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ELLEN AHERN; THE POUR COUSIN.

dark and flaunting vines which cling about them,

to and fro, it requires but little aid of the imagi-

nation, to fancy that the pennons of its ancient

lords are floating over Fermanagh. This pile,

of which only a portion was habitable, was erect-

ed in an age when Ireland was governed by her

own kings, and when the O'Donnels and the Ma-

guires, who were the lords of Fermanagh, were the most powerful septs in their province. With

well-manned battlements and towers, from whence

the arrows of unerring arches were ready at a

moment's warning to fly from their shafts; sur-

rounded by deep and principious ravines, and ap-

proached only by a sinuous and narrow defile, it

was in those days a magnificent and impregnable

fortress, where the Lord of Fermanagh always

entrenched himself after his forays, and held

wassail with his followers in as much security as

an eagle in his Alpine eyrie. This stronghold of

the Maguires was the boast of the North; it

having defied for more than two centuries all the

assaults of foreign and intentine foes. But Sax-

on treachery at length accomplished that which

might, and all the stratagems of war, had failed

to do. The noble Maguire, aided by O'Donnel,

and other princely chiefs of Donegal, had driven

the English out of Ulster, with great rout and

slaughter, determined if possible to preserve at least that portion of their fair land from the yoke

of the aggressor. For this act the English go-

vernment outlawed them and set a price on their

heads. The sleuth hounds of tyranny were let

loose on their track, eager for noble prey. But

secure in his crag-bound habitation, the Lord of

Fermanagh laughed them to scorn, and amused

himself by making his archers shoot headless ar-

rows into the English camp, to which billets

couched in the most taunting language were af-

fixed. Wearied out at length, the besigers with-

drew, but in a short time an English officer, at-

tended by only a few followers, made his appear-

flag significant of truce, and a letter from his go-

vernment, who offered to withdraw the sentence

of attainder against him, provided he would cease

to hold a hostile attitude towards it : and with

many sweet and gracious words, concluded by

inviting him to Dublin, to ratify the treaty .-

Flattered, thrown off his guard, and credulous as

noble natures are wont to be, he invited the en-

voys into the castle, feasted them, and sent them

away loaded with presents, with assurances that

he would meet them as early as possible in Dub-

lin. Having arranged his affairs, he started with

his retinue on his journey south, but when he got

beyond the borders of Lemster, he was met by

two breathless messengers coming from opposite

directions. One was a follower of the O'Donnel.

and informed him that his chief and two other

English occupied his fortress, and had slaughter-

ed and imprisoned the garrison, who had defend-

ed it to the death. The word 'Treachery' burst

from his lips, and without waiting to hear any

further particulars of the event, he gave the or-

der to return, and with a heart swelling with

rage and indignation, retraced the wearisome

road he had come by, and like a whirlwind burst

on Fermanagh, only to find every pass guarded,

and every avenue impregnable. With a grim,

black smile, he withdrew quietly, and remained

in concealment for a few days with his followers;

after which he bade them he ready at midnight

to march to Fermanagh. With light and cau-

tious tread they followed his footsteps-not know-

ing on what wild sceme he was bent, but ready

to die with him-until he entered a cavern in

back a slab of rock, which turned on iron pivots,

he led them up through a sinuous, steep, subter-

ranean way, into the very heart of Fermanagh;

where, surprised and wild with terror, the Eng-

lish officers and soldiers, aroused from their sleep

by the slogan of the Maguires and the clangor

ance at the gates of Fermanagh, bearing

for the honor of their beautiful land, and the sacred Altars of their Faith, or pining in English dungeons, into which they had been snared CHAPTER I .- FERMANACH. by treachery, they perished; leaving only their On the coast of Ulster, where the ocean tides untarnished fame and the memory of their noble break with a sullen and terrific sound against the deeds, to cheer their country, on which the bonds magnificent cliffs and frowning rocks that line the of an accursed slavery had fallen. Slowly, and shore, an old feudal castle, looking seaward, as if rivetted with adamant, the chains and gyves stands on a rugged and almost inaccessible emiwere fastened about her once free limbs, until nence. Its ruined battlements and crumbling she sat a captive before the proud conqueror, turrets stand out distinct and dark against the even as her Loved Saviour had once sat in the clear sky beyond, and as the wind tosses the Court of Pilate, clothed in the mockery of

> And as generation after generation passed away, the old stronghold of Fermanagh began to crumble. The salt storm winds, that forever swept up from the restless sea, claimed of Time a division of the tribute of its decay, and hurled down huge masses of stone from its battlements and turrets, until there remained only enough of its grandeur to attest the history of its fame.

power, and derided and scorned by those who

sought to crucify Him.

onwards, sweeping away the noble and heroic

On a terrace whose marble steps were broken and defaced, and whose slope was overgrown with flaunting weeds and a matted undergrowth of ivy and other creeping vines, stood an old and bowed man, leaning on his staff, who, although his hair and eyebrows were as white as a mountain fleece, showed by the keen, flashing glance that he cast around him, that the latent fires of a strong and fierce spirit were unsubdued, and ever ready to flash into scorn or wrath, as he might be moved. A gray cotamore hung loosely from his broad shoulders, and his thin legs were encased in woolen stockings and breeches of the same color, which according to a fashion now almost in disuse, met each other at the knee, where they were fastened with small silver buckles. On his left, the terrace overhung a deep and craggy ravine, at the bottom of which dashed a wild mountain torrent, that sent up a hollow reverberating sound as it tumbled over the rocky barriers, which nature had thrown in its way. On the right, a small portion of exhausted land, covered with anttles and forze bushes, with here and there a small plantation of mountain ash and pines, which had sprouted up an age before, between the interstices of the bald limestone rocks, was all that reclaimed the spot from utter barrenness, while the steep declivities beyond, suggested the idea of inaccessibility to the place. In front, up to the rugged scenery a broad, glorious view of the ocean was discernible, and the roar of its waves against the rugged coast sounded a deep, solemn | to think how tamely we must bear it all.' monotone on the ear. The sun was declining, and the sky and billow were irridescent with splendor. Behind him was the ancient rum: and a scattered heap of stone arches and pillars, overgrown with lichens, and exhibiting traces of exquisite sculpture in their decay, lay where they had tallen fifty years before, in an incongruous pile with fragments of friezes, entablatures and capitals.

It was an eyrie scene—the old feudal ruin the ancient man-the sound of the unseen tor- sadly. northern princes, having been inveigled into the rent, and the barrenness and ruin that reigned snares of the English, were then lying in chains everywhere! He appeared to be the only livin Dublin castle. The other was his own foster- | 10g thing there-the guardian genius of the spot, father, from the hamlet of Fermanagh, who gave as he stood motionless under the shadow of the him the still more disastrous intelligence that the gray pile.

But presently a low, deep-mouthed growl aroused him from his reverie, and a large brown wolf dog, fierce and strong-limbed, bounded through one of the rained arches, and lay panting at bis feet.

'Aha, Thela! a bouchal dhas!' said the old man, as he stooped to smooth the dog's shaggy coat.

'Thela! Thela! Here, sir! Where are you, Thela?' cried a shrill, clear, and withal, sweet voice:

' She is calling thee, Thela,' said the old man. in his native tongue, with a low chuckle; 'down, sir, down; don't be making a manus (booby) of yourself, and the sunlight of Fermanagh will be here anon. Hist!" And as he spoke, a maiden his pony's neck, gave himself a shake as if to get one of the ravines below the castle, and heaving of some eighteen summers old, appeared looking his huge limbs in joint, and came striding ap the down from an ivy covered battlement overhead. She was flushed with exercise, and radiant in the old man and girl were sitting. Thela loveliness, which the smell of the mountain heari growled and showed his fangs, and but for the ther and the soft salt air from the sea had nurtured into rare perfection. Thela uttered a sharp, quick bark on being being discovered, and of arms, were indiscriminately slaughtered. But the maiden after doubling her small white fist, from that era the power of the Maguires waned, which she shook threateningly, towards him, dis- by the powers! that it would only be dacent Trom that sera the power which like an inevitable appeared, and in a few moments was standing bedestiny, encroached daily, more and more on side the old man who, with an air at once fond men.

them, they became tributary chiefs, and at length and connuing, wercomed nerdependants, on the bounty of their oppressors;
who had with a perseverance worthy of a better thou knight of the Red Branch? Come, sit who had with a perseverance worthy of a better thou knight of the Red Branch? Come, sit who had with a perseverance worthy of a better thou knight of the Red Branch? Come, sit who had with a perseverance worthy of a better man never breathed was the cause hunted them down.

Time rolled its inexorable waves undeviatingly grown with moss that it looks like a velvet ing to a goal's house for wool, bedad, unless I late Lord of Fermanagh; but he is the son of a laughing most in the s

men of old. One by one, contending to the last Eadbna.'

'What is the wonder!' replied the old man, as he sat down on the place indicated. The balleaghs (mountain road) hereabouts are more fitting for goats and wolf tracks than for Christian feet. See, a suilish, Thela pants like an ould starved garan (back horse).

'He's growing old,' said the girl pressing the dog's head to her side, and smoothing his long shaggy ears with her delicate, tapering hand .-I will lead him no more such races. No wonder he fled to you for refuge. He knew the appea! would not be vain.

'And where have ye been? By token of the dampness that's almost dhroobin (dripping) from your curls, I should say you had been somewhere near the sea.'

'That is just where I have been, cousin Eadhna, and I was so hungry that I stopped at Alice Riordan's house, and got a draught of milk and some of the very nicest stirabout that was ever made out of oatmeal. Then I rested at Father McMahon's, and Biddy Colgan, his housekeeper, informed me that he had started at daylight, to go up to a wild and out-of-the-way place among the bills, to persuade some poor fellows, who had been turned out of their houses by a fiend of a middleman, with their wives and children to perish, to be peaceable and not bring the sword among themselves, by committing any outrage on their oppressors. At least that is the meaning of what she told me, and she's in a terrible taking, for she says, 'it's too much to expect from flesh and blood, for them to take all and give none; and the Soggarth (priest) will get bissel' into business yet, meddlin' in such matters. It's no use to be crying peace, peace, when there's no peace; and that's the long and short of it,' added Mrs. Colgan, in which sentiment I heartily join. Then Thela and I went down into the ravine, where I saw a stranger, who was—only think—trying his best to get up to Fermanagh on that side.' And the lighthearted girl laughed merrily at the idea.

'He and the Soggarth must believe in miracles,' said the old man bitterly.

' How so, Sir Eadhna Ahern ?

'Your stranger, a suilish, tried to do that which he could not do without wings; and Father McMahon's gone at the risk of his life to put his comether—and maybe he's right—on a set of miserable wretches who have been starved, the very terraces, which were cut in the rocky scorned and hunted down like wild deer by the hill side, was a rude way of approach which nar- low tyrants their landlords have put to reign over rowed as it descended, until in some places it was them; and exhort to submission men who had impassible for more than two men abreast, or a better died honestly resisting their wrongs, than single horseman to pass. Through an opening in live enslaved and degraded, the scorn of their masters and the by-word of their parasites .-Bachal Essu! but it makes my ould blood boil

> 'It's an old story, and as sad as old, cousin Eadbna,' said the girl with a sigh; ' we can do nothing but suffer.'

> This very hopelessness is the bitter draught. If we could see deliverance ahead-even remotely-it would be something. If the princes and heroes of old could return, we would suffer, oh. most patiently until their coming, but their sleep is unbroken; neither slogan nor wail can arouse them again,' said the old man

> · They live in their deeds!' said the girl with enthusiasm. 'When the time is ripe, their beroism transfused to this generation, perhaps, will effect the long hoped for deliverance.'

> " Che sin?' (who comes) said the old man, as he peered through the gathering shadows, at a gaunt, awkward figure, mounted on a Shetland pony, who approached the terrace slowly and cautiously.

'That-my beloved-is no less a personage than Timothy Fahey, esquire, agent for Lord rehable, and if it is, they cannot drive us out, Hugh Maguire, and tyrant by especial dispensation, of man, woman, and child, in the Barony of Fermanagh. What can bring the creature here, where he comes so seldom, I cannot imagine.have a strong mind to set Thela on him.'

'Thela is too noble a dog to hunt carrion,' said the bitter old man.

While they were talking the man dismounted at the foot of the terrace, threw the bridle over broken steps with a grim, dark look, to where presence of the small, white hand on his shoulder, of the old Lords of Fermanagh, is nothing more he would have sprung at the unwelcome visitor.

cushion. I am tired; very tired, cousin could turn out the bats, and ghosts, and the second marriage, which he contracted with the

'Name your business.'
'Well, it's this. Here's a few lines that I was directed to read to ye, and bedad, if the letter hadn't come from headquarters, sorra bit would I have scraped my shins, at this late hour, in the break-neck pass of Fermanagh.'

'In old times, Timothy Fahey, when one of your kind came into the presence of a Maguire, it was with bared head and courteous words.-Do you not see Miss Ahern?

'No offince intended, Miss Ahern, my jewel,' said the agent, with insolent familiarity. 'Still full of your crack-brain, high top airs, Sir Eadhna, knight by tradition and the will of the scrubs of this barony! Bedad! but you've ived here so long, that you begin to think surely that you are one of the ould lords of Fermanagh.'

'I am of their blood,' replied the old man proudly, and can never forget the immeasureable distance between me and their agent. What is your business here, Fahey?

My business is to let you know that Lord Hugh is coming with his mother, the downger countess of Fermanagh, to visit their estates in Donegal, and this one in particular; and the bed rooms is to be aired, and the furniture uncovered, and everything to be put in first chop order,' replied the agently pompously.

'The young Lord! When do they come?' inquired the old man, steadying his hands on the head of his staff.

'They're on their way up from Dublin, the letther says, and it's more than I can tell, not being a prophet, what day or hour they will arrive. But come when they will, the young lord'll let the barony know he's in it, for they say he raises Tom whereiver he is. And I'll tell you what, Mr. Ahern, the tenants think I squeeze them for their rints, but they'll sing another song when my lord comes, by token of his taking the trouble to be afther seeing into his own matters. They say he's hard pushed for money, and has put up some of the ould acres for sale. An' I heard, moreover, that he's no friend to Papists, and wants to get a colony of Scotch manufacturers settled on the ould Abbey lands formint the castle, to weave and spin and weave linen.' This was all said with an air of ill-concealed exultation.

' How did you gain this information, Fahey? Does Lord Hugh make mention of any such plans in his letter ?' asked Sir Eadhna.

'Two of his servants are at the 'Maguire sociable fellows, that look like raal gintlemin, lord's affairs,' replied Fakey.
'Go in, Ellen, a suilish,' said the old man,

tenderly, 'it is growing damp.'

'I say, Mr. Ahern, have you got anything stronger than water up here, for my throat feels like a dry sponge, bedad.

'You know the way to the dining-room, Fabey, go in; you will find seme poteen in the liquor case that stands on the beaufet,' replied Sir Eadhna, coldly; 'belp yourself.'

· It's well a could welcome don't freeze me!' replied the agent with a scowl. If my lord don't take some of these airs down, I'm a false prophet-the ould beggar,' he muttered as he went in.

'These are all tidings, a lanna voght,' (my poor child) said the old man to Ellen Abern, who, instead of going in, had come closer to him, and was now leaning on his shoulder; ' bad tid. ings for thee, and for me also.'

'And why, cousin Eadhna? You have, by the will of the late lord, a residence here as long as you live. The same provision was made for me. I do not think that Fahey's intelligence is whatever else they may do. Let us look ou the bright side of things. I think God intended His creatures to do this, for I have read that Hope is one of His fairest and most beloved Angels. I should say, it would brighten us up bravely in our mountain eyrie-their coming, she said, in a cheering way. 'It will be something very sweet to me, to enjoy the companionship of a female relative; to show her all the wonders of Fermanagh, and learn her to love her old historic home. How can she but be proud of it, with all it grand associations."

'She is an Englishwoman,' replied the old man, biterly, and her son, who bears the title than the Ass in the fable, who decked himself in 'Is that yoursel', Sir Eadhna; bad luck to the Lion's skin, if all reports are true. Faugh!

quired Ellen Abern, who had never heard

handsome daughter of an impoverished and spendthrift nobleman.

' Was he the heir ?'

'No. The rightful beir was a son, who was the issue of his first marriage."

Did the beir die?'

'They say so-they say' so,' replied the old man, scornfully. 'But there were whispers of foul play. I could never learn any particulars, for he died abroad, either in Germany or Spain.

'Hist! The agent is coming,' whispered Ellen Abern. And Mr. Fahey made his appearance, and having informed them that he would send Alice Riordan and ber daughter up the next morning, to assist in getting things ready at the castle, be took his departure with as little ceremony as he came.

CHAPTER II.—THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

All was bustle the next day at Fermanagh .--Every apartment in the habitable part of the castle was turned topsy-turvey. The astonished mice and spiders, who thought they had a life lease of their old corners and hiding places, scampered frantically out of sight or were swept away with the besom of destruction. Clouds of dust rolled like murky fogs slowly out of the windows, and pail after pail of water sluiced the floors, through which Alice Riordan and her stout handsome daughters waded like Naiads. mop in hand, singing as they toiled, and only in-tent on cleaning off the accumulated stains and dirt of years. Hangings were to be put up and carpets to be dusted and put down. Covers were to be removed from the antique furniture, linen was to be aired; the old silver service, that Sir Eadhna Ahera kept in a strong box under his own bed, was to be cleaned; and a general scrubbing and polishing was to be ac-

There was no place of refuge amidst this uproar for Ellen Ahern, except the Picture Gallery, so called par courtesy, for only a few of the portraits of the departed Lords and Ladies, Bards and Chieftains of Fermanagh were in good preservation; the others being mildewed and tattered from exposure to the damps and the neglect of many years. There was an oriely window at the end of the gallery, which set back in a deep embrasure of the stone wall, from whence the fern-covered hills, that stretched away to the eastward, and their shining quartz peaks, presented a picturesque view to the eye; while a ruined abbey, surrounded by a rich luxu-Arms,' his cook and his vally-de-sham; fine, riance of vegetation, lifted its gray arches in the valley, a fitting memorial of the holy and princely and seems to be pretty well posted about my dead whose dust reposed there; which suggested many a sad thought, as well as glorious recollections of the 'days that were.' Far beyond this and scarcely discernible through the dense wood which surrounded it, arose the massive ruins of one of the strongholds of 'the O'Donnel,' adding grandeur and solemnity to the scene, by the story its despoiled columns and crumbling battlements told of the past. Here Ellen Anern loved to muse and dream; and here, her heart full of large and hopeful schemes, used to paint a brilliant future for the land she loved. She now sought shelter here, and with her head bowed over her needlework-some articles of dress she was fashioning-she began to speculate on the character and appearance of her expected relatives. She feared they were cold and proud, and feeling that she was only a poor cousin, she dreaded the supercilious glance and haughty demeanor which, from the knowledge of the world that books had given her, she naturally expected. But, thought she, the English are all cold at first, and I won't mind, but endeavor to win on. the Countess for the sake of the poor tenants of Fermanagh: and if Lord Hugh Maguire has one spark of humanity in his disposition, I do not fear but that I shall be able to fan it into a blaze. I wonder is he handsome? He should be, for the males of our race were all noblelooking meen! I hope he loves his country; if he does all will go well, for he will respect her sorrows in the persons of the impoverished creatures who, by the sweat of their brow and the waste of their very life-blood, fill his coffers with gold. Oh, I will appeal to all his noble qualities, and implore him by the unsullied name he bears, to become their friend and protector! * 4 30 1 7 mg - **

Considering, creta an carbone notandum, (where to be marked with charcoal or chalk.) is the new advent at Fermanagh? Eh, Aileen. my child? said a kindly voice beside her, which caused her to start from her reverie.

Father Mc Mahon ! I will answer your your divil of a dog, was his salutation. I think, it sickens me. Lord of Fermanagh! Eather Mc Mahon! Was not Latin, which I do not understand one world of, by the powers! that it would only be darent But how? Is be not a Ma uire? Was not Latin, which I do not understand one world of, in a warmer and more glowing language, cead mille faltha!" (a hundred thousand welcomes) destiny, encroached daily, more and more on sine the following welcomed them, they became tributary chiefs, and at length and confiding, welcomed her. What brings you to Fermanagh, Fahey? her relatives referred to in this bitter tone be said Ellen Ahern, dropping her work; while she

Cause hunded them down. The control of the control

Yes, my dear Father, and you don't know

hopes, my dear child, lest your wings fail you.

