

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

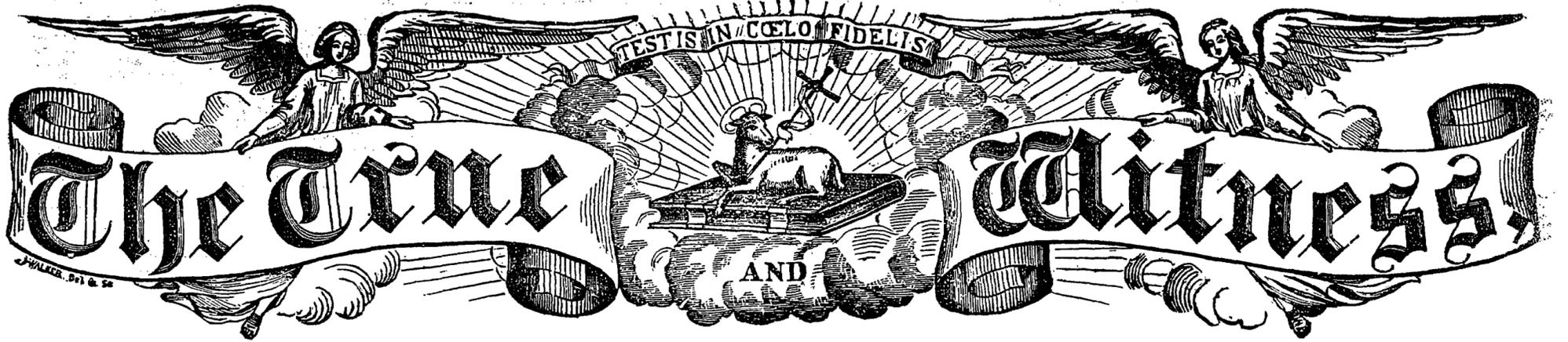
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1866.

No. 37.

LIFE IN THE CLOISTER; OR, FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

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

CHAPTER VI.—POVERTY AND DEATH—A FRIEND IN NEED.

'What is to be done, Catherine? see if your woman's wit can help me in this dilemma,' said Herbert to his sister, some two months after the return of Lillian and her sister to Bowden;— 'this bill must be met, and that immediately; and if I carry four of my paintings to the auction-room, the price at which they would be knocked down will scarcely suffice to pay for the funeral of our poor mother.'

Poverty and death, what can be worse? yet these united trials had visited the humble dwelling of the Leslies.

Immediately on the return of Catherine from Preston, she had been attacked by typhus fever, but her strong constitution had not succumbed beneath the stroke. She had recovered; but, whilst still languishing under the effects of this severe illness, her mother had caught the fever in its most virulent form, and died in the midst of very distressing circumstances.

Herbert Leslie was a clever, talented man;— but it is not always the most clever and talented people that get on the best, for, you see, my dear miss or master, sometimes a very mediocre talent will carry all before it, if there be interest or influence in the background, whilst brighter stars shine unnoticed. Now Herbert had no patronage, you see, so that he worked away during the livelong day in that gloomy studio in Newman Street; and one after another his ideals of the beautiful grew upon the canvas before him and were then consigned to the walls of the Painting Academy, the hanging committee taking especial care to hang them where they would not be seen, or else they grew dim and dusty in his own studio, to be finally sold at auction at a price certainly very far from remunerative.

Herbert had been led to imagine, from the interest which Lillian's father had taken in his pursuits when he had become acquainted with him in Manchester some three years since, that he would overlook his own poverty and be content to receive as a son-in-law one whom he had treated as a friend, inviting him to his house, treating him on terms of the closest intimacy;— and the sanguine temperament of the young artist had led him to forget the vast disparity existing between riches and poverty. The fact that Mr. Craig, a great connoisseur in works of art, merely patronised him because he had a reverence for talent had never entered the head of this romantic young artist; and he thus presumed to raise his eyes to the beautiful daughter of his host. Visiting at the Laurels frequently, he had been received as one of the family, forgetting that the time would come, and that very shortly, when these day dreams might be all roughly dispelled.

Is it not a pity that talented people live in such a little world of romance of their own creation as really often to be wanting in common sense? Why should Herbert have ventured to suppose that the wealthy millionaire would bestow the hand of his beautiful daughter on a man who had nothing beyond the meagre pittance which his genius could obtain? Lillian had written to him only once after her removal from Lytham; she had shown Mr. Craig the letter, had asked his approval of its contents; it was blustered with her tears, for it informed Herbert that, in obedience to her father's will, all intercourse must cease between them.

The father kissed away her tears, and thanked Heaven that he had two model daughters. Why, the youngest resigns the veil, the holy habit of a religious, the life which shall surely prepare her for an eternity of happiness; the other, one to whom she had given the affections of her heart, with whom she believes she could tread the thorny path of life happily. Ah, she has her idol, and yet she drags it thence and hurls it from her at your behest.

'Oh, truly, Archibald Craig, your are model daughters!'

'Yes, mine are model daughters, friend Gilmour; I repeat the words,' said Craig one day, as himself and his friend sat over the wine after those two languid, listless young women had left the table for their own private room. 'They have now no will but mine: Lillian—well you know what Lillian was when I first brought her back to Manchester—how she flung defiance in my face, yet how meekly submitted after a little more useless rebellion; and also how her sister has given up her most absurd fancy to become a nun. Trust me, friend Gilmour, if we husbands and fathers had but the moral courage to stand out more firmly, the female part of our households would be better ordered and better governed

than they are. See now, had I followed your advice, I had lost both these girls; and how?— the one married to a beggarly artist like young Leslie: the other confined, caged up in one of those horrid nunneries, of which?—

'Of which, my good sir, you know absolutely nothing,' replied Gilmour; 'but I would ask you one question—Have you never counted on the cost of the forced obedience of your children? do you not see that there is a forced constraint on each of them? Why, man, maid Marion is no more the girl she was, nor Lillian either, than black is like to white; you'll have them both in a decline before long, if you persist in your resolve. Let your girl Lillian have the partner she likes, and my pretty god-daughter the veil; I should wonder what she could have better. I tell you, as I told you before you sent them to Lytham, that evil will come of it if you thwart them thus—treating grown young women like children indeed.'

'Tut, tut, Gilmour, as I told you before, so I tell you again, leave me to manage my girls my own way. Lillian must and shall have a rich mate, and Marion the same. I know what is best for them; better than they know themselves.'

Overawed by the violence of their father, utterly dependent on him, Mr. Craig had indeed had his own way with both of them: and after many fruitless entreaties, and a tearful night, and the destruction by Lillian of some half-dozen epistles, in which affection had peeped out in spite of her fears of him, she had at length penned one which had given him satisfaction. He posted it with his own hands; met Lillian with a smiling face; loaded her with presents and caresses; and dreamed not of the volcano which lay smothering within the depths of her woman's heart.

Nor was Marion less painfully tortured.— Neither herself nor Lillian was suffered to lead a retired life, every night beholding them absent from their home. Wherever there was a gay reunion, there Mr. Craig's fair daughters were sure specifically to be put up to the highest bidder. The particular reason for which will be given in our next chapter.

But *reventons a nos moutons*. Times were, you see, very hard with the Leslies; and I should like to know who they are not hard with, when people have their bread to earn by their talents, save, as we have already said, to the happy few who get to the top of the ladder quickly by the help of influence and interest rather than by genius. Never were times surely darker than those in which the brother and sister sat talking of the *dismal thing* above. No longer of themselves, for the casket, with its still face, alone remained; they were conversing of those sad topics, always sad, far more sad, too, if the survivors are poor. They have but a solitary five-shilling-piece in the house; how shall they pay the undertaker? how shall they pay for their mourning? or for the last quiet home with the remains of her husband in the cemetery at Norwood? Yet there are many who would gladly comply with this work of mercy, and bury the dead, did they know of that distressing case.

The Leslies, however, knew but few persons, and to these they could not apply; for if they had the will, they lacked the power to help them.

Catherine had sat for some moments weeping silently, and Herbert still pursued his walk, with folded arms and moody brow, up and down that little parlor, when his sister suddenly arose, and with a feeble step approached him. She had resolved to mention a name he had forbidden her to utter—a name the faithful friend had not breathed, save in her prayers, for many a weary month—a name which Herbert, she well knew, fondly cherished still.

She was so weak that she had to hold by the table as she attempted to cross the room; but her brother, utterly lost in his gloomy reverie, noticed her not till her light touch fell upon his arm.

'Catherine, my love,' he said, 'why do you leave the coach?'

She fixed her big dark eyes on his face, and uttered the one word, 'Lillian.'

'Lillian! what of her, Catherine? Don't rake up old sorrows, dear; we have enough, Heaven knows, to bear without that.'

'Lillian would help us, Herbert,' still pleaded the fair speaker.

'No more of this, Catherine; I cannot bear it,' he exclaimed, darting from her as if stung by a viper. 'Lillian! the false Lillian, help to put my poor mother in the grave! Never, never! Catherine, I'll sell half the house contains first.'

Catherine tottered to the couch, but she still pleaded for the absent Lillian.

'Lillian is true as ever. Lillian is forced to do the will of her despotic old father. I would pledge my life upon her truth.'

'Why has she ceased to correspond with you?'

'Why? because she dare not; do you not think

her letters would be intercepted? Lillian false! Lillian untrue! Never, never! As soon would I believe the moon would fall from the heavens, as waver for one moment in my faith in Lillian's truth.'

All the woman's earnest soul spoke out in these few words. Herbert approached her, and said very sorrowfully—

'It is not the remains of a mere school-girl's intimacy which can make you, with your sound, clear good sense, speak and think so highly of my lost Lillian. Tell me, Catherine, why is it you steadily persevere in thinking so well of one of whom I have such just cause of complaint?'

'Because I know Lillian to be a true-hearted constant woman,' she replied; 'one whose nature is too noble to allow her to be false where she has pledged her word. There is even something to admire in her very pride, if I may dare so to speak, for it makes her shrink with horror from an untruth; and sure am I she has not broken her faith with you. Remember in the one short note I received from her at the time she intimated to you her obedience to her father's will, she implored us both to wait the result of the time, adding, 'The time will come, Catherine, when you will see that I am not untrue.' Let me write to her, Herbert; she will help us in our deep distress; and you will find her your own faithful Lillian still.'

It was not without considerable reluctance on the part of Herbert that he acceded to his sister's wish, and it was finally settled that the note, written by his sister, should be posted from London, Lillian having many friends in the metropolis, lest the letter, falling by chance into the hands of Mr. Craig, and bearing the Brixton postmark, should awaken his jealous fears.

Very slowly the hours passed away till the morning of the second day brought the answer.

'There is an enclosure,' said Catherine, as with trembling fingers she broke open the seal.

Three bank-notes, each for ten pounds, were folded within a sheet of notepaper. Catherine and Herbert had anxiously looked for a note.— It contained only these few words—

'From your faithful and affectionate

'LILLIAN.'

That thirty pounds was all the world to the Leslies, but the load still lay heavily at the heart of Herbert. Meanwhile, directions were given for the funeral, good mourning was purchased, and there was still money in hand.

The Leslies little knew how it fared with Lillian just then, or how she, the daughter of the wealthy Mr. Craig, had procured the thirty pounds.

Let us go back a little, and show in the next chapter how things were going on at the Laurels.

CHAPTER VII.—HOW, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE, LILLIAN PARTED WITH HER BRACELET.

Lillian and Marion are alone.

'What a wonder to be alone! it is a relief to be one evening to ourselves,' said the younger of the two, as she bathed her fevered temples, fevered from late hours and dissipation. 'I really think I shall die under it, Lillian dear, if papa continues to drag us into company like this, and the worst of it all is that we can longer be blind to the reason why he hurries us into society. The day of strife must come after all,' she added, with a deep sigh; 'I dread it too.— Heaven grant we may not be found wanting.'

'Yes, Marion,' answered the still beautiful Lillian; 'and I dread also this most unnatural strife, this offering us as it were to the highest bidder; nor is it possible to fail at surmising the cause. The last interview with my father, when he informed me that some little time hence we might be the tenants of a very poor home, unless the wives of the rich mill-owners, Messrs Hartly and Arnold, let me into a little of the truth; but welcome poverty, with all its horrors, my Marion, rather than the gilded miseries of nuptials where hands, but not hearts, are yoked together.'

'Ay, my Lillian, you speak right well,' said Marion; 'and I say too, welcome poverty, a thousand times welcome, rather than be untrue and false to one's vocation. No; in obedience to him, I have led a dissipated life, when my heart has been far away in scenes of cloistered quiet, for I have never loved, my sister; but sure there cannot be a greater sin than to wed unloving, above all, to wed when God has called one to serve him in religion.'

'Speak low, Marion,' said her sister; 'I thought I heard some one near the door. We have both refused the addresses paid to us, and my father's violence terrifies me beyond expression; but I fancy there will soon be an end of this persecution, perhaps sooner than either of us imagine.'

As Lillian ceased speaking the door opened, and a servant appeared with a letter; he said, 'For Miss Craig.'

It was the note written by our friend Catherine. Lillian recognized the handwriting.— Lillian—faithful, loving, but misjudged Lillian— positively pressed the inanimate paper to her lips. Do not let us laugh at her for the folly, for how many of us have done the same when some dearly-loved absent friend's letter has fallen within our hands.

Large tears fell from the eyes of the sisters as they perused Catherine's letter.

'Not a word about Herbert,' sighed Lillian; 'but Catherine is right—discreet, prudent Catherine.'

'What is to be done, Lillian?' said Marion. 'Papa keeps us cruelly short of money; and the worst of it is the idea we now have that his resources are really cramped make it impossible for us to ask him; besides, he would want to know what we require it for; and I don't think less than ten pounds would be of any service; do you, Lillian?'

'Ten pounds, Marion! I cannot send a farthing less than twenty, love; nay, I would send fifty if I had it. There will be poor Mrs. Leslie's funeral to pay for, and mourning for Catherine and dear Herbert—Herbert I mean,' she said, as if the use of that little epithet had broken the compact she had made with her own heart. 'Come with me, Marion, love; let me see how I can manage.'

Lillian entered her bed-room, locked the door, and then opened her jewel box; she looked wistfully at a diamond necklace, took it up, then replaced it, saying, 'Papa would miss that, should he drag us out to-morrow night.' The she took a diamond bracelet, carefully rapped it up, and laid it aside. 'That will do,' she said; 'papa gave eighty guineas for it. I shall wrap myself in a large mantle, and as soon as he has taken his afternoon's nap, I shall find my way to Silver the jeweller's, a little way out of Manchester, and see if I cannot get, or raise, twenty pounds on it.'

'O Lillian, Lillian, take care,' responded Marion. 'What a scene my father will make, if he finds you are parting with your trinkets; besides, Lillian, you may be seen, and a pretty thing it will be to get abroad that Mr. Craig's daughters are raising money on their jewels.'

'Nonsense, Marion, you shall help me to dress up,' said her sister. 'Come, help me at once,' she said, opening a press, from which she took a dark dress and a large mantle, the folds of which enveloped and thoroughly disguised her stately and elegant form: then she put on a close cottage bonnet, with a veil of black lisse gauze, and the disguise of Lillian to any but a close observer was complete.

Vainly did Marion beg her sister to allow her to accompany her—Lillian was obstinate; and seizing the opportunity when the servants were not in the way, and amid the twilight of the lovely autumnal evening, Lillian sallied from her home.

Arrived in Manchester, the daughter of the man who was deemed worth thousands of pounds stole like some guilty thing down a street in which she knew a rich jeweller and money lender resided, and passing the open shop she entered a doorway on which was the inscription—'Private office for reception of valuable property.'

Overcoming the natural repugnance she felt to the task she had so nobly taken on herself, Lillian pushed open the door, which gave ingress to a small and well-lighted room at the back of the shop. Her heart beat violently at the novelty of her position; the previous night she had been the belle at a ball given by one of the principal families in the county; that evening she stood humbly attired in the office of a pawnbroker, waiting to raise money on the bracelet which so very lately had glistened on her arm— quietly awaiting the pleasure of the jeweller to serve her. She was engaged in an act of mercy; and, verily, brave-hearted Lillian, thou shalt not lose thy reward. After the lapse of a few minutes the master of the shop approached, requested her to be seated, and attentively examined the precious bauble she placed in his hand.

'Thirty guineas you require, madam, on this bracelet,' he said. 'The wife or daughter of one of our millocrats is the owner, I'll be bound, some extravagant bill to pay, I suppose, which father or husband must not know of.' Such were his thoughts as he minutely examined the trinket.

'Can you lend me the sum required?' stammered forth Lillian.

'Oh yes, certainly,' replied Mr. Silver. 'The name, if you please,' he added, drawing out a sheet of card-board, from which he tore off two tickets, intending one to be attached to the bracelet and the duplicate for the disguised lady before him. Now Lillian was, we need hardly say, entirely a stranger to the mode of proceeding adopted by those who are driven to so painful an expedient as to raise money on their property.

'Name! what name?' said Lillian, meechan-

cally; she really knew not what she said. 'You are not used to raise money in such a way madam,' said the pawnbroker, in a more respectful tone of voice than that which he had previously used, 'or you would be aware that the name and address of the person to whom the property belongs is by law obliged to be given to him who lends the money.'

Lillian's cheeks glowed like a coal of fire as the name of Craig fell from her lips.— Mr. Silver started, but instantly recovered himself.

'Excuse me, madam, the Christian name also,' he said.

'Elizabeth,' said Lillian, promptly, remembering that Lillian was uncommon, and wishing still to preserve her incognito if possible.

'Your residence?'

'The Laurels, Altrincham.' The pawnbroker bowed, placed the duplicate in Lillian's trembling hand, and counted out ten sovereigns in gold, which he tendered to her with two ten-pound notes.

Not once had she raised the veil which had covered her beautiful, tearful face; now she gathered her mantle closely around her, and having carefully deposited the money in a portmanteau, she returned the 'good evening' of Mr. Silver, and hurried from the shop. Silver stood for perhaps the space of two or three minutes, blankly gazing at the door through which she had departed.

'Strange,' he said, 'very strange; there will surely be a hideous crash up at the Laurels. I knew the bracelet again directly—could swear to it amidst a thousand: I repaired it only a few months since, when one of the clasps was broken. Then again, a few nights back came those silver dishes; I am certain they were Craig's property. If I mistake not my late visitor was one of those beautiful daughters of his who have run away with many hearts and not lost their own. I could swear to the owner of the bracelet, even had she not involuntarily given me her name.'

Meanwhile Lillian, brave Lillian, threaded her way with rapid steps back to her father's dwelling, and also did a deed of charity ere she reached her home to one of the poor cottagers, and thus was able to avert the curiosity of the hall porter who admitted her, by asking the question—

'Has my father or sister expressed alarm at my absence, Robert? I have been to see poor widow Whiteside, and am home later than I intended.'

The men answered in the negative, and Lillian hurried up to her sister's room, threw her arms around her neck, and opening her purse displayed its contents.

'Sweet Lillian Craig, your tears of shame are now exchanged for tears of joy, for you feel the exquisite pleasure of doing good to those you love.'

