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ELLEN AHERN:

THE POOR COUSIN.

CHAPTER VI.-Continued.

The old man staggered and would have fallen if he had not thrown his arm around a pillar near him-his face grew so white that it looked like marble under his white locks-but his eyes emitted a fierce sparkle, that told how passion had survived all else in his worn out physique. Had the insult come from any other source, it would not have stung so deeply; but inflicted as it was is deformed, and not one to win the regard of a by the son of that ancient friend from whom he had never met aught else but respect and confidence; coming as it did from the child, who in days gone by he had held in his arms, and prayed that Heaven would implant in his nature germs of nobleness whose fruition would be the salvation of his people, if he ever came to the inheritance of his father's title and estates; receiving the blow from this, the last of the Maguires, and his own kinsman, it was more than he could bear. There was about this noble old man a heroic generosity, which was ever ready to rise" superior to all the strong resentments which are incident to hasty natures; and it was his wont to 'possess his soul in patience,' but on this occasion it failed him, and a tempest of grief and passion swept over him, leaving him weak and tottering after it passed away. With slow and faltering steps, he retraced his way to his own room, to seek a lorgetfulness of self, and the miseries which he could neither ameliorate or remove, in those studies which he so much delighted in ;which carried him away, as it were, from the present to the past, when the 'sword of the Lord and of Gideon' were one; when the Church had her military orders as well as her closstered ones, who in detence of the weak made themselves feared by the enemies of virtue and religion, and became a word of terror to Tyrants. Could he have seen the Orders of St. John and of Malta revived, he would have commended his loved country to them, and departed in peace. And so he used to dream, until his dreams became like realties, and realities like dim, sorrowful dreams.

That evening he did not appear at dinner, but no one missed him until Don Enrique inquired particularly after him. Ellen Ahern had not seen him since breakfast, and thought he was at Father McMahon's, whither he had intended to ship haughtily. to spend the day: and requested that a servant might be sent to his room to ascertain if he had come. But the man returned saying that Mr. Ahern was 'not well, and desired to be excused.' Uneasy and uncomfortable, Ellen Abern would gladly have left the table to go to him, but she was seated between Lady Fermanagh and Don Eurique, and could not do so; she, however, arranged his dinner on a plate, and handed it to a servant to take to him, with a message, to be sure and try to eat it.' Conversation was duli. Lady Fermanagh was barely civil .--Don Enrique appeared much absorbed in thought, and Lord Hugh, after a few remarks, and some awkward compliments to Ellen Anern, relapsed into formal silence. The moment the dessert was removed and the wine brought on, Ellen glided unobserved from the room, and hastened up to her old friend, whom she found sitting alone in his 100m, his head leaning on his hand, and his dinner still untasted beside him. The fire flickered low among the embers, and the twilight made everything look shadowy and indistinct, and he did not know she was so near him until she stole her arm about his neck, and said with tender playfulness :-

'This will never do, Sir Eadhna Ahern! You are not a true ally to leave me to meet the foe single handed. But I verily believe you are asleep.?

' No, caen buy declish, not asleep, but dream-

ing,' he said, rousing himself.

Here is your dinner untouched. Antoine, his lordship's French cook, would expire with chagrin, if he knew that the dinner, which he regards as the chef d'auvre of his art, was so little appreciated. Come, try some of these new fangled things, for really they are very nice.'

Light the lamp and stir up the fire, a suilish machree,' taltered the old man, whose almost frozen heart always melted under her genial influences; 'then I will eat and drink, after which you must return to the drawing-room.'

'Atter which,' said Ellen Abern, with determination in every feature, 'I shall sit just here a poor cousin. . I don't altogether relish it.'

'Who is down there?'

' Lady Fermanagh, Lord Hugh and the Don.'

'The Don!'

ness of the land that Caleb and Joshua did, if he them, and illustrated by the same facts, how a is,' said the old man with a bitter smile. 'But | little fostering care, a few kind words, and even-I do not think he is a spy. There is something about him which bespeaks confidence; a truthful frankness-a steadfast, unclouded glance, and a quiet decision in all that he says and does, that commands involuntary respect. His letters to able. Lord Hugh gre w restive-he could only Father McMahon are satisfactory, and speak of him as a gentleman of wealth and respectability, who is travelling at leisure for his own gratification. But why do you like him, Aileen? He

'No; his personal attractions are few, but if I am not mistaken, there is a great and glorious soul hidden within. I know it, because I have seen flashes of it. Do you know that he makes Lord Hugh Maguire wince now and then; and I observed her ladyship eyeing him once or twice at dinner, with strange and eager interest.

romantic girl ?'

'How did she behave to him?' asked the old man with interest.

'She said but little. I should think she was troubled with her nerves to day. But let us forget them all and enjoy ourselves. Shall I read to you?"

No; I believe the rubber of whist will be the best for me. I am used to it, and everything seems out of joint when I wiss it.'

He did not tell her of his encounter with Lord Hugh Maguire that morning, but considerately forebore, thinking but too truly, that she had enough to think of, and bear in her own person, without being made heart sore with his trials ; and when she remarked that she had heard from Judith, that Patrick McGinness and others had been up to see his lordship that morning, he told her, 'yes, but that their application for justice

had been as fruitless as he anticipated it would. 'I rode down to the shore this morning, and suppose I was away when they came,' said Ellen Abern sadly. 'I wish I had been here to plead for them.

While they were talking together, the party down stairs had adjourned to the drawing-room; where Lord Hugh, missing the presence of Ellen Ahern, turned to his mother, and asked her abruptly where she was?

'I really cannot enlighted you. Miss Abern seems to be a very erratic person. I thought she left the table when I did, replien her lady-

Do you know where Miss Abern is, William ?' said his lordship to the footman, who came in at the moment to replenish the fire.

'I heard her asking about the old gent, my Lord, and they told her he wern't very well, and it's more'n likely she's with bim, for they're mightily 'tached to each other, them two.'

Go with my compliments to Miss Ahern, and say we shall be glad to see her in the drawing-. room,' said Lord Hugh.

But the man soon returned, saying that, ' Miss Ahern was playing whist with Sir Eadhna, who was not well enough to leave his room, and begged they would excuse her.' We can't do without her. Mother, send

and request Miss Ahern to favor us with her company. I am anxious to hear her sing, insisted Lord Hugh.

Go back, William, and tell Miss Abern that Lady Fermanagh claims the promise she made her a few days ago,' said her ladyship, wno had her own reasons for yielding so readily to the wishes of her son.

When the messenger went back the second time, Ellen was relating her hairbreadth escape in the Ravine to the old man, who was listening to the recital with eager interest.

"I cannot leave him this evening," she said in a low voice to the servant, for whom she had opened the door.

Go, a suilish-you bave cheered me and done me good, and I will not have you stay another moment. You are young, and have need to propitiate the world. I simply defy it,' said Sir Eodhoa, who had overheard her.

Go, then. I will be there presently,' she said to the man as she closed the door: 'but remember, thou inexorable old man, that I shall come back here as quick as I can; so don't begin to wander in dream land again.'