Maguire, until her ladyship feels at home. I have not seen her for-let me remembertwenty, twenty-five-yes, twenty-five years.-She was then a proud, baughty and beautiful woman. Her son, Lord Hugh, was born here, and here her husband, the late Lord of Fermanagh, died, after which the family went a thousand times that this thing never would be abroad. Approaching footsteps interrupted done in Kerry. When there was a question of send Father McMahon, who, on turing his head, saw a stranger approaching. They courteously saluted each other, and Ellen Abern bowed her beautiful head with a half smile of recognition, as the stranger greeted her. He was the same, whose efforts to reach Fermacagh from the ravine she had described with such glee the evening before.

I understood there were some fine old pictures here, madam, and I took the liberty to come and beg permission to examine them,' he said in a courteous tone, but with a slight patois.

'Our pictures, sir, are in keeping with all else at Fermanagh,' replied Ellen Abern, rising .-Their present state is unworthy of their tradition. But it may lend them a higher interest in your eyes, to know that Holbien, Vandyke and many slept in the mountains for fear of being pressed Rubens perpetuated the likenesses of those true into the Fenian ranks. Is it not evident that this in your eyes, to know that Holbien, Vandyke and and noble men of the past.

I venerate art, but still more do I venerate the memory of heroes and patriots who died in the breach of their country's liberty, rather than live to see it enslaved!' replied the stranger, who had watched the soul-lit countenance of Ellen as she spoke with a peculiar interest, and an expression as if he had seen the face some time or when. His face was embrowned by a southern sun; his features were more noble than handsome; while his eye was so piercing in its glance that it seemed to read the heart. It was a peculiar eye, to be blazing like Arcturus on a frosty night, under such a beavy fringing of black. It was a light blueish gray, the iris well defined, and the pupil large and full of light .-His hair, which was parted in the middle of his head, hung in masses of raven black over his temples and neck. A small moustache, as black as his eyebrows, ornamented, but did not conceal the faultless symmetry of his mouth and chin, which were of that well defined and decided form which always indicates a well balanced talent for in his movements, and ungainly in his person .my life on it, he's neither trifler nor ingrate, but (To be Continued.)

THE MOST REV. DR. MORIARTY ON THE

" KISING." (From the Correspondent of the Freeman.).

Killarney, Sunday Night. - The Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, immediately after and its propensities. I would like to know who will the twelve o'clock Mass to-day, ascended the pulpit in the Oathedral and delivered the following address in presence of a large congregation. I feel sure it will have the effect on the public mind of neutralising the exaggerated reports of the proportions of the Fenian outbreak in Kerry, and prove to all that the great mass of the people are well disposed and obe-dient to the laws of the country:—

His Lordship said :- My dear Brethern-It is the duty of the paster of a diocese to give advice and correction when his flock have been led into any extraordinary folly, and to reprove and rebuke them if they have perpetrated any extraordinary crime .-It is also his duty, if they suffer unmerited disgrace, to justify them as far as he is able. Now, since we met here last Sunday some people in Kerry have been betrayed into an act of madness which we may safely say is without a parallel in the annals of lunacy. I should have thought that, considering the spacious accommodation afforded by our lunatic asylum, and the facility afforded by our board of was mistaken It would seem that some dozens of day evening with the avowed object of making war on the Queen of England, and of upsetting the British Empire. I think there is not one inmate of the asylum who would not hold his sides for laughter if he heard it. Now, if this were only folly we might be satisfied to deplore it, but these people were answerable to God for their conduct, for they had, I regret to say, sense enough to know what they were doing was a grievous crime. It is just twelve months ago since I explained at considerable length months ago since I explained at considerable length the case in Killorglin. The police remained under in my last Lenten pastoral the deep guiltiness of cover; there no magistrate to be seen. Father rebelliou against lawful authority, so they cannot plead that they were not instructed and forewarned. They resisted the ordinance of God, and by so doing they purchased for themselves damnation. I use neighbouring hills, the town was as quiet as the only the words of St. Paul. But their guilt did not neighbouring graveyard. If we must criticise the stop here. They had not advanced far upon their rules of one department of the public service, there road when they perpetrated a foul cold-blooded is snother to which we cannot award too much murder. It seems they first displayed their courage praise. At five o'clock in the evening a demand was by disarming a coastguard station where there was, if I am rightly informed, only one man to resist them. He was one of our flock. A man of the most exem many soldiers in this town as would keep all Kerry plary life, not long married, as I am informed, to a quiet if all Kerry were in reballion. I have more to young wife, whose life was as edifying as his own. This man was going not only on his lawful but on his bounder duty. He would not give injury or offence to any living man. When this band of rebels spoken, public spirit amongst you. You hate outmet him they demanded the papers that had been rage and disorder, but you do not show yourselves that had been rage and disorder, but you do not show yourselves that had been rage and disorder, but you do not show yourselves that had been rage and disorder, but you do not show yourselves that had been rage and disorder, but you do not show yourselves that had been rage and disorder, but you do not show yourselves. considered to his keeping by his superiors, but the brave, noble minded man, who preferred his duty to his life, boldly answered no, and fearlessly rushed through that crowd, where, we are told; they were sixty to one. If they had had the courage to expose with arms on such occasions? I know every decent him off his horse and taken his despatches. They him off his horse and taken his despatches, they are not face in front—
Tetchim pass—the man they dare not face in front—
The little There is here the noble family of and, standing at his back, they shot him. The little There is here the noble family of thursday, but did not make his appearance on that and children in a country place, that he has a wife through at his back, they shot him. The little There is here the noble family of thursday, but did not make his appearance on that and children in a country place, that he has a wife through at his back, they shot him. The little There is here the noble family of day. A warrant for his detention has already been to be burnt and horses and children in a country place, that he has a wife day. A warrant for his detention has already been to be burnt and horses and children in a country place, that he has a wife day. A warrant for his detention has already been to be burnt and horses and children in a country place, that he has a wife day. A warrant for his detention has already been to be burnt and horses and children in a country place, that he has a wife day. A warrant for his detention has already been to be burnt and horses and children in a country place, that he has a wife day. A warrant for his detention has already been that he has a wife day. A warrant for his detention has already been that he has a wife day.

Where I trust there will be occasion for you his blood on the road side he turned to his mur-Where I trust there will be occasion for you to be blood on the read side he turned to his muratogoragain.

Ac go again.

The line doubtful, my dear child. But itell his life or even to take it at the expense of duty, and the state of the great news which has stirred the whole barony into an uproar. Is it really to bring him priest, and this at least we must say to bring him a priest, and this at least we must say to true, that Lord Hugh Maguire and his mother are expected at Fermanagh! asked Father Mc.

The land that they went, with all speed to do.

But the good and devoted parish priest of Glenbegh, are expected at Fermanagh! asked Father Mc.

The land that this party had entered his parish, he flew had not be thought danger and death might at once to where he thought danger and death might be, and where his ministry might be needed. They how much l'expect from their coming. charged him with having put it police on their A millenium, perhaps, said the good man, guard at the partacks, and be told them that he was laughing but don't soar too high in your prepared for the consequences. Then he administrated the consequences of the worded man. tered the consolations of religion to the wonded man, ropes, my dear child, lest your wings lail you.

Father, bow can you frighten one so?

Your tone is sarcastic. What am I to expect? life. Liet is hope and pray that he may live to be Expect your relatives of course my child, recompensed as he deserves. With this one shot and do the honors of Fermanagh like a true the war upon the British empire began and ended. Several turned back immediately, horrified and disgusted at the bloody deed. Every step was then marked by desertions, and I feel quite sure that on yesterday two of the body did not remain together in arms. Now, my dear brethren, I was grieved and saddened by all this, so that I could not take food or sleep, and I was humbled to the very dust, for my people made a false prophet of me. I had protested ing military men twelve months ago, I resisted it, and went bail for your good behavior. Yet, I was not altogether mistaker. When I positively asserted that there were no. Fenians in the county, I expressly made the exception of some wild and thoughtless boys, and I know that since that time some apostles of iniquity have been at work amongst us. I said that the country would never riss, and it never will. What was the extent of the insurrection? The highest number stated has been 300.— I have sent to make the most particular inquiry on the line of road traversed. I have the authority of three or four priests who saw the insurgents and spoke to them, and they believe that they were never more than sixty, and that before the close of the day they numbered only thirty-five. Whatever difficulty they may be about ascertaining the exact number of detached bodies, one thing is certain, that not one of the peasantry joined them on the way. On the contrary, I have the most certain assurance that the peasants fied from their homes at their approach, and must have been the full extent of the insurrection? That very night the military were in pursuit. For several days a thousand men were in pursuit, and not one armed man has been yet arrested. We know the country that is searched. Here is a rockbound promontory, its few issues by sea guarded by coastguards or gunboats, a base line of only twenty miles. We know every path, ford, and togher in it. Now, without wishing to say anything ludicrous, I will ask if there was only one for, or even one rabother in dreams, and was puzzled to recollect bit in that whole promontory, should not a thousand men have started it in the space of three days? And yet there are people absurd enough to say that the country is in insurrection and some hundreds in arms. I did not wonder at the explanation given by a shrewd old woman-thas it must have been an apparition of those phantom shades of the old chieftains who dwell under the lakes, and who are said in your legends to show themselves at rare intervals to some benighted people in Killarney, and then vanish into their fairy halls. I have been also told that the beggar women of Killarney, who are not wanting in boldness and perseverance, have generously offered their services to scour the woods and bring in all the Fenians alive. Besides the extremely restricted nature of the outbreak, I have had another great cause of consolation-namely, that with the exception of what we have heard of the taking of Dr. Barry's horse, no outrage was committed on the governing. But he was a hunchback, awkward property of any persons by whom these unfortunate youths passed. They came by the houses of several of the gentry, of The M'Gillicuddy, of Mr. M'Gilli-What a thousand pities, thought Ellen Ahern, cuddy Egar; they passed by Breen's Hotel, they that so splendid a head should have the misfor-) passed by the seat of Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, tune to belong to so misshapen a person. But and called at the house of his steward. After a run of forty miles through rugged mountains they spent the night, in the woods about the houses of Mr. possesses a soul as true as steel. I wish Thela Mahony, of Ouillena; of Mr. Mahony, of Dunwas here, he is such an excellent physiognomist.' loe; of Mr. Day, of Beaufort, and though they were spent with fatigue, and footsore, and parched with thirst, they did not harm any one's property to the value of sixpence. This proves that the outbreak was not intended as one of rapine and pinuder, or as a war on the gentry of the country, as so many anticipated. The latent monster which caused so many weak nerves to slake for the last two years has broken cover. We know its power be afraid of it now. But for me the greatest gratification is that, as I ever maintained, Kerry people may be capable of acts of madnes, but they are utterly incapable of acts of robbery, or of such like outrage. The next thing which consoled me was the conduct of the people of this town. On that remarkable night, when there was considerable alarm among the inhabitants, when it was thought that an insurgent force was marching on the town, the whole available police force was withdrawn and kept close in the railway hotel. As far as we were concerned they might as well have gone to Mangerton. You have been very indignant at this. But you must not blame the police. They should obey their orders, and if their orders had been to go out and encounter the insurgents or to protect you, they would have bravely done their duty. You must not blame your local magistrates. They have assured us that this was done by the general orders of superior authority. It seems that this force, which is established and paid for the protection of the lives and properties of governors, that there were few dangerous lunatics the people, has general orders, whenever any immiyet at large in this county. But I am sorry to say I nent danger threatens the community, to withdraw into some place of salety and to protect themselves that class left the town of Cabirciveen on Wednes- and any persons who may be satisfied to leave their property after them for the sake of life; and on this rule they acted on Wednesday night, both here and in Killorglin. The whole town was in the hands of its own people. The public houses were open. The population was very much abroad in the streets. I know for certain that all the children and all the dogs were out, and yet not a finger was raised in insult or injury or dishonour. There has not been one complaint of any one individual. The same was George and his two curates walked the town during the greater part of the night, and although the insurgent body was actually passing through the made for troops; at six o clock they were already on the way, and at two in the morning there were as

ment who received your new born bases into her own a majera clothed them of the woman whom I be track of squalid poverty, her garments decked the in this way; he will have nothing to do with with vermin, than when diamonds blazed upon her blood-money. But to deteat the designs of rebels is brow—the lovely infant children of that woman had a different thing from betraying them into the hands of the Government; and it is clear that some persons London, while she is on a bed of sickness far away. If I were to take a red-hot brand and burn infamy on every forehead the stigma would not be more indelible. And yet I who know you must bear this witness to you, that there is not a man or woman in Killarney who would not part with life to defend those loved ones, but you are afraid to show what you are. You are afraid of the Fenians. All this must change, and you must so think, and speak, and act that every evildoer will be afraid of you. Now, let me give you a few words of advice of a purely business kind. I am told some people are fools enough to take their money out of the bank; as if it could be safe in their pockets. You say that the bank will be attacked in case of an insurrection. Well, what of that? Don't you know that the money you lodge in bank to-day is in London by to-morrow's post, inasmuch as the head office there becomes debtor to you for the amount? Put back your money into the bank. If I had a hundred thousand pounds: I would place them there. Another advice I give you. Keep in your houses at night, and send this advice all over the west of the country. The military must be sent in search of the fugitives. Now, if any poor peasants were so foolish as to leave their homes through fright, they would necessarily be suspected of complicity in Fenianism. The soldlers will not hurt you unless they find you in arms against the Queen. One word about the prime movers of all this mischief. If we must condemn the foolish youths who have joined in this conspiracy, how much must we not execrate the conduct of those designing villains who have been entrapping innocent youth, and organising this work of crime. Thank God they are not our people, or, if they ever were, they have lost the Irish character in the cities of America; but beyond them there are criminals of a far deeper guilt. The men who, while they send their dupes into danger, are fattening on the spoil in Paris and New York. The execrable swindlers who care not to be endanger the necks of the men who trust them, who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or for their wants. O God's heaviest carse, His withering, blasting, blighting curse is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say -'It is a hard word and who can bear it?' But when we look down into the fathomless depth of this infamy of the heads of the Fenian conspiracy, we

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough,

nor dell hot enough to punish such miscreants.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC EDUCATION AGITATION .- This extraordinary agitation is slowly and sullenly approaching its end. It began and continued in a feverish, impassioned excitement, without either argument or principle to prolong its existence. The occasional fitful efforts we now witness are the exertions of a weakened, exhausted, dying man. The Regium Donum Ministers were, in their opposition to the Catholic University, and Catholic Education generally, simply bribed supporters of class ascendancy. The High Church Protestant clergy claim pre-eminence in the unblushing effrontery that igotry has yet attempted. They tell the Catholic that his religion is 'idolatrous and superstitious,' and that, therefore, his children should be educated in another. These pampered, tithe-fed Parsons seem to forget that the potato of the hungry Catholic has been converted into bread for their table; that the milk that should nourish his infant children has been changed into wine suited to the Parson's palate; that the poor have been made naked; that their hearths are without fire-their cold beds without clothes, that Parsons might go about ' clad in purple and fine linen, and feast luxuriously every day.'this? What has it given them for the sweat extracted and given to the Parsons in payment of their pound of flesh'-the tithes? And yet these men come forward to oppose Catholic Education, or the slightest tendency on the part of rulers to acknow. ledge the propriety of allowing the parent to rear the ant religion, because his private judgment assures him it is the best, why should not the Catholic have the right to follow the Catholic religion when his private judgment tells him it is the best, and when his Church, which he believes to be infallible, teaches him that there is no safety in any other? --If we say the Protestant have a right to his private indement, in the name of common sense what is his?-or why punish him for doing what Protestare not allowed to read the Scriptures. Catholics anti-Catholic agitators assert. The promiscuous is what Catholics do not sanction : but the anthori-

them to their own perdition.'-Mayo Telegraph. ABREST OF ONE OF THE KERRY RAIDERS. - Since the Fenian outbreak in Kerry the police of Cork have been on the look-out for the raiders, who, it is and subsequently shot the mounted policeman, Dagyoung man was noticed to leave hastily and prothe man confirmed the suspicions previously entertained by the officer, but, to make certain of his have the right to rejoice. - Daily Telegraph. identity, he sent for a Cabirciveer policeman, who has been in Queeustown for the past week. The

feith. When the Christian men lay weltering in in their relations with the tenants of their vast have been arrested in Belfast.

reward of £250, which has been offered for the apprehension of O'Connor, or that of £500 for the discovery of the men who shot Constable Duggan well acquainted with the Fenian designs have no acruple in thwarting them by giving timely information to the authorities in the shape of suchymous letters: In the peculiar state of the country it is wise neither to disbelieve nor to disregard these too. readly. As to a great deal of information which comes from the peasantry when questioned by the flying detachments, I think that not much reliance is to be placed upon it. One point continues clearthat the Fenian numbers never exceeded, if even they reached, 100. What number they might have mustered but for the causes I have described no one can tell. I fear it might have been considerable. The national impulsiveness might have induced many lukewarm supporters of the Fenian movement to join men who had gained even a small triumph, and who called themselves patriots .- Times Cor.

Mone Anneste. - On Saturday morning an attempt was made to land in Dublin, in a rather singular manner, by two Irish-Americans, who are suspected to be connected with the Fenian Society. Deterred from taking the ordinary passenger steamers by the examples made of the raiders a short time ago, it is supposed that the novel plan was adopted of travelling by a collier as a means of diverting snapicion. The police, however, were prepared for even this alternative. On Saturday morning as the Draper, collier, from Whitehaven, which was being towed up the river, had arrived opposite Eden-quay, the police observed two men get into a boat from on board her, and attempt to land on the opposite side. The police were, however, wating for them there, and, seeing whose hands they would fall into, they climbed on board a collier lying near the quays. The police then rowed over into a ferry-boat and took them into custody. They gave their names as Wm. Jackson and John Phillips, described themselves as sailors, but refused to give any information as to who never considered what they were going to do their business. They are believed to be Irish-Americans who have served in the Federal army or is believed they are rather important members of the Fenian conspiracy. It was rumoured through town on Saturday that one of the men was James Stephens an army of well trained soldiers, having all the in disguise, and we understand that this was appliances of war at their command, and a well sup-The rumour, however, was ill-founded, the ex-head matters. They heard of a few men dressed in green, centre was not on board the coal brig .- Saunders.

THE suspension of the act of Habeas Corpus in Ireland has been renewed till June. Well, we were prepared for the fact, and are not astonished. The Government made the Lord Chancellor say on behalf of the Queen that she hoped she could dispense with this restriction; but the absurd little 'row' in Kerry has, in English minds. rendered that impossible. The Government are guilty of a crime at present, in the eyes of Major Knox and his Orange associates, in the fact that they do not proclaim martial law in Ireland and put it into full execution. Under the circumstances we cannot be very angry with them .-Dublin Irishman.

The Dublin Gazette offers a reward of £500 for the person who shot the mounted policeman, and £250 for the arrest of O'Connor the Fenian leader in Kerry. It is stated that O'Connor shot the orderly with his own hand. The policeman had a warrant for his arrest. O'Connor rode at the head of the Fenians on the horse of the policemen when they turned off through the Gap of Dunloe toward Kenmare. A belief prevails that O'Connor is no other than Stephens. Meany, the ex-Fenian Senator, had been tried at Dublin and found guilty of tresson felony. Sentence was postponed pending the discussion of a point which had been reserved, and which would be

decided in the Court of Criminal Appeal. We wish to hear that the silly Kerry men have surrendered without a blow. Unsupported by the priests, uncountenanced by the gentry, they are, in clothes, that Parsons might go about 'clad' in ourple sober fact, merely used by adventurers to give the and fine linen, and feast luxuriously every day. Fenian exchequer in New York arother start. If they insist upon hard knocks, then we are sorry to say that they must have their wish; and the chastisement must be administered with sufficient energy to let them learn that, when they rise against the peace of her Majesty the Queen, they are simply running their heads against a stone wall. Perhaps no:hing can enforce that truth on the impulsive child in his own faith. If the Protestant have a fellows but grape shot and cavalry charges, though right, as his Parson tells him, to follow the Protest. we hope to Heaven that such arguments will be spared; and while we sadly own that this movement must be 'stamped out,' like the cholera or the cattle plague, we feel an irrepressible disgust at those who can come cheerfully to that bloody conclusion, as though it were cattle, or an impersonal pest, which they were dooming to extinction, and not our brothers, our neighbours, our political creditors.— For, while we cheer the soldiery on in these levely there to make it wrong in the Catholic to follow Kerry mountains, we ought always to remember that the rising there is a final condemnation of our antism teaches he should do? But, to return to the agitation, it is, we say, rapidly vanishing. The only argument now put forth against unmixed education, to do it; but this kind of catastrophe was what we and that one founded on falsehood, is, that Oatholics ought to have avoided effectually. There may be persons who think think that this reckless folly goes believe that there is an infallible authority left by far to wipe out the heavy debts of England to her Christ on earth to conduct His Church and to inter- sister; we, on the contrary, think that it writes pret difficult passages of the Scriptures as that au across them a stern and summary order of the court thority explains them. But it is false that Catholics to pay; and we only hope that the judgment may are opposed to the reading of the Scriptures, as the not be written in the dreadful ink of human gore .-We must say to Ireland, 'because you appeal to reading of the Scriptures, without note or comment, arms you must not have sympathy and justice! we is what Catholics do not sanction; but the authori-ties, whose guidance Cutholics follow, recommend not be afraid to love and pity her, lest she should the reading of the Scriptures under circumstances think we fear her. Throughout this sad business, where 'the unlearned and unstable cannot 'wrest | whether it be bappily but short at once or whether it is destined for some time to approy and distress us, we cannot, and we must not, carry fierce and bloodthirsty notions into our stern repression. Our conduct towards Ireland, even if she blazed with rebelthought, will try to make off to America through lion, ought to be as that of a strong sister towards a this port. This morning one arrest was made, the weaker one in a paroxysm of insanity-firm, nusbaken prisoner being identified, beyond all doubt, as one of gentle, pitiful, hopeful. The history of our treatment the party who attacked Kells coast-guard station, of the country does not give us the right to launch curses at her, or to doom her children by hecatombs gan, at Glenbeigh. It may be remarked that the without a sigh. The assurance of our growing purpolice have in their possession the description of pose to repair the past to her, the proofs we have several of the young men supposed to have set out given of that purpose, and the intolerable wrong the on their foolish mission at Cahircivesn. On the ar- does to us in turn when before Europe she mars our rival at Queenstown of the ten a.m. train from Cork, peace and shames our reputation, these things gives all these cases workmen are sent on cars to the spot us the right-which we shall use to hold her without the least possible delay. Still the inconveseed towards an emigration office. His movement hands and to restore her to reason, if need he by many soldiers in this town as would keep all Kerry diet if all Kerry were in rebellion. I have more to easily good results and to restore the reason, it need do by nience is considerable, while no earthly good results force. But if it costs one drop more blood than is to the Fenian, or any other cause.