Ah, Lillian and Marion, brave and true-hearted heroines of domestic life, both true to your respective vocations, but patiently biding thy time, be it mine to tell how like burnished gold thou didst both come forth from the fiery furnace of tribulation pure and unscathed, truer, far truer and more faithful than in the sunny days of prosperity.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE BANKRUPT MERCHANT— FAITHFUL AND TRUE.

The following morning Lillian and her sister sat alone in the library. They were reading; but the thoughts of Lillian were far away, for she knew that the following day was that appointed for the funeral of her good old friend Mrs. Leslie. For some time the murmur of voices in the adjoining room had been distinctly audible; but her attention had not been attracted, for she knew that her father alone used the apartment opening from the library, and was not aware that the door was ajar.

Suddenly, however, Marion rose from her chair, and with parted lips, and a countenance colorless as marble, stood beside her sister; one hand raised to her lips, to enjoin silence, and the other pointing to the door.

At a loss to comprehend her meaning, and startled at the terrible change in her sister, Lillian was about to raise, but Marion held her down, and bending forwards whispered the one word 'Listen.'

'Ruin, absolute and immediate ruin, and no hope of averting it even for a few short months is that what you mean.'

Slowly and deliberately these words had fallen from the lips of Mr. Craig, and they fell like an icebolt on the hearts of his daughters.

'Exactly so, Mr. Craig,' replied his visitor, and Lillian recognised the voice as that of her father's solicitor, whose visits had been very frequent lately, 'exactly so; your unhappy money speculations, which have turned out so miserably of themselves were sufficient to drag you into a frightful distress; and at the back of them comes this frightful panic in the cotton-market, which will in the end ruin many whose fortunes

are as firm to-day as yours unhappily are the reverse. You will not be able to meet a hundredth part of the liabilities now falling upon you. You must declare yourself bankrupt, Mr. Craig, and get it over as quickly as possible.—The sooner the better.

“Bankrupt, bankrupt!” Lillian heard her unfortunate father murmur; “has it, then, come to this! My God, what will become of me in my old age, and of my self-willed foolish girls?”

“Did you not tell me, sir, that two of the wealthiest of the Manchester gentry, large landed proprietors, as well as mill-owners, had paid their addresses to your beautiful and accomplished daughters? Did you not say you should push on these marriages as speedily as possible?”

“Exactly so, Mr. Hedley; and for the best of all possible reasons. Hartly is much attached to Lillian; Arnold not less so to my daughter Marion. Arnold is more open-handed than the other; but of course, if once these girls were their wives, circumstances would be much altered. Not only would there be a splendid establishment for each of them, but they would be both off my hands, and the horrors now impending over me be averted, perhaps even entirely prevented. Arnold knows something of my difficulties. He is very fond of Marion; pursues her all the more vehemently the more she slight him, and has told me he will advance me a large sum the moment the wedding-day is fixed.”

“And were I in your place Mr. Craig, that day should be one in the following week at latest. You know the old maxim, my dear sir,—‘Self-preservation is the first law of nature.’ You may save yourself by marrying your daughters to these men; the result will be a few tears no doubt, perhaps a fit of hysterics, and the other pretty little arts which are generally resorted to by the fair sex; but in the end they will become happy and contented wives, and grateful to you for having found them rich and good husbands.—But you told me Miss Marion had some mad notions in her head about becoming a nun; you have not let Arnold into this vagary, I hope?—Men are not fond of marrying devotees, you know.”

“All right as to that,” replied Mr. Craig; “I have forbidden Marion to mention her silly wish to any one. But these girls are harder to manage, Hedley, than you think; for here is one of them not heart-whole, and the other pinning after convent fancies. If my only hope rests on the obedience of my rebellious daughters, I really see nothing but the immediate ruin you spoke of when we began to talk of the terrible state of my affairs.”

“Excuse me, Mr. Craig,” said the lawyer, “but really I think you are wanting in firmness; you should insist on your children giving up such nonsensical fancies. I know Arnold well; he is just the man to wait long and patiently for your daughter, and punish her for slighting his addresses when he has her in his power: take my advice now—Strike the iron while it is hot; have your own way for once in your life, and save yourself at all events.”

“I will see them both, Hedley, and do my best with them, depend on it,” replied Craig, rising and walking with his visitor to the door, which gave egress to the hall.

“And do not rest content with asking them if they will marry these men; tell them that you have made up your mind that they shall do so, were the last words of the lawyer as he quitted the room.”

Now, a very pretty piece of dumb show had been acted in the library by one at least of the young ladies, whose future was being so summarily disposed of. Lillian had twice started to her feet; whilst Marion—especially when the lawyer had urged her father utterly to disregard her own wishes and force her into marriage—had them impetuously clinched her little fist, and shook it in the air in the direction when the voice proceeded. It was well, too, that the ladies wore muslin robes, for the slightest rustle of a silk dress would inevitably have announced their presence.

At first Lillian felt inclined to rush into her father's presence, but, on second thoughts, she decided on seeking her own room, and giving a few hours for thought and reflection; a wise resolve, which she was not, however, to put into execution for the next moment the heavy tread of her father was heard advancing to the library. To retreat was impossible. They exchanged a significant glance, and still maintained the same attitude.

Mr. Craig's look of mute surprise as he observed who were the tenants of the library, was exchanged for one of indignation; for the very position of the sisters told him they had been listening to all that had passed.

“A praiseworthy, honorable employment, young ladies,” he remarked sarcastically; “however, it has saved me the pain of telling you both that I am a ruined man; that my safety rests with you; and that for your own sakes, if not for mine, you must not, nay, shall not trifle with the overtures of an honorable settlement in life, which has been offered to both of you.”

Tears rushed to the eyes of each, but Lillian dashed them impatiently aside; she had not forgotten what that odious lawyer had said about the pretty little arts of womankind, and exclaimed—

“You will find me willing to endure any hardships poverty may entail, my father; but the day will never come in which Lillian Craig will sell herself, or endure to be sold, for gold.”

Amable, gentle, self-sacrificing Lillian, replied her father, with the greatest calmness and deliberation, “you are what I but expected I should find you. And what do you say, Marion?—but stop, not one word yet,” he continued; “I wish you to count up the cost of rebellion to my wishes, of clinging to your foolish fancy. Now, in the first place, as you have been playing the eavesdropper, you have of course learnt that I am, as I have just told you—a ruined man. As things stand at the present moment, that there is no fortune for either of you to look to, whether it be to enrich a needy husband or a cloister of nuns; that a life of privations, the horrors of which you, who have been reared in luxury, can-

not tell till you come to know them, await you; whilst, on the other hand, you will live in the ease and affluence you have always enjoyed, with those who are content to take you, doubtless, as you will now be; and at the same time, if there be a spark of filial love left within your bosoms, it may perhaps warm into something of life, if I remind you that by doing this you not only secure your own happiness, but smooth the last years of your aged parent; for, my daughters,” said Mr. Craig, rising from his seat, “my utter ruin, or the bolstering up of my tottering fortune rests with you.”

A perceptible shudder shook the frame each of his unhappy children, as Mr. Craig thus alluded to the most painful part of the conversation they had overheard.

The sisters had known him only as a fond and over-indulgent parent till within the last two years, and they had been acute enough to feel convinced that the key to his seemingly eccentric and harsh conduct lay in his desire to see them established in the same way of life in which they had always moved, and at the same time save himself by their means from the ruin impending over him in consequence of his own rash and ill-directed mismanagement of his once large income.

(To be continued)

HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 16.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Earl Grey moved that the House should on the following Tuesday go into Committee to consider the state of Ireland, observing that, being unconnected with any party, and having no expectation of ever being called upon to take office, he felt that he was in the best position for raising the question of Ireland.

The noble Lord read the following resolutions, which he said he would propose if the Committee were granted.

1. That in legislating for Ireland it is the duty of the Imperial Parliament to adopt such measures as might be expected to gain the approval of an Irish Parliament, fairly representing the people, and expressing the opinion of the majority of men of education and intelligence in Ireland.

2. That the application of the whole income derived from Church property in Ireland to the support of a Church Establishment for the exclusive benefit of a small minority of the people of that country is unjust and ought not to be continued.

3. That with a view to the correction of this injustice it would be expedient to vest the whole property of the Church of Ireland in the hands of Commissioners empowered to manage it, and to divide the net income derived from it, in such proportions as Parliament may prescribe, between the Protestant Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, and the Presbyterian Churches.

4. That it would further be expedient to grant to the said Commissioners such a permanent annuity on the Consolidated Fund as would be sufficient, together with the share of the income from Church property in Ireland assigned to the Protestant Episcopal Church, to provide for paying to the present bishops and clergy of that Church the full incomes they now receive. As these payments to the existing holders of ecclesiastical preferment cease to be required, the proportion of the annuity thereby set free to be carried to the general account of the Commissioners, and divided between the three Churches in the proportion prescribed by Parliament.

5. That the proportion of the net income at the disposal of the Commissioners assigned to each of the three Churches ought to be paid to Boards of Trustees appointed to receive the same, and apply the amount for the benefit of the said Churches.

6. That the Board of Trustees for the Protestant Episcopal Church should consist of five prelates and five laymen of that Church, and that, subject to the claims of existing holders of benefices and dignities, the said Commissioners should be empowered, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, to make such change in the application of the income of the Church as might be considered expedient, with a view to the more effective performance of its duties.

7. That the Board of Trustees for the Roman Catholic Church should, in like manner, consist of five prelates and five laymen of that Church, and that the income placed at their disposal should be applied at their discretion to the building and maintaining of places of worship and glebe-houses, and to the payment of stipends to the clergy.

8. That the Board of Trustees for the Presbyterian Church should consist of five clergymen and five laymen of that Church, and that the income assigned to them should be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the stipends of clergymen now provided for from the Parliamentary grant known as the Regium Donum, and secondly, to the general purposes of their Church.

9. That the said Commissioners and Boards of Trustees should be required to lay annually before both Houses of Parliament full accounts of their receipts and expenditure.

10. That the enactments whereby the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church are restrained from assuming the titles of their sees ought to be repealed, and that they ought to be allowed to assume the style of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the said sees.

11. That with a view to the improvement of agriculture in Ireland, it is desirable that the occupiers of land should have greater facilities for the secure expenditure of money on permanent improvements, but that the difficulties now complained of would be aggravated, instead of being diminished, by any enactment infringing upon the rights of property.—Nor could the object in view be attained by any change in the law which, without infringing upon their rights, would empower tenants to compel their landlords to pay for improvements, since the creation of such a power would probably induce landlords to exercise their right of resuming land held by tenants proposing to use it when not protected by leases, and would also tend to increase the reluctance of landowners to grant long leases to their tenants.

12. That it is the true interest of both owners and occupiers of land that they should be left free to settle the terms on which it is to be held by mutual agreement, with as little legislative interference as possible, but that it deserves to be considered whether some changes in its provisions, especially the repeal of the enactments which give to landlords the right of distress and a preference over other creditors, might not tend to make the owners of land more desirous than they now are to let it to solvent tenants on conditions and by terms of years which would encourage permanent improvements.

Such, my lords, are the resolutions which, in the event of your adopting my proposal for a Select Committee, it is my intention to move. They are far from including all the measures which I believe to be required for the benefit of Ireland. I will mention one. For many years I have been of opinion that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished. My noble friend who now holds the office deserves great credit for the energy he has displayed in very trying and difficult circumstances. [Hear, hear.] But that fact has not changed the opinion I have long entertained that the system of Government through a Lord Lieutenant ought to be done away. But, though there are many measures which might be adopted with advantage to Ireland, I have thought it right to confine these resolutions to those subjects which I consider most urgent. I have concluded with the land question, because I think it of great importance, and if your lordships

should concur with me you will go far to show the Irish people that, while you are ready to act with justice, you are not disposed to sanction measures which would do mischief instead of good. The other resolutions are principally confined to the Church question, and they lay down two great principles—principles by which, as was so well said in the other House of Parliament, in our legislation for Ireland we ought to be guided. The first is that we should legislate, as far as possible, according to the wishes of the Irish people, and the second is, that in this important question of the Irish Church we ought to do full and impartial justice, in the same spirit as, if the circumstances of the two countries were reversed, we should desire the Irish people should do unto us. My lords, I am persuaded you are bound to adopt those principles, because they are founded on justice and good sense. Justice requires that we ought not, even if we had the power, to impose upon Ireland a system which we know if applied to ourselves would meet with the most determined opposition, which was attempted to be applied to Scotland, and which fortunately evoked from the Scotch not only determined but successful resistance. My lords, it seems to me that Ireland as she is a source not of strength, but of weakness. She constantly calls for deep anxiety from every reflecting statesman, and she would, in the event of her being involved in a dangerous foreign war, if her present state of feeling remains unaltered, be a source of serious danger.—My lords, I am persuaded that you ought to make an attempt to conciliate the Irish people. But I anticipate being told in answer to the arguments I have used that the policy I have recommended would not succeed in gaining the affections of the great body of the Irish people, while it would offend our only true friends—the Protestants of the north. It is not my wish, and still less is it my duty, in discussing this great subject to avoid any difficulty that may be raised. I therefore do at once confess that I do not look for an immediate settlement of the affairs of Ireland from the adoption of the course which I recommend. I know that political evils of long standing admit only of gradual cure. But that is no reason why we should not begin. We ought not to allow that we have but little confidence in the power of justice. I am persuaded if you can only persuade the Irish people that you mean to deal justly and fairly by them, and to abate nothing of what is their due—if you do that in a kindly spirit I am convinced that by degrees their animosity will subside. When I say I recommend you to do full justice in a kindly spirit to Ireland I am far from meaning that that should be a spirit of great indulgence. I am persuaded that the mistakes in our past Government were occasioned by the circumstance that we had to a great extent made up by indulgence from our shrinking to do full justice, and, therefore, we exhibited weakness in the administration of the law. At all events, we felt that there was something wrong and rotten in the whole system, and, therefore, we shrank from carrying the law fully and impartially into effect. Let us only do all that justice and reason require, and then we can put down party processions, whether of Green or Orange, with a firm hand, and maintain the majesty of the law against all who may attempt to call it in question, whether they belong to one party or the other. That is the policy which I am convinced you ought to adopt if you are disposed to restore peace and prosperity to Ireland. And though I am quite aware that in the first instance a change in our policy may make the Protestants of the North for a while discontented, yet I am convinced that feeling would soon subside. What creates those religious animosities which have been the cause of so much violence and bloodshed in Ireland is, that both parties feel that the existing state of things cannot be permanent. It is felt by one party that they must do all they can to maintain and by the other that they must endeavor by every means to overthrow the existing arrangement. But let an arrangement be once effected on just principles, and I firmly believe that before many years angry feeling on both sides will subside, and that the same spirit will prevail in Ireland which obtains in countries where no unjust domination and no religious ascendancy of one party over another exist. My lords, there are, I believe two objections which will be advanced against the policy which I recommend. In the first place, it will be said that it would be unjust to the people of the United Kingdom to apply any portion of the public revenues to the purposes which I have indicated.—Well, my lords, if I did not feel that the Irish people had so much to complain of the injustice of the system by which they have been governed, I would have hesitated to recommend the application of any part of the general revenues of the empire to Irish purposes. I feel appalled when I consider the history of our Government of Ireland, and how far we are from having redressed all the grievances of that country. I fully expect to hear the arguments that were used some time ago in the House of Commons with reference to Maynooth. It is said that it is a sin to give any support to the religion of the minority of the kingdom, and that we are not justified in contributing any money whatever to the revenues of the Roman Catholic Church. I meet that argument by saying that, according to the arrangement which I venture to propose, not a single shilling of English money would be applied to the support of that Church. The endowments of the Roman Catholic Church would be exclusively derived from church properties in Ireland; and the Parliamentary grant would go to the maintenance of the Protestant Church. I do not, however, rest my argument on so low a ground. I object to the present system as unjust in principle, and directly contrary to the principles of the religion we all profess. Who gives us the right to say that the Roman Catholic religion is false? The fundamental principles of Christianity are held in common with ourselves by the Roman Catholic Church. We say that they have corrupted the pure truth by the addition of human inventions. They say that we have without warrant despised the authority which belonged to the Church. Who is to decide between us? If numbers are to be the test of truth as between the two religions, it is clear we cannot claim to be right. If, on the other hand, the soundness of doctrine is to be tested by the character and conduct of those who profess it, the Roman Catholics need not shrink from the test. True it is that the Roman Catholic religion has been disgraced by men who, under the pretence of spreading the truth, have resorted to cruelty and oppression, and have advanced their own worldly interests. But is our own Church, or is any Christian Church, free from the reproach of having been so disgraced? I am afraid it is not so. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Church can produce a long list of the names of men distinguished for their learning and who have shown the sincerity of their faith by the purity of their lives and their devotion to the good of their fellow creatures. What right have we to maintain that the religion held by such men was a false religion? And what right have we to presume that it is so clearly so that it is our duty to legislate for Ireland on that assumption? My own opinion on the difference between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism is very decided; but does that give me a right to impose my opinions on others? Have not the Roman Catholics the same right to their opinion that I have to mine? In a country like this, inhabited by men of various religious opinions, unless we are prepared to respect each other's opinions, and not hold that we ourselves are necessarily right and that those who differ from us are necessarily wrong, we must give up all hope of civil peace, and of the advancement of that true religion which consists, not in the profession of faith, but in the practice of Christian charity and virtue. I do not ask your lordships to assent to or dissent from the views I have expressed. I simply ask your lordships to declare by your vote that the state of Ireland requires consideration, that she cannot be left as she is, and that you are bound to make some vigorous effort to improve her condition, which has so long been a reproach to the British Crown. We have heard it stated in

strong language in this House, and perhaps it has been stated in stronger language in the other House, that the deep feeling of animosity against Russia which prevails in Poland is conclusive proof of Russia's misgovernment of that unhappy country. My not a similar conclusion be drawn against us from the state of Ireland while she continues as she is? I have shown you that disaffection in Ireland has not diminished, but has kept increasing, during the last 30 years. While this state of things exists, every advance which Ireland may make in other respects only increases her peril. If she increases in wealth and population and still remains disaffected, her position will become far more perilous than it is now. We are therefore in this condition—that, until we succeed in gaining the affections of the Irish people, every measure we pass for the benefit of Ireland only increases the evils of which we complain. The necessity for applying to Parliament for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was clear evidence as to the state of Ireland; but I think it was the duty of the Government not merely to repress the outward symptoms of disaffection in that country, but to ascertain the true source of the danger, so that the danger itself might be removed. I cannot think that it is any excuse for them to say that they have been unable to devise measures for improving the condition of Ireland, and removing the disaffection of the people, for such an excuse is the same as saying that they are unequal to the duties with which they are intrusted. Still less is it an excuse to say that these are measures which they cannot venture to propose, because they think public opinion in this country is not prepared for them. There are, no doubt, many cases in which Ministers of the Crown have properly abstained from proposing measures which they themselves were in favor of, but which, in their opinion, public opinion was not prepared for. Such precedents, however, do not apply to cases where the highest interests are at stake. It is a degrading thing to suppose that the Government can properly deal with an important question like this by floating wherever the popular feeling may carry them. In cases like this it is their duty to act as guides, and they are bound, whatever may be the consequence, to propose such measures as they believe to be right, and to recommend to Parliament the course which they deem the best for securing the safety of the State. If they fail they are, at all events, preparing the way for the ultimate accomplishment of that which is right, and avoiding the possibility of allowing the nation, without warning and without check, to proceed on a course which must eventually lead to ruin. I say, therefore, that in a case of such importance as this the Government ought to have proposed a measure which was in their judgment calculated to avert danger from Ireland. After all that has occurred the Government ought to have come forward and laid down some clear and distinct line of policy. They have not done so, however, and therefore the duty devolves upon us of declaring in the proper Parliamentary manner our opinion as to the condition of Ireland is one which ought not to be allowed to continue without serious efforts being made for its improvement, and I now conclude my remarks by moving: That the House do, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House to consider the state of Ireland!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,—You have seen how much the Irish Prelates, Clergy, and people are satisfied with the course the Ministry have taken in the affair of the Catholic University. Intimidated by the clamour of the Ulster Orangemen, some Scotch Presbyterians, and a knot of Godless Radicals, represented by the Daily News, they have declined compliance with the just demands of the Catholic Bishops.