Lord Hugh Maguire met her as she entered the room, and led ber to a chair near his mother, with whom Don Enrique had been attempting ther. ineffectually to carry on a conversation. Her beside you, and sing, read aloud, or play a game replies indicated that her thoughts were other- | Margueriteof whist with you, if you prefer it. What have where,' and her manner, although extremely I in common with the people down there? It is haughty, hurried and uneasy. She seemed glad very humiliating, Sir Eadhha Abern, to be only when Ellen Abern's entrance gave her an opportunity to put an end to the conversation, and with something like cordiality thanked her for lowl shrick before. coming, and had the grace to inquire how her old friend was. The conversation then became bling abigail, taking a vial out of a case, which She has been to see you to-day? "Yes; and he made particular inquiries after general; and Ellen, animated by 'the desire to she handed to Ellen Ahern, who said, your health. I like that stranger. I wonder win on her relatives, for the good of others, as what on earth brought him to this remote re- well as to make friends of them for her own these people back to the kitchen against Lady Miss Abern is quiet. I should think the so- like a nun. gion? Perhaps he is a spy?' said Ellen Ahern, sake, talked well and agreeably, and related Fermanagh comes to her room.' Then she ciety of so intelligent a person as she is, would Do you really wish to know where I have

filling a goblet with wine for her aged relative. many touching incidents, which exhibited the hurried back by another way to the drawing- be agreeable to you in this dreary solitude, mo-'He'll not carry back the report of the fat- noble characteristics of the peasantry around handed justice, would develop their true worth and extraordinary energies. Don Enrique listened with admiration, and eloquently supported her theories by arguments that were unansweroppose words devoid of ideas to what was said; and, begging a truce to all such conversation, he grasped Ellen Ahern's hand before she could features, as he approached the group. withdraw it, and leading her to the piano, insisted on her singing.

'You have brought me here a captive,' she said, 'and like the captives of old, who sat by the waters of Babylon, I will only sing the strains of my own land."

'Anything short of treason, Miss Ahern,' he

replied, turning over a pile of music.
'I am an arch traitor,' she replied, laughing, while she preluded with a brilliant touch, and began the sweet air of 'Savourneen deelish,' singing in clear plaintive tones:

"'Tis gone and forever, the light we saw breaking, Like Heaven's first dawn o'er the sleep of the dead. while her soul, full of the theme, imparted rich ness and volume to her voice, which swelled and soared in notes of bewildering sweetness on the ear. Lady Fermanagh sat with her hand pressed over her heart, cold and stern in her silence, though as her hand indicated, suffering from some pang or throb, or perhaps some sharp recollection in her heart. Don Enrique, his pale clear eyes lit up with strange lustre, stood motionless beside her as she sang, and Lord Hugh Maguire, who loved music as much as Nero did, sat histening entranced to the sounds, even while the

words of the song curied his lips with a sneer. Enrique, when she finished.

'To me it is,' said Ellen Abern sadly, as she left the piano. 'But,' she added, 'it is so different in its style from your soft, sweet Castilian music, that I am surprised at your liking

Perhaps I like it better for that very reason. I am not Spanish by birth.

'I say, Miss Abero, can you sing any French congs,' interrupted Lord Hugh.

'I have forgotten those I knew,' she replied then turned to Don Enrique, saying, 'not Spanish. What country do you claim then, as Fatherland ?"

to clam, Miss Abern, said Don Enrique, in his clear, penetrating tones. 'My carliest recollec- mere nervousness. The painful associations contions are of wandering in the snow, along a wild and unfrequented pass of the Sierra Morena--

A half stified cry burst from Lady Ferhands on her heart, pale and gasping. Ellen Ahern sprang to her side to assist her. 'Go,' she whispered, 'tell my maid to bring my drops. I am subject to these spasms.' Lord Hugh and Don Enrique stood over her, both anxious to do something for her relief, while Ellen opened the door leading into the picture gallery, to go across it in order to reach her ladyship's apart ment more rapidly. Don Enrique snatched a candle from the mantel piece, and with rapid stens overtook her in the midst of the dim, deserted gallery, through which the wind sighed in fitful gusts, stirring the torn caavas of the portraits and the tattered, dust covered banners the sofa. that hung over them.

'Thank you - but it was unnecessary. I know every inch of the way,' she said, hurrying on. 'You may be needed perhaps; pray return.' At that instant a bat fluttered hovering | my plans confoundedly,' he said, throwing himaround their heads, and by a single dash of his wings, extinguished the light; shile suddenly there arose a shrill, piercing, terrible cry, so prolonged and eerie in its note that it penetrated every part of the house, and rang echoing out along the ruined walls in sharp reverberations .-Ellen Ahern had never heard it before, although she knew its tradition, and she stood breathless against the superstitious vagabonds that were and terrified, grasping Don Enrique's arm uncoasciously, as long as it continued; and so numb with horror, that the purpose which led her to cross the gallery was forgotten. In a little while it died away, and she hastened to Lady Fermanagh's room, where she found the servants who, terrified out of their senses, had fled thi-

'Her ladyship is ill. and wants her drops,

Oh, Mademoiselle vot vas dat diable sound I hear. I expire wiz fright.'

'Come, Marguerite, fetch the drops. I am 'I am sure I cannot inform you. wasting,' said Ellen. 'Did you never hear an to think I am Miss Ahern's keeper.'

I could not go to save my life, said the trem-

I will take it; stay where you are, and send her,' she replied.

room, but she was too late. Lady Fermanagh lay perfectly unconscious in the arms of her son with no sign of life about her, except a spasmodic motion of her limbs at intervals. Don Enrique stood leaning against the mantel piece, looking down on her white, rigid features, with a stern, thoughtful gaze, softened now and then blank amazement. by a gleam of pity. Sir Eadhna Ahern came in with feeble steps, while an expression half wild, half triumphant, lit up his wan, pinched ances. Once for all, I do not like Miss Ahern-

Come, cousin Eadhna, do something for Lady Fermanagh,' said Ellen Abern. 'Trust him; there is not a better physician in the world,' she added to Lord Hugh. He felt her pulse, and, litting the lid of her closed eye, peered into it. There's a pressure of blood on the brain: bring that vase here, a suilish—toss the flowers into the fire—loosen her clothes—hold the vase under her arm, she must lose blood.'

CHAPTER VII .- THE BONFIRE.

It was evening. Rain had been falling all day, and masses of heavy gray clouds were drifting slowly along before the cold, easterly wind, which dispersed every now and then drenching showers in their flight. Everything around Fermanagh looked dismal and cheerless, while the torreat in the ravine, swelled by the storm, dashed with a, moaning sound through its rocky channel. Lady Fermanagh, who had been indisposed ever since the eventful evening described in our last chapter, and confined to her chamber, reclined on a sofa near the fire. She was wrapped in a loose sacque of crimson cashmere, which formed a strong contrast to the whiteness of her complexion. Her black, glossy hair, streaked here and there with threads of white, was thrown carelessly from her face and gather-'That is heart music, Miss Abern,' said Don ed up at the back of her head. Her cheek rested on one of her long, thin hands, from which the sleeve having fallen; the symmetrical outline of a fair and still handsome arm was revealed. There was just enough of her splendid beauty left amidst the fading and waning, to give one an idea of what it had been in its prime; but the spirit of pride and ambition, which that beauty had veiled as with a rare and costly drapery, was still there, strong indomitable and full of vigor, only more repulsive from being less concealed. There was a startled look and teverish brightness in her large black eyes, and a restless motion of her slippered foot, and at intervals, a quick, gasping sigh, that told of deeds being 'I scarcely know myself which I have a right stirred in her heart, and unwonted emotion, that had some graver cause for perturbation than nected with Fermanagh; the wild, elfin cry that had rung out out like a knell of doom on the night; and strange, shadowy presentiments that the sin of her life, which she had imagined was managh's lips, and she snnk back, pressing both buried in mystery and lost in the past, was about finding her out,' terrified and kept her on the rack: to all of which, the open admiration of her headstrong son for Ellen Abern, his poor cousin, led her to lear that her plans for his aggrandisement were on the eve of being frustrated. While thus lost in painful reverie, some one without suddenly turned the knob of the door to come in, when she started up with a half

> ing and trembling in every limb. 'How is my lady mother now?' said Lord Hugh Maguire-for it was he-coming round to

smothered shriek, and clasping ber bead with her

hands, she fell back again on her pillows, gasp-

'I am better this evening,' she replied, re-

covering her composure by a strong effort. 'I expected to find that this dismal weather had made you rather worse. It has put back self into a chair.

' How so!'