I have more to reason, it need do by nience is considerable, while no earthly good results force. But if it costs one drop more blood than is to the Fenian, or any other cause.

I have more to leave the fine do be lost that drop; and it necessary, no tears will efface that drop; and the necessary no tears will efface that drop; and the necessary no tears will efface that drop; and the necessary no tears will efface that drop; and the necessary no tears will efface that drop; and the necessary no tears will efface that drop; and the nec enemies, and not the friends, of English power

brought on Ireland is the destruction of confidence He was booked for the steamer which left last cate his land. He will snewer that he has a wife police barrack He immediately went there and warned baseness and its cowardice. But, then, we see in hundred years of untiring bounty, of more than royal the midst of this horrid scene the beauty of a living munificence in almagiving, of justice and generosity Two Fenian head centres, named Burns and Rea. the steady progress of which makes to him the differthat he has a mercantile or manufacturing business, by the messenger, he met the insurgents. Their the steady progress of which makes to him the differ- scouts had seen him go to the police barrack, and a ence between prosperity and ruin. For nearly two curious scene followed. Some threatened him for

The greatest misfortune which Ferianism has

dynains. The children of this house were left the fair we first, have been reamonger you. A hundred times did free at the fair to have been denounced as tyraits and the mother to Lord and Lady Oastle Moriarty, is not related to the distinguished Catholic little ones could be so safe. And jet where their little ones could be so safe. And jet was no toons med by your public spirit. Oh, its a same. The infant children of the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the construction has been soboled by shame. The infant children of the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the construction has been soboled by shame. The infant children of the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the construction has been soboled by the woman who on being the fair to have been denounced by the construction has been so the construction has been so the construction has been so the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot but extend to men in all kinds of business in the cannot be cannot but extend to men in all The Cwners of land, numbers of whom are new men, who have invested the hard earnings of their lives in is therefore, absolutely necessary for the well-being of Ireland that loyal and peaceful subjects in every district should be assured; as far as possible; of safety to life and property. It is painful to reflect upon such scene as Killarney must now present. The families of a whole district taking refuge in a hotel of the principal town and living there guarded by soldiers and police, unoffending women and children burrying from their homes, gentlemen arming their tenants to resist an attack, are the consequences of a single gathering of a few hundred disaffected or idle peasants, probably with no settled plan of operations, but with the design of attacking and plundering. This outrage will again unsettle men's minds, which had become more composed through the seeming decay of the conspiracy, and the announcement in the Queen's Speech that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was to terminate. Months more of disquiet may, perhaps, also before the country recovers the social state and the tendency to improvement which were manifest before the Fenian conspiracy arose. But nothing will hasten this return to tranquility more than such activity and watchfulnes as will convince the conspirators that they cannot expect even a local and temporal success .- Times.

THE FERIAN MOVEMENT.—The ridiculous movement of the Fenians in the county Kerry appears to have come to an end. It was a most foolish transaction, which no one in his senses could hope to succeed. It appears that the nucleus of the little army was composed of Irish Americans, who fancied, we suppose, that if they could only effect a landing in this country, they would be joined by thousands. They had heard so much of the enthusiasm of the young men who form the war party in Ireland, that they thought they might calculate on a vast number of them joining the standard of revolt. Disappointment must have made these persons wiser men, and they can now understand how difficult it is to collect a formidable farce in this country to resist the English by force of arms.

The reports from Kerry tell as that those who joined the Fenian army were chiefly young men from the towns. They must have been thoughtless youths, but rushed into danger without calculating the diffi. culties they would have to encounter. Had they navy. They were very respectably dressed, and it reflected on the nature of the enterprise in which they were about to embark, they might have seen how difficult it would be for a force of raw recruits to face telegraphed to some of the London journals as a fact. plied commissriat. But they never reflected on these and carrying firearms, marching through the county Kerry, and they rushed on to join them; but no soon. er had they come to their side than all were forced seek safety in flight. The 'red coats' were upon them. and they fled for shelter to the woods and mountains of Kerry.

We deeply regret that any portion of the Irish people should be guilty of such folly, because this is not the way to liberate Ireland. 'Risings' of this nature have been frequently tried, but they all proved failures; and no young Irishman should be so ignorant as to think that a few thousand men, having rifles or their shoulders, and some bread and ammunition in their pockets, are capable of liberating any nation. To be successful in such an enterprise, it is necessary to have a large fund of the 'sinews of war :' generals of tried capacity; faithful and able officers, and a large army drilled in a proper manner. The people Ireland have none of these requisites for warfare, and therefore in striving to free their country from the wrongs that afflict her, they must be content to wield weapons more harmless than the rifle or the sword.

The tarmers of Kerry, knowing all these things, very wisely avoided ranging themselves under the banner of the Fenians, and wanting their assistance the movement became a failure. How the Irish Americans landed no one can say; and up to the time we write the place they have gone to is as great mystery . - Dundalk Democrat 23rd Feb.

The 'long car,' the ordinary means of communication between Killarney and the West, brought me here on my way to Cabirciveen. I started not without some speculation among laughing bystanders whether the Feniaus would not sweep down and carry back with them a special correspondent of their own to M'Gillicuddy's Reeks or the Black Valley. This was likely to be valued by the Fenians less than a small cask of brandy, which would have proved an excellent peace offering to weary fugitives. Last week passengers were hiding their money in their boots, and concealing valuables in the 'well' which holds the luggage, while every peasant was looked upon as a possible Fenian who had comrades at his call, and might stop and rifle the car. No such alarms were needed now, and it was possible to enjoy the journey without much thought of Ferrier marauders. At starting, as rain was falling, the driver conceded that it was a 'soft day.' When afterwards I ventured to suggest that it was raining, he thought it 'not much to spake of ' And when ! put on a waterproof, he seemed almost to think a slight had been offered to the climate. Meanwhile, you wondered what the wandering Fenians would do on the mountain side amid those driving showers, and what draggled, miserable outcasts they must be. 'it is pleasant from the cliff to see the mariner tost or the ocean;' and from the car one thought almost with complacency of those would be insurgents out vonder, who had meant so much mischief to others. and now were sure to be so hungry and wet, and sufferring so much misery in their own persons.

At Headley-cross, just outside Killarney, 300 Fenians from the Killarney district were to have joined the Cabirciveen party. This was the statement in an anonymous letter, and the truth of these anonymous communciations being established in many points, there is fair presumption in favour of this, when coupled with what has since come to light. Beyond Headley-cross, you see poor, wet land, sometimes nothing but a hopeless morass, supporting a tew live stock; and here and there a peasant cabin, close by which are cure to be several lean, hungry looking pigs. The telegraph line to Valentia runs along the road nearly the whole way, and the whole communication with the New World is thus at the mercy of any Fenian sympathiser. Both at Killorglin, 13 miles from Killarney, and at Cabirciveen strong bodies of troops are now stationed. This morning patrols of Lancers passed the hotel, and parties of constabulary pass frequently. Notwithstanding these precantions the wires were broken resterday between Killorglin and Killarney. The line was soon repaired, for in nieuce is considerable, while no earthly good results

out of danger; but he is free from fever. Dr. Spotswood has hopes of his recovery. It was early on Wednesday when he was shot; and probably owing to the information found upon him that there had been no rising at Killarney the insurgents wavered and proceeded further along the main road. Meanwhile, the Rev. Mr. McGinn, the parish priest at Rossbeigh, received what is here called 'a sick call, -a summons to attend the wounded man-and was also told that the Fenians were coming to attack the the four constables who were then in the barrack Soon afterwards, in going along the road indicated

ning the police of the danger. The pricet boldly bereafter created and attached to the soil at the sole pared for any attack, and that the insurgents the kill him if they would, but this would not help m. Others repudiated any wish to harm him. Some est 'My blessing?' And you going forth to shed locent blood and bring ruin apon yourselves and or country? Come up with me to the chapel ncer ; let me confess you ; and then go to your mes.!! For some time he thus exhorted them by roadside to relinquish their mad design, and owed them how mad and wicked a design it sired to make Ireland a Republic, and that in all a towns of the south of Ireland there would soon be Fenian rising. However, they assured him that er would not attack the barrack, and so this singuparley ended, the priest hastening on to give iritual consolation to the wounded policeman.

There were no more than about 60 people at this pint. O'Connor was mounted, and a great part of s followers seem to have been gorsoons -- mere 178, the rabble of Oahirciveen, with a sprinkling of rmers' sons, and a few Irish Americans. In this arish I am assured that no men joined them. On ie contrary, so little sympathetic were the country sople of Glenbeigh and Rossbeigh -at all events, so sarful of being compromised, or 'pressed,' as they aid, into joining the insurgents-that many took to 10 mountains, and some got away in their hoats, for everal narrow creeks opening in Dingle Bay run up swards the few scattered houses hereabouts and ofir easy m ans of concealment and escape. Finding nat they were not joined by the people, and hearing iso from the driver and passengers in the mail-car hat there had been no rising in Killarney, the insurents lost heart. They lingered about the place for few hours, and then, leaving the main road, made or a mountain pass leading to Glencar. Some had ifles, some revolvers, and some pikes and pitchforks. Iwo pikes were found next day near the police barsok, and two more planted close by the priest's source. Several men who had set out with the Felians now seem to have thought better of it, and were met returning home towards Cabirciveen. what pretexts they separated themselves from the nain body [don't of course know but there is a story tere, for which I do not wouch, though it seems pronable enough -that one of the Fenians being discovered edging away towards home during the narch to the mountains, 'Dolenel O'Connor ordered s pursuit by two other men, who no sooner got fairly out of range than they also, set off in company with he deserter .- Cor of Times.

THE LAND BILL OF LORD NASS. - We copy from the freeman the following outline of the provisions

After reciting the various classes of improvements, the bill provides that they shall not extend to anything to be done in pursuance of a contract-e.g., a lease or proposal for a lease-binding the tenant to make similar improvements, or to be made in consideration of an abatement in the rent, or generally any works which have not exclusive reference to an increase in the agricultural value of the farm. A tenant who wishes to avail himself of the act, must apply, in the first place, to the Commissioner by a memorial according to a form in the schedule. On its receipt the Commissioner shall give notice to the landlord, or the person in receipt of the rent, and further the Commissioner shall make inquiries to anable him to judge the propriety of the application. We suppose this will be done by local surveyors appointed by the Commissioner. If he is satisfied that the improvement will increase the annual value of the tenement to an amount exceeding the utmost amount of the annual value of the charge, he shall give a certificate to the tenant, sanctioning the improvements comprised in the three first classes. In the case of the three last classes-making fences. roads, farm-houses, and out-offices - no certificate to be granted in case the landlord, within a month after notification of the intended improvement, shall dissent, or not withdraw his dissent after the Commissioner gives his reasons why the improvements should be effected. On the issues of the certificate the Commissioner may advance the amount required by instalments, according to the progress of the work, and after its completion he issues another cercificate stating the amount and the time of making the advances. This is to be a charge on the holding, to be registered as under the Land Improvement Acts. Suppose a tenant borrows £100, it is to be repaid at the rate of £5 a year, and in half-year's payments of £2 10s., and will continue for thirty-five The Lord-Lieutenant, the Marchioness of Abercorn, years. Suppose a tenant would improve at his own expense under the act, and the Commissioner sanctions the improvement, he shall issue a certificate containing such particulars as those we have referred to, and when the improvements are completed to his satisfaction, the Commissioner issues a second certificate, declaring the expenditure, or whatever portion he allows, shall be a charge on the land repayable at the rate of £5 a year for 35 years. The operation of the clause in case of tenants expending their own money would be this. Suppose the tenant laid out £100 this year. If he continue in possession 35 years the whole is discharged. If at any time within the 35 years he wishes to surrender the occupation, or is evicted, he may apply to the Commissioner to purchase up such portion of the rent charge as may be undischarged at the time of the application. The Commissioner, on being satisfied that the works have been maintained, will repay to the outgoing tenant the remaining portion of the charge which shall vest for the residue of the 35 years in the Commissioner. The incoming tenant would be liable for the instalments until the 35 years are exhausted. Where any improvement is effected by the labour of the tenant or his family, the value of such labour is to be included in the expenditure under the general astimate incurred in making the improvements, and to be taken into account in certifying the expenditure. So long as any holding is liable to the rent charge the tenant is bound to keep the improvements in good condition. If he should not, after notice from the Commissioner, the latter may repair the works, and the sum so expended shall be levied in the same way as arrears of rent charge. On the other hand, if the improvement was originally made by tenant, at his own expense, the Commissioner shall repair the works, and either cancel the certificate of charge or reduce it by such portion as as he may think proper. How are the instalments to be collected? Will the tenant communicate directly every half year with, the Board of Works? And easier process will accomplish this part of the business. There exists at present a numerous staff of baronial cobstables, or county; cess collectors, poor rate collectors, &c. The Commissioner may appoint such of these as he may think proper, who will col-lect the rent charge as they do the county cess or poor rate. . If the rent charge be in arrear for thirty one days after demand, the collector is to levy a shill ling in the pound additional. No losh to be made to any occupying tenant where the owner has already obtained a loan under the Land Improvement Acts for the same description of improvements on the same land ... A loan to the occupying tenant in such cases would not constitute a first charge, as the loan to the owner had priority, which, we suppose, is one reason why the tenants of such lands are excluded from the benefit of the act. Another reason is that where money has been already expended by the owner in the same improvements the tenant is not indemnified fixtures erected by the tenant, and for the last twenty

wed the part he had taken, said the police were expense of the tenant, and, which shall not have been wed the part he had taken, said the innyeonts exceed in pursuance of any contract with the landlord, or under the provisions of the present act, may be removed by the tenant or his representative, during the tenancy, or on its determination by some uncertain event, and without the tenant's default, within three months after the determination, unless the landlord consent to purchase. Before removal the ten-ant is to give notice of his intention to remove within three months. If the parties cannot agree about the purchase, each is to appoint an arbitrator, with the usual umpire, whose award shall be final. farmers, from this slight outline, will be able to form some estimate of the value of the bill, which is certainly evidence of good intentions on the part of the Government, but much more we cannot concede toit.

> We ought all by this time to be aware of a fact, which is not the less true because some appearances are the other way—the fact, namely, that no nation in the world is more easily roused to fary by insult or injury than our own, and that none when fairly roused, is more likely so take, in a quiet businesslike way of its own, steps of the most unsparing severity against all who attack it. English people as a rule are anything but cruel, and we have of late years adopted a relaxed and rather sentimental way of comporting ourselves on certain subjects is very likela to mislead not only those who observe us but even ourselves. It is part of liberalism to treat attacks upon established authority lightly, and in many cases to show considerable sympathy for them. For example, no one ever was more popular in this country than Garibaldi, though he invaded Naples and overturned its Government with as little authority for his acts as any Federal officer could show for invading Kerry. Kossuth in the same way was idolized, not because the people at large understood anything about the cause for which he fought, but because they had a general impression that he had manfully resisted some sort of tyranny. It is also part of our liberalism to denounce every sort of severity. Any approach to cruelty in punishment revolts the English mind, more perhaps than any other vice that could be mentioned. The draymen of Buxton's brewery were ready to tear General Haynau in pieces because he was said to have flogged women, and there is no safer point with almost any popular audience than a denunciation of the cruelties of the Russians to the Poles. All this misleads people, and, indeed, misleads ourselves, as to our character. We are believed and we often believe ourselves to be a singularly indulgent, tender-hearted race, who would never assert a right harshly or punish a crime cruelly. There never was a greater mistake. Our liberalism on these topics is all on the surface and is for the most partindulged at the expense of others. Inflame our pride in earnest and frighten us seriously, and you will see in a moment what sort of creature it is that wears such a soft glossy skin. The quiet easy man who would not hurt a fly, and who is shocked at any story of severity on the part of others, will have a regiment of sepoy prisoners massacred to the last man, or will hang up negroes by the score, and flog them with wire whips if necessary, by the hundred, when he is made to understand that what he really values is in any degree at stake. This is our true danger in emergencies, and it is one to be most carefully guarded against, for the wounds which we inflict in our rage take years, perhaps generations, to heal, and perpetuate grievances and bitter recollections which need never have existed at all. What the disturbances in Kerry may amount to, it is impossible to tell, but one thing may be safely asserted. If the Fenians meet with success, if the movement extends, we shall very naturally have cries for martial law and military executions. We shall be in danger of seeing humanity treated as indecision, and Lord Strathnairn will be made the object of the same sort of reproaches as 'Clemency Canning' if the dies not consent to give full swing to all the impulses of panic. Let us avoid all this if possible, let us be merciful as well as strong. There is no sort of feer that we shall err on the side of doing too little, yet there is great fear that we may do far too and that we may allow a parcel of ignorant, violent men to startle us in into conduct which will leave uncomfortable recollections behind it, and postpone that union and reconciliation of England: and Ireland which would be the best possible event that could befall each of the two countries .- Pail Mall Gazette.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave their inaugural banquet on the 19th. The Round-room was sion of opinion has no power on the administration specially decorated very tastefully for the occasion. and the Ladies Hamilton were the chief guests. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet them, the most distinguished of the guests being Carninal Cullen, who appeared in his cardinal's robes and wearing his red cap. It was the first time that ever a Cardinal met the Lord-Lieutenant in the Dublin Mansion House. It was certainly startling to see 'a Prince of the Church,' whom the Penal Code was designed to annihilate, ascending the dais next to the Lord-Lieutenant, having on his arm Lady Rachel Butler, sister to Earl Russell, and chatting pleasantly with Lady Abercorn in a room which was once the very temple of Protestant ascendancy. If the old Tories could have imagined that there would be ever a live Cardinal at a civic banquet in that room they would no doubt have fought more flercely than even they did against Catholic Emancipation. There is reason to think, however, that some of our high Conservative functionaries did not like so startling an innovation, and were consequently absent. Yet at a critical time like this the appearance of the head of the Irish Roman Catholic Church at the same social board with the Queen's representative, and uniting with his Excellency in the denunciation of Fenianism, seems to augur an era of reconcilation and union in Ireland. It is the more gratifying that such a meeting should be brought about by a Protestant Lord Mayor, and that one of the chief parties should be a Conservative Viceroy. It was, in truth, a very memorable meeting, and there was something suggestive in the tune appended in the programme to the tosst of 'Cardinal Oullen'-'And doth not a meeting like this make

LORD DERBY'S LAND BILL .- On Tuesday this measure was brought into the House of Commons by Lord Nass, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who explained its provisions, and it was read a first time.-The Chief Secretary stated that the machinery for working the bill was quite simple, and quite different from that of previous measures. He said that the tenant would not have to go before either judge or assistant barrister to assert his rights; for it difference took place between: him and his landlord, an officer of the Board of Works would be sent to act

as an arbitrator." The chief points of the bill are six in number. The first three are, that the tenant may drain his land, reclaim the waste land attached to his farm, and remove old fences. These things he can perform after merely serving notice on bis landlord, and whether the latter consents or not, the tenant can proceed with the work. The next three points touched by the bill are those of, building houses and offices, making roads and erecting new fences.-These things cannot be done without the consent of the landlord; but should a difference srise; an officer of the Board of Trade will act as arbitrator.