Government propose, as you know, to remodel the Senate of the Queen's University, and to place on it Catholic gentlemen enjoying the confidence of the Prelates of their church, and at the same time to give to the Catholic University a Charter of Incorporation, not to confer degrees but to receive Property. These are, indeed, trifling boons compared with what the Catholic body had been led to expect.

Two courses lie open to the Ministry in this matter. Either they may give to the Catholic University, as the Athenæum of this week recommends, a charter for conferring degrees, with such guarantees as were required in the Catholic University of Quebec in 1852; or they may associate, under such securities as will be sanctioned by the Irish Prelates, the Catholic University with the Queen's Colleges; for either case an endowment is only what justice and good policy recommend; but in the latter case, it becomes absolutely necessary. If the Catholic University is to be associated with the Queen's Colleges then must it be put on a footing of perfect equality. But where would be the equality, if the former were to receive no endowment? Where would be the equality if the Queen's Colleges, by large salaries paid to professors, could attract so much talent to the teaching body, and by considerable sums annually expended for the improvement of the libraries, museums, and philosophical apparatus, could give to their students at the common examinations an undue advantage over those of the Catholic University?

Another motive, which will prevent the Irish Prelates from sanctioning such an arrangement, is the fact that, if the people were to see the University associated even for the purpose of common examinations with the Queen's Colleges, they would, in all probability, withhold their pecuniary support from that Institution.

Moreover, any attempt to put on an equal footing the students of schools and academies with the undergraduates of the Catholic University would be ruinous to all high education, and would be resented by the Catholic bishops as an insult.

A wise government would do all in its power to discourage the Queen's Colleges, and to foster the Catholic University.

The Queen's Colleges began their career with an impious production from the pen of a Cork professor, have sent into the world numbers of youths careless, indifferent about religion, and sometimes fanatically impious; and have just exhibited a professor of Galway as an admirer of the impious Maxxi, the apostle of the dagger.

Surely the very least the Irish people can demand is that an institution, which their Prelates have founded and they themselves maintained at such sacrifices, should enjoy equal advantages with the obnoxious establishments just described.

I hear from a public correspondent that the indignation of the Catholic clergy and people is intense. Let us hope that Ministers, who I believe are animated with kind intentions towards Ireland, will consider this matter, and perform an act of tardy justice towards a much-agrieved country.

London, March 15.
Fenianism seems to have absorbed all the evil passions of Ireland. Since the commencement of the spring assizes, the Irish Judges have been congratulating the Grand Jurors upon the entire absence of grave crime, especially of pretrial outrages, which the calendars exhibit. The arrests under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act have at last dwindled down to a few, and it was time they did so, for we fear that zeal run mad was a characteristic for the first fortnight or three weeks of the conduct of the police.

The New Land-Bill.—The Government has announced that it has a land-bill under consideration, and the National Association has published its draft. It is said that the Government is likely to found its bill upon this draft, and therefore it is worth while taking it into consideration.

It is not put forward as the most just and desirable bill that could be drawn up. It is offered as the least that could be accepted. Less than it asks for would be nullity; more would, they fear, insure a speedy rejection. If they want to pass a bill, of course they have to consider the opposition, and accept an instalment if the full measure of justice as likely to be withheld. We take it, that no act passed by the Parliament, as it is, will be fully satisfactory, or finally acquiesced in.

The law at present stands thus:—If a tenant intended to claim compensation for improvements, he must first serve a notice on the landlord, giving specifications and costs. Then the landlord may forbid it, and he has no resource. Otherwise, when the improvement is made the tenant will summon his landlord into court, to ascertain what the improvement is worth. Then suppose he has established his claim he gets no cash—but an annuity of seven per cent. on his outlay for 25 years. That period is supposed to have exhausted all improvements. Of course, a mouse might as well be expected to give notice to a cat that it was going to improve its granary, as a tenant-at-will to have the insolence to notice his landlord. As a Roland for his Oliver would come the ‘Notice to Quit.’

Under the proposed bill, the tenant need not notice his landlord, but proceed with his improvements. If the landlord eject a tenant, or raises his rent, he must first compensate the tenant in full for his outlay. If they disagree as to the value, the valuator of the Board of Works comes as umpire—from him, however, either may appeal at the risk of costs. On the other hand, if the landlord give a lease for thirty years, he will not be troubled with any claim for compensation. In that time it is supposed to exhaust itself. The lease for ‘reclaimed land,’ however, covers sixty-one years.

If a tenant wishes to leave, he tells his interest—the purchaser enters on the farm, suppose the landlord object to this new tenant—he ejects him and pays him the compensation money.

So far, it sounds pretty fair. But there is this radical objection, which no person seems to have thought of. Suppose the landlord comes down on the tenant when he is in the act of making his improvements, before they are of any value, there is nothing to hinder him from evicting. Then instead of giving a lease, he might have an agreement with his tenants that no claim should be made for improvements. Indeed, with respect to the first objection, some sharp fellow in a landlord organ hints they might take short measures with persons suspected of being about to become improving tenants. Notwithstanding that such cases as this may occur, the Bill is better than nothing—it has been approved of by Gladstone and Mill, we perceive. Thus it has a chance of passing. Much will depend on its adoption. Dublin Irishman.

DAUGHTER PRACTICES.—A system is being pursued throughout different parts of Ulster, which although ostensibly adopted for the vindication of the law and the preservation of the peace, will, if persisted in, undoubtedly lead to the opposite results. We allude to the partial and partisan searches instituted by the police. When referring to the police we, of course, mean those who direct and control the police, and whom the police are bound to obey. Now, we have no objection—on the contrary, it is perfectly right—that the police should exercise the utmost vigilance, make searches, and pay domiciliary visits wherever there is reasonable cause for doing so. But we do object and protest against proceedings being instituted in an arbitrary and frivolous manner. It is times like these, and in a province like this, where party feeling runs high and where a fierce and unscrupulous faction is ready to take advantage of every incident and opportunity that can gratify their malice, it is unfair and unjust to subject men to the odium of an unwarrantable suspicion, and the injury which expressed suspicion brings upon their character and interests. How must the Catholics of Armagh, who are amongst the most loyal portion of the population feel at the insult offered them by the search made in the Cathedral for arms? A more monstrous and unjustifiable proceeding than this it has never been our lot to denounce. If the gentleman who directed that search really wished to discover arms, he would have gone in quite a different direction. It is a matter of notoriety who are armed in Armagh, and where these arms are to be found, and we can conceive nothing which so tends to exasperate the people, to set them in hostility to authority, than these wanton and gratuitous insults, which have nothing to excuse or palliate them. We venture to say the police might as reasonably have been ordered to search Dublin Castle for reasonable implements as the Cathedral of Armagh. The search was a gross act of impropriety, and we call upon the government to institute an inquiry into it. Surely the time has not come when any Orange scamp, who wishes to fabricate a falsehood or circulate a slander, can make the police the executors of his malice. If it has, the sooner the fact is proclaimed the better, that the people may know under what rule they live, and whom they are to serve.

A proceeding, second only in bareness and injustice to the Armagh search, took place in Lurgan on Thursday last. There the malignant libeller was also at work, and the police became his dupes. The houses of peaceable and respectable Catholics were searched without any grounds beyond what the secret slanderer supplied. Nothing of course was found in them, and the unwarrantable search had a fruitless termination. But although the innocent people were not compromised they were seriously injured. The searching of their houses has brought the suspicion of the public upon them. Their enemies will turn it to account, and it is hard to say where the effects of the wrong will cease. We repeat, these searches and visits are most unwarrantable. The authorities should be cautious how they subject men living in a community like this, to injury and insult. There are no grounds whatever for placing the ban of suspicion on Catholics. On the contrary, it is due to the influence of the Catholic priesthood and people of Ireland that Fenianism has proved so abortive. To outrage the feelings of the men who have been the real saviours of the country, is not only a base return, but very bad policy; and we advise the authorities not to persevere in such a course. If they will coquette with Orangemen, and keep alive the source of Fenianism, let them do so; but let us be saved from the scandal and disgrace of witnessing the persecution of honest men for the gratification of bigotry and malice.—Ulster Observer.

SIR JOHN GRAY'S MOTION.—An arrangement was made that the Government would have given the first Government day, after Thursday next, to Sir John Gray for his Church motion, in the event of his falling in the ballot last evening to get first place for the 10th.—Ten balloted, and, by a lucky coincidence, Sir John's number came out first. This fixes the Church debate for the 10th of April, the day but one preceding the second reading of the Reform Bill. The general feeling in the House is, that the change of date will be most beneficial to the motion. It would but have done harm to volunteer the risk of a ballot without the assurance obtained that a Government day would be given up in case of failure. The fact of the Government consenting to give up a day, has had a good moral effect in giving importance to the question in the House.—Freeman's Cor.

Within the past few days a great number of young men and women left Penagh and its vicinity for the ‘Far West,’ and scarcely a day passes that waggons loaded of boxes, accompanied with cohorts of peasantries pass down the quays of Waterford towards the steamer, en route for the land of Promise.—Limerick Reporter.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—At a conference held by members of this body in Dublin, on Tuesday, the proposed Landlord and Tenant Bill was taken into consideration. A letter from the O'Donoghue was read, in which he expressed his opinion to be against the Bill, and one from Mr. M'Carthy Dowling, advising that it be accepted.—The Conference adopted the bill as the best that could be expected to be carried.

STATE OF GALWAY.—There is not a single prisoner for trial at the coming Assizes in the jail of the County of the Town of Galway. It will therefore be the pleasing duty of our worthy High Sheriff (Mr. Perse), to present the learned judge with a bran new pair of white kids. And may we have many similar recurrences of so time-honoured a ceremony.—Vindicator.

The London Times concludes a lengthy criticism on Lord Grey's speech on the condition of Ireland—which we give on another column,—with the following remarks:—Lord Grey has no difficulty in proving that which nobody has any difficulty in proving—that the present Church of Ireland is a scandal in the eyes of countries and a grievous injustice to the Roman Catholic country on which it is inflicted. What he fails to prove is, that this Church is felt by Ireland to be a real and tangible grievance, or that its abolition would contribute in any serious degree to the happiness and prosperity of the island. There is no doubt that, had the majority of Irish members so wished it, the Established Church would have been abolished long ago. Its friends are rather in Ireland than in England, and it subsists mainly by the attachment of a portion of the representatives of the country on which it is imposed. Lord Grey has entirely failed to connect the Church of Ireland with existing discontent. Laying down as his guiding principle the duty of consulting Irish opinion, he withholds from Irishmen everything they really want because he believes it to be unreasonable, and offers them a system part of which is only feebly demanded and the rest contemptuously refused as a panacea for difficulties which have their root in the difference of race, in the excess of population, in the humidity of the climate, in the poverty of the soil, in old wrongs and religious discords, in anything, in fact, rather than in the remedy which he proposes.

THE RENT OF IRISH LAND.—It is sometimes said that the competition for land in Ireland is such as to place the tenant at the mercy of the landlord. This may be so, but, strangely enough, the competition is not such as to raise the rent to anything like the Scotch or English level. The average is probably about from 26s. to 30s. per Irish acre; the English rent averaging from 50s. to 40s. per English acre, which answers to from 50s. to 55s. per Irish acre. Of course the Irish land is in many instances poor, and this is the real evil; not that good land fetches too high a price—it does not; the grass lands of Meath would bring double their present rental were they over here; but that much utterly worthless land is let often far above its value to people who rule to exist on it, and then charge on the English rule the misery which the attempt involves. This is a point on which it is necessary to be clear. Rent on the whole is low in Ireland; but the cottier's rent is often monstrously high. The evil will right itself; but the process will be, as it has been, a painful one. When it is said that manufacturers would diminish the competition for land, that means for cottier holdings; they would, of course, increase the value of, and the competition for, good lands in farms of paying size. In fact were Ireland as much of a manufacturing country as England the average rent would be as high, and the population, now starving on miserable bits of unprofitable earth, would be earning a decent livelihood at various kinds of work.—Pall Mall Gazette.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, March 19.—Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.—The Marquis of Clanricarde gave notice that he would on the 23rd inst lay upon the table a Bill relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland.

DUBLIN.—St. Patrick's day and night have passed over with unprecedented quietness. There was scarcely an intoxicated person to be seen in the streets of Dublin. Yesterday it was the same. No one seemed to honour the Saint in the old fashion, except by the wearing of the shamrock.—Times Cor.

In opening the Fitzgibbonian at Belfast on Saturday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald made some general remarks on the state of the county. A seaport town, and such a great hive of industry, with a varying population, it was hardly to be expected to escape Fenianism; but he was glad to find that loyalty was the rule and a disloyal person the exception. Parliament had passed a merciful measure to put down the evil, and they had a satisfactory assurance that whatever legislation could do to redress real grievances would be done. But it rested with themselves to eradicate the evil and cure the wound. The proper place of every proprietor was on his own estate, among his tenants, firmly administering the laws, and lending every aid to the Executive; and he took leave to say that any Irish gentleman who was, without just excuse, now absent, neglects a great duty and neglects the interest of his country.—Id.

At Downpatrick, on Friday night, John Logue was found guilty of the murder Thomas Graham, a mere youth, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of April. The prisoner had been suffering a heavy penalty for another felony, and this crime with two others was committed shortly after his liberation.—He seemed perfectly unconcerned all through the trial, and unmoved by the sentence smiling as he left the dock.—Id.

At the same assizes, Mr. Robert R. Tennant, a gentleman of property and position in the county Down, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 for an aggravated assault on Mr. Nicholas Delacherois, his brother-in-law. The offence was committed on Sunday, the 25th of June, in his brother-in-law's house, while the latter was holding out to the prisoner the hand of friendship without any reason then assigned, but the cause was something that had occurred between Mr. Delacherois and his wife, the prisoner's sister. The scene between Mr. Tennant and his friends when he was carried off to jail was very affecting.—Id.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin held a confirmation in Christ's Church on Saturday, when the total number of children presented out of 11 parishes, in half a dozen of which there are not more than a few people than would make one good congregation.—Id.

THE FENIAN BONDS IN IRELAND.—We understand that a considerable quantity of the Fenian Bonds of the Irish Republic have been transmitted to Ireland on speculation. The bonds are utterly worthless, but any person who has one in his possession is liable to the penalties of treason felony. The constabulary should be directed to ascertain whether any of these bonds are exposed or kept for sale in shops or public houses. All parties with whom they may be found will most certainly be heavily punished.—There is a curious peculiarity about many of these bonds. The estates of the nobility and gentry form the security, and the names of parks, demesnes, and townlands figure in the body of the bonds. The Ordnance maps of Ireland have been carefully studied and the various properties have been divided—on paper—to head centres and others, except those portions which were supposed to be reserved for the necessities of the Irish Republic. It is not improbable that agents have been sent to Ireland well acquainted with the different localities, and that the bonds entrusted to each are prepared for the district in which he is to carry on his scheme. The object is to extract from the small farmer as much money as possible under the idea that after 'the rising' takes place he will be the owner of that portion of his landlord's estate to which the bond refers.—Irish Times.

Mr. Underwood's Arrest.—The Dublin correspondent of the Times says: The first arrest of a member of the Bar in connection with Fenianism was made in Strabane on Wednesday evening. Mr. Underwood was many years ago an active member of the Irish Tenant League, and, at a public dinner in the town of Omagh, he was called to order by another member for the violence of his language against the government, but he was warmly defended by Mr. Gavan Duffy, who was present. Mr. Underwood's enthusiastic Young Irelandism made him exceedingly popular with the tenant-farmers of the North West, and he offered himself several times as a candidate for Tyrone and Donegal. After the Tenant League was broken up, he became a member of 'the Brotherhood of St. Patrick,' which distinguished itself by the demonstrations in honour of the remains of M'Manus, and which seems to have merged into the Fenian Brotherhood. I have sometimes wondered that he escaped so long, for in the evidence at one of the Fenian trials in Dublin (not published) there was an entry of money sent to a person at Strabane bearing his initials, 'T. N. U.'; and it is alleged that documents about 'pike-drilling' were found in his possession. As Mr. Underwood is the only barrister arrested, he is also the only Protestant of any note among the prisoners. He belongs to a small, but a highly respectable and loyal body of Dissenters—the Unitarians. He is descended from a 'United Irishman,' and was always regarded as a little eccentric.

(Mr. Underwood was not a Unitarian, but a Presbyterian—neither was he regarded as eccentric, except inasmuch as he advocated Tenant Right.)

We understood that two hundred men of the labouring class, left Cluneeen last week, in consequence of the recent arrests under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act in that locality. The greater portion of them have gone to England seeking employment, and have left the farmers in the neighbourhood of Cluneeen, for whom they had worked, in a fix, as it is a very difficult at present to procure a sufficient number of labourers to get through the agricultural work now pressing upon the farmer owing to the lateness of the season.—Clonmel Chronicle.

HOW THE HEAD CENTRE ESCAPED FROM IRELAND.—While his friends were inventing all sorts of stories to baffle the vigilance of the police, and taking such steps as sending off his wife and sister-in-law to Cork, he contrived to make his way to Galway, and there embarked on board the sailing vessel which was to have conveyed him to a Scotch refuge. This sloop, however, having been forced to make Belfast by the severity of the weather, Stephens remained concealed during her stay of two days, and was then carried to Scotland, from whence he went by ordinary mode of conveyance to Dover, and sailed for Paris on the 17th of March. He arrived there on Sunday the 18th. Instead of fighting, therefore, the Head Centre was flying on St. Patrick's day.—Cor of Pall Mall Gazette.