Weil, you see, those fellows down there at Cathaguira can't get on without their building. They did but little yesterday except move a few graves, that might as well have been built over as not, only I had not the heart to hold out weeping and wailing around me. There was an old half crazy hag there, that would have torn my eyes out if my people had not bound her hand and foot, while the work was going on about the graves. They're hardly human, these Irish !' said Lord Hugh, with emphasis; forgetting that he like the wolf in the fable, had troubled and muddied the stream, even while he charged the lamb with the fault, and tore andseen her for a day or two.'

'I am sure I cannot inform, you. You seem

harm in being civil to her, and she your guest.

ther!' said Lord Hugh petulantly.
'The company of Miss Abern would not

contribute to my comfort at any time,' was the curt reply.

'And why in the deuce, not? She is all that is womanly and beautiful,' he asked, in a sort of

· Simply because I am too well versed in the ways of the world to be deceived by appearand will not have her forced on me,' replied her ladyship haughtily. 'Have yoo discovered the cause of that strange sound the other right?

'One of my Scotchmen, to whom I was speaking, says that it was caused by a strong eddy of wind in some passage that was too narrow for its volume; the rest say it was the Banshee crying. and that it is prophetic of all sorts of evil and disaster to me. I think it was an owl. But. see here, mother-about Miss-'

'It seemed like Pandemonium to me,' said her ladyship, interrupting him without ceremony; and the recollection of it makes me shudder.-Where did you pick up that humpbacked adventurer? And why invite him here?'

'My noble mother, he picked me up. He wished to buy those Ahbey lands, but his anxiety convinced me more than ever, that there are resources there which will more than pay for the trouble and expense of developing them: and which I have no idea of relinquishing to a stranger. I invited him up here merely to sound him for my own benefit, but I might have spared myself the trouble, as I learned noth-

I have a presentiment that he will work you evil yet. I think I know him, and if my suspicions are correct, woe unto us. Years and years have passed since I saw him last,' mused her ladyship, 'and there is a dark secret in his keeping-he must be humored awhile-it he is the same - then he must be got out of the way, or we be beggared-'

'Hilloa, mother! Do you want your drops? exclaimed Lord Hugh starting upright in his chair: 'your mind is surely wandering.'

'Yes - ring for Felice - I am dreadfully shaken!' said her ladyship, suddenly recalled to herself, and plarmed at her own imprudent speech. But there are other snares lying in wait for you, against which you must guard.'

'My dear mother, you seem to think that you are in the castle of an enchanter. Am I in danger of being transformed into beast or bird,

'The spare I allude to, may transform you into something far more base-even a dishonorable man. Beauty is a potent enchantress when united with artfulness and ambition.'

'Ahem! you refer now to Miss Ahern!-Your warning is not amiss, for I confess I am already balf in love with her,' replied the young man, laughing, as he turned to leave the room. Snall I send you anything from below?

Nothing-but stay one instant. How much onger are we to remain here ?

'It is uncertain, and depends entirely on circumstances. I anticipate troublesome work with these Papistical rascals, who seem to defy me, or are at least sullen and dissatisfied, and I am determined at all risks to finish what I have begue,' he said as he went out.

As Lord Hugh crossed the ball, the door opened, and a figure muffled from head to feet in dark wrappings, came in, who, as she approached the lamp light, he discovered to be Eilen Abern. drenched and dripping with rain; her face pale as with fatigue, and her eyes heavy and drooping. She would have passed him, but he advanced, and taking her hand ere she perceived his inten tion, insisted on her going in to the drawingroom fire, to lay off her wet wrappings.

'I can reach my room in a moment, my Lord," she said gravely; and I prefer laying them off there. Allow me to pass.

'Not so easily, my pretty cousin. Remember I am the hear of the family, and am entitled to obedience. You are as shy of me as if I were a stranger.

'My Lord, release me!'

'You are my captive, and possession, you know, is nine-tenths of the law, he said; 'besides which, a due regard for your health constrains me.

'It is a pity that your philanthropy has not a wider range, she said, as no longer resisting, she entered the urawing-room with him, and throwmangled him on the false pretence. 'But where ing off her wet cloak, stood erect and proud, is Miss Ahern, mother?' he asked; 'I have not while she disentangled her hair from the strings. while she disentangled her hair from the strings. of her bood.

'It is better to concentrate all valuable esthink I am Miss Ahern's keeper.' sences, instead of diffusing them. But look. No I don't, madam; but hang it, I see no amiable, and tell me where in the name of Noah, you have been to-day? 'Pon my honor, you might as well be in England, I see so little of . No. I wished to be quiet, and did not admit you. I am dying with ennur without succor, and you, on whom I depended, cloister yourself

"I am famishing with currosity, he replied with mock gravity.

strew nettles on your dying pillow.'

Upon my word, you were very considerate.

Explain, ma belle cousin.

'I will, for perhaps you may not find others who will dare to speak out as I do. It may sound ungentle, and unwomanly; but I was reared like a wild bird, on this rocky eyrie, my companions have been the free winds of heaven and the rush and roar of waters-the craggy rocks-these gray ruins-and dreams of other days. Such rude nurture has made me fearless and honest; while the human kindnesses bestowed on me, a little motherless thing, by the poor around me, bound me to them in their humble poverty with a love surpassing the love of kindred. Their sorrows have been my sorrows, and their joys also mine. Think it not strange, therefore, that this continues, and that my vain efforts for the r relief, fall back heavily on me; the very hopelessness of my task chafing and exasperating the heart that almost breaks to aid them !' said Ellen Abern, while the color mounted to her cheeks, and light flashed once more from her eyes.

'My dear cousin, what a pity all this emotion is thrown away on a pack of dirty vagabondsbut to the point-how have you spent the day?'

a moment to disgust at the idea. 'Early this morning I got a message from the foster-brother of my father, Patrick McGinness, which made me determine to go down to Fermanagh without delay, altho' it was raining in torrents. When I got to his house, instead of the usual orderly appearance of its humble fixture, and a cheerful fire in the grate, I saw his poor furniture piled up in a heap before the door, and himself, his wife and children huddled and shivering in a group beside it, houseless and homeless, while Fahey and two police constables executed what they declared to be your commands. I but to no purpose. I pleaded with him to postpone the matter until I could send you a message or see you in behalf of my friends, but in vain. He told me that your orders were imperative, and showed me the warrant for what he was do. ing, with your own signature attached in due and legal form. Shame on you, Lord Hugh Maguire; to oppress the needy, and turn out the -who heretofore have met only justice from the Maguires who preceded you-out on the roadside to starve-to inflict such misery on gray haired women and little children-for 1 .afterwards discovered that this was not by any means a solitary case, but that others had been stripped. of their all, and driven away from the roofs that and empty shops remain, sad witnesses of a popula had sheltered them, and from off the soil where they were born, to satisfy what? Answer me, my Lord. What unpelled you to the commis sion of this monstrous and cruel act, the like of which has never been known in the Barony of Fermanagh before?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN March 19th .- The Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, Bart., one of the Jesui: Fathers, died y sterday evening at their house in Gardiner street Dublin.

Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, bas been rather a favourite with the Conservatives of this country on account of the energy with which he has been accustomed to denounce Fenincism; but he has now astounded them by an elaborate address in which he no less energetically denounces the Ratablishment as the cause of popular discontent. Believing, from what I know of the mirds of the Roman Catholic people, that this is the most correct representation of the light in which the Church Establishment is regarded that has yet been given in this country, and that the old war of races will soon rage again about the fortress of Protestant ascendancy I send you the principal portions of this remarkable manifesto. issued by one of the most moderate of the Roman Catholic Bishops. Having made some general remarks on the subject of religious endowments and and their lawfulness, the Bishop proceeds:-

But, whatever their force or conclusiveness may be, one thing is certain, that there can be no peace or prosperity in this lant until we all enjoy complete re-ligions equality. Whether this is to be effected by levelling up or levelling down it is absolutely necessary to make an end of this last remnant of ascendancy. This thesis is so evident to us that it does not admit of ser ous discussion. Its truth has been long since acknowledged by our greatest statesmen. The nations of Europe look with amazement upon a principle that bears, and upon a Government that maintains, in this age of freedam and civilization an injustice unparalleled in the annals of tyrauny. This injustice is the cause of that grevious disaffection which overspreads the land. We are not believers in the chances of rebellion. We never believed for a moment that Fenianism would succeed in revolutionizing the country. We denounced it as an American swindle; a traffic by dissolute and dishonest knaves upon the home love of that noble and generous population of Irish emigrants who are spread over the United States. Yet, Fenianism, with all its falsehood, with all its braggart cowardice, and with all that latred of religion which marked its every utter ance, found sympath, and raised strange hopes in the Irish poor: and, unfortunately, the Irish poor means the Irish people. The domestic virtues of our people, their herror of crime and outrage, their gentle and too humble character, their habits and training, which leave them totally unacquainted with the use of arms or the ways of violence, render revolution impossible for them. For the upper classes of Roman Catholics emancipation has been a reality. They appreciate the blessing, now so rare in the world, of living under a Government which has the great attributes of permanency and power. They know the value of that freedom which leaves all good men to follow the bent of their goodness, and which restrains and punishes all evil-doers. Hence they submit to the insult of ascendancy for the suke of the blessings they enjoy, and they wait in hope for the day when the work of justice will be completed in perfect religious equality. It is not so with the millions for whom emancipation has had no practical or appreciable result. For them the past still lives in the present : they think they are an oppressed race. England is for them an enemy's country. Patriotism, which elsewhere means a devoted love of the laws and institutions of one's country, here means hatred of them. Political sense is all awry. Men live in the hope of what they call deliverance of thier mative land. Hence a dreamy, unreat, discontented existence, directly opposed to the spirit of industry and enterprise. Like the Athenians asking in the that until the outbreak so little was done by men of people expecting good fortune from some unforescen

been, my Lord? she asked, fixing her eye full on chance, or from the possible ruin of the power which reassure the timid, encourage the peaceable, and give another; but one and all must inevitably end in the they consider the cause of their misery. Now, is expression to loyalty. How is it that, in t eir view there any patent wrong which can account for this most unhappy state of national feeling? There is to think as it was natural they should think before one, and that is the Church Establishment. This is Catholic emancipation, but as it is unressonable they I have spent the day in the vain endeavor to the clear proof of an unjust ascendancy still mainunde evil work, and spare you remorse which will tained by the conjuring nation. This makes the catholic Irishman believe that he is ruled as of old for the benefit of a few English settlers; that he must even pay for their sermons and their sacraments; that on the side of loyalty and good order, the question he must provide not only for their earthly wants | might be a difficult one to answer. Some of the by the sweat of his brow, but that he must smooth for them the road to Heaven. Take this wrong away; causes of complaint may still remain, but they will be such as are to be found among the most loyal; they will not fornish just grounds for national antipathy or revolutionary longings. The peasantry may continue to complain of the laws of tenancy; the clergy may complain of mixed education': we may still agitate for wiser legislation in these matters, as the English themselves agitated for Reform; but neither these grievances, nor any other that we suffer indicate the oppression of one nation by another. When those who defend the policy of English rule in this country think they have answered every other question of the disaffected, one remains unanswered and unaswerable-namely, the Church Establish ment. If this disaffection were merely a political evil its cure would be no business of ours; but it i- a great moral evil. It engenders a most daugerous state of conscience. This disaffection is the cause of that rancour and discontent and ill-humonr which prevai so universallyl If we could take from the speeches, &c., of public mon, from the letters and editorial articles of newspapers, all the expressions of disapproval, all the manifestations of bitterness, we should leave very little to be read. The prevailing tone is one of anger. If, perchance, a voice is raised in kindliness, in praise, even in apology, it is thought to be the voice of a sycophant. It is that note of said Lord Hugh, whose admiration gave way for | indignation to which alone the public ear seems at tuned. Hence the absence, even where we should most expect to find them, of meekness and humility. without which there can be neither social happiness nor solid virtue. This permanent disaffection endangers the purity of faith as well as the rectitude of moral feeling. In the present circumstances of the case, and most probably in all future circumstances, it would be most unwise to change the system on which the clergy new receive their personal support. We must remain as we are, dependant on our peop e for food and raiment. We cannot afford to break those ties which bind us to our flocks, and our flocks to us. So far the voluntary system must stand now. and God grant it may stand for ever! We dare not condemn endowments. If we did, the Church would condemn us. But we believe that where the voluntary would not believe it, and besought him to desist, system can be established the Church will be more flourishing.

But he sees no objection to the allocation of a portion of the endowment for the maintenance of the religious establishment of the country, the building and repair of churches and diocesan schools - the expenses of which at present are a heavy burden upon the people:-

· The allocation we propose, besides exempting the Catholic laity from the buiden of a double taxation, would make the Oatholic feel that he attained a cial hereditary and faithful dependants of your family and religious equality by giving splendonrand digatty to his Church.

THE FENIAN INSURRECTION .- In the country districts the depopulation of Ireland is not brought to one's notice so forcibly as in the towns The peasant's cabin, when its last occupant has gone across the blue water, is pulled down, and no trace is left that it ever existed. But town dwellings 'to let' tion that has been and is not To the Irishman this is a trite subject; the English traveller, accustomed at home to the rapid growth of numerous small towns in most of the counties he visits, is startled in this country by the almost uniform decay of towns, both small and great. Thus, in Tipperary there were it cowns which in 1841 had over 2,000 inhabitants. -With a single exception the population was lessand in most cases very considerably less-in 1861 than it was twenty years previous. In Waterford there were seven such towns in 1841. Again, but a single exception appears to the rule of depiction the Messrs. Malcolmson have given new life to Portlaw. In Limerick County there were three such towns; in Kerry four; in Kilkenny five; in more hickly peopled Cork 19; in Queen's County four; and, of these 35 towns, only two-Queenstown and Form y-show a larger population in 1861 than in 1841. From the generally despondent tone among the townstock one infers that things have not much improved since the last census.

It would be well if you could assign toe existence of Fenianism to any one cause, and that a removable cause. But the problem of Irish disaffection is very complicated I have tried to get clear of the English entourage amid which an Englishman naturally finds imself here; for you change the sky, but not necessarily the associations or national prejudices when you cross St. George's Channel. But after talking much with priest and farmer, landlord and shopkeeper, I find it easier to say what is not than what is the primary cause of Fenianism. -Of the four classes just mentioned, three say with one accord Ireland's great grievance is the land question. Give to our tillers of the soil fixed tenure, and all will be well. Such a theory, however, is irreconcilable with two facts in the late insurrec tion: those facts being that Fenianism has its headquarters and most ac ive movers in the towns, where the population can have no direct interest in the land, while the country people, who are supposed to suffer from landlord rapacity and oppression, took little part in the rising. If Fenianism cannot be traced to the land grievance, still less can you account for it by reverence to Courch or Education grievances. The Fenian leaders have small regard or any Church; and the Roman Catholic clergy know this fact full well. As for the Feman rank and file, those of them who think at all on the subject are keen enough to see that rents would not be reduced one fraction though the Established Church were disendowed to-morrow. Indeed, one is surprised to find how small a share of attention is engrossed in Ireland by a topic which Englishmen are rather accustomed to think must be all-engrossing there. That Fenianism reared its head in order to crush the Irish Church Establishment and secure a denominational system of education is an assumption which may be summarily dismissed. Nor, again, can it be explained by the broken fortunes of leading conspirators, or the grinding poverty which in all ages and all countries has supplied the instruments of conspiracy. It is true that, as I have stated, Irish towns have decayed; but the town Fenians are generally well to do. On the night of Shrove Tuesday it is calculated that between 2,000 and 3,000 insurgents left Cork, prepared to take arms for the cause, and I am assured on good authority that three-fourths of these men were in comfortable situa-