We must admit that this machinery is very simple. by the exclusion. The two last clauses of the bill. It will not harries either landlord or tenant rand if regulate the mode, of dealing with buildings and they disagree on the size of the farm house or whether a road should be made here or a fence built years, not to go farther back, a vast deal of capital there, a third party may be called in who will decide has been laid out in this class of improvements, for the question. We confess we should like to see the

landlord having a voice in settling the matters relating to building, roadmaking and the erection of fences; and so far as we can understand the measure, we think the provisions we have canyassed should be accepted by Ireland as an instalment.

Indeed so far we can see but one objection to the bill, and that is the portion which states that after the expiration of thirty-five years, all these improve-ments shall become the property of the landlord.— We think this would be an injustice to the farmers of Ireland. Two generations at least should enjoy the fruits of the tenants' labours, and they should be guaranteed to them by law for sixty-six years. We trust the Irish members will induce the government to yield this concession, and thus secure to Ireland peace and contentment for the greater part of a contury .- Dundalk Democrat.

March 13,-Despatches from Dublin dated this evening state that Ireland is quiet; no new Feniau demonstrations are reported.

There has been a great fall of snow on the Island. A number of Fenians have been arrested at Limerick. The prisoners while on their way to the police barracks were cheered by the people.

Placards emanating from emissaries of the I R. B. have been posted in the streets of Clonmel, a borough town in both Waterford and Tipperary counties, forbidding people paying their rents.

March 14, noon-The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The Government has just despatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be posted at different places in the river Liffey. The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow mountains, a few miles South of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

It is understood that further important information has been received from the writer of the anonymous letter, which led to the arrest of Captain Moriarty, an arrest that mainly prevented the outbreak from assuming serious proportions. It was Mr. Cruice, R M. that Mr. Galway consulted with on receiving the letter, and at that interview they at once determined to test the accuracy of that communication by sending police to meet the car that day from Cahirciveen and arrest any person on it answering the description given by the writer. When Capt. Moriarty was brought to the police barrack be seemed quite cool, and expressed surprise that he should be arrested. Mr. Cruice asked him if he had any papers that would show who he was, and he at once said he had, and pulled out the letter addressed to Sheehan, in Killarney. Mr. Oruice asked him if he had any objection to read it. The captain, replied that he had none, and opening the letter was just putting it to flame of the cangle before him, when it was snatched from his hand. This was the letter signed J. J. O'Connor.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

PHYSICAL FORCE.—At a meeting of the Brantford Branch of the National Reform Union held on the 18th of February, the following letter was read from Mr. John Bright :-

Rochdale, Feb. 16, 1866.

Dear Sir, -I think your resolutions very good .-The course taken by the Government is an insult to the House, and a gross offence to the whole body of reformers in the country I cannot say what the house will do till after the meeting which is called for Thursday next. The administration is bitterly hostile to reform. When in opposition this was abundantly proved, and it is confirmed by its course since its accession to office. It has not the honesty or the courage to pronounce boldly against reform, but it seeks to murder the cause and the question by a course contrary to parliamentary usage, and odious in the sight of all horest men. If the House joins in the guilt of its proceedings, it will only add to the distrust with which it is now regarded by vast multitudes of the people in all parts of the country. You are right in holding meetings, and in every town and village meetings should be held. Already they have been held more generally and more numerously attended than at any other time since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far as we may judge from the action of the administration, and whether further meetings will produce any greater effect I cannot undertake to say. But I venture to say this, that a government unmindful of the opinion expressed so clearly in the great centres of our population is running the country into great peril. It meetings have no effect-if the open and almost universal expresand the legislature - then inevitably the minds of the people will seek other channels with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are now contemptuously denied them. If I am wrong in believing this, their history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaker in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung. I understand that in Birmingham a great demonstration of opinion is contemplated, and I suppose that other parts of the country will have something to say to an administration which abdicates its functions, and is ready to betray both Queen and people, that it may remain in office for another session. I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE GALLANT POLICEMAN AND THE PATRIOT PRIMET -In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, Mr. Walrond wished to ask the noble lord whether he could confirm the published reports of the gallant conduct of Police Constable Duggan, who was at tacked by the rioters while carrying despatches. He would also enquire whether the noble lord could confirm the report of the loyal conduct of the Rev. Mr McGinn, a Catholic priest, who, it was stated, gave notice to the police of the intentions of the rioters. eerdavoured to dissuade the party from their enter orise, and on being charged by their leader with having given information against them, boldly and loyally acknowledged that he had done so.

LORD NAAS. - The statement which appeared in the Times of this morning with regard to Police Conatable Duggan is entirely incorrect. He showed the greatest possible gallantry and devotion to his duty After being wounded, and after falling from his horse he then endervoured to struggle on as best he could in order to perform his duty. He was, unfortunately, unable to accomplish this, and was obliged to take refuge in a house, whither he was followed by some of his assailants With respect to the conduct of the Rev. Mr. McGinn, the information in the hands of the Government leads us to believe that the statement which has been published is perfectly correct. (Hear, hear). Shortly after the attack on the police man the same party designed to attack the pol ce barracks at Rosbeg, not very far off. On meeting Mr. McGinn they stopped and addressed him. He warned them of the perilous and wicked course they were pursuing, and endeavoured to dissuade them from carrying out the project which he had been led to believe they entertained. They advanced, however, some little distance further, but wiser counsels ultimately prevailed, and when they got to within two hundred yards of the barracks they turned of the roads and over the mountains. The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to the help of the wounded man, and believe, remained with him a considerable time until further, assistance arrived. (Obsers).

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult. a bill having for its object the throwing upon of the offices of Lord Chancellor of Rogland and Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Catholics and Jews by amending the oath required was passed; by 102 majority, as was also another bill opening professorships in Dublin University, to, Catholics

the 'orthodox' Church of England in the Standard in its leading article of Monday :- Convocation is powerless to act ex proprio motu. It may condema a man or a book, but it cannot give force to its con-demnation. It has censured Dr. Colenso and the Essayists, but beyond registering its fiat it can do nothing. Moreover, its ancient claim to be the Church Parliament is becoming more and more untenable, and must finally be disallowed, unless some ecclesiastical Bright should arise and bring about a sweeping reform. The anomalies which arouse such tremendous agitation in the case of the secular Parliament are more trifles compared with those exhibited in the constitution of Convocation. The Upper House is composed exclusively of the nominees of the Orown, and the proctors elected to the Lower House by the clergy are completely swamped by the influx of deans and canon the numinees of the Grown and of archdeacons, who are the nominees of the bishops. So that practically the State rules the roast in both houses, or might do so, if it cared to exert its influence. Perhaps the most glaring anomaly of all is the conclusion of the whole body of curates from the constituency which elects the protors for the clergy. A curate is as much a priest as a rector, and the rejection of the former on the ground that he is inferior in rank is dishonouring to the profession, unless it be contended, by an unfair application of Mr. Lowe's principle, that curates must be 'ignorant and venal.''

THE PROGRESS OF TOLERATION. - The Times Sage that at the forthcoming assizes for North and South Lancashire, there will be a Catholic Judge (Mr. Justice Shee), a Catholic High Sheriff, and a Catholic Under-Sheriff. This is the first time such an event ever occurred in the county of Lancaster, or, indeed, in any county in England since the Reformation. The other Judge who will accompany Mr. Justice Shee is a Dissenter-Mr. Justice Mellorwho is a member of the Independent denomination

'S. G. O. AND SHAFTHEBURY .- Lord Shaftesbury and some 300 residents of Wimborne and its neighborhood have presented an address to the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, thanking him for his hearty defence of Protestant doctrine and practice. In reply, the reverend lord congratulates the signitaries of the address on their Protestantism, and indirectly charges the clergy from whom he differs with arrogating divine power by an inheritance common to them and to those of the Church of Rome to search hearts and forgive sins, to work the miracle claimed at the Romish altar at the table of the Protestant communion.' Those bishops who hold the same views he considers bound by every social and relig ous principle to surrender their authority and retire from an office they can no longer hold with real peace to themselves or safety to the interests of those over whom they are appointed.'

In a recent number of the London Tablet we find

the following remarks on the ludicrous dissensions existing in the English Church as by law established. 'A remarkable letter,' says our contemporary, has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Pusey to the Literary Watchman. The subject is 'Dissension within the Church,' and Dr. Pusey seems to think that a popular storm may be directed against the Uhurch by law established as a diversion from Fenianism and Reform. Dr. Pusey gives a startling enumeration of the subjects of dissolution within the English Church. The inspiration and truth of Holy Scripture as the authority for all revealed truth, the inerrancy of the Apostles - nay, of our Lord Himself—these are among the subjects of dissension.—Within the substance of His revelation, the doctrine of the Atonement, the Divinity of our Lord, judgment to come, are among the subjects of dissension. In regard to the evidence of faith, there is dissension whether there be sither miracle or prophecy. The Bishop of London, in his recent charge, expressed a hope (which in itself implied a misgiving) that none of the clergy would deny our Lord's Resurrection. It has been contemplated in quarters, in which this is startling enough, that the truth of our Lord's Resurrection will have to be left an open question among ministers of the English Church. If there be any heresy which does not find acknowledgment. among the members of this school, it is because it contains not too much error, but too much truth -Even Mahommedanism, as a beresy, has retained more fragments of truth than much of this so-called Coristianity.' A ghastly picture, truly. But Dr. Pusey thinks it not discouraging, if the future be regarded rather than the present, for he says that the peril to the English mind is from inconsistent not from consistent unbelief. There is too rooted a belief in God for the strong practical mind of the English to be held by atheism, pantheism, naturalism,-Whatever tends to force it to the conviction that the choice lies between receiving the whole Catholic faith on the one hand, and naked unbelief on the other, drives it to that belief of refuge.' We desire that Mr. Pusey's words may be verified in his own person, and that he may embrace the alternative of receiving the whole Catholic faith. In the mean while, he deprecates the outcry agains, sacerdotalism, and the remedy proposed against it, viz., Legis: lation. Dr. Pussy then comes to the 'signs which, he says, ' amid whatever pain, betoken deliverance. As far as we can understand his argument, it is that the destruction of the Irish Establishment would in volve the disestablishing of the Scotch Kirk, followed by some modification of the English Establishment. And, therefore, that those who might be willing to consent to the destruction of the Irish Establishment alone will resist it for fear of its consequences to their Establishments. If that be not the meaning we can see no other. 'The fierceness of the attack against everything objective in religion is the greater security for all.' Oertainly in our humble judgment these are not days when Catholica ought to be found laboring hand in hand with the enemies of all Church Establishments for the destruction of any one Church Establishment. The concluding portion of the Rev. doctor's letter is altogether beyond the reach of our interpretative ability. We have failed to understand its drift or meaning, and must leave it where we found it.

RED TAPE. - There is a story current about the War Office which is characteristic. Even if not quite true, it is very like the truth. Somewhere down in Kent, below Chatham, the line was blocked up beyond the power of the Company's staff or such men as they could procure to clear it. The manager in his despair thought of the soldiers idling about London and Chatham, and hurried off to the Horse Guards to ask fer 500 men, who should be taken and broug at back in a special train, be kept and paid whatever was taought proper. The Secretary said, 'You must get the Duke's consent-I can do nothing.!-In a sub and off to the Duke instantly. His Royal Highness is a very willing very good idea—but does not think he has the power; without the consent of the War Secretary, Down to Pall Mall. War Secretary not there in the country. And before General Peel's consent could be obtained, the line was cleared. Now that is what we have to expect whenever we get into war again. Our Crimean experience has done us no good." Every man seems afraid of responsibility If the War Office story be not true; the following is a fact. Some tubs in a barrack in India required to be re-tarred, when they would be as serviceable as over. It may be imagined that the Colonel only had to say, Tar them, and they would be tarred. No such thing. He had to write home for permission, and, before the order was returned, the tubs had ceased to exist.—English

LONGPALLOW DECLINES, GOING, INTO THE BLICKING Business .- An amusing anecdote is told of Long. has been laid out, in this class, of improvements, for the question. We donfess we should like to see the which, in many cases, the landlord has made allow, tenant, with power in his hands; to build, reclaim, Loudon, March 6.—The case of the United States, given on the Peers, own authority. He was staying gambling risk when a dollar meant exactly, and ance, and, in many cases, not. Let the dead bury drain, and make ferces according to the best of his against the ex-Confederate steamer Alexandria, has a few years, ago, down at Newport shift up in seclut ponstantly one-tenth, of a golden eagle than while it their dead. Let us, say the Government, deal judgment; but as no one-in any sort of dealing; can been decided by the Admirality Court in favor of sion, deeply intention of some poet's represents seventy cents to day, to morrow eighty only with the future. All buildings and fixtures have everything his own own, we consent to the the American Government. fellow, and wall you ched far, though, it cannot be given on the Puets own authority. He was staying

The Anglican Convocation is thus described by refused by the servant. He was importunate, and Longfellow was consulted, and admittance again. denied. At last the man broke through all obstruc-tious and hust into the poet's study. Said he, heed-less of the poet's frown: 'Mr. Longfellow, you must excuse my interruption, but I have business that isof more importance to you even then me, and I have come down from Boston on purpose to see you. You know those English blacking fellows, Warren, and them others kept a poet and their blacking went off because of their verses. Now I am in the blacking business, and I thought if we were to go partners, you could make the rhymes and I the blacking, and we could divide and make a good thing of it. You see, you wood have the best end of the thing-Put him out! Put him out! shrieked Longfellow, in an excess of indignation and astonishment, and the indiscreet blacking-maker left the room with greater speed than he had anticipated for the sale of his blacking.

Earl Derby moved the second reading of the bill to continue the suspension of habeas corpus in Ireand. Earl Russell gave a cordial assent to the bill, which he considered fully justified by recent events. and commented strongly on the conduct of the Feman leaders in the United States - especially deprecating the interference of the American Government in relation to the trials of the Fenian invaders in Canada.

Earl Derby gave explanations on the part of the Irish Attorney General, and proposed that the correspondence relative to the paragraph in the American President's Message concerning the Fenian troubles in Canada should be laid before Parliament .-The bill was then read a second time.

Speaking of the passage of the Confederation Bill in the Lords, and the speeches of Earl Russell and the Marquis of Normanby hinting at the possibility of entire separation from the mother country, the London correspondent of the New York Albion says:-Hercupon I may as well state frankly that such separation is much desired here, for the obvious resson that it would vastly simplify our relations with the United States.

LIVERPOOL. Feb. 21. - The steamer Rappahannook was sold at auction to day by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, for the sum of £5,200 sterling.

The repairs on the steamer Great Eastern baving been completed she was successfully launched on the 21st Feb. from the gridiron, at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, stated a few days since, in the House of Representatives, that no laboring man could support himself and family with any degree of comfort in the United States at the present, for less than a thousand dollars per annum.

Boods Gold Dollass .- How the ' Yankees' Cheat the Negroes .- The Rishmond (Va.) Whig tells the following tale, which it uses to 'point the moral' of Yunkee shrewdness and overreaching:

A few days since a Richmond carkey named Joseph Robinson, returned to this city from a Northern tour. At Washington he met with a Yankee financier, who had doubtless been engaged in a Walk street banking house, who inquired of him whither he was travelling; and on being informed by the unsophiscated ebony that he was journeying toward the capital of the Old Dominien, in order to embrace his brother Hunnicutt, the following colleguy en-

Financier-How's gold in Richmord.

Darkey-Gold's mighty scarce down dar, sar. Financier-(putting out thirty-five brass pieces, which by the gastight resembled gold dollars)-Well, I'll give you thirty five dollars in gold for the same amount in greenbacks, and when you get there you can make a spec.

The darkey, thinking every Yankee his friend,

took up his proposition, and immediately closed the bargain. Upon arriving in the city, and inspecting the coin by the light of day, he found that he had traded off Uncle Samuel's currency for a lot of lager beer checks, which were of the size of a dollar piece, with the Goddess of Liberty upon the face, who seemed to be suffering from some serious constitu. tional disturbance, and upon the reverse was the picture of an American Eagle, much thinner than when we last sa # the noble bird depicted upon a U. States coin. Both of these figures were encircled with the following motto: 'Compositions Speil Marks' We guess that the next time this darkey visits Jersey, he will prefer greenbacks to hard cur-

Another instance of radical morality has just been brought to light in Alexandria, Va., in which three Massachusettes members of Congress, Alley, Ames, and Hooper, and 'Judge' Underwood, appear in an unenviable light. It seems that an estate of a rebel was libelled for confiscation. The judge condemned it and brought it in ' for his wife,' and the immacalate Congressmen came in for an 'honest' penny.--But why shouldn't the 'loyal' be permitted to realize something from the sins of 'secesh?'

THE MANAGLED SOUTH. - The South sits managled and helpless, and shielded only by her courage and virtue. She is besieged by a rabble, more obscene and violent than that of Comus, to part with her price-less and unstained honor. Always the high and demoniac menaces of those who would betray her are sounding in her ears, and with these are mingled the treacherous promises of pretended friends. She is solicited to give consent to measures that stamp with infamy the minds that conceived and the tongues. that propose them. She is first entreated, and then attacked; now bullied and now beguiled to sell her good name and consent to her own dishonor. But they cannot degrade the South unless she yields. The outrages that are upon her, like the insults offered a helpless woman, prove the cowardice of the assailants, but do not injure the assailed. But if we are frightened or deceived into acquiescence, if we fail to protest against the vile offers of those who would debauch us; if we do not close our ears against all proffers that are coupled with the condition of voluntary shame, we share the deep infamy that our eni-mies will wear forever. In time our deliverers will come and unfetter us, if we always adhere to what we know is right .- Lynchburgh Va., Republican,

Does any one question the national willingness to bear heavy financial burdens? Does any one doubt the patience of the American people? If there is such a sceptic we wish he would look at the report of the last fiscal year, and then consider some of the projects agitated and likely to be pushed through in

the present Congress.
We paid taxes last year to the amount of \$525,000,-000, or over \$15 per head on our population. This is one third more than the British government can collect, and twice as much as the Emperor of the

We must cease our triumphant allusions to the

tax ridden nations of the old world.

But this is not all nor half. We are paying, at the same time with these, taxes, nearly double the prices for all commodities and labor which, are demanded in other parts of the world. In other words, the expense of living is about twice; as great in the United States as in foreign countries. Heavy taxes and high prices are the two burdens beneath which we do our work. "A few mouths ago the ory was that one or both of these burdens would be lightened by Congress; and the people have waited very pa-tiently. It has hoped that the nation would not have to suffer long, under the evilanof a depreciated and finetuating currency. Everybody feels that wilk be a bright day when at last we can tell what a dolder is: The fermer, the retailer, the manufacturer, and the importer will feel that business is less of a gambling risk when a dollar means exactly and

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY, FRIDAT "At" No. 696, Craig Street, by 331 JA36 J. GILLIES

. . C. B. OLERK, Editor.

PERMAN THABLE IN ADVANCE Totall country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription 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.

To fall subscribers whose papers are delivered by to carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance ; and if inot renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending, the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellars.
THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH-1867. Friday, 22-Of the Holy Shroud. Saturday, 23-Of the Feria. Sunday, 24-Third of Lent. Monday, 25 - Feast of the Annunciation. Tuesday, 26-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 27—Of the Feria. Thursday, 28—Of the Feria.

OFFICE OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

At the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman of Co.,

11 NASSAU STREET, CORNER OF PINE. New York, January 30th, 1867.

ALFRED LAROUQUE, Esq., Agent of the Roman Loan,

Montreal, Canada. Dear Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions to keep this Loan open, until the same is absorbed, as it is expected in Rome that the late direct appeal of the Holy Father to the Clergy will produce this result before the First of

> Very respectfully Your obedient servant, ROBERT MURPHY. General Agent for the United States, British Provinces and South America Bonds of 500 francs are sold for \$66 00 125 do

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic Cable has been rather reticent during the past week on the matter of Fenian riots in Ireland; we say riots, because if the accounts transmitted to us by telegraph may be relied upon, the disturbances never attained more formidable proportions than those of mere riots. There were isolated gatheriogs, and attacks upon barracks, and police stations, but nothing to which the name of insurrection or of rebellion can properly be given. As a general rule, the mass of the rural population seem to have held aloof, and to have taken no active and carried out the remainder of the Programme. | do not intend to imitate their example by making an part in the disturbances, which were the work of | The order, the fine appearance of the men, and Yankees, and strangers from this side of the Atlantic. Whilst condemning with the Cathohe clergy of Ireland the folly and wickedness of this movement, it is but fair to add that the rioters do not seem to have been guilty of any acts of wanton brutality; and it is unnecessary, we suppose, to add that no outrages were offered to women-for with all his faults the Irishman is generally free from this kind of vice. In peace or in war be values and respects purity, and womanly modesty.