ANOTHER VERSION.—From what I can learn, Mr. Stephens, when he was snatched from his horticultural pursuits in the vicinity of Dublin and brought before the magistrate, was speedily made aware that arrangements had been made to deliver him from the grapple of the Saxon, and no difficulty was experienced in effecting his release. That the Irish police have ever been on the point of seizing him, Mr. Stephens denies, and until he considered it necessary for the interest of the cause he advocates to leave Ireland in order to cross the Atlantic, and have a friendly chat with his American colleague, O'Mahony, he remained unmolested in Dublin. He never even resorted to any disguise; and he may now be seen in Paris wearing the same beard he wore when committed to prison. The fact of the matter is, that Stephens, who studied the mysteries of secret associations in this capital, and who became a 'Red,' to learn how the 'Reds' maintained their organization, at once established a counter police, and the detectives of the Castle were watched by the detectives of Stephens. When Mr. Stephens decided on leaving Ireland, he went down to Galway and took a berth on board a small schooner; bad weather obliged the skipper to put into the Lough of Belfast, where he remained three days. The schooner again put to sea in the hopes of being able to make the French coast, but the weather became dirty, and she was forced to run for Ardrossan and cast anchor ashore. Mr. Stephens passed through Scotland and England as an ordinary passenger, and crossed over from Dover to Calais. He will shortly sail from Havre for New York on board of a French steamer, which will not touch at Southampton, and when he has settled those weighty affairs which induced him to leave Dublin he intends returning to Ireland to take up the thread of his conspiracy. Some of the Fenians who reside here consider the Irish movement premature, and I find that they do not expect any active assistance from the American Government. They consider that the present dislocated state of the United States renders a quarrel with England out of the question; they think that the great Republic will be visited by a series of revolutions which will further shatter its strength and impair its feeble constitution, and from out the ruins created by these throes they would not be astonished to see separate nationalities spring from the present conglomeration, and the English, Irish, and German elements divided into different Republics.—Paris Cor. of Sunday Gazette.

That the fugitive Head Centre, James Stephens, passed through Limerick a fortnight since, en route to Galway, is now stated as a positive fact. He was, it is represented, in female attire; and a letter has been received from him from Paris by the friend in whose house he stopped for three nights. From Limerick he went to Newmarket-on-Fergus, and on direct to Galway, where three Americans had made the necessary arrangements for his sailing off in a small sloop. This is the way the matter has been related by several to whom the details were communicated as soon as the arrival of Stephens in Paris was officially authenticated. In no way is it said to have gone round this city in a hackney brougham, and visited the Treaty Stone.

Mrs. STEPHENS.—Mrs. James Stephens, the wife of the 'Head Centre' of Ireland, left this city by the 10.10 p.m. train on Sunday night for Dublin. She was staying at Kilmurry's Hotel, Queenstown, since Friday last, and it was thought she would proceed by the Cunard vessel China, which sailed ere-yesterday for America. In expectation of seeing the lady of so celebrated an individual as James Stephens, a large number assembled at the Admiralty pier, from which the steam tender takes her departure. Considerable disappointment was felt at her non-appearance, and a rumour gained circulation and was received with credulity, to the effect that she was refused a passage ticket to America. Inquiry at the office of the agents at Queenstown, however, showed that the report was utterly groundless, and that no application whatever had been made on the part of the lady in question for a passage in the steamer. She left Queenstown by the nine o'clock train for Cork that night. As to the object of her visit, there has been a great deal of guess and speculation. Some were confident it was to follow her husband to America, while others asserted that she visited this place under the pretext of going to America in order to put the police off the notorious Head-Centre, and lead them to suppose that he had left the country. This would not accord with the statement which was made on authority a short time ago, that Stephens had succeeded in evading the police and escaping to the Continent. During the stay here of Mrs. Stephens her movements were watched but not in a manner to excite the least suspicion.—Cork Herald.

A correspondent informs us that Mrs. Stephens, accompanied by her sister, Miss Hopper, left Kingstown on Tuesday evening per the Connaught mail steamer for Holyhead.—Freeman's Journal.

Another of the Fenian prisoners, named John M'Gee, died in the county Antrim jail.

The Clonmel Chronicle of Saturday reports a daring attempt made on Friday night in the town of Tipperary on the life of a policeman. Constable Quaid and two others were on duty about 11.30 p.m. It was very dark, and Quaid, observing two or three persons loitering about, went across the street to see who they were, and what they were about. One of the men instantly fired at Quaid from an eight-chambered revolver. The ball entered his great coat and pierced a thick leather pouch containing a bundle of letters and a pair of handcuffs, between which the ball lodged without doing any harm. Quaid then rushed at his assailant, wrested the revolver out of his hands, struck him with it on the head, knocked him down, and made him a prisoner. The offender's name is Walsh, son of a coach builder in the town. He was fully committed for trial at the next assizes.

THE FLOATING WISDOM OF THE PEOPLE.—A writer in the Cashel Gazette (the well-known antiquarian, Mr. John Davis White, we presume) is at present publishing a most interesting series of Illustrations of National Proverbs and the common sayings of the people. We submit that which appeared last:—

'Tallaght-hill talk' is applied to what is said behind a person's back, which dare not be said to their face. When the sturdy beggars of former times were driven out of Dublin by municipal authority, and when they arrived at Tallaght-hill, from whence a full view of the city could be had, they might with impunity shake their fists at the Lord Mayor, and defy his myrmidons, being far beyond the jurisdiction of either. This I believe to be the origin of the saying.

Among some people it is usual to cry out 'Gorey' to persons coming into a room, and neglecting to shut the door after them. It is said that in 1798 the rebels took away the doors from many of the houses in Gorey, in the county Wexford. People who do not shut doors, are jokingly supposed to be natives of Gorey, where there was no door to shut.

There are many proverbial sayings connected with places in Ireland; Cork lads and Limerick lasses are celebrated for their good looks; Mullingar heifers are said to be 'beef to the heels.' I have heard 'Monaghan ways' spoken of as a forward person, or a romp. Kilkenny county is celebrated for having

'Fire without smoke,
Air without fog,
Water without mud,
And land without bog.'

and the streets paved with marble. The fires in Kilkenny being principally made of stone coal which emits no smoke, accounts for the first. The second is probably put in for the sake of the rhyme. The Nore river has fine sand instead of mud; and I believe it is literally true there is no bog in the county of Kilkenny. Black marble is so abundant that it is quite possible to have the streets paved with portions of it. Waterford merchants are said to be 'up to the thigh in business.' This may have been an ancient pun upon the ancient name of the city, which was Port Lurgie, or the 'port of the thigh,' for here the water takes that shape. There are, doubtless, hundreds of local allusions of which I have never heard.

DEATH FROM EATING DISSESSED MUTTON.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at Topcliffe, near Thirick on the body of Henry Stringer, aged four years, the son of Ellen Stringer, domestic servant. The child had been living with George Dall, a labourer, of Topcliffe, whose wife is a relative of his mother. A few days ago Dall had a neck of mutton presented to him by a farmer, a portion of which was boiled by Dall's wife, and she and deceased, her own children, and others, partook of it; also of the broth. Soon afterwards the party manifested dangerous symptoms the little boy Stringer particularly. It appeared that the mutton had been unsound. Medical assistance was called in, but the child died on Thursday last. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by irritant poison, by eating animal food. Three of Dall's children were also taken ill, and they are not yet out of danger.

A SELF ACCUSED MURDERER.—On Tuesday morning, a rough looking man, who gave the name of Charles Ryley, was taken before the stipendiary magistrate for the Staffordshire Potteries, and remanded on a charge of having committed a murder in Ireland. The prisoner has for a few days been working as a labourer at the Norton Ironworks, near Burslem, and on Monday evening he was taken into custody for riotous conduct at Smallthorne, a neighbouring village. On his way to the station he told the officer who had him in charge that it was, perhaps, as well for him that he was to be locked up, otherwise he should have done something serious. Afterwards he said he had already committed one serious offence, having murdered Mr. Bateson, a gentleman of Blaney Castle, Ireland. Superintendent Stewart intimated to the Bench that private information had been received that the prisoner was 'wanted' in Ireland upon a very serious charge. The prisoner was supposed to be the son of a farmer in the county of Tipperary. He was remanded for a week.

GRAT BRITAIN.

DECLARATION AGAINST TRANSSUBSTANTIATION.—Sir C. O'Loughlin rose to move that the House resolve itself into committee in order that the Chairman might be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to abolish a certain declaration commonly called a Declaration against Transubstantiation, the Invocation of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, as practised in the Church of Rome, and to render it unnecessary to take, make, or subscribe the same as a qualification for the exercise or enjoyment of any civil office, franchise, or right. The honorable baronet said that many members, when they saw the notice of his motion on the paper, doubtless were unaware that such a declaration was in existence. It was instituted in the reign of Charles II, at a time when great excitement prevailed, and the people were afraid of the increase of Roman Catholic influence. The declaration was embodied in terms most offensive to Roman Catholics, but, according to the present law, before accepting certain public offices, they were compelled to make the declaration. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, before entering upon his office, was bound to subscribe to it in the presence of the Privy Council, several of the members of which were Roman Catholics. The declaration was a relic of barbarism which ought to be immediately erased from the statute book (hear, hear). He did not believe there was one member who would attempt to justify its retention, and he, therefore, moved that the Speaker leave the chair.

Sir J. Gray, in seconding the motion, observed that a commission, comprising some of the highest dignitaries of the Church, both in England and Ireland, appointed some years ago, unanimously resolved to recommend Her Majesty to abolish a declaration similar to that under the consideration of the House.

The House went into committee, and leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Ker did not feel inclined to allow the proposed alteration to be made without entering his protest against it. The bill was not exactly what the hon. baronet had described, for, as he understood it, the words would apply to the holders of any civil office, and therefore to the Lord Chancellors of England and of Ireland. If the Lord Chancellor was to be freed from the obligation of taking the oath, he did not know what was to become of the Settlement of this country.

The cattle plague in England was on the decline.

The apprehension of trouble in Germany and the Fenian agitation in America continued to depress the funds, and it is remarked that Consols on the 28th ult touched a lower price than has been known since the commercial crisis of 1857.

BIRTH.—On the 12th instant, at St. Stephen's Mrs. Ministry of a child.

This interesting event which has been looked forward to for some time with much anxiety by the friends and acquaintances of the family, occurred on Monday night at a few minutes before five. Dr. Gladstone was in attendance, while Dr. Russell, Dr. Ben Stanley, and other medical gentlemen were assembled in another room. Among the relations of the happy parents were, we fear, but few who really wished well to the little nursing, as it is understood that, in the event of its living many will find themselves deprived of inheritances they have been accustomed to consider as certain to come to them.—The child cannot be called a healthy one. It is unfortunately much marked by many little disfigurements which, it is feared will prove very dangerous, and, unless carefully attended to will result in fatal consequences. Its limbs are weak and apparently are not pairs. One leg is undoubtedly longer than the other, and the arms do not seem capable of any great power of grasp. In fact they are either too long or not long enough.

Dr. Gladstone gives it as his opinion that this defect may hereafter be remedied but it was felt that a baby who must, even if it live, be subject so early in its life to surgical operations must have at best but a precarious existence. The infant immediately on its birth was carefully wrapped up in the leaves of a blue book which happened to be at hand, and by which its deformities were temporarily hidden. But the coverings did not fit very well, and the curious eyes of some of the party were not long in finding out the defects. Dr. Gladstone took the baby in his arms and presented it to the company assembled. He talked much of its beauty, and dandled it up and down in his arms, soothing it with scraps of Latin quotations, but there was no response from the family circle.

At last, a poor relation of the name of Marsh made a rush at it, and, taking it in her arms, said it was a nasty ugly little thing, and she didn't know what it had come for. None of the family wanted it, except some spiteful people that wished her to be deprived of their own. For her part, she never wished to see it again, and if this was to be the beginning of a family its parents ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Mrs. Ferguson thought the baby a great bore and looked forward with horror to the amount of talk there would be about it and the other children which were sure to follow.

Mrs. Martin thought it was a dear little thing, but didn't like a big pimple it had on its cheek; while an old nurse of the name of Crossley said it was a fairish baby enough but very small.

Miss Montagu objected to families, and really thought that the prospect of a yearly addition to their numbers was very terrifying.

Mrs. Lang, who had once lived in Dr. Gladstone's family, but had afterwards gone out to a rich lady in India, thought that the baby was quite unnecessary. The family had got on very comfortably and quietly for some time and that they did not wish now to be disturbed with a child crying all over the house, and upsetting and breaking everything.

The mother is in a very delicate condition, and some authorities consider her state one of great danger.

A STRANGE SERMON.—Mr. Kingsley had an immense congregation to hear his sermon at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday afternoon, the Bishop of London, as well as a great many peers and members of the House of Commons, being present. The preacher, taking his text from the words in the Epistle to the Hebrews, 'Ye once more, and I will shake not the earth only, but the heavens,' declared that the prophecy was being fulfilled once again now, as it was in the first, fifth, 11th, and 16th centuries. All systems of ethics, theology, and science seemed changing, he said. Some talked of this as the glorious 19th century, the age of progress, the eve of a new reformation, of all sorts of blessings to humanity; others spoke of it as the unhappy 19th century, the age of scepticism and atheism. Both parties were right and both wrong. God was shaking not the physical world only, but our conceptions of the spiritual world. With increased knowledge had come not increased doubt ('that,' said Mr. Kingsley, 'I deny'), but increased reverence, and the truly irreverent time was the middle ages, with their system-making and their system-mongering, and their cosmogonies framed in the cloister, when the earth was supposed to be a flat plane (the notion of antipodes being unscriptural), heaven above it with the good people in it, and hell below it with the wicked—what could be clearer since Virgil said so?—when Tartarus, Styx, and Phlegeton were recognised Christian entities and Tartarology was as firmly believed in as astronomy now. Astronomy had shaken the theories of the size of the earth, geology those of the age of it.—Again, in an age which hated torture, reformed criminals, and hesitated, rightly and wrongly, about continuing capital punishment, people asked whether Scripture really endorsed all the middle-age notions of future punishment—whether such phrases as 'outer darkness,' the 'undying worm,' 'a Gehenna of fire,' were to be taken as implying torment hereafter, or as the sure punishment of sin in this life—whether heaven might not be the moral world full of goodness, beneficence, and purity, in which God reigned, and held a condition of hatred, malice, impurity. If men were to believe in the same theories of religion as men in medieval times believed, when criminals were racked, heretics burnt alive, and every Mussulman slain by the Crusaders was consigned to eternal torture, fearful times were coming for the Church and the people. What then, remained for us? Surely not an unchangeable cosmogony or ethical system, or dogmatic theology, but an unchangeable King, an unchangeable kingdom. If we believed in that kingdom, surely Christ the King, who governed it, knew how to govern it better than we did. He it was who was shaking the earth and heaven, changing opinions, burning the chaff and and stubble from about the one foundation of Truth. The Reformation was a change back to apostolic doctrine—might not the new Reformation be still more so.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT NEAR STIRLING.—About six months ago a meeting of the committee appointed to watch over the building operations connected with this enterprise was held at Stirling, at which it was resolved, on account of the scarcity of funds, to suspend for a time the progress of work, and also, in the event of another effort to raise sufficient subscriptions proving a failure, to dispose of the building materials for whatever they would bring. All operations were accordingly stopped, the workmen were removed to other scenes of labour, and the 'great tower' was left unfinished, a butt for the jokes of passing travellers. The threat to bring the monument to the hammer seems to have had considerable influence in replenishing the coffers of the committee. A vigorous canvass was instituted in Glasgow and other centres of industry, and at a meeting of the building committee at Stirling, a few days since, it was agreed that the tower should be at once proceeded with, and, if possible, finished during the present season. Nearly £1,000 has been collected, and as the expenses of building amount to some £200 a month, there is sufficient on hand to carry the committee on to Midsummer. As no pecuniary responsibilities will be incurred by the committee, the operations will be again suspended, unless subscriptions come in sufficient to pay the contractors as they proceed.

It is reported that six war steamers were fitting at Plymouth for the St. Lawrence.

THE REFORM BILL.—The Times says the struggle for lowering the franchise and the re-distribution of the seats is deemed to be an impossibility.

The Post says there are indications that many of the malcontents will think better of their threatened opposition to the Government on the Reform Bill.

OCEAN RACING.—In presence of the very serious questions raised by Mr. Highton with respect to the management of the ill-fated and ill-filled London, it is not satisfactory to learn that a great ocean steamship race is expected to come off during next month. A contemporary states that two rival foreign companies—the North German Lloyd's, running between Bremen and New York, via Southampton, and the Hamburg and America, running between Hamburg and New York, via Southampton—are to start two of their finest ships for a race from Southampton to New York, in order to settle the disputes as to the respective merits of the two fleets. It is announced that both ships have been backed for heavy amounts already, and an exciting race is expected. This will put a pressure upon the respective captains which it is not right that any commander of a passenger ship should feel. The safety of the persons committed to his charge ought to be the first object of a captain in such cases, and there is some danger lest this should be made secondary matter when the credit of two rival companies is staked upon the speed of the voyage. There is too much reason to fear that the heavy pressure which urged Captain Martin to make all possible progress in spite of warnings, especially the £60 fine for each day of delay at Plymouth biased his judgment, and drove him against his calmer opinion to the perilous attempt which ended so disastrously. We suppose that the captains of the ships which are to start from Southampton for their race across the Atlantic will be impelled by the special circumstances of the voyage to run risks which, under ordinary circumstances, they would avoid, and the heavy bets already made point ominously to exactly the same sort of influence as that from which Mr. Highton tries to believe that Captain Martin was free. Nothing is more usual than for China ships to race home with the earliest cargoes of tea, and a considerable premium on the first tea landed encourages such rivalry; but this is a very different matter from the conversion of two of our 'ocean bridges' into a pair of Yankee river boats, with the captains located on the safety-valves. The public demand for high speed is pressure sufficient. To expose a commander to the influence of the large stakes and the excitement of such a race as this is too much.—Pall Mall Gazette.

DISEASED MEAT.—Dr. Letheby, medical health officer for the city of London, in a recent report on the cattle plague in England, gives the following valuable rules for choosing meat: "Good meat," he says, "is neither a pale pinkish nor of a purple tint. The former is indicative of disease, the latter a sign that the animal has died from natural causes, and not been duly slaughtered. Good meat has a marbled appearance, and the fat is hard and suety, and never wet; that of diseased meat is soft and watery, often like soddened parchment. The touch of healthy meat is firm and elastic, and it hardly moistens the fingers; diseased meat is soft and wet. Good meat has little odour, and that not disagreeable; whereas diseased smells faint and cadaverous, often like medicine. Good meat will bear cooking without shrinking or losing much weight; bad meat shrivels up and often boils to pieces. It is better to have suspicious meat rather over-roasted."

The Times, on the Reform Bill, says:—Looking at what the Trades Union accomplished, we deny that the working classes are really excluded from power. In our politics they wield and apply far greater power than any electoral privilege could give them.

THE FENIANS AT LEWIS.—A telegram in the Daily News says that, in consequence of the rumors of an expected Fenian outbreak, at Leeds, the police force had been augmented by the addition of 40 county and 50 resident pensioners. A large number of members of local volunteer corps and 500 tradesmen have been sworn in as special constables. Secret drillings have been going on amongst the Fenians.

In a speech at Manchester, on Monday week, Lord Stanley said:—There is a story of an admirably conducted man in jail, who, by extra work, managed to lay by a respectable sum, which was duly paid him on his release, and which he immediately proceeded to invest in a first rate set of house-breakers' tools.

THE DRUMMOND AND PERTH PERRAGES.—The Earl of Perth having succeeded some years ago in establishing before the House of Lords his right to those ancient titles, as well as to those of Earl of Melfort, Viscount Melfort and Forth, and Lord Drummond, Stobhill, and Montfex, and who is also Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussan in France, has been served heir male of James Drummond of Perth, better known as third Duke of Perth, and who commanded the left wing of Prince Charles's army in 1745. It is understood that this is the first step in a new cause celebre, involving, as it will do, the right of the present possessor of Drummond Castle and the other estates of the ancient Earldom of Perth.—Scotsman.