In many parts the Fenian insurrection was feebler than any other in Irish records. It was backed at home by no wealth, no station, no genius; it could not entist the services of even a mediocre politician; it met with hostility from the press; it was de nonneed vehemently by the Roman Catholic clergy. Relying upon further help from without, it collapsed in ignominy when t at belp never came. Its strong point is the machinery of aid and comfort which has been created in America, where Fenianism is much more powerful than in Ireland. This is a new feature in aggravation of Irish rebellions; an aggravation of old standing is the sympathy of the people, their apathy, timidity, or what you will, which transfers to insurgents or sedition mongers the moral support which should belong to authority. What I think the English people may with reason complain of is streets, "What news? is Philip dead?" we have a intelligence and position in Ireland-men who in

tions, and in the receipt of good wages.

of duty to the State, so many of the Irish people seem should think now? If landowners, clergy, profes sional men, and townspeople had quarrelled less among themselves about religion and politics, and had kuit themselves tegether with the frish people great landlords have shown during the outbreak an excellent example. The Duke of Devonshire is at Lismore; Lord Fitzwillian is among his tenantry at Tinnahely, where a loyal address has been passed; Lord Bessborough has addressed a loyalist meeting of his tenantry; Lord Lismore, at Clonmel, Tipperary, and the neighborhood, has secompanied the flying columns and has been indefatigable in his support of authority and order; Lord Castlerosse is at Killarney; the Hon. Mr. Stanley has been representing his father at Lord Derby's seat, Bally kisteen, near Limerick Junction; in the first days of the rising, when no one knew how far it might spread, or how the insurgents would treat private property, the Count and Countess de Jarnac remained at Thomastown. There are many other examples of duty done by landlords and resident gentry, whose position in remota and disturbed districts was often very trying. But the relations of landlords with tenants and peasantry require to be closer drawn and less impersonal; and more, much more, should be done to overcome that faintheartedness, if it pro ceeds from no worse feeling, which makes the peasant and the farmer mere neutrals in any quarrel with the Government, and leads them to withhold information to magistrates or police, and even har-

bor the enemies of good order.

At Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass from Waterford to Liverpool, it is possible that they dislike the pointed attentions of two sets of police officials, and prefer, therefore, to make Queenstown their point of departure for the New World. At Oork the information given me corresponds with that received from the various stations of the Great Southern and Western line - that since the outbreak there has been a large increase in the number of young men leaving by the various emigrant ships, four or five of which sail every week from Queenstown. If these were quiet citizens, one would witness with pain the departure of so much good bone and sinew; and even now it is sad to think that these men are carrying with them to the land of their adoption-why, most of them would be puzzled to explain in any rational way-the bitterest hatred towards the Government of their native land. But, under the circumstances, they are, perhaps, emigrating both for their own and the country's good. The constabulary watch over the embarcation to see that none of the Fenian leaders get away, and none who can be identified as taking part in the attacks upon the barracks. Of course such identifica tion is difficult, and among close on 1,000 persons who are now leaving Queenstown every week - a number double that of the corresponding period last year-a very small proportion of arrests are made. Yesterday ene man was taken who was attempting

to escape in woman's clothes; he was capitally made up' as to dress; an effeminate face served him, and if he could only have held his tongue he might have got off, but the voice betrayed nim. -Most of the young men who are thus leaving the country are supposed to be more or less implicated in the insurrection, and arraid of informers; or they are ashamed and disgusted at the contemptible figure which Fenianism has made, and wash their hands of any further attempt to erect a Fenian Republic in Ireland. Meanwhile the magistrates here and elsewhere are occupied in hearing cases against prisoners. Yesterday 12 men were charged with having been concerned in the attack on the Ballyknockane police barrack, between this city and Mallow. It may be remembered that the Fenians burnt this barrack and made prisoners of the five constables who garrisoned it. The chief witness against the prisoners was a young man named M'Ourthy, a shop porter, who swore that on Shrove Tuesday night he joined the rebels, who, when they had received their full reinforce. ments as they marched along, mustered, as near as he could judge, about 3,000 men. The first thing they did was to tear up the rails on the Great Southern and Western line, cut the telegraph wires, and try to damage two of the railway bridges. He described the attack upon the barrack, but, as he unarmed men part in the attack. After the affair of Bottle hill the Fenians, he said, dispersed in small bands, and made the best of their way home again. The prisuners who were committed for trial by the Special Commission, were loudly cheered by the mob on their removal to the gaot, and replied by waving their hats and cheering too. On the other hand, the informer was a mark for universal execuation, and the women were especially furious against him. Of

course he remains under the protection of the police. As to the prisoners who will be tried before the Special Commission, it is said that some will be in: dicted under the Whiteboy Act, which allows the infliction of flogging along with a short term of imprisonment. I hope the punishment of flagging will not be inflicted. No doubt that will be reckoned humanitarian' view, but I think the punishment which we hesitate to apply to criminals should be withheld from men who may have b en, accurated by some inner prompting which they recognized as patriotism. Those of them ho possess three ideas in their heads must now see what wretched dupes they have been in the hands of designing mey, and what a mockery and a snare for them was the rising planned by their leaders. Many have had a lesson which will last their lifetime; but better imprison. or even in aggravated 'ca es hang, than administer the lash to the Fenian rank and file who may be convicted. I have as strong an opinion as anybody can have of the mischievous folly of which these men have been guilty; but we ought a so to remember to their credit the singular absence of outrage and of plunder during the outbreak. One can unders and that the Fenians should be kept in some restraint while under the eyes of their leaders When, however, they were solit up into small bands, and had incumerable opportunities of pillaging the houses of unpopular magistrates or of doing worse than pil laging, it does appear remarkable that in no case as have heard was harm done to man or woman, or any violence committed, except in those forced levies of arms which, from the insurgent point of view. were justifiable. This is an advance, indeed, upon the rebel excesses of '98; and I think it would be good policy if the Irish Executive, while punishing rebellion with severity in other ways, were to imitate and so give no ground for vindictive reprisals in case of any future rising. We know what would be said in England if insurrection were put down by the lash in Hungary, in Poland, in Italy, or the South ern States of America. Englishmen, of course, would deny that these cases were on all fours with that of Irish rebellion. But our kind critics abroad would assuredly allow no force to this denial, and the memory of the lash in Ireland in 1867 would never cease to rapkle there, while the foreign diplo matist and journalist would never want materials tor stinging sarcasm at the expense of British Governments and the British people. Times Cor.

FENIANISM. - The good and sensible conduct of the cople of this part of Ireland still continues, and they have refrained from showing any disposition to beard the authorities or place themselves in the power of informers. Ten of the prisoners from Drogheda in our county gaol have been sent to Dublin for trial, and some others discharged .- Dundalk Democrat.