Though we were told that the excitement was at an end, the British Government is by no means relaxing any of its precautions. Gunboats have been stationed in the Liffy, and important arrests of Fenian leaders have been made in several parts of the country. The whereabouts of Stephens is still a mystery, nor is it certain what part he has taken in the late disturbances.

On the Continent of Europe all has been quiet, but trouble is evidently looming up in the East. If Russia persist in her demands upon Turkey another war seems inevitable.

American Provinces is being rapidly carried through the House of Commons. The debates offer nothing very interesting, and throw no new light upon this topic. In the Southern States the people seem to have sunk into a state of sullen acquiescence with the tyranny which at present they cannot resist. The day of reckoning with their Northern oppressors must, however come sooner or later, and all friends of liberty will pray that it may come soon.

On Monday, Mr. D'Israeli brought forward in the House of Commons the Ministerial plan of Reform. Some fears were entertained that the Fenian riots might be renewed in Ireland, and "indeed in some of the large cities of England. on the 17th. These anticipations were not sesemblies of that kind. He would up by saying a realized, and the day passed over quietly.

In the United States St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in the usual manner. There has been some talk of another fillibustering raid upon Canada by the Yankees; our authorities in this country are on the alert, and it is to be hoped to lim to lay the foundation some of that the reports that have been in circulation that the reports that have been in circulation to lay the foundation some of this building, and to call on God to bless it, without which the puny efforts of man will be caution, however, will do no harm.

Cold and wintry like was the day, but the fellow-citizens than that which took place on Monday last. As we gave a programme of the Procession in our last, it is scarce necessary to say more on this head, than that it was faithfully carried out. At an early hour the different Societies met, and marched in order to the St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. M. Billaudel, V.G. of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, assisted by the Rev. MM. O'Brien and McMahon as Deacon and Choir, M. Meilleur presiding at the organ. The Sermon of the Day was preached by the Revd. Mr. O'Brien of Brockville, Diocess of Kingston, who, taking for his text the words of the Psalmist-"If I forget thee O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning," &c .- delivered a most effective discourse, of which we give below a brief analysis, for which we are indebted to the reporter of the Daily News:-

"The speaker applied his text to Ireland and the hundreds of sons of old Erin sitting underneath him. They did well to be proud of their patron saint, for wherever he had set his foot was the Cross preached, and the faith believed in. He had eradicated Paganism from their dear old land. He found a beautiful country in idolatry, but, like Paul of old, he converted and saved them. The reverend speaker entered into a history of the life of Ireland's patron saint, commencing with the time when at the age of sixteen he was carried captive, as was the Hehrew Joseph. This was a great blessing for him and for the country that he came to succour and to save.— He received his consecration at Rome—stamped also with the seal of heaven. His mission and his efforts, blessed by the spirit of God, were crowned with abundant success, and their glorious old fatherland embraced the faith, and had ever since devotedly kept it. Still Ireland had its churches, and its monasteries, and Jesus and Mary and all Saints were devotedly revered by the people. Through weal and through woe, during famine and pestilence, the people had clung to the old faith—had lived upon their first love. The chivalry of Eriu's sons and daughters was characteristic of the race, and if England was to float away to-morrow, Ireland would be still the same. He implored the Irish residents here to continue loyal to God and to their religious faith, to their adopted country, and to their Queen. He referred to the proud position which brish Catholics occupied in Canada, and especially in Montreal, evidenced by the fact that they were this day to lay the corner-stone of an edifice which would at once be an ornament to the city and a monument which their countrymen, all the world over, would speak of and recognise. If Irishmen would only stand together, would rally round each other would walk in the paths of their forefathers, what a happy race, what a happy nation they would become! The preacher implored his hearers to cling to the Church of their birth to be faithful to it, for it was worthy of them. In the world everything had changed save the Church; ber foundation was on the holy hills-on the rock of Zion; she was the pillar and the ground of the truth, and against her even the gates of hell could not prevail. Many of her members might have hard times of it in this life - they might not be able to leave riches and grandeur and splendour to their descendants—but they could at least bequeath to them the faith once for all delivered to the Saints-the faith of God's holy, true, and Catholic Church."

The Mass concluded, the Procession reformed of the various Societies, elicited universal admiration. By about 2 p.m. the Procession returned to the site of the future St. Patrick's Hall, when the next great event of the Day took place, in that it may be a bond of union amongst the the laying of the Corner Stone.

The crowd was great, and was composed of citizens of all denominations. Appropriate addresses were delivered by B. Devlin, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, by His Honor the Mayor, and Dr. Hingston. Then the Rev. Father Dowd, the venerated Pastor of St. Patrick's, came forward and having blessed the stone, offered the prescribed prayers, and duly performed all appropriate rites, the stone was pronounced to be laid: and numbers then came forward to deposit their offerings thereon which are devoted to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and the Night Refuge.

We give below the speeches of B. Devlin, Esq., of the Mayor, of Dr. Hingston, and of the Rev. Father Dowd :-

Mr. B. Devlin, the President of the St. Patrick's urkey another war seems inevitable.

Society, who was received with great enthusiasm,
The Bill for the Union of the British North said: It had been wisely ordered by the Directors of the Hall that no speeches should be made on the occasion. He could not, however, resist taking advantage of the opportunity now offered him of congratulating the Irish Catholics of Montreal on the magnificent demonstration they had made in honor of their patron Saint. It was a proof of the love—the imperishable attachment they felt towards the land of their birth. He was rejoiced to see so many thousands of his countrymen assembled around the foundation of Saint Patrick's Hall, which would be a building reflecting credit on them, and an ornament to the city. He said this undertaking had received the hearty approbation of all classes of the community—that his Protestant fellow-citizens and French Canadian, friends had unhesitatingly, when called on, taken stock in the institution, and evinced the most friendly feelings towards those who were charged with the responsibility of the building. Mr. Devlin then spoke of the advantages of the Hall to the citizens generally, in providing, what was much needed, a fitting place wherein to hold public meetings, concerts and other that the prosperity of the Irish Oatholics of Montreal of which this structure was at once the proof and the test—showed that when recognized by the law as the equals of all others, they were not inferior to any other people on the globe for their industry and perseverance. (Lond cheering.) On behalf of the directors of the Society, I beg leave to call on ather Dowd, a gentleman who is ever foremost in unavailing. I sincerely hope the ruthless hand of time will touch the structure lightly. (Applause.)

smand, advanced and said:

Gentlemen: fellow citizens: I have great pleasure

hearts of the Irishmen spite of wind and weather, in appearing before you to day, as far as my, presence were warm as ever. Never was there in Montreal contributes to the success of the celebration in which a finer and more imposing turn out of our Irish concerned to the a more imposing turn out of our Irish concerned to the a more imposing turn out of our Irish concerned to take a part. On this occasion I feel that I have, by right, very little to say; but I must say that I have been your Mayor for some years.

Alvoice: You're the man, go on great and The Mayor,: I have endeavoured to do my duty as your representative. I have tried to exhibit this principle: that the Mayor of a city like Montreal should not be swayed either by parsonal, or political considerations. However, these, are matters which only concern you, me, and the other citizens on other occasions: in the meantime, it is my 'duty as your Mayor to emphasize what has been told you on other occasions, namely that the man who respects the injunctions of his church, will never forget the obli gations he owes to his country. (Loud Cheers.) The noble sentiments that have been expressed to Sub-Deacon respectively. The music was of day are sentiments which recommend themselves to Haydn's 16th Mass, and was rendered by the the consideration of every citizen (Applause.)—And all I want to say is, that those who hear me will do their best to perfect in the future the experiment they have witnessed to day-that is to say, not to neglect to contribute, to the success of an enterprise which will eventually redound to the reputation of the race to which you all belong. [Cheers.] Dr. Hingston, one of the principal Directors of the St. Patrick's Hall Association, said :

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen .- The Directors of the St. Patrick's Hall Association have done me the honour to invite me to address you to day. Under ordinary circumstances I shrink from public speaking. On the present occasion, however, I feel less diffident, because we are met together in amity and friendship, met together to lay the foundation stone of a large and handsome structure, to be essentially devoted to purposes of peace and charity—to the promotion of literature and art, sociality and com-

merce-and above all, of loyalty and good will amongst all classes in this community. It must be a source of the highest gratification to every Irishman—nay, to every order, to every citizen, that an enterprise to remedy a great want in this city, which had, it is true, its inception in natural love and enthusiasm, in an ever fond recollection of a beautiful green beyond the sea, where most of those before me first drew the breath of life-but which few in all probability are destined ever again to see —it must be, I say, that the undying love for the land of your birth is extended to this beautiful land of your adoption-and that you are raising a building which will be to future generations an evidence of your industry and prosperity, in this year of grace, 1867. Our worthy Chief-Magistrate has just told you that he is proud to see the structure in course of erection. If such are his feelings now, how will he measure his pride when a beautiful building covers the ground on which he now stands, with its elegant proportions. I am much afraid it will kill him entirely. (Cheers and laughter.) This enterprise has received the countenance and support of persons of every class and condition in our community. Persons of all denominations and of all nationalities have taken stock in the enterprise. (Cheers.) It will, I hope, be an additional bond of union. And as an earnest of that hope and wish and belief, the Directors bid you, Mr. Mayor, and you, gentlemen, representatives of almost every nationality in our population, most cordially welcome. Welcome not only now to this day's ceremony, but welcome hereafter to the building and hall soon to be erected (Cheers). The cold air and the fatigue you have undergone in celebrating this day's festival alike forbid me to detain you any longer. I shall therefore call upon the Rev. Mr. Dowd to lay the corner-stone, and to invoke the blessing of God upon the undertaking, without which man's puny efforts were unavailing. And may the ruthless hand of time, which smooths down and levels and effaces all things material; touch lightly this object, whose dedication you are now assembled to witness. (Loud

Mr. Devlin-Let'us give three cheers for Father Dowd. [Loud and prolonged cheering,] Rev. Mr. Dowd, in response, said : My dear friends I succeed three gentlemen who commenced by tella lie [laughter]. No one was to make a speech, and you are after listening to three excellent speeches. T excellent speech, or telling a lie about it (renewed langhter.) I have to ask of you whether you are all the beauty of the different Banners, and insignia young and old, prepared to join with me, heart and soul, in asking God to send down His blessing on St. Patrick's Hall; and to ask St. Patrick to plead with God, and to obtain from God this favour: that St. Patrick's Hall may be a centre about which the affections of every one may be entwinedpeople whilst there are Irishmen in Montreal .-(Cheers.) I am proud-there may be vanity in it, but it may be pardoned on such an occasion as this—when I look at this foundation, which is intended to support the largest hall in British North America. My pride is increased when I recollect that that hall is to bear the name St. Patrick. (Cheers). I fear I am beginning to tell a lie (laughter), so I will stop. I have again to ask you to join with me heart

cheers.)

and soul. The reverend gentleman then took the trowel-a small and exquisitely carved silver one, executed by Mr. Street, Little St. James' street. The blade bore a wreath or small etchings surmounted by a cross. In the interior of the wreath was placed a harp. The following superscription was added :-

"Presented to the Rev. Ptk. Dowd, by the Directors of St: Patrick's Hall, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of St, Patrick's Hall, Montreal, March 18th, 1867."

The following, which was placed in two hermetically sealed glass jars, and enclosed in a leaden box, soldered, were deposited in in the crypt in the cor-

ner stone. An engraving of St. Patrick's Hall, in satin, presented by the proprietors of the Herald. Ten of the City Newspapers. A number of periodicals, viz: Canadian Naturalist, containing notes on aboriginal antiquities, by Dr. Dawson; La Revue Canadienne, Medical Journal, Law Journal L'Echo du Cabinet Paroissial, Journal of Education, Saturday Reader, Sketch of Montreal, Year Book of British North America for 1867, Prospectus of St. Patrick's Hall Association. A number of British and Uanadian Coins of

the present day.

A brase plate, with the following inscription : "This plate commemorates the laying of the Corner-Stone of the St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Chief Pastor of St. Patrick's the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Vic-toris. The Right Hon. Oberles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, Ireland, Governor General, of British America, Lieutenant General Sir J. Michel, Bart., K.C.B., Commander of the Forces, Administrator, of the Government of Canada. Henry Starnes, Esq., Mayor of Montreal.

Messrs, Bernard Devlin, M. P. Ryan, J. W. Mc-Gauvran, Edward Murphy, W. H. Hingston, M.D.; Messrs. Luke Moore, and C. J. Cusack; J. W. Hopkins, Architect; Hurley and Sheridan, Builders; E. E. Gilbert, Iron Founder, &c.

or DIRECTORS. 12 at a

Praise to the Holiest in the height, And in the depth be praise.

In the evening took place the Concert at the City Hall, and never was there a greater successa The numbers were so large, that we fear, the ornaments of the Hall, the music, and all the was a Banquet, at which Mr. R. W. Scott, from off their shoes, and leaving the Protestant:

in this Address was most gratilying, except the manner. announcement made by the speaker, that this was the last occasion on which he should address his fellow-countrymen as President of the Society. This we regret: for long and ably has Mr. Devlin filled this post, rendering therein may important services to his countrymen in particular, and to all the citizens of Montreal in general In his retirement, be will carry with him their respect and best wishes for his future prosperity. We give below a brief report of his speech :-He said : Ladies and Gentlemen .- I have had the

I never had the pleasure since I have been in this

country to meet so many of my countrywomen; I always put them first - and countrymen as I have tonight. It is a rule of mine to not indulge in long speeches, for I know you came here to listen to good music, and not to bad speaking, particularly from a lawyer. I cannot however permit an opportunity like this to pass away without expressing the pleasure I experience from your enthusiattic attendance upon this celebration of St. Patrick's day. [Cheers.] am aware that the laying of the corner stone of St. Patrick's Hall has contributed to induce you to come here this evening, and I trust you will be pleased with the arrangements and the music, which you will have the pleasure of hearing in a few minutes. And although you experienced—particularly the ladies—considerable difficulty in coming up stairs, still I hope you will leave here unmindful of the difficulty you had in making your way into this room. This is the last time you will be called on to appear in this Hall to celebrate St Patrick's Day. \[Cheers.] When next we meet we will celebrate it in our own Hall, where the ladies can ascend the stairs without difficulty, for the contractors have made most ample arrangements to have the stairways extensive-[laughter]—so that any number of you will be able to ascend the stair with ease. I would revert as an Irishman ought, upon an occasion like this kind, to the land of his birth-old Ireland. Separated as she is from us, she is not still the less dear. I proclaim it from this platform that when the Government of England will give to Ireland the same liberty as we enjoy in Canada, Ireland will, like Canada, be peaceful prosperous, contented and happy. [Applause, I would feel that I were untrue to you, and that were not deserving of the confidence which you have been pleased to repose in me, if I did not avail myself of this opportunity of saying that Irishmen are as loyal as any men when they are generously dealt with. I state this, that if the land of our birth should enjoy the same privileges as we do in Canada -let Ireland be permitted to govern herself, and I'l attempt to say, that whenever England is mentioned she will have Irishmen to stand by her side. If we tear of 'War, and rumours of war,' it is simply because our people at home are disturbed. They say, Look at Canada; the inhabitants are going to have their Parliament House-their House of Lords and Commons, - and we are living at the door of England, and are not allowed to have a government of our own.' I say as an Irishman we only ask of England that we should be permitted to govern ourselves. If we got that, I say a truer or a better people are not to be found on the earth. [Cheers, and Bully for Ireland.] I do not wish to be misrepresented; I was misrepresented before, and I don't want people to leave under the impression we are no. true to the country in which we live. [Cries 'not no.'] We have a government here that we can turn out when we like; therefore it is that we grow prosperous and are content, -so kind and so loving to each other in this the land of our adoption. Tha shews the strong desire the men of Ireland have for annexation. We have a long programme, and I have allowed myself to be betrayed into a speech (A voice, 'Go on.') As this is the last time I shall have the honor to be before you as the President of St. Patrick's Society, I wish here publicly to record my opinions. I am the same man now that I was in 1848. (Cheers.) I desire now, as I desired then, that Ireland would be allowed to legislate for herself. was put to a vote we would be supported by every Scotchman and Englishman. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have the happi ness of seeing an Irish Parliament assembled in College Green. [Tremendous waving of hats and cheering.] When that takes place you will hear little of Fenianism or any other iem. I can't close these few remarks without thanking the Presidents of the different Societies who have honored us with their presence here to-night. I am proud to point to the fact there is no distinction observable amongst us. The Protestant and Catholic recognises the men as brothers and the women as sisters. This I hope will ever prevail. He who does not do this cannot expect to be looked upon in a kindly spirit himself. As an Irishman I need not say we are as a people bound to be kind to each other; for we are far from our country. We have to establish a home and character for ourselves. We can only do that by retaining the affection of our fellow citizens. I am sure our Canadian fellow citizens will—[interruption.] I heard a Scotchman say recently, 'Give Irishmen fair play as you do to us Scotchmen and Englishmen, and the Scotchman or Englishman will run decidedly quick if they run faster than he can (laughter). I claim as an humble man that the Irish shall be put on the same footing. Start us all together and let the best man win the race. If you throw the men out of the case and put the Irish women in it-our Scotch and English sisters-let me tell you they would require to have light boots to beat them. I am grateful for the attention you have given me. You wi'l not see much in the newspapers about 'Hear, hear and cheers,' for I am one of those speakers who generally make my observations when I stand before you. thank each of you for your attendance, and I-hope that our countrymen and women when we have occasions of this kind will meet as we do to-night, united by the bonds of friendly union; prepared to extend the hand of friendship to all that deserve our confidence; thus proving curselves worthy sons and daughters of old Ireland.

The Concert then proceeded. Betwixt the first and second parts—the guests withdrew for refreshments, and on their return the music of the popular Opera the Böhemian Girl was well Church, on the 18th March, 1867, in the 30th year of rendered. At the close His Honor the Mayor again addressed a few words to his friends, and the Day's proceedings terminated in a most satisfactory manner, with cheers for "Old Ireland," for the Women of Ireland, for the President of the St. Patrick's Society, and three hearty roaring cheers for our Queen Victoria.

ARCHES, &c .- Along, the route of procession, several arches, decorated with evergreens and laurel, were erected across the leading thoroughfares amongst which we noticed those in Alexander and McCord streets and one in Wellington, erected by, we believe, Mr. R. M'Shane, first Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT OTTAWA. There was a fine Procession, and the usual religious services appropriate to the Day were duly per-

His Worship the Mayor, in response to a general accessories, were dail that the heart of man or M.P.P. presided, having as his vice president woman coulds desire. The proceedings were Mr. Sherift Powell. The usual loyal and patriotic inaugurated by an Address from the President of toasts were proposed, and responded to, and the St. Patrick's Society, B. Devlin, Esq., All every thing passed off in the most excellent

> ST. PATRICE'S CELEBRATION IN TORONTO In compliance with a request publicly made by His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, the Hibernian Society took to part in the proceed ings. High Mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral, and the Sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch. His Lordship took occasion to impress upon his audience, that though there are many wrongs in Ireland which called for redress, it was not by an appeal to arms that honour of addressing you upon several occasions, but those wrongs were to be righted. His Lordship observed also with reference to Canada, that i was the happiest and best governed country in the world.

> > CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT. - The Church of England, since its origin in the sixteenth century, has always oscillated betwixt Geneva and Rome. Protestant or anti-Catholic in its Articles, it retains much of Catholic ductrine, incompatible, and logically irreconcilable with those Articles, in its Liturgy. Its Creeds are these of the Catholic Church; it has a Hierarchy fashioned after a Catholic model; but if its office bearers speak of it as a branch of the Catholic Church, its laity are equally forward in upholding its Protestantism. For an instant, in the reign of Charles the First, and under the auspices of Laud, it seemed as if the Catholic element in the Establishment were about to assert its supremacy; but the cry of the lasty, "Great praise be to God, but little Laud to the devil." soon showed upon how fragile a basis rested the expectations of the seventerth century high churchmen, and how irresistable, after all, was the Protestant spirit of the Church of England laity. After the Restoration there was a slight reaction in favor of Loudian principles. but the Revolution soon put a stop to this .-Then followed a long era of Latitudinarinism, the triumph of Broad-Churchism, when both Calvinism and Catholic principles were forgotten and laid aside, and the non-jurors alone retained any idea of a Christian Church. But with the revival of a religious spirit in the Establishment lowards the beginning of the present century: revived also the old struggle betwixt the Protestantising and Catholicising parties, of which struggle the highest development is now seen in the so-called Ritualistic movement. What will be the fate of this? Will it, like the High Church movement in the days of Laud end in discomfiture? or is it destined to have important and permanent effects upon the Establishment

We think that one thing is certain :- That the men who-whether clerics or laics-have taken part in Ritualism, who have adopted the Catholic view of a Church, and the Sacraments, will never relapse into Low Churchism, or Latitudinarianism. Calvinism is at the roots of the Low Church or evangelical system; and though a man who has imbibed Calvinistic principles in his youth, may retain them, it is morally impossible that he who has once had his eyes opened to the loathsomeness of Calvinism, to its blasphemous character, and its vile libels upon God, should ever again adopt the odious system. The dog may return to its vomit, the sow that has been washed to its wallowing in the mire; but never can he who has once abjured Calvinism or evangelicalism, again defile himself with the unclean thing. Unitarian he may become, or Deist: Atheist or Pantheist; but never a Calvinist, never an Anglican churchman of the low or evangelical type.

Now if the dominant party in the Establishment succeed, as they are endeavoring and seem likely to do, in putting down Ritualism, or in other; words, in suppressing all outward manifestations of Catholicising tendencies within the Establishment, they will drive the Ritualists either into the Catholic Church, or into schism. It will be impossible—indeed it is so now—for any consistent men to hold the principles which underlie Ritualism, and to remain a member of the Establishment. Convocation in both branches has spoken out clearly and strongly, condemning the practices of the Ritualists, and the peculiar doctrines of which these practices are the exponents. It has declared as unequivocally as it is possible for Anglicans to speak, that the tendencies of the Establishment are towards a reunion, not with Rome but with Little Bethel, not with St. Peter's but with the meeting-house, not with Catholics, but with dissenters, not with the Vicar of Christ, but with Mr. Spurgeon. The Church of England as by Law Established is declared to be not Catholic but Protestant; and this declaration proceeds, not from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any body outside of the said Church, but from its Bishops, its dignitaries, and representatives in Convocationassembled. This time the High Churchmen canno longer, as in the Gorham case, say that the voice that condemns them is not the full and free võice of their own Church.

In honesty, in consistency, but one course that many were unable to obtain entrance, and formed in the Cathedral. In the evening there then is open to them. That of shaking the dust

Establishment to its fate. But whither shall: they go, having left the Establishment ? Rome. wards, one would think, since only in Rome is: there place for the full exercise and development of their principles. Yet, such strange inconsistent beings are these Ritualists, though in private life most amiable, self-denying and zealous men for the most part, that it would be rash in the extreme to venture upon any speculations as to their future course. They may, perhaps, in spite of their theoretical advocacy of the divine right of Episcopacy, set their Bishops at defiance; and, openly proclaiming their intention to treat the mandates of the Bench with contempt, remain in the Establishment, officiating in its places of worship, and retaining all their distinctive and offensive practices, until they be suspended by sentence of the Courts of Law: which again, are difficult to set in motion, and whose verdicts cannot be foreseen-for the law is obscure and ambiguous, though the language of the Anglican Convocation is clear and explicit.

On the whole we should not be surprised if ail this should eventuate, as the Yankees say, in a schism, something like that of the non-jurors in the early part of last century, only based, or justified upon doctrinal rather than upon political grounds. We think that this is a far more likely event, than the simultaneous submission of any large body of the condemned Ritualists to the Catholic Church; a step to which many of them are averse, since their object is to solve the problem how to be Catholics without being members of a Papal Church? As well attempt to twist ropes out of sand.

A CONTRAST. -'According to the Yankee journals a rebellion has broken out in Ireland; and a rebellion so serious that it has been proposed in the Yankee Legislature to recognise the insurgents as belligerents, and their government as a de facto Government. And whilst such is the condition of Ireland, according to the Yankee press, the British Government is too scrupulous, too careful of the liberties of the subject. to declare the districts wherein the said rebellion is actually raging under Martial Law.

In the Southern States there is not, nor has there been for years, any armed organised resistance to the Central Government; there are no gatherings of armed men to overturn the established political order, to denose the President, or to throw off the Yankee yoke. But in these Southern States, the Yankee Government has proclaimed Martial Law, and has placed the persons and the property of all their citizens at the mercy of unconstitutional Military tri-

These two facts, being collated, throw more light upon the respective merits of the British and Yankee political systems, than would hundreds of folio volumes of controversey.

The Protestant Hospital at Toronto is in a bad way. Though in receipt of a large revenue affairs been managed, that it has got itself burdened with debts which it is unable to pay, and the consequence is that an execution bas been put emergency His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has repeated his generous offer of the services of the Sisters of Charity for the domestic management of the affairs of the Hospital; ministers of all denominations to have free access to the patients, and the latter to be admitted on the same terms, and subject to the same conditions as these at present exacted. Thus might the Hospital be enabled to curtail its expences, to of little Calvinists, who before that they were bring them within its revenue, and to continue its able to walk alone, eschewed toys, and delighted labors. It is to be feared that the unreasoning to sit in rocking chairs, singing, "Jesus, Jesus:" bigotry of the Protestant Managers of the Institution with prompt them again to reject this

satisfied with the School Law of Canada as it at present stands, and usists upon further modifications therein, in the interests of the Catholic

TAKING THE VEIL -An interesting religious ceremony took place at the Convent of the Holy Name of Mary, Hochelaga, on Tuesday, when 17 ladies made their religious profession and 17 took the veil-The following are the names :-

Profession.—Sisters St Zoe, St Marcelline, St Theresa of Jesus, St Clothilde, of the Good Shepherd, Vinceslas, St Honorine, St Etlenne de Jesus, St Valerie, St Jean de Dien, St Pierre, St Delphine, St Emilienne, St Michel, St Cleophas, St Cornelie, St

Sophia; Henriette Lafontaine, Sr St Maximin; Asilda Dubuc, Sr St Emmanuel; Alexina Mansault, Sr St Louisa; Rose de Lima Roy, Sr St Sebastien; Mary Martin, Sr St Agnes de Jesus; Adele Breard Sr St Victoire; Annie O'Leary, Sr St Celestine; Celanire Dupre, Sr S: Basilisse ; Alphonsine Lamarre, Sr St Nezaire : Angellque Derome Sr St Seraphine ; Asilda Prefontaine, Sr St Damase ; Henriette Laforce, Sr St Bathilde; Celina Leduc, Sr St Alix; Rugenie right to self-government, and enacting their own Watt, Sr St Laura; Catherine McCrank, Sr of the tariffs, are and ought to be independent nations, Incarnation; Philomene Huberdeault, Sr St Gid-BON OF BUILDING

150 3 161 The following gentlemen have kindly consented to ortioned localities i - 25 A

ST. PATRICK'S HALL .- This building, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 18th, will be, architecturally speaking, in all respects different from, as well as superior to, any other public building in Montreal, while in point of utility it is certainly unrivalled. There has long been a general complaint amongst us, of a want of a room for public meetings, and suitable for concerts and music generally, the love of which latter is rapidly increasing in this city. We hope the building will be as valuable as a commercial speculation as it will be to the best interests of music. It may be interesting to compare the size of St. Patrick's Hall with others in Eng-

St. Patrick's Hall, Montreal.... 134 by 94..12 596 Exeter Hall, London 133 by 77...10,241 Town Hall, Birmingham..... 130 by 65. 8,450 St. James Hall. London...... 134 by 60.. 8,040 Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool.... 108 by 64.. 6,912 St. Martin's Hall London 121 by 55.. 6,655

A very important case, involving seriously the ights of the Bishops of the Catholic Church, and the exercise of their spiritual functions, 18 now before the Court of Chancery in Toronto. The question at issue is the right of Bishops to dispense with the publication of Banns; and the egal validity of Catholic marriages solemnized before a Catholic priest, with a dispensation from Banns granted by a Catholic Bishop.

It will be seen from an extract from the Weekly Register given in our sixth page, that the spiritual and civil powers are at issue upon a very similar question in the Colony of South Australia. Always and every where it is the coaracteristic of the civil magistrate to encroach upon the functions of the spiritual, and to interfere most impertinently, and always most mismischievously, with the administration of the Sacrament of Holy Matrimony. In the particular instance before us, the rights of the Catholic Church and her Ministers were expressly recognised and guaranteed by Treaty; and the claims of the Bishop of Toronto are the same as those that have always been put forward and recognised by the State in Lower Canada. We fear that this litigation in Toronto is but the beginning of troubles; that it is the first step of a well considered plot, to assert practically that causes matrimonial belong not to the Church, but to the State.

PAUPERISM IN SCOTLAND. - However we may boast of the material progress of this portion the United Kingdom, the ugly fact cannot be concealed that pauperism, the canker-worm of modern society, is progressing at least as rapidly. This, we say, is manifest from a report in the London Times of n meeting held the other day in Edinburgh, to petition Parliement to enquire into, and "take evidence as to the causes of the alarming increase of pauperism in Scotland, the cost of which has more than tripled in the past

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. - Jan. 1867. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

of about \$25,000 per annum, so badly have its Lamb, and some of his Companions; 2. The with difficulty obtained in any secular estab-shroud than the banner of his country; so the Cholera Conference; 3. Books of Fiction for Children; 4. Crime in the State of New York; 5. The Week's Republic in Palermo, 1866; 6. in at the suit of one of the creditors. In this Game, and Game Laws; 7. Ultra-Ritualism; sions for their daughters or wards. These 8. Yankee Humour; 9. English Democracy, parents and guardians are always notified that all ness. and Irish Fenianism.

deserved flagellation to the authors of a series of informed that the pupils are free to keep their works for children, in which it is hard to say whether blasphemy or absurdity is the more conspicuous. These works belong of course to the evangelical school, and contain strange biographies of others who, before they were a year old, would lie still in their beds, listening with closed hands most generous offer of the Right Rev. Dr. bat open ears, whilst the bible was being read to them: who, as they grew older, sang hymns and criticised their neighbors, and in a word, behaved The Toronto Freeman seems by no means as unlike children, and made themselves as disagreeable as possible. If the castigation administered by the Quarterly shall have the effect of delivering future generations of children from this mawkish and corrupting literature, it will have conferred a great boon on society. The other articles are all well worthy of perusal.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magyzine.—Feb.

1867. Dawson Bros., Montreal. There is less interesting matter in this number than usual. We have only one tale, that of the Brownlows, continued from the last, and Took the Veil .- Misses Marguerite Goujon, Sr St | which promises well. Two articles are devoted to the consideration of the military and naval defences of the Empire; and it is a significant fact that so thorough an old school Tory as is Blacknood should frankly express the opinion pictures, and images and other sensible signs are that Colonies arrived at maturity, asserting their made and retained by them, is the same for which right to self-government, and enacting their own and should provide for their own protection, and agreed among Catholic divines that the memo-pay their own troops. We give a list of the rials of religion from no essential part of it. They pay their own troops. We give a list of the rials of religion from no essential part of it. They collapse of the late rising, is also a native of this contents:—1. The Army; 2. Ayrshire Curling are not primarily intended to be venerated; yet neighborhood. Like O Connor he has served, it is

mocracy in America; 9. The Union Realised; dressed to the ear, more or less idolatrous than Brownlows; Part II. Note.

The Registrar-General's Return for the last quarter shows that in Scotland during the three months to which it refers, the total number of children born was 27,765; of whom no less than 2,781, or a trifle over Ten per cent, were illegi-

COMMUNICATED.

PRIZE POEMS.—We have received from Wisconsin a pamphlet containing a masterly and original criticism on Poetry, composed in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In the first part, the writer draws the line strongly and distinctlynever drawn before, we believe, by any critic -between that written by Catholic Poets, and that written by non-Catholics.

By the examination of many poems—some by Protestants, some by Infidels, some by Catholics, and also of the hymns used by the Church—he proves clearly that the "Augelical Salutation" s the prototype of all true poems to the Blessed Mother; but that the non-Catholic takes the first part only of it, and while so doing can be nothing more than a mere artistic sentimental admirer of his subject; while the true Catholic takes the whole as his model. The critic draws the line right through the Ave Maria.

But the second part of the pamphlet is a puzzle to us. Can it be that at Notre Dame, Ind., such a piece of injustice has been done!— Or is the whole a slander intended to injure that excellent and flourishing establishment? ask some of our contemporaries in the (so called) United States to enlighten us.

J. J. S.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MR. EDITOR .- Public attention has been atracted by the report of an address, recently delivered by His Lordship the Protestant Bishop of Huron before the members of the "Young Men's Christian Association" in London, C.W.

The published summary of the Rt. Rev. Bishop's address has shocked many, by its bold, false, and uncharitable tone? It is proposed offering to the Protestant citizens of Canada, a lew words of truthful and moderate reply.

His Lordship begins by declaring, that Catholics have been endeavoring to monopolize education in this country, intending to make prois simply this: Catholic Bishops and their clergy bave zealously performed their duty by endeavoring to provide Seminaries for the benefit of their own flocks. In the meantime, Parents and Guardians among our separated brethren, being anxious to give their children a first class education, and finding few or no Protestant Institutes that in as many respects answered to their Academies. To say that a Catholic Convent is Academies, bave sought and obtained admiswho become inmates of the Academies are ex The third article on our list administers a well pected to conform exteriorly to the various daily regulations of the Institutions. They are also own books of piety, and to use them at the hours devoted to religious exercises. All applicants have deemed these arrangements just and liberal, Prelate, Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop of Westand it is believed that no parents or guardians minster. have regretted the confidence reposed in the superioresses.

The Bishop next seeks to alarm his audieuce by accusing the injustes of Convents of Ideatry. His Lordship must be too well-informed to credit this; but he fancied that his audience in general had neither taste nor leisure to examine the small amount of controversial theology necessary to refute this stale calumny. The Protestant Patrons of Catholic Institutions are respectfully invited to look into the first Catholic child's Catechism they meet with, and read the follow-

ing question.

"May we pray to relics or images?" and the answer-' No; for they have no life or sense to hear or help us;" or to the solemn declaration of the Church in her general Council of Trentsess. 25, in which she says, "The images of Christ, of the Virgin Mother of God, and the other saints, are to be kept and retained, particularly in the churches and due honor and veneration is to be paid them: not that we believe there is any divinity or power in them, for which we respect them, or that anything is to be asked of them, or that trust is to be placed in them, as the heathens of old trusted in their idols." And every Catholic will say with the learned and devout Challoner; "Cursed is he that commits idolatry; that prays to images or relics, or worships them for God." Catholics use these obpictures, and images and other sensible signs are made and retained by them, is the same for which pictures and images are made and retained by them, is the same for which pictures and images are made and retained by mankind in general, to put us in mind of the persons and things they represent. It is a point agreed among Catholic divines that the memorials of religion from no essential part of it. They are not primarily intended to be venerated; yet as they bear a certain relation with holy persons. jects as memorials; and the end for which pious

or the True Regimen for Irish Evils: 10. The a similar mark of respect, paid to a sensible sign or symbol addressed to the eye?

Again, Christian temples are generally adorned with the Holy Name of the Redeemer-a triangle symbolic of the Blessed Trinity-a Dove the emblem of the Holy Spirit—the eye of Providence etc. Now one may worship a long time without observing these memorials, but should persons scoff at them or profane them what Christian would endure it patiently? Do not the peers of England bow to an empty chair when it is placed as the throne of their king.? Would not a Christian parent punish a child for abusing or treating irreverently a Bible?-certainly not on account of the material substance of printed paper and leather, but because it relates to, and represents the sacred word of God. Many minds receive great help from historical redresentations-and they are very useful for illustrating truths to children. Hence it is customary to make at Christmas-tide a rude representation of the manger of Bethlehem, in order to convey a lasting impression on the minds of children, that God became Man for love of us .-Why should any one object to this repretentation?

His Lordship unintentionally renders a great service to Catholic boarding schools by announcing that in some of them a clergyman gives a weekly instruction to all the assembled pupils .-As this discourse is delivered in elegant French, all who assist have an excellent means of acquiring facility in comprehending that favorite tongue. It is desirable that professors be employed in other departments of useful knowledge, bat in the meantime that best and most necessary science, Christian doctrine is carefully taught .-As all Protestants present are free to examine and compare the texts in their bible, the Right Rev. Bishop of Huron can have no objection. unless His Lordship deny to Protestant children the great principle of Protestantism-the right of examination and of private judgment.

His Lordship's allusion to the death-bed of

Cardinal Wiseman is bitter, and a wilful misrepresentation. As the Cardinal received the Holy Communion for the last time, the ceremony was no doubt performed with that decency and order recommended by the great Apostle, and also with a pomp suited to his ecclesiastical dignity. To those who are unacquainted with the meaning of Catholic ceremonies, we would respectfully explain, that the procession represents the journey of life-the lighted tapers, are symhols of Christ the light of the world—the incense is an apt emblem of contrite humble prayer; selytes to the Roman Catholic Faith. The truth | while the Cross reminds us that that sign was a claim to mercy when the exterminating Angel passed through guilty Israel-and that it will be the sign of the Son of Man when He shall come to judge the living and the dead. If our Christian readers wish to know what the Apostles thought of the ceremony of Anomatica, they are referred to the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Mark, and to the Catholic Epistle wishes, have sought places for them in Catholic of St. James. A great English poet has said, "The death-bed is the detecter of the heartnon-sectarian is strictly true; but not in the here then the unlearned Catholic may find a sense the Bishop is anxious to convey. The strong motive for unwavering faith-for he per-Convent School is only found in the One Holy, ceives "a man of keen intelligence and vast at. Catholic and Apostolical Church of the Nicene tainments;" clinging in his latest moments to the Creed, which banishes all sects, in order to doctrine of the Real Presence in the Holy adhere to the Faith once delivered to the Apos- | Eucharist, and to the instructive ceremonies that tles. Many circumstances are requisite to render | belief has created. His Lordship remarks that a female boarding school worthy of the confi- His Emmence asked to be clothed in his priestly dence of judicious and reflecting parents .- robes -- True, as the valuant and devoted soldier Among these, maternal attention to health, to | delights in his death-struggle to be surrounded by We publish a list of the contents:-1. Charles | personal neatness, deportment and morals are | the symbols of his vocation, and asks no better lishment. Many Canadian gentlemen, believing lamented Cardinal, a faithful soldier of the Cross, that they have found these desiderata combined longed to meet the Great Captain of salvation with other essentials in Convents or Catholic cheered and encouraged by every type that could remind him that he had " fought the good fight," and might expect a crown of righteous-

In conclusion the prayerful wish is offered that the Lord Bishop of Huron may imbibe better sentiments towards ritualistic observance-and that his Lordship's last hours may be as full of just hope for himselt, and as editying to the at tendants, as was the death-scene of that great

A FRIEND OF YOUTH.

A Fenian spy from Toronto has been arrested at Suspension Bridge. On his person were found the names of the prosecuting lawrers, judges and jurymen on the late Fenian trials, with sketches of the farms of the jurymen and the plan of Toronto; the public buildings and banks in the city being specially marked. A plan of the Niagara frontier and other documents proving him to be a Fenian spy.

CAN HE DE ' MURTY ?'-The subjoined paragraph appears in the Killarney correspondence of the Cork Examiner. It will be remembered that we had in Toronto, about a year ago, a very demonstrative in-dividual named 'Murty' or Mortimer Moriarty. He was a leading spirit in the 'Hibernian Benevolen Society' of this city, and often boasted of his determination to go to Ireland for the purpose of subverting 'Saxon' rule in that country. His brother Michael, it will be remembered, was arrested in company with Michael Murphy and others at Cornwall, last year. We have beard that 'Murty' carried out his resolution of battling for fatherland on Irish soil, and that he has been for some time-past organ izing in the 'ancient Kingdom of Kerry.' We are not aware that he served 'with distinction in the American civil war,' nor do we know how he came to be dubbed 'Captain,' but the 'remarkable apprarance' of the 'nose' numistakeably corresponds with that which our quondam, fellow-citizen Murty's olfactory organ presented. However misguided Moriarty may have been, there is a degree of plack and earnestness exhibited in his case which presents a favourable contrast to the froth and vaporing of

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to contents:—1 The Army; 2. Ayrshire Curling are not primarily intended to be venerated; yet neighborhood. Like O Connor, he has served, it is at the persons and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is as they bear a certain relation with holy persons and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is as they bear a certain relation with holy persons and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is as they bear a certain relation with holy persons and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is as they bear a certain relation with holy persons and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is as they bear a certain relation with holy persons and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and has been living yearly in Advance. It is and things by representing them, they become here about two months ago, and that been living yearly in Advance. It is and things by representing them, they bear a certain relation with holy persons and things been and things by representing them. It is and things been and thin

Births,

At Port Hope, O.W., on the 8th instant, the wife of Mr. John B. Trayes, Printer, (formerly of Montreal), of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, the wife of P. O'Mears, of a daughter.

