in connection

with

SY, and PILES. Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY

J.F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal General agents for Oanada. Agents for Montreal Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Camp bell & Co., J. Gardaer, J.A. Hacte, Davidson & Co. J. Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. 8. La tham, and all Dealers in Medicine. | April, 1866.