Nobody out of Bedlam imagines the movement can

same result, the speedy re establishment of the Imperial authority by the British forces. I suppose that even Stephens Roberts and their fellow conspirators would admit this, if they were speaking confidentially these men are, it is absurd to imagine that they sacriknow to be at once hopeless and useless. . Their policy, whether mistaken or otherwise, is I think clear enough. They hold that, though rising after rising many end in disastrous failure, these abortive insurrections embitter the animosity between the Celt and the Saxon, and keep alive the desire for separation from England. In truth, these men are pursuing the tactics as Mazzini did in Italy. The Fenian rising in Kerry is, for all immediate chances of success, about on a par with that of the Bandiera Brothers at Cosenza, or any one of the score of similar wild attempts which the archapostle of Italian insurrection has set on foot. They served no immediate purpose, but they did maintain the stoive of races which ended in Italy in the overthrow of Aus trian rule. I am not saving, for one moment, that the two cases are exact parrallels. England, happily, is not Austria, any more then Ireland, unhappily perhaps for herself, is Italy. But notwithstanding, the parralled may be nearer the truth than we like to imagine. England may be-in the course of years, probably will be engaged in a war. Now, while the state of policy in Ireland remains what it is it is idle to suppose that any hostile force which could be landed in ireland would not meet with very general support, if it chose to espouse the cause of Irish nationality. Such a statement would be indignantly repudiated by all official authorities All I can say is, that everybody I have met with in Ireland, whatever their views on the subject, admits this fact in conversation It by no means follows that an invasion, supported by a strong popular party in the country necessarily be a source of serious danger to Great Britain. We are strong enough, I fancy, to put down any Irish insurrection, no matter by whom it was supported, but the mere possibility of a foreign invasion meeting with internal support is a permanent peril will continue to exist so long as Fenianism is a possibility in Ireland. How far, or by what mears, it could be rendered impossible, is much too wide a question to enter on here.—Dublin Cor. Daily Tele-

CORK, March 18 .- St. Patrick's night, which was to have been made so remarkable, passed over ex tremely quietly in this city. There were but three cases of drunkenness for trial this morning. Possibly the learful storm which raged during the night, and the closed public houses, had a material influence in

attaining that end . - Daily Express. CORE, March 19 .- Arrests for treasonable practices continue to be made in this city and neighbor hood. At the police office this morning the following men were brought up under this charge: Pat. Kennedy and Patrick Ward. They were taken into custody on Saturday on suspicion of being two of the insurgent party at Kilmallock They were put forward by a constable from Limerick, who prayed for a transmit warrant for the prisoners to Kilmallock. The warrant was ordered. Daulel Leary was charged with being one of the insurgent party that met on the College road here on the 5th, and marched into the country. Evidence was adduced to show that the accused slept at home the entire night. which the magistrates held to be strong enough to allow his discharge, and he was let out on his own recognizance. John D. Herliby, an assistant in a very large drapery es ablishment in this city, was arrested on Saturday for complicity in Fenianism, and was now placed in the dock. It appeared that papers tound on one of the Fenian prisoners from Kilmallock implicated the accused. He was remanded to next Saturday. William and Patrick Mahony, brothers, tailors, charged with forming a portion of the party that attacked the Ballynockane police barracks, were remanded for three days on the application of Mr. Hamilton, SI. Daniel Mahony, Michael Jennings, James Caltaghan, Henry Sullivan, and Thomas Cussen, arrested by Constable Hossford in a house on the College road, on Sunday nig t, on suspicton of connection with Fenianism, were next put forward. The employers of the prisoners deposed to their being at work on the night of the 5th, and again at an early hour on the next morning, and also to their good character. The accused were discharged, as were also the following, who were on remand for the past eight days: - Two men named Mooney; Maurice Dunlea, Henry Rochford, Corne-

TIPPERARY, March 18 -Nearly all the cars of the town have been secured for the use of the military, and whether troops go on a distant expedition or not they are always obliged to be in readiness for a start. From this it may be inferred that stray travellers find it difficult to get conveyances when they re quire them. In some of the expeditions already undertaken by the flying column, as it is termed, the usual arrangement was part of a cavalry troop to lead the way; these were followed by infantry on care, which generally numbered ten or twelve men; the rere was brought up by a couple of commissaria waggons. A detachment of troops was out this morning. Business has been almost at a stand-still for some time, owing to the events of the past few weeks. The branches of the various banks are scarcely doing anything. A similar statement may be made as regards the other towns of the South, and things no doubt will continue so long as any apprehension of future disturbance exists. It would be difficult to over-estimate the amount of injury that has been done to shopkeepers by the Fenian troubles. Should matters continue in their present state for any length of time, it is to be feared that worse re-Buits must ensue. It will require all the forbearance of the large houses in England and Ireland to put matters straight

In all the districts where the Feniaus appeared in arms the magistrates are diligently at work receiving informations against the prisoners, sifting the evi dence, committing for trial at the Commission those against whom the charges seem to be sustained, and releasing those who are able to establish their innocence. A considerable number are discharged on giving security to appear when called on.

Dublin, April 5, evening - 4 desperate rebel was recently taken prisoner in a fight near this city, and who gave the name of McClure, proves to be Col. McIver, a prominent Fenian agintor and formerly an officer in the United States service.

Eir John Gray, M.P., has given notice in the British House of Commons, of his, intention to demand an investigation into the cause of Judge Keogh's late remarks as to certain magisterial doings in favor of Orangeism in the county Tyrone. Major Knor, M.P , who claimed that he was 'one of the impugned bench,' solicited the adjournment of the inquiry for some days, which was agreed to.

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer says: -The election of guardians for the Dungannon Union took place at the workhouse, on Saturday, March 23; and in consequence of wr. John Eccles, Coalisland, succeeding in ousting R. King, Esq., Coalisland, from the Meenagh electo al division, a bonfire was lighted up during the evening in the townland of Annagher. This red voice of joy was responded to from every hill top all over the barony. In a short time not only the lownlands of Gortginis and Brackenville joined in the expression of joy.

A despatch from Trillick, dated March 26, rays - On last Sunday week, a detective from Omagh, assisted by two of the local constabulary, instituted a search in the bouse of a young man named Bradley, a Catholic, residing in this town, without finding anything 'contraband of war' in it. It appears that Brad ey, who is universally respected here, got a of April very little has been done. We hope there ever lead, as things are now, to any positive result. few crates of turf in a few days previously, which A few more lives many be sacrificed, a few more shots some ill-disposed persons rumored concealed arms mers may be enabled to resume their employment. town or country had anything to loss in order to fired, a few more houses burnt, in one rising than in and ammunition. Acting on this incident, or the Dundalk Democrat.

immunity recently extended to their brethren at Donoughmore, the Orangemen of the neighborhood entered the town on Saturday last, and congregated on the streets in great numbers, shouting - To h-1 with Pope and Popery;' . Show us the face of a amongst themselves. Fanatical and unscrupulous as | Papish or a Fenina. The terrified Catholics shut their doors, and watched them 'doggedly and defice the lives of their fellow-countrymen, and, what is more, risk their own, in an enterprise which they Orangemen, who had been shouting that if the Ca. tholics did not come out they would go into their houses and drag them out, met a Catholic in the street, and inflicted a desperate wound on his head with some sharp instrument. The police then came out of the barrack, brought the wounded man to the doctor to have his head dressed, and arrested a boy who carried a loaded stick. 4

THE hish Times correspondent, writing from Carrick-on Suir on the 24th ult., says : Early on Saturday morning Sub Inspector McLaughlan, with a number of the police force, proceeded to the fields adjacent to the railway station in this town. The men were armed with spades, shovels and spears, the latter obout eight teet in length. They dug up the field, and about eleven o'clock fourteen elegantly Guished pike heads were discovered carefully parcelled up.
At this hour a large assemblage of persons had collected on the wooden bridge crossing the railway. The magistrates and many respectable persons also visited the place of discovery. The police continued their work and about three o'clock succeeded in finding another large parcel of pikes. Several houses were searched by the officers and some of the men. and four persons were arrested. The police were followed towards the barrack by a crowd of men, women and children. Late in the evening a man named Elwood was accused by some of his own friends of giving information to the sub inspector because he was seen in the same field, and was threatened. He was called an informer in the street by a man named Arragon. Complaints were made and more a:rests followed.