Died,

In this city, on the 14th instant, Wm. Hutchison, eldest son of John C. Becket, Printer, aged 26 years. At Henryville, on the 10th inst., Margaret Dillon, aged 25 years and 10 months. May her soul rest in

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.



LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN IN THE MECHANICS' HALL,

THE BENEFIT OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY, TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd APRIL, 1867,

. IIY THE REVEREND M. J. O'FARRELL,

SUBJECT: CATEOLICITY, THE CIVILISER OF NATIONS.

Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock. Doors open at half-past Seven. Tickets-25 cts. each.

T. HARDING, Sec.

THE 'ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY will be held in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, 24th inst. immediately after vesuers. A full attendance is requested. JOHN MOYNA, Sec.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, with a diploma, to teach an Elementary School. Apply St. Columban, County of Two Mountains, Canada East.
WILLIAM HART, Sect.-Treas.

TO PARENTS.

A youth about 14 years of age will be received by an Architect to learn the profession-No premium required. Address-Architect, Trus Wirsnes Office, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. B. MILETTE, Trader, (formerly of Sherbrocke, C.E.,) Montreal.

THE creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 1 St. Sulpice Street, in the City of Montreal, on Toesday, the Twenty-sixth day of March instant, at Foor O'clock P.M., for the Public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby requested to attend.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assigned, Montreal, 6th of March 1867.

SADLIERS'

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OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of DAMABE ST. UNGE, Trader, St. Remi. C.E.

THE Oreditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignce, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, speci-fying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the voucners in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Atsignee.

Montreal, 11th March, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

a la ser tro C FRANCE satisfaction of the

Paris, Feb. 22. - If the new Bill on the Press bewhat it is described, and if it pass into law without any modification; it must certainly tranquillize those timid Conservatives who have thought the Emperor: too generous, and who apprehend an inundation of offoolities denounces; it; and even the semi-official journals have not ventured to say a word in its favor nor against it; but this silence is its condemnation. This condennation is not dictated by any wanton opposition. Fines varying from 4,000f. to 40,000f., suppression of extenuating circumstauces, augmentation of caution deposits, electoral incapacity, empension and suppression by the Courts; the execution of judgments, without regard to right of appeal which is maintained, and extension of the stamp duty, which is lowered for those that paid it before, to the journals that were hitnerto evempt from it - these are sufficient to dissipate the fears of the most nervous reactionist, but they also justifuy the dismay of the public.

The 10th clause, moreover, enacts that—
The publication of an article signed by a person deprived of his civil and political rights, or by one to whom the French territory is prohibited, incuts a fine of 1,000f to 5,000f.

On this clause the Siecle observes-Some of our contemporaries interpret it as applicable not only to exiles, whose position is thus uselessly aggravated, but also to writers who have incurred the forfeiture of political rights for five years. Thus not only is the journalist ruined by crushing fines, not only is he disqualified from voting for a candidate to the Legislative Body, and from being himself elected, but he is also deprived of the faculty of writing, and is shut out from the profession by which he gains his living. Such iniquity is too revolting not to be an error either in the text of the Bill or in the mode of interpreting it. We refuse to believe that such a clause could have passed in deliberations where a Minister of Justice

presided' La Liberte ironically proposes that the new law should be passed in these terms -

"Whereas political inequality is the basis of our institutions; whereas, after 15 years of calm and prosperity, the moment is come to enlarge these institutions: whereas the Constitution guarantees and confirms the principles of 1789; whereas those principles are the glory of France, &c :

Article 1. Whoever desires to start a journal must previously make a deposit of a million of francs caution money.

'Article 2. No one can write in a newspaper unless he is in possession of his civil and political rights.

Article 3. Whoever writes in a newspaper shall be deprived of his civil, political, and all other rights'

The Opinion Nationale asks : --

Do you wish to give us the liberty of the Press? We shall be grateful if you give it. Do you mean, on the contrary, to multiply obstacles, to tighten the bonds, to suspend over our heads extraordinary -penalties? Be it so; you are the masters. But if you do so, do not give to the act the name of liberty. We cannot believe you, and it would be too hard for us to think that you meant to mock at us, and insult.

Perhaps it is proper that the measures relating both to the Press and to the right of meeting should be described as 'liberties,' but' if so, they are liberties which, like certain others, are so swatzed with regulations as to leave them without the power of movement.

With reference to the Postmaster-General's circular, which has attracted so much attention, a Belgian paper L'Escaut, mentions that Prince Louis Napoleon, now Emperor of the French, after his escape from Ham, wrote to the Belgian Government asking whether his correspondence passing through Belgium would be respected; and that the Brussels Cabinet merely sent him for answer a copy of the 22d clause of the Gode, which specifies that in Belgium the secrecy of letters is inviolable, and that the law specified who were the agents responsible for any tampering with the correspondence intrusted to the Post-office.

M. Vandal's circular has brought back vividly to the minds of the public the femous 'Cabinet Noir.' where the operations he recommended were systemstically carried on by a regular staff of employes, and at considerable expense. In an article of the Revue des Deux Mondes, headed 'Administration des Postes,' M. Maxime du Camp gives an interesting account of

that disreputable institution.
It would appear that the Cabinet Noir—the Dark Closet, for what was done there could not bear the light of day-originated with the postal service itself, for Louis XI. ordered that the Royal couriers should not carry letters that had not been previously read, or those that contained anything prejudicial to his Government. The practice was, in all probability, continued under successive Governments, and one may feel sure that Richelieu, Mazarin, Louis XIV., the Regent, Dubois, were not people to hesitate at breaking, or rather melting, a seal, thought it appears there are no official nocuments proving the fact. But there is no doubt about Louis XV., who first organized what was called 'the Secret Closet of the Post.' His predecessors contented themselves with taking copies of despatches which, for political objects, they had an interest in knowing; but to Louis XV. attaches the intamy of violating private correspondence for the gratification of a morbid desire to become acquaicted with the most secret acts of private life. Besides this, there was what was called the 'political agency,' the object of which was to get at the mysteries of diplomacy; and this was under the direction of the Prince of Carl and the Duke de Broglie, Madame de Housset, waiting-woman to Madame de Pompadour, the King's mistress, mentions in her memoira what she herself was an eye. witness of :-

The reading of these letters was a favourite pastime with Louis XV. In the beginning of his reign Louis XVI, tried to put an end to the scandaleus practices which were a mystery to no one, and strongly repudiated such a means of government.

The public conscience revolted agains it; the outery was general, and in the official instructions of the electors to the deputies at the States General in the commencement of the Revolution the demand was general for the secrecy of private letters, the suppression of the Cabinet at the General Post-office where the correspondence was opened, the responsibility of the employes, and their severe punishment when they tampered with letters. The deputies to the States. General echoed the complaints of their constituents. At the sitting of the 8th of July, 1790, after a report from Armand Gontand (ci-devant Biron), the National Assembly ordered the suppression of the funds appropriated to the Cabinet Noir. On the 22d of August it decreed that, the Directors and clerks of the Post office should take an oath, in presence of the Judges. 'to respect and cause to be respected, correspondence in the kingdom. It was believed after this that the Cabinet Noir was shut up for ever it was seen, even then, that if Robenpierre ever are rived at power he would not healtate to each to the

and great the second specifical section agreement is in

sesmed afterwards to have changed his opinion. On building. The architect alleges that it will answer the 28th of Janary, 1791, he ascended the Tribune, its main purposes better than any other structure and, touching the question of a certain number of could do, and with that success he is content. But letters that had been laid before the Assembly because the peculiar characterises the great distinction of they attacked the representatives of the people, he the French Palace of Industry lies in its surroundings, said. How do we know that these effusions care or, as we might say, its suburbs. It is situated in directed against the National Assembly?: The secrecy. an artificial park such as in old times would have directed against the National Assembly ?: The secrecy: dangerous liberties. Yet the outery against it is so, of correspondence has then bean; violated. It is an strong and so general that the Government can outrage on public faith? These words implied an hardly accept or present it in its present shape.—

Nearly the whole independent Press of every shade soon disregarded. It was, however, the Girondins example. They made no soruple whatever habout opening the private correspondence of the Fenillants. and the Fayettists; and the Mountain, when their turn came, paid them back in kind. These last, however, had the merit of acting openly. They proclaimed it a measure of public security; and two members of the Convention were named to inspect, the correspondence which in their judgment endangered the safety of the country. An attempt was made after the 9th Thermidor to restore the Postoffice department to its normal state. In the sitting of the 9th Frimaire (9th of December, 1794) the Convention decreed that, 'the secrecy of letters should ne longer be violated in the interior of the Republic. The Thermidorians, who were not famed for pro-bity, took little account of this decree, for the secret police had never been more prying than at that period. Under the Consulate and the empire there was no hesitation about the matter.

The Cabinet Noir did not disappear with the Empire . it flourished under the Bourbons. It cost, as under the preceding Government, 64,00,000f., paid out of the secret service money of the Foreign office and there were employed in it 22 persons, several of whom were high personages. When M de Villele fell, the new Ministry declared officially that the Oabinet Noir no longer existed in the General Postoffice. This was, however, a deceit; it was merely transferred to another locality; and after the Revolution of July it was discovered that it had continued to work to the last moment. A curious trial occupied public attention a few months after the accessions of the House of Orleans. A young lady of excellent family had married in 1821 a superior employe of the Post-office—an important personage, who was in direct communication with the Tulleries, and was in receipt of a large salary. His function about which he never would give any explanations, required his attendance every evening in his office, and he often speut the whole night in it. It was only after the Revolution of July that the whole became known. The nashand had been one of the principle members of the Cabinet Noir. His wife, on receiving this information, which she was far from expecting, sued at once for a separation. In spite of the talenl of her lawyer, she lost her suit but public opinion was for her, and she never would consent to again live with the man who had deceived her as to his position, and made her share in the infamy of which she had no suspicion.

M. Ducamp does not believe that the Cabinet Noir now exists.

The Bill for the reorganization of the French Army has been prepared. It is a stupendous measure.-The Emperor cannot be frightened from the idea that all France should be armed, and has only consented to reduce the term of regular service. For the rest, 160,000 youths of twenty, are to be drafted every year, a number which is within a few hundreds of all the fit conscripts who present themselves for the ballot. Half of them will serve for five years in the regular Army, and four years more in the Reserve ; -the other half will serve five years in the Reserve and four years in the mobile National Guard. Under this arrangement France will next year have 160,000 men in addition to her present 600,000, and in nine years will have an army of 1,450,000, while by 1900 every man in France will have been drilled, have borne arms and have learn; to understand practical soldier-

The Paris correspondent of the London Times of serves that the quality which particularly strikes the readers of the French' Fellow Book,' and indeed, of most of the documents emanating from official sources in Paris, is their optimism. This 'Yellow Book' is the diplomatic record of the year, and it never admits that anything is out of order It is very diplomatic indeed. Thus, in 1851 it open thus: 'In the interior the population have continued to

live in profound tranquility. In 1862, 'The profoundest tranquility has not

ceased to pravail in the interior.' In 1863 the phrase was, 'The general situation of tne country is satisfactory.'

In 1864, it began, 'The internal situation is satisfactory.' In 1865, 'The internal situation continues to be

satisfactory.
In 1866, The general situation of the country is

satisfactory.

And in the present year it announces that ' the general situation of the country presents itself under a favourable aspect.'

Yet this year the working classes in France are plunged into misery. The silk trade of Lyons is nearly ruined, and the operatives are nearly starving. Terrible inundations have destroyed the crops, and agricultural interests are suffering. The favorable aspect of the country is illustrated by these internal disorders, and the snubbing from Prussia and the failure in Mexico are the exterior evidences of nation. al power.

On the 1st January, 1866, the number of political journals was 330, of which 63 were printed in Paris and 267 in the departments. On the 1st of January, 1867, the numbers were respectively, 336,64, and 272. On the 1st of January, 1866, the number of non political publications was 1,207, of which 703 appeared in Paris and 604 in the departments. On the lat of January, 1867, the numbers were, respectively, 1,435 710.725. In the course of the year 1866 the government authorized six new political journals-one at Paris, and five in the provinces. From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1866, 16 warnings were given (seven in Paris and nine in the departments). In addition, the suppression of a weekly journal published in the capital (Le Courier du Dimanche) was prononused. No provincial journal has been suppressed or suspended. During the same period the number of ' communicated' notes was 144 for Paris and 201 in the departments - a total of 345. During the year 32 judicial condemnations were given -13 in Paris and 19 for the rest of France. In the course of the same year 1 578 works were presented for authorisation for hawking; in 1,423 cases it was granted, and refused in 155.

Protestantism it making considerable progress in France. A society has been established called Solidaires, the members of which take a pledge to be buried without the prayers of the Church, and it has been 'working' some time, to the great annoyance of the clergy, and of religious people generally. A further step has now been taken, namely, the omis-sion of all rives at marriage.

In another monto the Great Exhibition, designed to colipse all former Exhibitions, and to be a standard for all Exhibitions to come, will be presented to a by all the means in their power, the secresy of all the curious, candid, and criticizing public. As it grows upon our senses, we can read the descriptions of the apectacle with increasing interest, and some amount and that the means made use of by 'tyranta could of consolation. The building itself is, of course, the not be adopted by a free people. It was an error ugliest thing ever seen. The French themselves ugliest thing ever seen. The French themselves admit that nothing could possibly be uglier. It and their religious congregations expelled, adding reasonables an enormous gasometer, enclosing a series 'They will find affliction and emisery. Neverther same practices for which he had denounced the abso. of smaller gasometers, with a circular garden in the lute monarchy. In answer to some observations of common centre. From this centre roads or avenues, will go in the name of Jesus Christ, confiding in the Mirabeau, in 1789, he said, No doubt private out diverge to the circumference, like the spokes of a protection of the Mother of God. respondence is inviolable; but when a nation is in wheel or the cross threads of a spider's web. In

Ita liberty, that which is ariminal in other times intersected certain departments of industry will find becomes a praiseworthy act. Delicacy jowards the their place, and this principle of arrangement, conspirators is treason against the people. Whe excellent in its way, has determined the form of the the peculiar characterises the great distinction of been termed 'a pleasaunce, and thir ground will be laid out with extraordinary art. . It will be studded, too with little detached edifices for supplementary Exhibitions, erected and decorated in all the styles who, when they had the upper hand, set the bad of architecture known to-man. Temples, mosques, pagodas, wigwams, josshouses, villas, tombs, and huts will vie with each other in novelty, picturesqueness, and beauty. Already, though the park is half under water and everything in dreadful disarray, spectacle, and are willing to believe that it will redeem the inevitable ugliness of the central fabric.

"The English colonial display will be one of the best in the bailding-indeed, in the matter of colonial products none think of competing with Great Britain. The display sent in has been most carefully weeded, but still there is no more which ought to be shown than space can well be given to .- Times.

lTALY.

PIEDMONT. - Baron Ricasoli has formed his new Ministry, takin Depretis, one of the ablest and most moderate of the Reds, as his Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has also made a very abie appeal to the country. In a well written circular to the Prefects, he orders them to inform the electors that he never intended to leave the cures at the mercy of the Bishops; that he will introduce a new Ecclesiastical Bill based on the verdict of public opinion; that he will give the provinces roads and that he ' will seek a revenue in economy and the reorganization of exist. ing taxes rather than in new imposts.' In spite of the distress caused by high prices, Ricasoli will obtain a a majority, the more so, as the Church will not be able to fight him very hard.

The Italian Ministry, defeated in the chamber of Deputies on a motion which implied a vote of censure on them for interfering in Venetia to prevent popular meetings to protest against the Government measure for the liquidation of the property of the Church, has dissolved Parliament and resolved to take the chance of a new election. The dissolved Chamber was a worthless body, and it is very unlikely that even Italy will send worse men than they were to help in go verning the country. The new elections will of course revive the question whether it is right and expedient that Catholics should take part in choosing deputies and should seek election. It is stated in the press that the ecclesiastical authorities to whom the question has been referred have decided it affirms. tively, but we see that the Unita questions this interpretation of the answer. Our own belief, however, is, that the course to be pursued has been left to be decided by each man according to his conscience and that the advice given to the Faithful does not exclude their participation in the elections. If that be so, and if it be true-as we are assured it is -that the great majority of Italians heartily disapprove of the anti-Ohristian policy which successive Governments and Parliaments have pursued of late years, we coufess our belief that the time has come when should exert themselves to obtain the control of public affairs, and set up to their convictions. If the majority of Italians are of the other way of thinking and choose to make war upon the Church, there is no help for it-they must have their own woy, and must suffer for it bereafter. If they are bent on doing wrong, there is no human power that can prevent them .-- Tablet .

We are entering upon an electioneering period which will have but little interest for foreigners. For the next fortnight there will be a decentralization of political interest, which will be tempooarily localized. Indeed, even after the elections have taken pirce, it will be difficult to forsee and to class the coming Chamber of Deputies. If real patriotism could but prevail over personal objects, there ought to be no difficulty in establishing a strong majority for any Government of moderate doctrines and average ability. With the exception of a few men on the extreme right and left, and of here and there some crotchetty politicians whom no banner could long rally, everybody is agreed as to what is wanted, and there need really be no serious conflict as to the manner in which the work is to be done. Unfortunately this is not a country of great parties, but of petty coteries, where it is too much the fashion to cry down valuable men from personal motives .- Times Cor.

No one has any right to call the Italians to account if they choose to wear out all the sympathy which was lavished upon them during the long period of their national contest. Their country is now their own to do with it as they please. They may make it a bankrupt, or a nest of brigands, or another Spain, with a ruthless Narvaez as its ruler. This is by no means the first time that the world has been scandaiized at their lack of Parliamentary thrift and moderation, and at their want of administrative ability. But till lately people were inclined to judge them with leniency. They were 'making Italy.' All their energies, well or ill applied, had but one object-preparation for a death struggle with their foreign rulers. Even of that task, indeed, they acquitted themselves but indifferently; and it was becoming clear to the world that no effort of theirs could ever oust the Austrians from the Quadrilateral. But to their incapacity on that score large indulgence was shown. They failed in their organization of an army; they blundered in their training of a ffeet. All that might be forgiven and forgotten if they could now only discipline a Parliament, if they could build up a durable Cabinet. It would be melancholy to think that the Italians could never learn to fight for their country, but far more sad to perceive that they might soon be again fighting one another. It matters little to know whether it was the French or the Prussians who 'made Italy,' if the Italians themselves do not unmake it. From such Parliamentary animosity as is now raging to popular disturbance and downright civil dissension there is but one step; and the Italians are aware how invariably their domestic feuds have paved the way for foreign invasion. We do not in the last exaggerate the dangers of the

resent orisis. DETERIORATION OF MORALS IN 'ITALY.'-The Criminal Court of Turin is trying a case which is likely to feed the scandalous chronicle for a long time. A young and beautiful lady, a native of Vercelli, and reported to have been in the good graces of the high. est personage in the kingdom, is accused of baving committed a forgery. Being in want of cash, she asked a Turin banker to discount a draft of the King

Victor Emmanuel for £120. The banker discounted it. The draft baving arrived at maturity it was dis covered that it was forged. VENUE, Feb. 26 .- Garibaldi arrived here to-day.

He received an enthusiastic welcome. Rome.-At a secret consistory, held this morning, the Pope announced his intention to canonize Brother Leonardo, of Porto Maurizio. His Holiness then delivered a short allocation, in which he adverted to his letter to King Victor Emmanuel in 1865, written with the object of providing for the vacant bishopries, and declared that the negotiations for that purpose, which have now been resumed, were not, broken off through the fault of the Holy See, His Holiness lamented the fact that the bishops, whom he sends to empty churches, will find their property appropriated

less, we send them for the salvation of souls., They

His Holiness concluded by stating that it was not

be foretold by the deplorable events, which have all terrified reply, I never swore in all my life. But ready taken place. Nevertheless, said his Holiness you must take the path, my good girl, said the

number at future consistories.

The number of bishops precognized this morning is 30, two of whom are for France, three for the deland of Sardinia, four for Piedmont, two for Sicily, four for Tuscany, two for the Marches, two for the Patrimony of St. Peter, five for Hungary, one for Bayaria; one for Ireland, and five in partibus.

AUSTRIA.

After nineteen years of passive resistance the Hunagrians have attained their end. On the 17th instrand Imperial rescript was issued informing Hungary that the Emperor! restored her Constitution The announcement was received by the Diet and country with enthusisam, though a minority; declares that M. Deak has sold his country. It now remains for the Emperor to conciliate his German subjects, who are in a sulky mood, thinking that they are about to be ruled by Magyars.