UNITED STATES.

A business man in Williamsburgh, N.Y., whose safe has been blown open three times by burglars, now pursues the plan of leaving the key in the lock. He is tired of paying for repairs.

The State banks of New England which have been converted into National banks, are by State laws released from obligation to redeem their old State bank notes after the lapse of a certain time, varying from two to four years. With some of the Maine banks this time has already expired. The bills of all the State banks of Maine should be refused by the public generally.—Quebec Daily News.

A writer in a Georgian paper introduces the American Eagle, which for five years has been a comparative stranger in those parts, in this style, preliminary to the Fourth of July: 'We must fix up the American Eagle, get the Goddess of Liberty a new set of teeth and a waterfall, and have 4th of July got up regardless of expense. We must give all the Mormon women a husband apiece, marry off the little darkies, set the niggers to work, build a horse railroad from New York to the City of Mexico, dam up the Gulf Stream, lick England, Old and New, annex Cuba, Mexico, and South America, and be once more a happy and united country.'

Rev. D. D. Gregg, of Dublin, an ardent Irish champion of Protestantism, arrived in this country lately. The gentleman in his day was considerably better known to the Irish people. He was an inflexible enemy to Mr. O'Connell and his policy, and very often had a 'bout with him, but was easily on all occasions vanquished by the 'man of the people.' Dr. Gregg will also be remembered by many of our readers as opponent of Father Tom Maguire in a famous religious discussion some years ago in the city of Dublin. The doctor got the worst of the controversy. He made a speech the other evening before the American Protestant Association, New York City.—It was full of bigotry and nonsense. He favored Fenianism because he considered it as antagonistic to the Catholic Church. The doctor will find himself in a hot place if he don't keep down his pugnacious proclivities in this country.—Western New York Catholic.

Boston, April 14.—A telegram from Washington to the Register says preparations are making to hold the regular Term of the U. S. Circuit Court in Richmond next month, and that the trial of Jeff. Davis for High Treason may be expected.

The Government is prepared to punish any infractions of the law committed by the Fenians, but see no cause as yet for interference.

Negotiations have been commenced for a new Reciprocity Treaty and for a more satisfactory arrangement of the Fishery question.

New York, April 14.—The new iron double-tender Ashuel has been assigned to duty to Eastport, Me., to keep an eye on the Fenians. Orders have been received to get the gunboat Shamrock ready for immediate service on the coast of Maine.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 At No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by
 J. GILLIES,
 G. E. OLEEK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
 To all 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 all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no 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, APRIL 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1866.
 Friday, 20—Of the Feria.
 Saturday, 21—St. Anselm, B. D.
 Sunday, 22—Third after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph.
 Monday, 23—St. George, M.
 Tuesday, 24—St. Fidelis de Sig., B. M.
 Wednesday, 25—St. MARK, Ev.
 Thursday, 26—SS. Cletus and Marcellus, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The report of a threatened raid of Fenian filibusters upon Canada and the other British North American Provinces, and of the consequent vigorous action of the authorities on this side of the Atlantic, has excited much interest in England; and we may expect that soon after the opening of the navigation a considerable addition will be made to the military and naval defences of the menaced Provinces. Several gun-boats are being fitted out for the St. Lawrence.

In Ireland the Fenian excitement has greatly subsided. A few, but a very few arrests are made occasionally; and the rush of intending emigrants to the sea ports, to take shipping for the United States and Australia, is a strong proof that an armed insurrection is no longer seriously contemplated.

Trouble seems to be brewing on the Continent of Europe. France, which for about seventeen years has been without a Revolution, is becoming restive again under the stiff rule of Louis Napoleon, and is clamoring, not very loudly indeed as yet, for a relaxation of the system that he has imposed upon the country. This is but the first muttering of the storm; yet it may well be believed that if the Emperor despise the warning, his name may very soon be added to those of the other monarchs who of late years have retired from business. Queen Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis Philippe, died a few days ago at Claremont in the 84th year of her age.—She was the daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples, by Marie Caroline, who was an Austrian Archduchess, sister of the lovely Marie Antonette, Queen of France, whom the Revolution murdered, and daughter of Maria Theresa of "moramur pro rege nostro" memory.

War betwixt Austria and Prussia has not yet actually blazed out; and indeed the former must be aware that the moment hostilities commence, a Revolution, backed by the whole force that Victor Emmanuel can bring into play, will break out in Venetia. This may perhaps tend to induce the Emperor, whose troubles with Hungary are not quite assuaged as yet, to listen to any suggestion for the preservation of peace that European diplomacy can offer.

During the past week, there have been gatherings of Fenians towards Eastport, and menaces of an attack on New Brunswick. What may be the meaning of all these displays; whether they are intended as a blind, to conceal their hostile designs on some other point, or as a dodge for encouraging the Fenian excitement in the United States, and keeping up the profitable transfer of dollars from the pockets of poor servant girls to those of Messrs. Sweeney, Roberts, & Co., we cannot pretend to tell.

Murphy, the man who was arrested at Cornwall, with several others, on a charge of Fenianism, has undergone several preliminary examinations. As yet no proof of any overt treasonable acts on his part, or that of his companions, has been published, but we must give the Government credit for acting on good information.—We may be pardoned, however, for expressing a doubt whether it be worth while expending good powder and shot upon such very small game.—It gives them a fictitious importance, to which neither by their social position, nor by their capacity for evil, they are entitled. To have sent them across the frontier, with a glass of whiskey for going, and hint of something else should they ever return, would have been about the best way of dealing with these silly creatures. It is a pity to make martyrs of them.

Another person calling himself Lieut. Col. Wheeler, from the United States, has also been

arrested. He is said to be a respectable looking man, very different altogether in his appearance from Murphy, Sweeney, and the Canadian prisoners. On him were found a commission from Sweeney to raise a Fenian regiment, and other papers.

The United States Government has at last, so we are informed by telegram, determined to take steps to prevent any infractions of its neutrality laws. If so the Fenian game is played out, for it is only the firm belief amongst the Fenians, both on this Continent and in Ireland, that the United States Government encourages the projected raids upon the British North American Provinces, that sustains the hopes and courage of the filibusters. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States is, we are told, about to be brought to trial on the charge of high treason, before the Circuit Court in Richmond, next month. Negotiations are on foot for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and an amicable arrangement of the Fishery question.

From the Lower Provinces the statements as to the sentiments of the people with regard to the Quebec scheme of Union are still very confused, but the friends of that measure in Canada are confident that it is gaining ground in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Perhaps a measure less highly centralising, and one leaving to each separate Province more control over its internal affairs, than that agreed upon at Quebec, might find favor with a majority of the people in the maritime Provinces: but they do not even yet seem inclined to adopt a Union, of which the advantages appear to them very uncertain and remote, the evils, immediate and indubitable.

The mortality on board of the *England* is said to be on the decrease. One hundred and seventy persons are said to have already perished from a disease malignant as plague, and which has actually assumed many of the characteristics of plague. It is to be hoped in the interests of humanity that the owners of the vessel may be tried for murder; for to their infamous conduct in packing upwards of 1,200 persons in the hold of a vessel which would have been over-crowded with one half of the number, the out break of pestilence, and consequent destruction of human life, are clearly attributable. The occasional hanging of the owner, or master of an emigrant ship, pour encourager les autres, would have a very beneficial effect, and would be a great boon to emigrants.

We are happy to have it in our power to record a slight out-break—a very slight one indeed—of activity on the part of our civic authorities. Not only have some of the carcasses of the dead dogs, dead pigs, and other defunct animals with which the streets and vacant lots are usually infested, been removed, but several of the streets have been scraped, and the long accumulating filth has actually been carted away, instead of being merely gathered into heaps for the first strong breeze of wind to scatter abroad again. Still, until all the slaughter-houses and kindred abominations shall have been banished from the City; until all the stinking piggeries with which many districts are still polluted, shall have been cleared out, nothing of any importance can be said to have been accomplished. Two Health officers, with a salary of £200 apiece, have been appointed: of these one is Dr. Girdwood, the other Dr. Rottot, and we expect good things from the intelligence and activity of these officers.—Their functions are to expire in July, but will we hope, be renewed, for not before the end of the warm weather will the necessity for their services be at an end.

No matter what the language of Mr. Seward to Sir Frederick Bruce, when replying to the representations of the latter as to the apparent countenance given, by the United States government to the Fenian organisation; no matter what the real intentions and feelings of that government, of this there can be no doubt, that the quiescence of that government is accepted by the Fenians themselves as an act of hostility towards Great Britain; and is looked upon by them as a violation of the laws of neutrality which all other nations, calling themselves civilised, are in the habit of observing and enforcing. This we say, in the view of the case taken by the friends of the U. States in Ireland; and it is therefore very pardonable if Her Majesty's loyal subjects in the Colonies, should have taken precisely the same view. Both may have been wrong; but it is strange indeed, if with no prejudices in common, nothing in common to warp or bias the judgment, both arguing from the same premises should both have come to the same erroneous conclusion.

As an instance of our meaning we will cite the language of the *Dublin Irishman*, a Fenian organ, and a great admirer of the Northern States, of the 31st ult. upon this subject

"Nothing would content them"—the people of the Northern States—"more than Mr. Seward's innocent little scheme of assuaging the discontents and disaffections at home by plunging into a 'foreign war.'"
 "This explains why the Fenian Society has such full swing in the United States. Let us confess it, that in no other country in the world would such an organisation be possible."

This, be it remembered, is meant not for a re-

proach, but for a compliment from the Fenian paper, for it adds:—

"And this shows the vast power, and insouciance of the Americans."

And it adds:—
 "If such an organisation, sworn to deadly hostility to England were attempted in France or Austria, it would be suppressed in an hour."

Which no doubt is true; for no European nation, not being openly at war, would for one hour tolerate within its jurisdiction such an organisation against a neighbor as that which, without interruption of any kind from the authorities, has openly and ostentatiously been carried on for some years past in the Northern States, against Great Britain and her North American Provinces. "Accordingly," concludes the *Dublin Irishman*—

"half a million of Irishmen are allowed to organise themselves into a military association, with the most hostile intent openly proclaimed against England.—They are suffered to raise large sums of money, and openly purchase munitions of war. Yes, they actually issue bonds to raise a loan in the States, as if they were an independent nation. A section of them proclaim their intention of invading and 'annexing' Canada, and make preparations according. . . . These men hold interviews with the President, and are kindly received."

Now if from these data—coupled with the fact that the organisation itself, the armaments, the raising money and men, the issuing bonds and collecting munitions of war, are all in flagrant violation of the express provisions of the municipal laws of the United States—a journal most favorable to the government of that country, most anxious to represent it and all its acts in a favorable light, arrives at conclusions so discreditable to its good faith, it is not strange if, from the same data, others arrive at the same conclusion; even if that conclusion, be, as we hope it may be, erroneous. In short, we contend that it is clear from the above given extracts from the *Dublin Irishman*, that to attribute to the U. States Government connivance with, and approval of, the Fenian military organisation, and its hostile designs upon Canada and New Brunswick, by no means implies prejudice against that government: since its friends, and most enthusiastic admirers are guilty of the same error, if error it be.

BREECHE'S POCKET CONSTITUTIONS.—The intellectual calibre, and political fitness of the Fenian leaders in the U. States for the work of revolutionising and regenerating Ireland, may be estimated from the language of the *Irish People* of New York, the ablest organ of the party.—The writer argues that, because England has no written Constitution, such as the soul of a Sieyès loved, a Constitution which a man may fold up, and carry about with him in his breeches' pockets, therefore England has no constitution at all.—Incredible as it may appear that such balderdash could be published in the intelligent nineteenth century, by any one above the grade of a young school boy, yet is it a fact. Here are the very words:—

"England has no written constitution, and therefore no fixed or certain supreme law whatever, and consequently she has no constitution in reality at all."

Remembering that the most common and the best founded charge against England is, her almost slavish adherence to law, and to fixed customs, and her horror of, some call it prejudice against, innovation; remembering the extreme difficulty there is in effecting any change in the laws and customs of a country which delights in precedent, and cannot without supreme effort, be induced to move one inch out of the ancient ruts, this charge against her, that she has no "fixed or certain supreme law," has the merit of novelty, if of nothing else. Why the remark, or almost the complaint of foreigners visiting England, especially of foreigners from the U. States, is that the customs, laws and manners of the first named are stereotyped: and the critic invariably concludes with contrasting English rigidity, adherence to old forms, and old laws, and old customs, because they are old, because there are precedents for them, with the mobility, and as it were the plasticity of form, laws, and customs in the U. States.

True: England has no written constitution, thank God for it! and it is in this respect that she enjoys one great advantage over many other countries which have fallen a prey to constitution-mongers, and constitution-tinkers." The greater part, by far the better and more important part of the Constitution of the U. States, that to which they are indebted for all that is good in their political life, is essentially an "unwritten constitution": consisting of the "common law" of England, which the founders of the several States brought with them as their Palladium across the Atlantic. What of "written constitution" the U. States possessed has been torn to shreds, and scattered to the four winds of heaven in the late civil conflict: that only which was "unwritten remains," and alone promises them any defence against that democratic absolutism with which they are menaced: for all absolutism is based upon, and has its roots in democracy.

Elsewhere the writer in the *Irish People*, who has apparently been stuffing himself with *Jean Jacques*, and other unwholesome trash which he is not able to digest, and which brings on consequently mere flatulency very distressing to witness, defines a Constitution as "a kind of

compact between peoples, and those in authority," and asks, why in the case of England the terms of that compact have not been written out and defined? There is but this one answer to such a silly question: That no such compact has been entered into: and that all that a written constitution, at its best, can do, is to take note of, inventory, and set down as in a catalogue, the relations which do actually exist betwixt governors and governed, and mutually, betwixt the several members of the political organism called people. These relations are not created by the constitution, but do themselves determine the character of the Constitution; and every attempt that has ever yet been made to reverse this order, and to determine these relations by means of a written constitution, has resulted in revolution, anarchy, and absolutism; the three stages through which all nations must pass when they break with their past, and attempt to create a new political life for themselves, by means of a "written Constitution."

The chief object we have in noticing the crudities or flatulencies of the chief Fenian organ in America, is to show how completely the leaders of that organisation are imbued with the shallow but dangerous principles of the men of the first French Revolution. This is more than accidental: and though we are apt to flatter ourselves that, so great is the intellectual progress of the age, there is no danger that the anti-social, and anti-Christian sophisms which found credence in the latter half of the eighteenth century shall ever again find acceptance with the public, it may well turn out that our boastings are premature, and our confidence misplaced. When there are to be found men silly enough, and so regardless of the facts of history as to teach that political salvation is to be found in written Constitutions, and that these Constitutions can be made, it is to be feared that there plenty of others weak enough, and silly enough, to give ear to those teachings, and prepared to try and reduce them to practice.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

—The country, the constitution of Great Britain must be indeed in a "perilous" state, if the statements of the old women in the House of Commons, whose business it is to watch over the interests of the Holy Protestant Faith, may be relied upon. Repeal a few insulting oaths, against the Catholic faith; allow Papists to take their seats in Parliament, without having been first subjected to an insulting ordeal—and the settlement of the country, so we are assured by our zealous champions of the Reformation, will be destroyed. So when, the other day, in the House of Commons, Sir C. O'Loghlin moved the first reading of a Bill for abolishing certain blasphemous and mendacious oaths respecting the Catholic doctrines of the Real Presence, the Mass, and the Invocation of Saints, and to render it unnecessary to take these wicked oaths as a qualification for the exercise of certain civil functions, a tremulous and easily alarmed gentleman, a Mr. Ker, started up in intense alarm, to oppose the motion, as threatening the stability of the British Constitution, and as the harbinger of death to that noble, but ill-used animal the British Lion. "If," he urged in a paroxysm of terror, "if the Lord Chancellor was to be freed from the obligation of taking the oath, he did not know what was to become of the settlement of the country." Poor Mr. Ker! We wonder whether he be fat and able to sleep o' nights; surely he cannot relish his food, or take any delight in his wine after dinner, when he deems his country so close to political destruction, and national annihilation; when in his eyes all that interposes betwixt England, and ruin, is an oath against Transubstantiation and the Sacrifice of the Mass, taken by the Lord Chancellor. Poor man, he is greatly to be pitied as a political hypochondriac!

CLERICAL CHANGES.—The Rev. J. Michel

has been appointed Pastor of Adjala by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in room of the late lamented Revd. Father Synnot. Father Michel is a zealous and good priest, and has succeeded well in the missions over which he has had charge. The Rev. Kenneth A. Campbell succeeds Father Michel in Mara and Orillia.—*Freeman*.

DEATH OF GRAND VICAR MOUSSEAU.—Our

French contemporaries notice with regret the death on Saturday last week of Grand Vicar Mousseau, formerly Cure of Joliette. The deceased had retired some years ago to St. Joseph's Hospital, Montreal. He was 79 years of age, having entered the Order of Priesthood in 1814.

DEATH OF THE CURE OF THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.—The Quebec papers announce the

death on the 5th inst., of M. l'Abbe Thomas Ferruce des Troismaisons dit Picard, Cure of St. Francois, of the Island of Orleans. He was born Jan. 12, 1796, and ordained Priest in 1819. He was Vicar of St. Hyacinthe, and was afterwards sent as Missionary to the Red River. On his return in 1827 he became Cure of St. Urbain, where he remained six years. In 1833 he was transferred to St. Germain de Rimouski.—Since 1850 he had charge of the Parish of St. Francois.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—The evangelicals are in raptures.—Italy is in a fair way of becoming a very land of Gospel privileges. Popery is utterly discomfited, and the "man of sin" is tottering on the brink of the grave. So Exeter Hall prepares itself to sing *Te Deum* in its way, and in its own version of the Ambrosian hymn; which, however might, we think, be addressed more appropriately to the other party. It might run, "*Te diabolum*," or "*te Belial*," or "*te Satanias*," any way in short except "*Te Deum*."

But what is all this shouting about? some will ask. What great victory has the evangelical cause in Italy gained, that its friends in England should be going on at this rate, raising their shouts of "*Lo Paan*," and carrying on, generally, regardless of expense? Well 'tis no great matter after all, if we come to consider it, nor is it by any means without a precedent. The fact is simply this: That, according to the Italian papers, a frail nun named Maria Pisanì, has violated her vows of chastity, and acted foolishly. She has moreover, and herein lies the glory of the victory, made public profession of her weakness and her shame, by making appearance before a Civil Court; from which very competent tribunal she has obtained release from her oaths of chastity, and permission to cohabit with a barrister, for whose embraces she has abandoned her profession, and renounced her glorious privileges as the affianced spouse of Christ.—This is the whole story—a little perjury and a little impurity; this is all; but by the evangelical world it is hailed as one of the most gratifying symptoms that has as yet occurred of the progress of Protestantism in Italy. Perhaps it is.

It is asserted that Mr. George Brown is about to apply to Parliament, at its next Session, for an act of incorporation for the *Globe* newspaper, his organ: hereupon the *Courier du Canada* makes some very pertinent remarks, strongly opposing, and calling upon Catholics to oppose, the demand.