It is years since the poverty in the city of Cork has been so widely spread, and the sufferings of poverty so intense. There has been a terrible combination of ills to press upon the poor. Bread has been so dear that to procure it for a family at all large, swallows up what would be considered tolerably fair wages, and of course deprives such a household of any chance of the little comforts they might have at another season, and when food was cheaper. If this be the case where the head of a family is at work, how is it where the provider is idle, or where sickness has entered the doors of the humble dwelling? Then misery comes, aggravated with a thousand horrors. Then the small accumulations of decent industry have to disappear; the luxuries, if there be any, go to the pawn; then the furnituressiastly, the garments, and naked walls, and fireless grates and shivering rooms are what are prepared to receive the icy terrors of the present inclement March. So great and unusual has been the affliction of the poor that the resources of the charmable societies have be u drained to the utter most. One of these, Confraternity of the Holy Family, attached to the North Parish, has been most active and unful in its benevolence It is, however, exhausted of fur ds, and its beneficial operations threaten to be brought to a stand still. But there is one way in which it can be materially helped without any sacrifice on the part of the charitable. The society asks for cast off clothes of any sort-men's, women's a d children's. There need be no fastidiousness about make, or quality, or soundness. Literally, anything will be accepted and acceptable, and will carn for the donor the blessing and prayers of the poor. Let our readers search their drawers and wardrobes Unsuspected there almost always lie in such places what would be treasures to the occupants of lanes and garrets and houses from which the smoke of cheering fires does not rise. If they should be not quite suited to particular purpose, there are deft and charitable hands ready to transform them to the shape required. At all events, let the contributions in any shape be gicen, and there need be no doubt that it will be turned to good accont, and made, in som : infinitesimal degree, to lighten the pressure of misery which is now weighing on the poor. Any parcels in accordarco with this request may be directed to the work. room, under the care of the confraternity, on Lavit's Quay .- Cork Examiner.

Freemasonry is now, it is believed, entering upon a larger field in Ireland and America. The Government have made Fenianism a treasonable thing, not so Freemasonry. Heretofore the voice of the Church and the influence of the Catholic priest, in conjunction with the fact that Freemasonry and Projestantism usually went together in Ireland, kept Irishmen from becoming Freemasons. The voice of the Church and of its priests, recent events have shown, has lost its former power over the people in Ireland, that is, ovre a large portion of the population who have been drawn into the present insurrectionary movement. Here again the British Government have but to thank themselves When the members of that Government, in the name of England and the Crown, espoused the anti-Catholic inmoral and irreligious movement of which the Emperor of the French was at the head, Cayour at the tail, it endorsed the new code of morals and religion which the Fenians have adopted, and by which they prevail upon themselves and their dupee to believe that men may set aside the dictates of the Pope and the priest, may shut themselves out from the benefits of the sacraments, and yet, because they are fighting for their national inpependence, be good Christians. The Government of Ireland are responsible for something farther. Wherever the influence of the clergy could be lessened in Ireland, the Government, as a rule, have tried to lessen it. It conceived its wisest policy was to govern the country in con empt of the Catho'ic religion, though the religion of the great bulk of the nation, and in open defiance of the sentiments of their b shops and priests on a question of education. In whatever degree the Catholic clergy of Ireland have lost their hold upon the people, they have lost it in no small measure through causes orginating in the conduct of the Government. For example, not a few of the most influential leaders and movers in the Fenian movement received their education in schools, and some few under a system proscribed by the Pope and the bishops of Ireland. There they learnt their first lesson of setting their priests' counsels at nought by becoming Freemasons, as many of them now are, from motives of personal security. In this way they will, as time goes on, become more united with the Freemasons on the Continent, and England will have, in the very society which her leading men and Ministers have been allied with, a secret enemy which may do for her in Ireland, as deventually elsewhere what he has helped them to do in Italy.

Recently, in Ireland, a person was tried for a crime before one of the courts of againe. There was no doubt of his guilt. But the man was a Freemason, and it so bappened that there were three of the jury who were Freemasons also. He contrived while in the prisoner's box upon trial to let it be seen to them that he was a Freemason The consequence was that they would not convict him. I have been told by a Freemason that they would consider themselves justified, as they did, in not convicting him. The fact is, it was known and affirmed that the men owed his success in defeating justice to the circumstance of his being, and of three juryuon being Freemasons. Oou d there be a better prouf than this that the Pope, it condemning Freemasons, was rendering a service to the world at large, to natural law and justice, as well as to religion ? - Weekly Register

FAUMING OPERATIONS .- The terrible weather we have experienced for the past three weeks-during which we encounter the effects of snow, severe frost, bitter easterly winds and heavy rain-have put a stop to agricultural operations, and at the beginning will be a favourable change very soon, that the far-

The writs have arrived for the new elections. Mr. Chatterton will not be opposed in the Dublin University. It has been announced positively that George Morris, brother of the late Attorney-General, will stand for Galway. It is doubted whether there will be any opposition, but there is no doubt of his return. 'The City of the Tribes ' has had enough of strangers and adventures, with their contracts and their promises of showers of gold from the Treasury; she is now redeeming her character by disinterestedly supporting her own good old families .- Times.

A great Protestant demonstration has been arranged to take place in the Ulster Hall, on Thursday evening the 25th Apri, for the purpose of protesting against the injustice done to Ulster Protestants, and calling for the repeal of the Party Processions Act, which has been administered so oppressively as regards Protestants. A large attendance of the Protestants of Ulster is expected on the occassion .- News Let-

THE WEATHER IN QUEENSTOWN. -An idea may be formed of the unusual severity of the storm of yesterday, from the fact that several feet of the railroad of the Queenstown direct line, a few hundreds yards below Tivoli, were washed away by the action of the surf. It occurred shortly after three o'clock yesterday, and almost immediately a staff of workmen were on the spot. The damage was repaired in about two hours, when the traffic was enabled to be resumed with its usual regularity. The railway s.eamers' traffic was also much impeded throughout the day by the gales and towards evening it had to be entirely suspended, the steamers being unable to come alongside the piers with safety. No casualty to shipping has been reported to have occurred in the harbour. - Cork Examiner.

Several cases of cholera have recently occurred in Kells and Oldcastle, county of Meath, Iroland.

AN UNFORTUNATE PORT -The Nation, in reply to a question put by one of its supporters as to the whereabouts of an individual who has contributed a great deal of 'patriotic' verse to its columns, states that he is in Mountjoy Prison, 'whitherhe was sent by an order from the Castle.' It is strongly recommends all good Irishmen to buy his 'beautifut little volume of puema.'

Nine or ten lives have been lust by the recent floods in the county of Wicklow. At a place called may open up again the floodgates of an ever-rising Askinagan, a herd named Mulball, with his wife and four children, were found overwhelmed with snow in their cabin, lying dead in their beds, as if they were asleep. In another place a woman was carried away several haudred yards by a torrent, while her infant was found floating in its cot on a distant stream.

TIPPEEARY ELECTION COMMITTEE. -The General Committee of Elections, consisting of Mr. White-bread, chairman, Mr. Clay, Sir F. W. Heygute, the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, Mr. Schater-Booth' and Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, me yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a Select Committee to try and determine the petitions of Mr Lawrence Waldron, Mr. W. Pennefather J. P., and John Dwyer O'Ryan, complaining of an undue election and return for the county Tipperary. A further petition had been presented from Mr. Luke Walsh, but it was withdrawn a few days ago. Mr Waldron states in his potition that he and the Hon-Charles White were candidates at the last election, which took place in October last, and that the returning offi er declared the numbers to be for the Hon. C. White 3,419, and for the petitioner 2, 865, and that the Hon. O. White 3, 419 and for the petitioner 2,865 and that the Hon. C. White was duly elected. He theu proceeds to complain that the election was not a fair and true election but was the result of intimidation, violence, and undue refluence on the part of the successful candidate, and of his agent and others, and that a large number of the electors did not record their votes at all in consequence of the riots, intimidation, violence, and abduction of voters which ocurred. He complains also that several of the Catholic clergy exercised their spiritual influence to control the choice of the electors and compelled them to vote for Mr. White; that the passions of people were so excited by systematic and organized agitation that there was no posssibility of accuring freedom for the majority of the electors, and that many percons were deterred from voting owing to danger to their lives and property. The petitioner then states that Mr. White did by himself, his agents, &c directly and indirec ly, provided meat, drink, and entertainment for the purpose of corrupting and influencing the electors in giving their votes, and that he was guilty of bribery, treating, and undue influence. tioner therefore prays the House to declare that Mr. White was not duly elected, but that he (petitioner) was and ought to have been returned, and that the return may be amended accordingly, and the election declared null and void.