PRUSSIA.

The Parliament of the Northern German Parliament was opened by the King of Prussia on Saturday the 23rd of Feb. His Majesty made a very long speech, saying that past events had procured him the oppotunity of addressing an assembly such as had not insurance offices had extracted from the ruffian all been seen for centuries round a German Sovereign. He thanked heaven for having conducted Germany towards the long wished for end, by means which could not have been foreseen. The aim of the German people was strength in unity and to live in peace with the other powers of the earth. His Majesty concluded by saying that he hoped that all would you in a shameful prison, and I talk to a degraded pull together in carrying out the great work of unity

His Majesty the King of Prussia has ordered that the war tax which was levied on the town of Frankfort-on-the Main should be returned. Baron Rothschild has been chosen by the citizens of the late free town to represent them in the Northern Parliament, which has been a source of much satisfaction to King William .

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

There has been great commotion at Adelaide about a new Marriage Act which was introduced into the Assembly. It dispensed with the Sacrament of Marriage, and compels every priest or cleric to register himself as a Rigistrar of Marriage, the fee effecting which is to be ten shillings; any layman can apply for a license to be a Registrar, and every clergyman performing a marriage without the license will be liable to a heavy fine. Of course such a bill meets with every opposition, and our Bishop Shiel and Dr. Backhans are foremost in the struggle. - Cor of Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

We take from a contemporary the following fact, which nicely illustrates the operation of the disfranchising principle in Tennessee. It would not be difficult, we believe, to find hundreds of similar anomalies under the working of the system in force in that State: 'A firm in Nashville, one of the largest and most respectable mercantile houses in the West, paying annually many thousand dollars of taxes, has, including clerks, six persons employed in the concern besides the porter, who is a negro. The lat-ter is now the only one of the whole concern who is allowed a vote under the present Brownlow Constitution. The point of the joke is, that the negro was the bitterest rebel of all, and was an officer's servant in the late rebel army, and when fighting by his master's side, he was the third man over the ramparts of Fort Pillow, where he fell like an avenging thunderbolt upon the negroes -who so gallantly surrendered that stronghold.'

The Maine House of Representatives have put a veto on the attempt to repeal the law forbidding the intermarriage of whites with negroes and Indians. by a vote of 77 to 46.

SELLING A WIFE AT AUCTION IN MAINE. - The called upon an auctioneer, and the wife and furniture Broant raforac the wife and furniture.

TEMPERANCE IN A NEW ENGLAND STATE. - The trouble has been in this country, however that honest legislation on the subject has always been too severe and has therefore failed of its effect. The very mention of the Maine Law will explain what we mean. If we remember rightly, it was George Augustus Sala that found bottles labelled Medicine in gundry drawers and cupboards, and in the stove (it was stmmer time) of a room of a New England hotel in which he passed a night. There was no bar' in that establishment, nor could lihuor be obtained for love or money. But unvalids could easily be accommodated with 'medicine,' liquid, in bottles. The Yankees are proverbially a 'smart' people. On the other hand, laws have been framed with a dishonest intention, to hood wink the correct sentiment of the people. These, in reality, directly promote intemperance. Generally speaking, too much is left to the discretion of officials, who, as every one knows, are easily accessible to corrupt influences .- Catholic Standard.

Unless the people of the South will surrender every political right, and give their country up to the rule of the negroes, and at the same time prescribe all those who have therefore been their leaders in the forum and in the field, their property is to be taken from them and divided among the negroes and federal soldiers. We have always believed that this wholesale robbery was the objective point of the Radical policy. We have been unable to see any other object in the offensive measures which that party has enacted for the acceptance of the Southern people, except to find in the rejection of them a pretext for this universal spoliation. And we are now satisfied that no matter how much they may humiliate and degrade them by accepting these disgraceful terms the plundering attempt cannot be averted.— The South will be justified in looking for any iniquity which malice can invent, and the thirst for spoils can stimulate to be perpetrated upon them, and they not hope to conciliate their ungenerous and sordid oppressors by giving their sanction to their despotic and extra constitutional conditions and terms. Let them, therefore, stand firm, submitting to what they cannot help, but not aiding in: any way in dishonoring themselves, or in bedaubing their fair escutcheon.

AN AMERICAN POLAND .- In an article upon the conditions of the Military Commission bill, the New York Express remarks: 'The South is ruined, and to be ruined more and more. No emigrants from the United States will go into our Poland or Ireland, while the Polish and Irish proscripts of the South will emigrate here, or go West. Ne young American, if he can possibly earn, his living elsewhere, will now settle down in a land of despotism and become a subject, when he can emigrate East and West and become a citizen. No Northern or Western men, of any fo seast, will, invest any capital in this Poland or treland. The South, therefore, is a place to be shunned by the world's emigration as Ireland or Poland is shunned, or as Egypt or Turkey.

A DILEMMA - A correspondent of the World, Writing from Richmond, relates an incident as follows :- Talking of oaths reminds me of a local joke which my pen carnot resist recording... A modest young girl, on applying for ration to one of our dauger, when there are persons conspiring against each of the circular compartments thus formed and expedient to say more in the present state of things; relief agents; a few days ago, was asked, if, she had . Newton, Hobbs, and many others smoked.

but unless God interposed, the future was relearly to ever taken the oath, 'No indeed, sir, was her ready taken place. 'Nevertheless,' said his Holiness you must take the cain, my good girl, said the ready taken place. 'Nevertheless,' said his Holiness you must take the cain, my good girl, said the reading.' No change our sorrow into joy.'

The Pope then announced that he had precognized taget me never to swear.' The agent mildly persisted, and the maid and honed to be able to increase the persisted, and the maid as pertinaciously refused. all attempts at persuasion, until-overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between necessity and her by the dreadth condition she stammered out, with downcast lids, Well, sir if you will make me do

such a horid wicked thing d — n the Yankees !!

New York, March 9.—The Commerc als special says the Mississippi Legislature h s appropriated \$20,00 to be expended in defence of Jeff. Danis.

A GENTLEMAN TO THE LAST. - The moment the chief insurance offices found that Wainewright the prisoner was under sentence of transportation for forgery, they determined to open negotiations with the villain, and get from him certain confessions necessary to their interests: little doubting that he would make them 'for a consideration.' He made them readily enough when he had struck his bargain. At this time he was confined in Newgate (modern prison discipline had not then found its way into that gaol) in a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep; in which polite company he was actually recognised, through a strange chance, by Mr. Procter and Mrs Macready, visiting the prison with the conductor of this journal. When the agent of the that he wanted to know, that gentleman said in conclusion. 'It would be quite useless, Mr. Waine-wright, to speak to you of humanity, cr tenderness, laws human or divine; but does it not occur to you after all, that, merely regarded as a speculation, crime is a bad one? See where it ends. I talk to convict.' 'Sir, you City men enter on your speculations, and take the chances of them. Some of your speculations succeed, some fail. Mine bappened to have failed; yours happened to have succeeded; that is the difference, sir, between my visitor and me. But I'll tell ron one thing in which I have succeeded to the last. I have been determined through life to hold the position of a gentleman. I have always done so; I do so still. It is the custom of this place that each of the immates of a cell shall take his morning's turn of sweeping it out. I occupy a cell with a bricklayer and a sweep. But by G- they never offer me the broom.'- Dickens's all the Year Round.

EDMUND SURKE-In his personal appearance, there never was a minster less graceful. He was more than awkward—he was ridiculously ungainly. His tongue was too large for his mouth, which opened very slowly. His eyes were to big for his head, though these optical organs were constitutionally deficient in power. His body set all proportion at defiance. Every motion was a rall-every expression a caricature. He had not yet obtained the blue ribbon, which, in later years, so constantly adorned his corpulent and unwieldly person, slinging him out from his colleagues, and appearing to attract towards him all the thunderbolts of the opposition, Neither had he grown so short sighted as when, some years later, he carried the wig of a stooping colleague down the House on the point of his sword, and saw not the feat of arms he had performed, until the laughter from all sides greeted this unprecedented ministerial achievement. Bat, always goggliog, snoring and langhing, slovenly in dress, and ab-stracted in manuer -enjoying the jokes against himself, and habtinally joking at other people-it was scarcely possible to imagine a more ludicrous embodi ment of the dignity which is supposed to belong to the first minister of. a great empire, and the tried leader of an enduring ministry.

It was not, as Goldsmith depicted, the resistance of hungry senators as the dinner hour approached that Burke had most frequently to encounter when he addressed the house; but rather as he generally spoke late in the debate, that of the drunken members, who, leaving table at the summons of the ministerial whipper-in, and hurrying down to the division, bad neither sense nor imagination left to appreciate the most consummate wisdom, or the most brilliant Machias Republican says a man by the name of rhetoric. This inglerious obstacle to an earnest Bryant, becoming dissatisfied with his wife, last week orator was at that time more formidable than it is now easy to believe The convivial habits of the in the house were sold at public auction. The wife century were so extreme, that it is no exaggeration was sold for ten dollars. Some time before next to say a third of the members who divided after a morning the husband and wife made up their trou- long debate, at an advanced pariod of the night, were quite sober, and that many of them were in that happy state of optical hallucination in which, on looking at the Chair, they beheld eitner only a sea of mist or two Speakers instead of one.

> FEMALE CONVERSATION .- Every woman and every young lady, whose heart and mind have been properly regulated, is capable of exerting a salutary influence over the gentleman with whom she associates - a fact which has been acknowledged by the best and wisest of men, and seldom disputed, expect by those whose capacities of judging have been singularly perverted. A young lady should always seek to converse with gentlemen into whose society she may be introduced, with dignified delicacy and simplicity, which will effectually check, on their, any attempt at familiarity; but never should anything be said or done that may lead them to suppose that any attempt is being made to solicit their notice. An instance can scarcely be recalled of a lady, either by direct or indirect means, attempting to storm a man's beart into admiration, who did not thus effectually defeat her purpose.

> If a gentleman approaches a lady with the words of flattery, and with profuse attentions, especially after a short acquaintance, no encouraging smiles or words should be extended—for a flatterer can never be otherwise than an unprofitable companion. It is better, by a becoming composure, to pass unnoticed than, with smiles and blushes, to disclaim flattery since these are frequently considered - as they are too often intended as encouragement for the further effusions of those 'painted words.' Such delicate attentions as well-bred and refined gentlemen are desirous of paying, may be accepted, but they should never be expected.

> Why is a horse half way through a gate like a penny? Because it is head on one side and toil on the other.

> The old man looks down and thinks of the past.--The young man looks up and thinks of the future. -The child looks everywhere and thinks of nothing. A person being asked why he had given his daugh:

> ter in marriage to a mam with whom he was at enmity answered, 'I did it out of pure revenge.' To fan reason loto full blaze, always fan with a petticost.

> To the true teacher, time's hour-glass should still run gold dust.

> Rouge is a darling little fib that sometimes lies like truth.

> Reputation is to notoriety what real turtle is to mock

> They say love's like the measles—all the worse when it comes late in life.

> Daylight's wasted upon a man who can see so much better in the dark.

Strange is the love of woman; it's like one's beard the clover one cuts it the stronger it grows-and

both a plague, 190 H. Whiskey is the key by which many gain an entrance

into our prisons. -

Small faults indulged, are little thieves that let in greater ...

Paspabing to Compose .- Sheriden accustomed himself to strong tea and brandy before he delivered B speech

A LESSON FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Young readers, do you know the little animals-birds, beasts and insects,—are good mechanics, skilled in business and building operations?. This is true; and what they do is done systematically, with neatness and despatch. Nor do they idle lounge about, or stop to play till

the work is done, and well done.

The Otter and the Heron are the fishermen, though they use neither line nor net. The Otter we seldom see, for he works his traps mostly under water; but the Heron may be often seen standing with his long, thin legs in the shallow part of the stream, suddenly plunging his long bill below the surface and bringing

Ants are day laborers, and very industrious in their calling; they always seem in earnest at their work. Catch them asleep in daytime if you can i—
They set us an example of industry.

Ants freely work, without disguise,

Their ways consider, and be wise.'
The swallow is a fly-catcher, and the number that he daily catches would astonish you. You often see him in his vocation skimming along the surface of the brook or pond.

The beaver is a wood-cutter, a builder, and a mason; a very good workman at all these trades. He fells the small trees with his teeth and after he has built his house, he plasters it carefully with his tail trowel.

The wasp is a paper maker in his building. His paper is water proof, and made of materials that no other paper maker would use. Look at the curious and horners' paper dwellings -- not patented are they?

Singing birds are amateur musicians, and excel all others in harmony. Hardly can we decide which of them excels—the lark, the thrush, or the nightin-

On the feathery wing they rove, And wake with harmony the grove.'

The fire-fly and the glow-worm are lamplighters. The nee is a professor of geometry; for he constructs his cell so scientifically, that the least possible amount of material is formed into the largest spaces, with the least waste of room. Not all the mathematicians of Cambridge could improve the construction of his cells. Nor can the best hermatical dealers among us preserve provisions so well.

The caterpillar is a silk spinner, far excelling any other in his line of business; indeed we could not learn an art that would supply any silk worth the name without him.

With what wonderful properties and powers has it pleased our Heavenly Father to endow the lowly creatures!

. Young friends, is not this wonderful, marvellously wonderful? Who endowed these animals with wisdom? God! Who of us could make calls, or honer, like the bee, silk like the sllk-worm, or music like the singing-birds? Truly the goodness of God is geen in all his works.

A printer, who became a physician, gave as a reason for the change, that in printing, all the faults are exposed to the eye; in physic, they are buried with the patient.

Only bachelers should belong to clubs. Hercules gave up his club when he married Dejaneira, and all good husbands should follow his example.

A good fertilizer for House Plants is common glue diluted with water. An onnce of glue is sufficient for a gallon of water.

She isn't all that my fancy painted her! bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover; and more than that, she isn't all that she paints herself. When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died

worth £200,000, he observed, 'Well that is a pretty sum to commence the next world with.'

Some atrocious cynic says that going to be married is very much like going to be banged, and observes that there is only the difference of an aspirate between the altar and the halter.

Dr. Fair, in discussing the effects of the cold weather of 1855 on the public health, came to the conclusion that the power of cold on life varies according to definite laws. It was found by investigation that the mortality by cold is twice as great under the age of twenty as the mortality at twenty to forty; but after that turning point the power of resisting cold decreases every year, and men aged thirty, suffer from the cold in the proportion of one hundred to one. As the general result of five weeks' observation, it is stated that the 'danger after thirty of dying of cold is doubled every mine years of age'-that is to may, out of an equal population, for one death by cold at thirty, there were two at thirty-nine, four at forty eight, eight at fifty-seven, and so on. Should the present severe weather continue some weeks, we shall see how far the hypothesis of 1855 holds good. If the conditions under which the population now live have changed for the better, the general power of resisting cold ought to have increased pro rata.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PERFUME .- Bulwer Lytton, the great English romancist, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The coarse scent marks the coarse man. There is a delicacy, an insinuating and luxurious softness, in the aroms of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which is delightful to persons of taste and refine-ment. Hence it is as acceptable to the true gentleman as to the lady of fine sensibilities. More than this: every gentleman knows, or should know, that when sufficiently diluted with water it is a wonderful emollient-the best that can possibly be used after shaving. Its refreshing odor is an exquisite bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, contrast to the lickly taint of the heavy French ex- J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

Purchasers 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.

Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton , Lamplough & 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 Medicine.

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A COLLECTION OF

MASSES, HYMNS, MOTETTS, For the Offertory, Benediction, Elevation, and the Principal Festivals of the CATHOLIO OHURCH;

Together with Responses Complete, from Authentic Sources, including Correct Gregorian Music for The whole selected and arranged large or small Chairs, by J. H. WILLOOX, Mus. Doc. Organist of the Church of The Immaculate Conception, games of the Court ARD, Formerly Organist of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul.

In the present work, the Editors have endes vored to furnish a large number of pieces, attractive from their intrinsic beauty, free from all secular or other objectionable associations, and sufficiently easy to be within the grasp of the larger part of Parish choirs; music neither heavy and unmeaning, nor vulgar and common-place, nor, worse than either, light and trivial, entirely unsuited for the sacred offices of the church. Many of the Motetts, Hymns, Antipoons, and other pieces, are so arranged that they require no tenor. A large portion of this work has been selected from the repertoires of the Churches of St. Roch, Paris; Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, Brussels, and the Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vicana.

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The dalsy is death's forget-me-not.

DOOR. He who has guineas for his subjeces, is the king of

A Mo-to-Concious virtue and cold mutton.

A 'GOUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Brochial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1867.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightiagale of the Nursery Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Sasy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it -nothing less. Away with your ' Cordial,' ' Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is dragged into stupicity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1867.

A Household Word to Millions. - Throughout two-thirds of the civilized world, BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA may be called the syronym for invigoration. Its tonic properties are proverbial in every South American country; in Mexico, Cubs, Central America, Brazil, and all the British Colonies from the Canadas to the Australian antipodes, the evidence is alike in its favor. Convalescents find it the most powerful of restoratives. The victims of ulcerous and eruptive maladies depend upon its disinfectant and healing properties. The dyspeptic, the bilious, and sufferers from malarious fevers, intermittent and remittent, find it safe and sure. It has never disappointed those who have put their trust in it. In all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, EKISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS should be used in moderate doses along with the Sarsapa rilla, which will greatly basten a cure.

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BLISSFUL IGNOBANCE. - According to the late Sir Astley Cooper, no man cught to know, from any and changes it to its original color by degrees. physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair, those who are daily reminded of the existence of the Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results. organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia-whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do pecance under the ruffictions of the rebellious member—try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this genial stomachic cathartic reminds them that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in tae right side, nightmare, or constination. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 424 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For salein Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campcine.

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WANTED, for ST. MICHAEUS (R. C.) CHURCH BELLEVILLE, O. W., a competent person to take charge of the Organ and Teach Choir. An efficient person would find increative employ-

ment (during leisure hours) in town and vicinity.

Application to be made (it by letter, post-paid)

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well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1866.

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Address. "A.B." at Meesrs. Sadlier & Co.'s Book Store, Notre Dame Street, Montreat.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF James Murphy, who left Lower Canada some ten Wishes at least are the easy pleasures of the years ago. When last heard of he was in Philadel-Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, EDWARD MURPHY.

Durham, Ormstown, C.E. American papers please copy. Jany. 24th, 1867.

AGUA DE MAGROLIA: - The prettiest thing, the sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin'; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

gìsts.

S. T .- 1860. - X .- The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860 .- X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

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"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada"

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either noon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine uplees wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggista.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon it makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious It is sold everywhere.

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WHAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojoura of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed tace, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggis: for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

Heimstreet's inimitable Eair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair. promotes its growth, and is a beantiful Hair Dress. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS sing. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by ail dealers. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

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I have been colling your Hair Restorer (Prof. Velpani's) for some time past, and have heard of the hair being restored to many bald beads, and to its original life-like color. I have no hesitation in saying it is the best Restorative ever offered to the pub-

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Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers ipst received.

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CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also
be found a powerful disinfecting egent, especially
for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallens of water. Freeh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d

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Large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Woollen Goods &c. IF Gentlemen's Clothing of every description in stock or made to order.

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Pain Killer cures Sudden Colds, Pain Killer " Neuralgia,

Rheumatic Affections, Paio Killer " Pain Killer " Toothache, Pain Killer " Sick Headache.

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Pain Killer " Cholera, Pam Killer " Scalds and Burns, Pain Killer ' Sprains, Pam Killer " Bruises.

This long tested and unrivalled Family Medicine bays been favorably known for about thirty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimouials proving it to be an almost never failing remedy for the above named complaints. It has been tested in every variety of climate and in almost every known portion of the globe The missionary, the sailor and the soldjer find it an inestimable friend, and the millions of bottles sold yearly are its best and strongest recommendation.

The great reputation the Pain Killer has won for itself has induced others to imitate and counterfeit it to a great extent. We should caution all purchasers against these imitations either in name or style of putting up such as Pain Destroyers, Pain Relievers, Pain Kings, Pain Remedys, &c , &c. Country Merchants and Druggists purchase these worthless preparations for one half the price of the genuine Pain Killer, yet charge the public the same as for the genuine, hence their object in urging these worthless preparations on the public.
Send for a Pain Killer Almanac and Receipt Book

for 1867 gotten un with the greatest of care and contains, seide from numerous testimonials, &c., of the Pain Killer, a very valuable collection of Domestic Receipts.

The Pain Killer is sold overywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.
13 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

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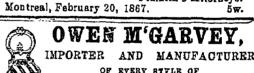
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