The grounds assigned by our excellent Quebec contemporary for its opposition are these:—That the *Globe* has ever been the fanatical journal *par excellence*; that since its beginning it has never missed an opportunity to outrage Catholics, and to throw insults in their teeth; and that its political programme has always been the annihilation of the French race; its religious programme, the destruction of the Catholic religion.

We need scarcely add that we altogether coincide with the *Courier du Canada* in its estimate of Mr. George Brown and the *Globe*. The man has always been, ever is, and ever will be the enemy, of French Canadians, and the Catholic Church. Hence his incessant agitation for Representation by Population, as a means to his end, to wit, the gratification of his national and religious antipathies; hence too his warm advocacy and support of the Quebec scheme of Union as a means for the same end, scarcely, if at all, less promising than Representation by Population, from which it differs mainly in name.—Any scheme of political reconstruction that is advocated by, or which finds favor in the eyes of George Brown, should for that simple reason, and without further inquiry, be looked upon with suspicion, by every friend to the French race, and French nationality; by every one who is sincerely attached to the Church which Mr. Geo. Brown hates.

The *Courier du Canada* insists strongly upon the inconsistency of which Mr. G. Brown is guilty, in that he who has hitherto always opposed the incorporation of Catholic bodies for purposes purely religious, charitable, and educational, should be himself, to-day, a claimant for an act of incorporation for a Protestant body exclusively political. We would not have Catholics imitate the dishonesty of Mr. G. Brown, or oppose his demand simply because he is an enemy; but because it is not wise, because it is not just to give to the *Globe* a position of superiority over other journals; and to augment by direct legislative action, and perpetuate, the political influence of a party paper, and moreover of the anti-Catholic party which it represents, and in whose name it speaks.

THE PEST SHIP.—The *England* steamer,

whose advent at Halifax we announced last week with Cholera, had 1,200 passengers on board.—What the tonnage of this vessel may be we do not know; but this we know, that there is no merchant ship plying between Europe and this Continent with sufficient room for even half such a number of passengers as the *England* had on board. The poor creatures must have been packed like slaves in the hold of a slaver; and the wonder is, not that disease broke out amongst them, but that the disease did not assume the form of malignant plague. The owners and masters of the *England* should be indicted for wilful murder.

To comply with the request of some esteemed friends, we publish in an abridged form Earl Grey's speech in the House of Lords, on the state of Ireland.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE GRAND SEMINARY.—On Monday afternoon, accompanied by a large body of officers of his staff, by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Major General Lindsay, M. Cartier, and others of our prominent citizens, the Governor General paid a visit to the Grand Seminary, and College under the Reverend Sulpicians of Montreal. His Excellency was received by the Reverend M. Bayle Superior of St. Sulpice and the Rev. M. Le Noir Director of the College, who led him to the room prepared for his reception, where four Addresses, one in Greek, another in Latin, a third in French and a fourth in English, were presented to him by the pupils. To these Addresses of the pupils expressive of the loyalty which their teachers never fail to inculcate, His Excellency responded on grateful terms. The National Anthem was then sung by the pupils, after which the Rev. M. Bayle made a short address to the illustrious visitor, explanatory of the principles on which the educational system of the College was conducted. The visitors then proceeded to the Refectory where a magnificent collation was laid out, to which due honor was done. The handsome Seminary Chapel was then visited, as were also the grounds around the building, His Excellency entering freely into conversation with the Reverend Superior, and Clergy of the institution. When about to take his leave, the illustrious visitor proclaimed to the great delight of the pupils, that he had obtained a holiday for them from their Superior. We are confident that the Governor must have been agreeably impressed with what he saw, and that he has thence conceived a high notion of the value which the Seminary and the Sulpicians confer upon this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

HOW POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE TREATED.—A telegram dated New York, April 10th, gives us the following particulars:—

"Dr. Mudd is under close guard, and compelled to clear the bastions in the basement of the fort, and do the manual work; his constant wish is for death." Contrast this with the treatment of the political prisoners in England, about which such an outcry has been made in some of the United States papers. The British prisoners are confined in Pentonville prison, where the separate system—a system borrowed, if we mistake not, from the United States—obtains; they are consequently not compelled to herd with convicts, and their feelings as men of education and refinement are not outraged; though, of course, solitary confinement is irksome. Yet who is there who, if a prisoner, would not prefer never to look on the face of human being again, never again to hear the sound of human voice, to be obliged to herd with criminals, to associate with felons, to be contaminated by their contact, and to listen to their impure utterances?

Solitary confinement has of course its disadvantages. With prisoners in whom the animal greatly predominate over the moral and intellectual faculties—as is usually the case with prisoners from the criminal classes—its tendency is to produce folly, a peculiar kind of moping madness, and eccentricity more or less noticeable in most criminals who have been subjected to it for any length of time. But political prisoners for the most part belong to a different order of beings. They are often, as in the case of the unhappy man lately convicted of treason felony, of highly cultivated intellects, of much mental refinement, and by no means necessarily of depraved moral habits. On such men, separate or solitary confinement works none of those deleterious intellectual effects that it works on burglars, garotters and ordinary criminals. The political prisoner, being a man of education, has resources within himself, which enable him to withstand the evil effects of long protracted solitude, and separation from his kind; and to such a one, the most cruel, because the most morally degrading and mentally debasing punishment that could be devised, would be one which should leave him intercourse with his fellow-mortals indeed, but intercourse only with the vilest of the race. There is nothing degrading, nothing morally contaminating in perfect solitary confinement; and to men of the mental calibre of Luby, and his unfortunate accomplices, such a punishment is, if they are to be punished at all, the most merciful of all modes of penal treatment.

LOOK AT HOME.—The cruelties towards the Jamaica negroes after the suppression of the sanguinary insurrection at Morant Bay, which the Committee under Sir H. Stork have but too clearly established, have provoked some sweeping censures in the Yankee press against the British Government. Yet would the critics of the latter do well were they to look at home first, and to wash their own hands before commencing upon the dirty state of their neighbor's hands. The following paragraph copied by the Toronto Globe from one of its Yankee exchanges will illustrate our meaning:—

"A Town Meeting at Owyba, Idaho, recently resolved that three men be appointed to select 25 men to go Indian hunting, and all those who shall fit themselves out, shall receive a nominal sum for all scalps they may bring in; and all who cannot fit

themselves out shall be fitted out by this committee, and when they bring in a scalp it shall be deducted out. That for every buck scalp be paid \$100; and for every squaw scalp \$50; and \$25 for everything in the shape of an Indian under 10 years of age.—That each scalp shall have the curl of the head, and each man shall make oath that the scalp was taken by the company."

Amongst those conversant with the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the methods by those eminent "men of God" resorted to for extirpating the red men, the above paragraph will excite no surprise. 'The only thing about the matter at all extraordinary is this: that the people of a country in which the newspapers openly advertise rewards to be given for the hunting, murdering and scalping of Indian men, women, and children indiscriminately, should presume to sit in judgment upon, and condemn their neighbors.—As a specimen, however, of civilisation in the nineteenth century the above paragraph it is worth preserving; and if it be objected that it would be unfair to hold all the people of the United States responsible for the barbarous action of their fellow-citizens of Idaho, we would reply that—admitting the objection to be well founded, it is equally unjust and absurd to hold the people and the Government of Great Britain responsible for acts perpetrated in a moment of fierce excitement, under the pressure of imminent danger, in an out of the way corner of a remote colony, by some subordinates, who, if proved guilty will assuredly not escape the consequences of their wicked conduct.

The Herald of last week calls attention to a beastly and most dangerous practice that obtains in this City, thanks to our sapient Corporation. The filth, the carrion picked up in the streets, and every abomination with which the cess-pools are filled, are all utilised—how do our readers imagine? By being employed in filling up hollows in the public thoroughfares, or as the Road Committee calls it "grading." And with the earth on which we walk thus in great part composed of putrid and pestilential animal matter, which in warm weather emits a stench strong enough to turn the stomach of a pig, we pretend to marvel at the fearful mortality of the City! The only thing to be wondered at is that Montreal, with its inconceivable abominations on every hand; with its thousands, and tens of thousands of stinks, sometimes separate, sometimes commingling until they culminate in one great overpowering stench, such as even the bottomless pit for strength of fragrance could not surpass—is ever free from disease; is not always the cherished abode of Plague, and Typhus, and Small Pox, and Cholera and those other diseases which men invite by their disregard of cleanliness, and then blame heaven for.

The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to enquire into and report upon the frauds committed upon the Revenue Laws, by means of smuggling, illicit distillation, and fraudulent reports, have recommended that the tax upon whiskey be lowered, from \$2 to \$1 per gallon. The reasons they assign are, that high taxation on intoxicating drinks, does not increase the revenue, but acts simply as a stimulus to smuggling. The quantity of whiskey consumed bears the same proportion to the population under a high tariff, that it did under a low tariff; the difference is, that the revenue is annually defrauded to an immense amount, and that dishonest traders make large fortunes. It is in vain to attempt, either to raise a revenue, or to put a check upon drinking habits by taxation, or legislative action of any kind. Men who have acquired the habit of drinking will stant themselves in food, in clothing, in fuel, rather than be deprived of their dram; for their dram they will still have, no matter what the cost to themselves, or what amount of misery it may inflict upon their wives and families.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., His Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Mr. Gaffney of the Diocese of Burlington, Vt. The Rev. gentleman, who made the principal part of his Theological studies in Maynooth College, has been for the last few months a student of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of this city.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS in the under-mentioned localities:—Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, for Toronto and vicinity; Mr. Edward Murphy, for London and vicinity.

COR CORCORS.—It is stated that suggestions have recently come from the British Admiralty, that the Colonies should provide a little Marine, proportionate to the resources of each. This Colonial Marine will be completely separate from the Imperial Marine, and each Colony will have its distinctive flag. It is said our Government have adopted the flag which floats at the masts of the vessels charged with guarding the fisheries, under Commander Forin. This flag is composed of a crown of maple leaves, surmounted by the British Crown, with the beaver in the centre.—The design is Mr. Tache's of the Agricultural Department.—Herald.

SLANDER CONTRADICTION.—We are requested and authorized by Mr. Pominville, Advocate, to state that certain allegations made in the City Council last night, to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Cartier had rented certain houses belonging to him, as houses of ill-fame, are utterly false, and have not a shadow of foundation. The houses referred to are related to the Military authorities, and have been for three years occupied by soldiers and their wives. Mr. Pominville makes this explanation as the representative of Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cartier having had nothing whatever to do with the matter personally.—Transcript.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Raptus est ne malitia mutaret intellectum ejus, et ne fictio deciperet animam illius." (Wisdom, iv.)

Died at the Jesuit's College in this city on Saturday the seventh of April, Mr. Edmund Power in the sixteenth year of his age. This esteemed young man was exercising on the gymnasium the evening previous, and he received a fall from the effect of which he died.

Although he was only in the boyhood of life: although he was as yet scarcely known amidst the stir of this busy world; although there may not be many who in reading this will, from their own knowledge of his good qualities, drop a friendly tear, yet it may be permitted to write a few lines, and show that there are yet human beings who preserve the evangelical purity, and who by their conduct cause us to believe that they have preserved unscathed the white robes of their baptismal innocence. It is true that he had not time to receive any stain from the contagion of wickedness; it is true that his intercourse with the world, was not of a nature to cause him to have a great knowledge of evil, yet he possessed good qualities in a more than ordinary degree, and even among those who had characters, without stain he shone conspicuously, and won their respect and admiration.

He was a native of Halifax, and had come to this city in order to pursue his studies under such learned masters as the Jesuits. When he arrived here there was scarcely one on this city with whom he was acquainted, but his good qualities soon won for him friends in the College, and before his death he was an object of love for his fellow-students, a source of gratification for his professors. But his time among them was short, for death which does not respect persons snatched him suddenly from their midst. His fellow students were disconsolate when they were informed that he was dead, and by their tears and looks of sorrow shewed that they most deeply felt their loss. His professors too took every opportunity of manifesting their respect for him. On the Monday after his death a high Mass for the repose of his soul was sung in the large and beautiful new church of the Jesuits, and all the professors and students attended. On Tuesday his body was sent to Halifax under the care of Rev. Mr. Chisholm. The Reverend gentleman has gone on a visit to that city, and he kindly consented to take the charge upon him of delivering the corpse to the sorrow stricken parents.

Mr. Power's life has been short, but it has been full of good works; he has acquired no illustrious name in the annals of earthly fame, but his deeds are written in letters of gold in the book of life; he has received no earthly reward, but he has gone to receive a reward everlasting and all sufficient, a reward in comparison with which all the rewards of this world are as nothing. Although he was short lived he accomplished the task that had been imposed upon him by his Creator, and thus he has merited more than those who pass long and chequered lives in the pursuit of the fleeting and transitory goods of this earth. "Consummatus in brevi explevit tempora multa." Requiescit in pace.

W. G. D.

LINES WRITTEN

On the lamented death of Edmund Power, a native of Halifax, N. S., who accidentally met his death from the effects of a fall which he received whilst amusing himself, along with others, in the gymnasium attached to St. Mary's College, Montreal.

Death, the dread reaper of souls, is still near us,— We know not the moment his sickle may fall; When least we are thinking there's reason to fear us, 'Tis then that he sounds the loud summoning call!

No age, nor condition, no station respecting, Nor money, nor merit can purchase delay; But stern, unsparring, his victims selecting, The rich and the poor man alike must obey.

Some in the 'spear leaf' of autumn are leaving, Others in manhood are struck to the tomb; While some, like the lost one for whom we are grieving,

Are called while the flower of youth is in bloom! Ah! little we thought that, as onward he bounded, So buoyant in spirits a moment before, As we heard his loud laughter that merrily sounded, So soon we should loose him to see him no more!

So soon we should loose him! a youth of such promise, Possessing the rarest of talents and parts; So soon we'd behold one so cherished snatched from us, Whose virtues and sweetness lie deep in our hearts!

When was he ever but hopeful and smiling, Contented and happy as happy could be; Belov'd by his masters—his comrades beguiling, The life and the soul of their innocent glee!

But now that he's left us, so lonely an dreary, We listen to hear his gay carol in vain, In scenes where we often beheld him so cheery— But alas! where we never shall see him again!

The Angel of Death, on his s'ble wings soaring, Regarded his victim sporting in mirth, Then lo! on his fate-bearing pinions quick low'ring, Amongst his gay comrades, he smote him to earth!

And thus, far from his home, was his young career ended, With none but the stranger to comfort him nigh; For no gentle mother his death-bed attended, Or watched by his pillow to catch his last sigh!

But he met the Destroyer, unawed, unrepining, Full of trust in the Saviour on whom he relied, And his soul in the hands of his Maker resigning, In the odor of virtue, regretted he died!

W. O. F.

Montreal, April 1866.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.—We would direct the attention of the Health Committee to the hot bed now preparing in the old creek in Ontario street between St. Charles Borromeo street and St. Urban street. The compost is being so judiciously laid down that if the prize is to be awarded to the locality producing the first case of cholera, this place will run a pretty good chance of securing it. All winter offensive matter has been emptied into this desirable place. This rubbish is now appearing in all its hideousness, and the work of cleaning dirty yards and emptying all sorts of abominations into this hollow is briskly carried on at this moment. This the Road Committee facetiously call grading the Street. If they called it degrading the whole neighbourhood they would use a more appropriate term. It is to be hoped that this is not a fair specimen of the stuff used for filling up the hollows in the city streets. The filthy mess should immediately be covered over with earth and lime so the dead may be buried out of our sight, to wit, dead dogs, dead cats and other animals. It is no time for delay when cholera may be at our very door.

DE PROFUNDIS.—Out of the depths of the snow begin to appear strange collections of long buried and forgotten relics. The tidy kitchen maid, who considered her duty done when months ago she emptied her kitchen slops in the yard, has probably now discovered the spoon about which there was so much stir when it was lost. That scrag of mutton tossed out not half scarped of flesh turns up its cold shoulder and makes her look sheepish. In the stable mews, dead cats, long past feeling, turn up from their long repose, having, like unfortunate card players, gambled their lives away. Where three or four defunct tabbys are all found lying close together, as was the case in Fortification Lane yesterday morning, a man might easily perform an *entre chat* without much skill in dancing. Dead dogs, dead cats, and even dead monkeys appear from under the snow 'till the morning air, like the ghost of Hamlet's

father. But these are only the minor fry. Yesterday in Peel Street a dead horse was lying in the open roadway, between Sherbrooke and St. Catherine Streets, and a dead cow was noised in Belgrave Street. The names of all the Streets in which dead dogs are lying would occupy too much space, and we have not room to make up a Street directory. In Durham Street two cart loads of night soil were dumped between Monday night and yesterday morning, and a gentleman who had his yard and out-house cleaned out, dispatched the contents with a cart who after wandering about all night, or nearly so, looking for a place of deposit, returned the whole to the yard from whence he had taken it. Since Fortification Lane has been mentioned, and as the Road Committee will soon be done with the job in Ontario Street, which we laid out for them a couple of days ago, we would recommend that they should take up Fortification Lane next, beginning at the Victoria Square and do the work thoroughly as far as St. Francois Xavier Street. When that is properly done we will point out another task, but as it seems to be too much to expect anything to be done if a great amount of work is set before them at a time, it will be best to go gradually on with the cleaning.—Probably by next Fall more than half of the city may be cleaned up, which all things considered, may perhaps be as well as can be looked for from the unfortunate over driven Road Committee which is certainly not a Colossus of roads.—Montreal Herald.

THE ARREST OF MURPHY AND HIS ACCOMPLICES AT CORNWALL.—Yesterday morning we gave a brief statement of the arrest of Michael Murphy, the alleged Canadian Fenian Head Centre, and five accomplices, on the train at Cornwall on the previous night. The conduct and utterances of the prisoner Murphy have long been subjects of remark and suspicion, but the government, as we have intimated, determined to stay their action until proofs which all the world would deem sufficient might accumulate, to render conviction a certainty. Believing then that the proper time had arrived to take a decisive step, and learning by telegram from Toronto on Monday that Murphy with some of his followers had taken passage on the train for Portland, the Attorney-General, who was at Ottawa, decided that the arrest should be made at Cornwall. The Mayor of that town was notified by the government to take such steps as would ensure the detention of Murphy and any of his accomplices in the mad scheme in which he had engaged, who might be in his company. The Mayor, (Dr. Allan) lost no time in perfecting arrangements, for the capture of the parties, even should it turn out that they were present in large numbers. Everything was done with as much quietness as possible, however, and when the train arrived at a quarter past eight o'clock on Monday night, no one but the conductor knew why such a large guard of honor was present to receive it, or why it was at one surrounded by rows of glistening bayonets. While the Cornwall Volunteers thus kept guard without, the Mayor entered the car which was indicated as the one occupied by Murphy and his party. His worship approaching Murphy informed him that he arrested him in the Queen's name, and called upon him to point out his confederates and give up their arms. He further informed the U. C., that resistance was useless, as every man had been allowed to leave the train until the guilty parties were secured. The great commander with the whole of his army thereupon unconditionally surrendered. The force thus successfully captured by Mayor Allan and the Cornwall Volunteers, consisted of the reputed Head Centre Michael Murphy, five assistants, and—no one else. This was the strength, rank and file, of the Canadian complement of the invading army of the embryo republic. Murphy acknowledged that they were on their way to Portland. The arms and ammunition in possession of the party were also handed to the captors. Murphy had two revolvers on his person and 300 rounds of ammunition in his carpet bag. Each of his companions was armed in like manner having 350 rounds of ball cartridge in each of their bags. Two rifles were also seized. The prisoners were immediately removed under a strong guard to the Cornwall gaol, to await an investigation before the proper authorities. The manner in which the arrests were effected reflects credit on all parties concerned.

TORONTO, April 10.—Patrick Sheedy, shemak'r, Secretary-Treasurer to the Fenian Circle here, was arrested to-day. He was reading a telegram from Portland for Frank when arrested. His house was searched, and \$300 worth of revolvers, bayonets and sword-cane found; also, books with secret passwords of the Hibernian Society and Fenian Circle. Michael Murphy's house was searched, but only Enfield rifles and bayonets were found concealed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A letter from St. John's says:—"The volunteers were suddenly called out, inspected and furnished with twenty rounds of ball cartridge each. This regular troops have also been employed incessantly in placing guns in position in all the forts. Earthworks have been thrown up on Signal Hill at the entrance of the harbour, in which guns are to be mounted as if in anticipation of attack. Considerable excitement has been created in St. John's and the outports by these energetic measures on the part of the Government, and the general impression was that the authorities had received warning of a Fenian raid, or even of more serious complications with foreign powers. It is understood that the 'Ariel' is here on business connected with those military movements in the island; that despatches were brought by her from Governor Musgrave to our executive and military authorities, and that she will likely take on board material of war from the ordnance stores here, to transport to St. John's."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The following is the address of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick on the question of Union of the Provinces:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty: Most Gracious Sovereign:—We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the conviction that a Union of all Your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates, from these several Colonies, held at Quebec on the Tenth day of October, 1864, is an object highly to be desired and essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to Your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government; and humbly pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island in one Government."

Governor Gordon forwarded the following message to the House of Assembly of New Brunswick the other day:—"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thinks it necessary to inform the House of Assembly that until the reinforcement of Her Majesty's Naval force on this station, which will probably soon be effected it is indispensable for the full security of the Province that cruisers should be at the disposal of the Provincial Government, and placed under the orders of the senior naval officer on the station. The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House a copy of the Imperial Act, 28th Victoria, Chap. XVI, intitled 'An Act to make better provision for the naval defence of the Colonies,' under the authority of which measures to effect this object may be adopted by the Legislature, and should the House of Assembly, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, see fit to pass such an act as by the provisions of the statute in question they are empowered to do, it will at once receive His Excellency's immediate and ready assent."

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Gilmere introduced a Bill in accordance therewith.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, D. McDougall, \$2; J. Osholm, 1 c, Lochiel, \$6; Poiteau aux Trembles, Rev. Mr. Parent, \$4.50; Restigouche, Rev. Mr. Sauter, \$2; Lancaster, Miss Mary McDonald, \$1; Rapides des Joachim, R. Ranson, \$2; Coates Landing, J. Birmingham, \$2; St. Maurice, Rev. J. O. Prince, \$2; St. Helena, Rev. Mr. Gagnon, \$2.50; Carleton Place, P. Galvin, \$2; Yamaheche, Rev. J. H. Dorion, \$5; Des Joachim, M. Colley, \$2.50; Penetanguishene, M. Quinn, \$2; St. Jude, Rev. O. R. Fortin, \$4. Per P. Hackett, Grandy—O Collins, \$2. Per J. Rennie, Napanee—J. Robinson, Morven, \$2. Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Platon—M. Power, \$2. Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—O. McEas, St. Andrews, \$4.80.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint James M'Shan, jun., a Justice of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The Provincial expenditure for the month ended 31st ult., was \$461,391, 91. The revenue for the same period was as follows:—Customs, \$339,433 96; Excise, \$152,955.59; Bill Stamp Duty, \$10,511 42; Crown Land Department, \$92,575 45; Miscellaneous, \$76,944 67;—Total, \$1,411,708 72.

Married, On the 10th instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, by His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Horan, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. Mr. Dollard, V. G., and Rev. Mr. Couillard, Mr. J. H. Sample, of Montreal, merchant, to Isabella Eleanor, daughter of the late Hugh Murray, Esq., of Quebec.

Died, At Glensneiv, Lancaster, James McRae, eldest son of Alex. McRae, aged 42 years. May his soul rest in peace. At Chicago, U. S., Francis Logan, son of the late Thomas Logan of this city, aged 34 years. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 17, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$3.60 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Super., No. 2 \$5.20 to \$5.50; Superfine \$5.70 to \$5.80; Fancy \$7.00 to \$7.50 Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8.25 to \$8.50; Bag Flour, \$3.20 to \$3.40 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 02c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23.00 to \$24.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$30.00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.60; Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.30. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pats, at \$5.95 to \$6.00 Seconds, \$5.90 to \$6.00; First Pearls, \$7.80 to \$8.00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to \$11.00 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 7.00 to 9.00 Sheep, each, \$8.00 to \$14.00 Lamb, 3.00 to 4.00 Calves, each, \$6.00 to \$8.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 17, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6 Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6 Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 4 to 3 6 Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6 Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 8 to 2 0 Do, salt do 1 1 to 1 2 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 6 Onions, per minot, 4 0 to 0 0 Beef, per lb 0 6 to 0 7 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 5 0 to 7 6 Lard, per lb 10 10 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 9 10 to 10 10 Apples, per brl \$2.00 to \$4.00 Hops, per 100 bundles, \$5.00 to \$8.50 Straw \$2.00 to \$3.35



ST. ANN'S HALL.

WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES,

To conclude (THIS) THURSDAY EVENING, 19th APRIL, 1866.

DRAMATIC READINGS,

BY PROFESSOR SWIFT,

assisted by his infant daughter, and some of the young gentlemen of St. Ann's Boys' Schools, his pupils.

Part I. Hubert and Prince Arthur—Shakespeare—Prof and Miss M. R. Swift. The Exile of Erin—Campbell—Master W. McNally. The Lady's Dream—Thomas Hood—Prof Swift.

(This is one of the most affectingly beautiful of Hood's compositions) Portia's speech in the Merchant of Venice—Shakespeare—Master Frank Brown. To be followed by the imimitably comic piece, entitled THE BAGMAN'S DOG—R. H. Barham—Prof Swift

Part II. Cardinal Wolsey's address to Cromwell—Shakespeare—Masters Quinlan and P. McNally. Look at the Clock!—R. H. Barham—Prof Swift. (Full of wit and humor, amusing in the highest degree.) The Sister of Charity—Gerald Griffin—Prof. Swift.

To conclude with POTEMKIN'S Great and famous Speech in the grand square of Kremlin at Moscow, against a reported attempt to spread 'John Bull' principles and maxims in Russia!—Very Rev. John Henry Newman—Prof. Swift.

WANTED,

FOR the School Municipality of ST. PATRICK OF SHERINGTON, ONE MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER and FIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS. Applications received to the First of May. THOMAS HALPIN, Sec.-Treasurer. Sherrington, April 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

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

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

MEILLEUR & CO'S, STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET, OFFICE—PLACE D'ARMES HILL, April 19, 1866.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 22.—At the close of this long and able speech against the amendment in support of a liberal system of policy, proposed by 42 deputies of the tiers parti, the Minister of State declared, in the name of the Emperor, that the only and the real policy which the Government desired to pursue was a policy without reaction—in a word, a Liberal policy; and the Chamber received the announcement thus authoritatively made, with unanimous applause. The Minister may have been sincere in what he said, or he may have merely meant to coax back to the ranks of the satisfied politicians of the majority those who were bent on detaching themselves from it. Conciliation, fair promises, and a liberal system in prospect were not, however, the only means employed by a Minister, who was, moreover, in contradiction with himself when he pronounced the actual state of things as leaving nothing to be desired. Disquieted by the restiveness of those who have hitherto been so quiescent, he ventured to say, at the same time, something which, if not meant as a menace, certainly looked very like it. 'What,' he cried, 'if the Emperor, yielding to I know not what emotion, to I know not what solicitude, on seeing incessantly and at each sitting his power called in question, should say to the sovereign people, "Judge me!" oh! then the people would respond to him as one man by the confirmation of that power. If words have any signification, these used deliberately by the First Minister of the Crown, speaking on behalf of the sovereign, must mean that if the seceders do not return to their allegiance, if they venture to express disapproval of Government measures, the Legislative body would be dissolved or, what is still more important, the Emperor would be driven to dispense altogether with them, and make a second and final appeal to the "sovereign people;" and should he do so, I believe his appeal would be successful. He is the elect of universal suffrage; and to supplement universal suffrage, direct it in its decision, and save it from possible wavering, he has 500,000 soldiers at his disposal. In the meantime, the coaxing and the threat of M. Rouher did not produce the effect anticipated. The 42 who originally signed the amendment persisted to the end, and when the votes were counted, the 42 had grown to 61. They held fast to the promise given in their name by M. Talhouet at the opening of the debate. "It is on mature deliberation that we have signed this amendment. We persevere in it with firmness, convinced as we are that it faithfully expresses the opinion and the hopes of a considerable portion of the country." This vote must give a new character to Imperial policy; it is like the decree of November, 1860, a fresh starting-point, but what that will be no one can tell. The Minister says that the Imperial policy will be liberal; but clearly not the meaning attached to it by a part of the majority; not to speak of the old Opposition.—The Emperor is the sole judge of what suits the country; and he is not disposed to brook contradiction. The personal merits of the Sovereign on which the Minister dwelt with much force and eloquence are not disputed; but personal merits are of little account when a great constitutional question is at stake. The Minister might have called to mind what the Emperor himself wrote in the *Progres du Pas-de-Calais* in 1843:—

'What have the French gained by revolution? They have gained but one thing—namely, experience;—the sad and terrible experience which teaches us not to put our confidence in individuals, but in institutions only; to put faith in the promises of no man, but only in his antecedents; never to applaud mere words, but only facts; not to desire this or that Ministry, but to demand one thing positive a principle, a system.'—

The entire address was afterwards put to the vote and adopted by a majority of 251 to 17.

PARIS, March 26.—The Emperor's Speech, in answer to the Address of the Legislative Corps, has spread a sort of dismay among those who have hitherto believed in the sincerity of what was said about crowning the edifice, and that the liberal declarations of the decree of 1860 were not merely a mockery and a snare. The only people who, perhaps, inwardly rejoice are the few who long for the downfall of the dynasty; and they would see with satisfaction that the coteries who counsel intimidation and reaction still prevail. Others who are least disposed to condemn the words or acts of the Sovereign, but who think that a certain amount of liberty is not inconsistent with absolute government, provided absolutism has as its natural basis democracy and universal suffrage, observe that if the 'co-operation of the great body of the State' may be invoked when the maintenance of a system is in question, it is inconceivable what part can be reserved for the 'patriotism of all good citizens' and the 'devotion of the army.' The duty of the army is to defend the Throne when the Throne is menaced by revolutionists or pretenders; but nobody thinks of menacing it. As regards the 'good citizens,' it is possible they may not be unanimous as to the absolute necessity of the continued policy of repression. Indeed, such is the case at this moment. The majority of the Legislative Body, as appears from their Address, declare themselves favorable to the progress of liberty, though, whatever their private opinion be, they do not openly demand any specific concessions; but an important section of the same body, quite as lavish in their manifestations of devotedness, are more exigent, and do not hesitate to express their conviction that France is fully prepared for an additional grant of liberty. It is impossible for the Emperor to strike one out of his catalogue of 'good citizens,' or to doubt the patriotism of the deputies who signed the amendment which has so much annoyed him, for they are men whose moderation is beyond question, and who, many of them, were sent to parliament against the will of the Government, with which they are on these essential points at complete variance.

PARIS, March 27.—The Emperor seems to be gradually creating a titled aristocracy, to serve for the ornament, as universal suffrage is the basis of his throne. Except in a few remarkable instances, it has for some years been cautiously and quietly done, doubtless to avoid hurting the democratic susceptibilities of the working and bourgeois population. Barons have grown up silently, and, as it were, spontaneously, and the preference to this lower grade of nobility was probably owing to the disfavor with which the title of Count was regarded. Indeed, "Count" seemed to be that for which adventurous persons seemed to have a decided predilection. One bears constantly of the strong democratic instincts of Frenchmen and that passion for equality which would keep all at the same social level, but I believe in no country are titles of nobility more eagerly sought after. Only a very few years back a law was enacted making it penal for any one to use a title, or even the distinctive prefix *Du*, to which he had no right. A citizen goes to Madagascar like plain M. Lambert, and returns to France as Duke d'Embray.

At a meeting of the Consistory of the Reformed Church of Paris held on Friday last, the pastor, Martin Paschoud, was dismissed from his functions as acting clergyman. This decision, however, cannot take effect until approved by the Government. The friends of the pastor expect that, as the Consistory have alleged the same reasons on the late occasion as they did when they placed him on the pension list, he will not be called on to make any further defence.—*Times Cor.*

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that more than 300 officers on active service applied for commissions in the Pontifical legion now being raised in France, although there are only 30 to be disposed of. The *Moniteur* adds that the legion is to be composed of picked men, and to be commanded by a most distinguished officer in the French service.

THE HEAD CENTER.—The Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Gazette* gives further particulars regarding the escape and arrival in Paris of Stephens. He writes:—'Last Sunday, when the greater part of the world was down at Mr. Whitehead, a foreigner of distinction, and, as Mr. Whiteside would say, of retiring manners, slipped into Paris unheralded. Mr. Stephens, the great Irish Head Centre, has been here for nearly a week, transacting business of a description best known to himself and friends, and last night Ulysses was joined to Penelope, who has no idea of going to America alone. Mr. Stephens' arrival was only noticed by his French organ, the *Opinion Nationale*, last night, and the announcement did not appear in a prominent part of the journal, nor was it printed in that type generally accorded to important events. From what I can learn, Mr. Stephens, when he was snatched from his horticultural pursuit in the vicinity of Dublin, and brought there by the magistrate, was speedily made aware that arrangements had been made to deliver him from the grip of the Saxon, and no difficulty was experienced in effecting his release. That the Irish people have ever been of the point of seizing him Mr. Stephens denies, and until he considered it necessary in the interest of the cause he advocates to leave Ireland in order to cross the Atlantic and have a friendly chat with his American colleague Mahony, he remained unmolested in Dublin. He never even resorted to any disguise; and he may be now seen in Paris wearing the same beard which he wore when committed to prison.'

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—Florence, March 22.—The objects of Prince Napoleon's recent visit to Florence were political, and one of them was to bring about a change of Ministry, with Cialdini and Peppi at the head of the new Cabinet. To such a change the Emperor Napoleon would not object, even though some of the places in the Government were to be filled by members of the Left.

From various quarters you will have been made aware of the want of interest affected by French Ministers and diplomatists in the contest between Vienna and Berlin, which they pretend to disregard and to treat as a merely domestic question in which foreign Powers can have no part. It needs the simplicity of an Arcadian swain to be blinded by such dust as this. It is to be hoped that both Prussia and Austria, but especially the former, clearly understand that, if they do engage in a fratricidal war, they will one day, when they stand panting and exhausted, and thinking, perhaps, of putting an end to the strife, find a third Power in menacing guise claiming a share of the spoils. Is it not probable that France would see, in a war between Austria and Prussia, the transfer of Venetia to Italy, a territorial gain upon the Rhine, and the opportunity of taking the same revenge upon Prussia which she has already taken upon Austria and Russia for the defeats and humiliations that marked the latter portion of the first Napoleon's career? There are few things the French Emperor would like better than to see the two German Powers lying at each other's throat, and he would assuredly get his profit out of it. The rumours of mobilization in Prussia corresponded with the reports of conscription in Italy, and we may expect the same sympathy to be observable here should Bismark's bellicose policy make progress. It is notorious that Prussia is arming, and here the decree for calling out the second category of last year's levy was signed on the 11th inst., to muster on the 10th of April for two months' practice; and there is again a strong report that the conscription for 1866 is to take place, if war there is to be, we shall have it before the 10th of June, and if all be quiet until then, the contingent may go home. It is well known that two rival influences are at work in Berlin, and that peace counsels may still prevail; also it is believed that Austria has not yet said her last word in the way of concessions, and the manner in which she has hitherto put up with the gross affront lately offered to her in Schleswig-Holstein inspires great faith in her forbearance; besides this, we saw things in even a more critical state before Gastein, and although a relapse is often said to be more dangerous than a primary attack, it is here considered that there is great resource in German patience and slowness. In short the Italians are much less confident than they desire to be of the occurrence of a German war in 1866.—*Times Cor.*

On Friday last two pieces of intelligence, both dated on the previous day, appeared together in our telegraphic column. The one was that of an Italian General, by name Gavone, had arrived at Berlin, had met with most flattering reception in official circles, and had visited the military establishments.—The other was that Herr Schramm, the Consul-General of Prussia, had attended a solemn ceremony at Milan, in memory of the Italian patriots who died fighting against the Austrians in 1848. The significance of this coincidence has been confirmed by subsequent news; we hear of troops being despatched to the Silesian and Galician frontier, and the prospect of a coalition between Prussia and Italy against Austria may any day assume what Germans would call an objective reality.

As for Italy, her evil genius must indeed have obtained a fatal ascendancy in her Councils if she can seriously entertain the design of becoming the accomplice of Prussia. With a deficit which threatens financial ruin even in time of peace, and with vital questions of internal politics still unsettled, she could not more effectually confound her friends and gratify her enemies than by accepting the bait held out by Prussia. It is one thing to avail herself of Austria's weakness to emancipate Venetia, it is another thing to purchase the emancipation of Venetia by entering into a bargain for the transfer of Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia. The former might be regarded by those who recognize the doctrine of nationalities as a legitimate use of an opportunity, the latter would estrange from Italy the good will of all nations but those who may be parties to it.—*Times.*

The election of Mazzini has been annulled by a vote of the Florentine Parliament.

Rome, March 20.—Baron Meyendorff left Rome on Sunday, and thus the rupture between the Pontifical and the Russian Governments has been completed. It has scarcely taken any one by surprise, for every one who has observed the temper which has characterized the relations of both countries for a long time might have predicted the result. The one Government denounced the other as anti Catholic and anti-Christian, and the compliment was returned by denunciations of revolutionary tendencies. The simple cessation of diplomatic relations between so small and important a Power as the Pontifical and that of Russia is in itself a matter of trivial importance, but it assumes a much more serious aspect when we reflect on the consequences it may have on the Catholics in Poland; on their probable treatment by Russia, and the exasperation to which they will be worked up against their rulers. Madame Meyendorff and an *attache* remain until the season is more advanced, but the Legation is virtually closed.

THE DEBT OF THE EX-PAPAL PROVINCES.—We believe that a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at by the French and Italian Governments respecting the Papal debt. Italy assumes one-half the debt as it stood in 1860, and the interest thereon, which has up to the present been paid by the Court of Rome, will hereafter be met by the Cabinet of Florence.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—A M. Erdan writing from Naples says that five priests have been married this month, one of them being a Franciscan monk.

[This incontinency and breach of vows of chastity is a cheering sign of the working of a certain spirit; but what spirit clean or unclean, the reader must determine for himself.]

GERMANY.

Austria, Prussia and German journals continue to discuss with keen interest probabilities of war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has transpired to throw any light upon the eventual issue of the quarrel.

The *London Morning Post* of the 29th says the position of affairs becomes everyday more critical. Berlin journals represent Austrian armaments and preparations as very extensive, and some of them admit that in view of the Austrian preparations orders may have been given by Prussia to take such military measures as may be indispensable.

The *Dispatch* further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position on one side or the other in a struggle which the armament of Austria seems to render more and more imminent. The note accuses Austria of having violated the convention of Gastein, and assumed a threatening attitude. It expresses doubt as to the power of Confederate States to carry out their good intentions toward Prussia in the relative state of the federal military organization, and points out the necessity which has arisen for introducing reform in the present system. The *Dispatch* concludes as follows:—'It is urgent for Prussia to know if and to what extent it may rely upon assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria or forced into war by unmistakable menaces.'

In Berlin, the language of the press, by evident dictation of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made everywhere throughout the kingdom. In Austria the Government are also taking measures, in anticipation of the coming struggle.

The Post thinks Count Bismarck is not likely to quail, when chances of accomplishing his object are in his favour.

Prussia had forwarded a circular dispatch, to the minor German States laying stress upon the insufficiency of appeal to the Federal Diet to settle the present conflict.

Vienna advises assert that Austria had determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and if necessary will propose that the question be referred to the European Congress.

The Independence Belge of the 29th publishes intelligence from Vienna, according to which the King of Prussia gave his consent on the 26th to certain military arrangements, which although only of a preliminary nature, indicate that war is almost inevitable.

POLAND.

The Russian Government, who recently took a measure calculated to propitiate the peasantry and the lower classes generally in Poland, have now extended their friendly overtures to the nobles.—A few days ago, the Grand Duke Nicholas, a brother of the Emperor, passed through Waraw, and had a number of noblemen summoned to his presence.—'Gentlemen,' he told them, 'I have the pleasure of informing you that the normal state of things will be shortly restored in Poland. The Emperor is convinced that the country has returned to its allegiance, and that there is no reason to prolong the exceptional measures, which unfortunately and unavoidably have of late been rendered necessary.—Cheer up, the time of reprisals is over.' This conciliatory disposition does not, however, refer to the semi-Polish provinces. All over Lithuania, Podolia, Volhynia, Kieff, and Minsk, the expropriation of the Polish owners of landed estates continue with unabated zeal. A man receives a simple intimation to the effect that he is to sell by such and such a date. If he fails to do so—which he invariably does—he is summarily expelled from his own property, receiving an indemnification fixed by Government. To complete his ruin, this so-called indemnification consists of some scraps of unsaleable stock, and in many cases is not paid all at once, but in instalments.—Such is the fate of race who have owned the whole of the landed property, and been the exclusive representatives of an incipient, but still European civilization in those extensive provinces for the last three or four centuries.

RUSSIA.

Last week the Nobility Assembly of the province of St. Petersburg at a few days. The debates were marked by the factious spirit so frequently manifested by the Russian nobility since the unsuccessful emancipation of the serfs. Prince Schtcherbatoff, the President of the Assembly, complained that the nobility had been deprived of the political rights they formerly possessed without those rights being, to their full extent, transferred to the new provincial Parliaments, composed of the members of all classes alike. Even those privileges still remaining to the nobility had been rendered less important by the institution of the provincial Parliaments, and the ascendancy accorded them over the Nobility Assemblies. Thus, for instance, the provincial Parliaments were only allowed to petition the Emperor on subjects of local interest. Matters of imperial importance were altogether excluded from their cognizance, and that at a time when so many reforms touching the vital interests of the country were being carried on by the Government. The Prince concluded by moving that a petition be drawn up praying the Emperor to permit the provincial Parliaments to discuss and address him upon home concerns indiscriminately. The motion having been carried by 187 to 10 the petition was actually passed in the hands of the Czar by Prince Schtcherbatoff, and the two members of the Assembly. Of course it was negatived; but whereas, but a short time ago the originators of similar addresses were deposed from office, and even banished to Siberia, the Imperial reply this time consisted of a simple and comparatively speaking, harmless 'No.' Still the papers, profiting by former experience, could not be induced to print the speech of the Prince, which was disseminated all over the capital by word of mouth.

JAMAICA.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 24th March, by steamer to New York. The *N. Y. Herald* has the following from a Jamaica correspondent respecting some evidence given before the Commission by Governor Eyre, under date King-ton, March 21.

'Yesterday I spent in Spanish town, having been induced to do so by being informed that Governor Eyre would present some new testimony to the Commission. The information was correct. I found Governor Eyre before the commissioners reading a voluminous statement, which proved to be a complete history of his acts correspondence during the insurrection, arranged in chronological order; and while looking at the remarkably fine head, and kind, intellectual but worn face of the Governor, I wished that those who have traduced him in his own country could have seen him and heard from his own lips how he did his duty, neither more or less. This evidence proved if further proof were needed that a rebellion and a massacre were deliberately planned in every parish in the island; and, to my mind at least, the evidence adduced shows that the man Gordon, the "marry" of Exeter Hall, was at the head and front of the vile and atrocious conspiracy. A great many doubt the fact of a general conspiracy,

partly because they do not believe negroes capable of organizing one; but I believe, and those who will study Governor Eyre's testimony must believe, that there was a general conspiracy, not plotted by negroes, however, but by men of Gordon's color; and if Governor Eyre had not acted with the promititude he did, having but a very small garrison, and very few arms in the island, at this day not a white man would have been living in the island, except the few scoundrels whom Gordon would have protected. Every one admits that even if there had been no plot, as some assert, insurrection would have spread with immense rapidity, had not the most severe repressive measures been used. Every white man, woman and child in Jamaica at this moment owes a debt to Governor Eyre that never can be paid, and if he be not triumphantly acquitted by the royal commission it will be a slur upon English justice forever. The commission will adjourn to-morrow or the day after; at least such is the present intention as I am confidently informed.'

AN UNCOMPROMISING CATHOLIC.

The *Echo de l'Industrie* relates the following anecdote of General Brun de Villaret, an old soldier of the first Empire, who, like General Drouot, had ever preserved in the camps his religious habits. He had especially distinguished himself by defending the island of Loban, where for three days, and with a small force, he had borne the whole brunt of the enemy and held his ground until the French army could come to his relief. He was in 1831 seated at the Tuileries at table, at the Queen's right hand, on a Friday, and as dish after dish was presented to him he refused them constantly, until the Queen, who perceived it, at last observed to him, 'Why, general, you do not eat?' 'Madam,' answered Brun de Villaret smiling, 'to-day is Friday, and I am waiting for some meagre dish, and I hope that at last some such dish will be brought.' Such unexpected words, which revealed the faith of the old soldier, made the Queen feel exceedingly pained on his account. Marshal Soult, who perceived this, hastened to come to the relief of her Majesty by rallying the general on his fidelity to the laws of abstinence, adding that this seemed very astonishing in a soldier. 'How is that! You think it so astonishing,' answered the general in a loud tone and a thoroughly military straight-forwardness, 'and yet you know me very well. You must know that I never eat meat in my life on a Friday, except at the island of Loban, where I had nothing to eat but the head of my horse.' A respectful silence greeted the words of the old soldier, and meagre dishes very soon made their appearance.

JERPOINT ABBEY.—This beautiful ruin is one of the best specimens in Ireland of the mixed Anglo-Norman and early English styles of architecture, and possesses at this day, dilapidated as it is, much to please and instruct the antiquary, architect, and lover of the picturesque. It is probably contemporary with the abbey of Dunbrody and Tintern; but in architectural execution and beauty of design it probably excels either of them. It is situated on the banks of the river Nore, about two miles from Thomastown. We have often thought that the restoration of those old Catholic monuments which are crumbling away through these countries would be a pious work well worthy the attention of Catholics. Many of them have been transferred to the uses of the Protestant church; and those that have not, bear in their broken and ruined condition the traces of the savage intolerance which wrecked every sanctuary of the Catholic faith. Where practicable, it would be a reverent work for us to build up again those stately edifices around which through so many associations of the past, and in doing so to show that we have inherited some share of that piety and munificence for which our fathers were remarkable.—There are, we know, numerous difficulties in the way of such a scheme; but there are cases where it could be carried out.—*The Lamp.*

A TERRIBLE INCIDENT.—A contributor to the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, concludes his "Reminiscences of the War No. 2" with the following incident of the battle of Gettysburg:

When Gen. Longstreet advanced upon the Federal left, its first line was carried. But the enemy being heavily reinforced, rallied, and in turn, drove our portion of the line (Anderson's brigade) from the position, as well as other brigades on our right and left. Again we charged, and again were driven back. This was a critical moment for us; nearly all of our general officers were killed or wounded. Our heavy line had crumbled to a mere handful, and the flower of Longstreet's corps lay weltering in blood. We were slowly retreating, leaving many of our dead and wounded in the hands of the exulting foe. The hosts of the enemy came on like the mighty tides of the ocean, and the loud peals of victory were already rising from their haughty lips. The blue hills in their rear were bristling with bayonets, and pouring torrents of reinforcements down their winding slope. Now, when we should have been reinforced with eighty thousand troops, General Lee had not a man to send us. Officers broke their swords upon the rocks, and many of the men wept.—Our dead and wounded comrades lay around us by thousands, and it seemed as if there was no hand to save the shattered remnant from destruction. But aid did not come—a man—a solitary man, threw himself before the juggernaut of Federal power, and alone and unaided, sought to stay its onward progress.—I remember, as if it were but yesterday, the Zouave cap and grey beard of the stranger. None knew him, but all idolized him for his bravery. He moved through the awful storm with a steady step, and his uplifted sword seemed to say to the advancing foe, 'thus far shalt thou come, and no farther.' He said nothing, but his godlike example made a hero of every man who saw him. Soldiers looked in the face of their comrades, and the question came simultaneously to their blackened lips, 'Who is he?' echoed right and left, far up and down the line.—The enemy came on like a tornado, and the proud hero stood enveloped in the smoke of their muskets, like a lion at bay. Men forgot to reload their pieces or conceal themselves behind the rocks, but stood stupefied with wonder. 'Who is he?' men grand—'who is he?' officers repeated, until the cry became strangely wildly fearful, 'General Lee! some one shouted, and the word ran along the line like an electric flash, 'Gen. Lee forever!' rang loud above the battle's roar, and as our gallant soldiers rushed like a thunder bolt upon the astonished foe, 'follow General Lee!' cried our wounded comrades, as they lay upon the trampled earth and tossed up their bloody caps. No body of men on the broad green earth could have withstood the terrible impetuosity of this onset. The Federal troops, though they fought desperately, were compelled to give back, and at last to retreat in confusion to our heights, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. But where was the stranger? Alas! 'The paths of glory lead but to the grave.' The war is over now, and the brave men whom we met that day as deadly enemies, we now meet as friends. We would not detract one ray from the crown of military fame that adorns each of our heroes, but would do justice to our lamented dead; and if, by this imperfect sketch, I can add one flower to the chaplet of a fallen hero's fame, I shall feel myself amply rewarded. And that hero—who is he? The answer comes up from the graves of Gettysburg—General Paul J. Semmes.

There is much wisdom in a few words spoken by an English farmer who advised 'to feed land before it is hungry, to rest it before it is weary, and to weed it before it is foul.'

'I never was ruined but twice,' said a wit; 'once when I lost a lawsuit, and once when I gained one.'

Conversation is a very serious matter. There are men with whom an hour's talk would weaken one more than a day's fasting.

The man who undertook to blast his neighbor's prospects, used too short a fuse, and got blown up himself.

FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE.

(These may be assumed as fixed facts in Agriculture:—)

- 1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or it must be artificially supplied. It matters but little whether it is supplied in the form of stone lime or shell lime, or marl.
- 2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
- 3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications in the form of bone-dust, guano, native phosphate of lime, composts of fish, ashes—or in oyster shell lime—or marl—if the land needs liming, also.
- 4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
- 5. Mould is indispensable in every soil, and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.
- 6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefit prolonged, by admixture with plaster, or pulverized charcoal.
- 7. Deep ploughing greatly improves the productive powers of a variety of soil, that is not wet.
- 8. Subsoiling sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increase production.
- 9. All wet land should be drained.
- 10. All grain crops should be harvested several days before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
- 11. Clover, as well as other grasses, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
- 12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming, or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with clay; in slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.
- 13. The chopping or grinding of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least twenty-five per cent.
- 14. Draining of wet lands and marshes adds to their value, by making them produce more and better crops—by producing them earlier,—and by improving the health of neighborhoods.
- 15. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw manure, lime, and labor away.
- 16. Shallow ploughing operates to impoverish the soil, while decreasing production.
- 17. By stabling and shedding stock during the winter, a saving of one fourth of the food may be effected—that is, one fourth less food will answer, than when such stock is exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.
- 18. A bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent to its produce.
- 19. Periodical application of ashes tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, of the inorganic substances.
- 20. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.
- 21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession unless care be taken to provide and apply an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.
- 22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressings, and roll them.—*North Carolina Farmer.*

TOMATO.—To produce early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hot bed in March, half an inch deep.—When the plants are about two inches high, they should be picked out into a cooler frame and carefully tended, and as soon as the danger of frost is passed, planted out on hills four feet apart, allowing three plants on a hill. The soil must be light and rich.—For later crops the seed may be sown in the open ground in April or beginning of May, but as they are very susceptible of frost, they must be well watched and protected in chilly nights.

RADISH.—To produce good clean radishes, the seed must not be sown in very rich soil, and especially in old gardens, which are liable to be infested with insects. The best soil is a fresh sandy loam. The seed may be sown for early use in hot beds, or as soon as the ground is in working order in the spring, and afterwards at intervals of two weeks, either in drills or broadcast. The turnip-rooted and cive shaped are the earliest sorts. The winter varieties should be sown in August, and removed before severe frost to a cellar, for winter use.

CUCUMBERS.—For early use sow as early as possible in hot beds, one hill with three plants in each sash. For the open ground sow in May, in hills four or five feet apart each way, on very rich land. Dig out four or five spade fulls of earth on the spot where you intend to plant the seed, and fill in some half rotten manure, which cover up three or four inches high with some of the earth dug out. Three or four plants should be allowed for each hill. As the seed is apt to rot, if the weather, after sowing, turns wet and chilly, it is advisable to sprout the seed before sowing it in a small bowl mixed with moistened sawdust, and placed under a stove a few days; but it is necessary to keep the sawdust constantly moist.

LETTUCE.—Lettuce requires a very rich soil, and every appliance the skillful cultivator can give in order to obtain that crispness, juiciness, and delicate flavor for which they are so much esteemed. Several sowings are requisite during the season. The first may be made in a hot bed in February, a sowing may be made in the open ground as soon as it can be worked; after this every two weeks until July, if a constant succession is required. Sow thinly in drills or broadcast, quarter of an inch deep, and transplant a foot apart, into the richest soil. Hoe frequently, and in dry weather water frequently.

NEW USE FOR FLAXSEED.—The following statement, copied from an English paper, is of great interest to American farmers, as it seems to open up a new use for flaxseed, and may greatly enhance the price, so as to make flax growing profitable. This new use is in the manufacture of an article called Linoleum; deriving the name from linen and oleum. It is said that it will be a rival of caoutchouc, or, as commonly called, India rubber. The new article is manufactured of linseed oil by oxidizing it until it is solidified into a resinous substance, as we frequently find it when oil has been long exposed to the atmosphere.

SNAPP.—The past fall, as a lady, modestly attired, was on her way to the city of New York, on board one of the Hudson River night boats, she sat quietly reading in the ladies' cabin, when a flashily dressed dame, mistaking her for a servant, rather rudely accosted her, with 'Do you know this cabin is for ladies?' 'Certainly, I do,' was the answer, 'and have been wondering for some time why you were here.'

What is the worst seat a man can sit on?—Self-conceit.

Why is a seamstress like a pick pocket?—Because she cuts and runs.

How to LIVE ON A PENNY A DAY.—For your breakfast eat a penny worth of dried apples without drink; for dinner, drink a quart of water to swell the apples; take tea with a friend.

A story is told of a Quaker volunteer who was in a skirmish. Coming in a pretty close contact with one of the enemy, he remarked, 'Friend, I'm unfortunate, but thee stands just where I'm going to shoot,' and blazing away, down came the obstruction.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

KEARNEY BROTHER, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, WING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. Hubert Pare, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq., Alexis Dubord, Michel Lefebvre, Esq., L. A. H. Latour, Joseph Laramee, Esq., Andre Lapierre, F. J. Durand.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES. A quarter of a century maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal.

DYSPEPSIA. AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurred and Difficult Breathing.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO: From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D.D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutawant, Berks County, Pa. Dr. O. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia: February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years.

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

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

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

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

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sangwinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of FINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and FULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS, various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURNING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

THE MONTE, Containing Contributions from His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Henry James Coleridge, D.D. Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Aubrey de Vere, Barry Cornwall, Denis MacCarthy, Julia Kavanagh, Bessie Fitzsimon, Bessie Kayner Parkes, and other well-known Writers. Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

"THE LAMP," New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865. It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical.

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

BRITISH PERIODICALS. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conservative.] The EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.] The WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Radical.] The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW [Free-Church.] AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory] The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866, (Payable in United States currency.) For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum. For any two of the Reviews, 7.00 do. For any three of the Reviews, 10.00 do. For all four of the Reviews, 13.00 do. For Blackwood's Magazine, 4.00 do. For Blackwood and one Review, 7.00 do. For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews, 10.00 do. For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, 13.00 do. For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 15.00 do.

CLUBS: A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$12.00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$48.00, and so on. POSTAGE: When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be Twenty-four Cents a Year for Blackwood, and but Eight Cents a Year for each of the Reviews.

REduced PRICES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS. Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz.: Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$3.60 a year. The North British from January, 1863, to Dec., 1865, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the year 1865, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review. A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at \$4.00 a set, or \$1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS, 38 WALKER STREET, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1866.

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

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

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE. ALBANIAN " " " NORTHERN LIGHT " " " RAILROAD " " " HOT AIR " " " BOX, PARLOR AND DUMB " KULER COAL COOKING STOVE. ROYAL COOK (wood) " STANDARD " MAILLEUR & CO. N.B.—All our Stoves are mounted with real Russia iron.

A CARD. THE SUBSCRIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messrs. JACQUES & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splendid FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Citizens of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time during the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 367 NOTRE DAME STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the demands of modern taste and convenience. In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining House-keeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT-DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facilities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties selling out can have their account, sales and proceeds immediately after each sale. Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition. A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising.—Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, namely— 1st—There will be no charge of one per cent to the purchaser. 2nd—When bona fide sales are effected not exceeding \$5000, the commission will be 2 1/2; and on amounts from \$5,000 upwards, only 2 1/2, exclusive of the cost of advertising; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed. 3rd—When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual disbursement for advertising. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business, and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same. N.B.—All orders left at the Office will meet with immediate attention. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate. March 27, 1866.

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUHOONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street, N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE. MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

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

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



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