The petition of Mr. Pennefather and Mr. O Brien states in at the return of Mr. White was procured by intimidation, violence, and undue influence; that a large number of the electors were prevented from recording their votes, and that if they had been able to record them they would have voted for hir. Waldron. The petition goes on to state that Mr. White did before, during, and after the election make gifts, loans, agreements, promises, and offers of money to divers voters to record their votes or to refrain from voting, and prays the House to declare the election null and vo.d. The petitioners further pray that the return may be amended by striking out the name of Mr. White and substituting that of Mr. Waldron, and that such other relief may be given as the nature of the case may require. The members selected to serve upon the Select Committee were Sir Philip Grey Egerton (chairman), Mr. John Floyer, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg, Mr. Arthur Russell, and Mr. Walter Morrison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SURDAY DRISKING.—It is material to bear in mind that there is some danger in giving an exclusive importance to the Sanday, as compared with other days, which, in the eyes of a Catholic, are equally sacred with the weekly commomoration of Our Lord's Resurrection, and on which the temptations to the of German infidelity .- Westminster Guzette. vice of drunkenness are as powerful as any which are offered on the Sunday. In Scotland, while the Sunday is the object of a superstitious and Pharigaical observance, the anniversary of Our Redeemer's Death, for instance, is passed over without any special regard to the awful solemnity of its associa-Even in England, where this day is observed in the National Church, it is utterly disregarded by some of those religious bodies, certain members of which recently presented a requisition to the Lord Mayor for a public meeting on the subject of closing taverns on Sunday. With Catholics, of course, it is far otherwise. To them none of our national scandals ought surely to be more painful than the annual conversion of Good Friday into a day of more recreation, with all those accompaniments of intemperanco and sensuality which the popular English idea of recreation implies. Now Good Friday brings with it precisely the same temptations to drinking which exist on Sunday, and yet not one syllable is said by the great body of English and Scotch religionists on the especial sin of desecrating this most hely day -Again, why do we hear nothing of Christmas Day, and the Feast of the Proto martyr, better known in England as Boxing-day? To the latter of these days especially applies the particular argument for closing public houses on Sunday, which is grounded on the facilities for indulgence furnished by a full pocket. Yet the notorious intoxication which prevails at the Christmas season would in no way be checked by the proposed legislation .- Weekly Re gister.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS MISGIVINGS IN ENGLAND.

Hitherto we, have stood, as it were, upon a rock, and such cases. All vessels of that kind should be re- certain, that they are not the notions which any one looked with a sort of self-complacency on the storm tained in the navy, and if not in it, should be built can entertain of it now. The document referred to which raged around us, but never approached our sacred shores. Here was revolution sweeping away thro es and dynasties and overthrowing the altar; there a hard and carping scepticism had destroyed religious belief or un ermined the laws of social morality; but English religion holding fas to its Bible as to a sacred deposit of faith, had e caped the lot of Continental Protestantism; whilst the English Constitution, like another Ark, had ridden triumphantly over the waves of democracy which elsewhere were engulphing the most stately and time honored institutions. This charge which is coming over the public mind is very serious as showing the nearness, or, at least, the approach of political and religious dangers. Men see squalls ahead. Like Achilles, our Constitution has a vulnerable point, but it needed ro goddess to betray it to our political Paris. In Mr. Bright's Reform project lurks a destructive or dissolving power which, in no l ng time, may put an end to our ancient Constitution; may succeed at and what have hitherto been called the governing

last in transmuting our pure gold into a baser metal of American production. It is this misgiving which makes moderate Whigs and moderate Tories anxious for a compromise so as to stave off for a time the evil day. The transfer of power from the intellectual, classes, to the half educated and impassioned masses seems, from our actual stand point, to be mevitable. We may dam up the current for a while, as we are in duty bound to attempt, but sooner or later the atream will sweep away all opposing barriers; no doubt as water finds its level so will the evil work out its own cure. But this apprehension of political evil, which can see no remedy prepared by our hands, is in strange contrast to that perfect confidence which we were wont to place in our political institutions. It largely affects the relations of political parties by modifying the zeal of the reforming Whig and by ren dering more pliant the most unbending Toryism. The abhorrence in which Mr. Bright's ulterior sims are held by the mod rate men on both sides of the House alone makes possible the passing of a Reform Bill. But a Reform Bill passed under such circumstances will only serve as a stopgap for a time Renewed agitation, under the pressure of hard times or a new combination of parties, or one of those unforeseen surprises, such as are always occurring in politics, democracy. The experiment has never yet been tried in a country, such as England is, of a Government by democracy. In the older civilizations no parallel can be found to modern circumstances, for the people, properly speaking, did not exist; there were only serfs and masters. America, also, where democracy prevails, does not offer like conditions, sin e its immense extent of territory acts as a breakwater to collisions between the various orders and classes of society, which would be sure to arise in a country like ours, pent up in narrow boundaries, and inhabited by a race clinging, more than any other in Europe, to historic associations and to hereditary traditions. Locking out, then, upon the untraced future, and shrinking naturally from experimentalizing upon so precious a body as the English Constitution, it is not to be wondered at that men

feel a certain misgiving in forecasting the political

future of England. But if such be the feeling in regard to our political state, how much greater, among the intellectual classes at least, is the misgiving as to the success of the English religion. In spite of every wordly ad vantage, of wealth, of learning, of decorous living on the part of the clergy, and of the old habit of religious reverence on the part of the English people, the English Church has failed, as we lately attempted to show, in satisfying two important sections of society -the intellectual and the working classes. Its future history will be one of decay. It will long re main like a roin in the land, affording shelter to many and inspiring reverence in some, but without living power over the intellect of the country or over the neart of the masses. This decay of that which held the remnants of truth is not a matter of rejoicing, for we sadly fear that it will not make was for something worse. Catholicism is not yet strong enough nor large enough in England to fill the public eye, to seize upon the public mind, to save the nation from the long seaward drift which seems coming upon us; it may gather up the remnants after the shipwreck of religion, but we greatly fear it is not in the power of the Catholic Church to avert the storm. To too many in England the failure of Protestantism is the failure of Christianity; the intellect of the country in our age has never fairly grappled with Catholiciem. It does not know the strength and depth of that faith which was more than a match for the subtle intellect of the Greek and for the practical wisdom of the Roman. The knowledge of Catholicism has never been brou ht home to the hearts of our working classes. Con-tempt for what they call a class religion, pride, and self inaulgence, and the dislike of being schooled keep the artizans in our large cities from the doors of the Established Church. Since the days of Whitfield and of Wesley, the dissenting chapel has lost its hold over the hearts of the working men. The largest proportion of the middle classes will, long after the silent apostacy of the intellect and of the sinews of the country, crowd with a decorous observance round the pulpit of the preacher; and listen still with reverence to the words of Sacred Writ; but such a state of things, from its very nature, cannot last, especially in these days, when knowledge is apreading though, it is true, wisdom lingers. And after the collapse Protestantism what next? There seems to be no prespect in the dark look out; one does not like to contemplate the possibility of blank unbelief taking up its abode in the English mind. yet the question of such possibility can no longer be blinked. Intellectual scepticism is already leaving its mark on the national mind, its harsh tones are grating on the ear, its during speculations court publicity in a manner which contrasts strangely with the religious decorum which pervaded English literature twenty years ago. Indeed it is come now to this that we confess to a misgiving that we are, after all, no better than our neighbors, that neither the English Constitution nor the English religion is proof against the advance of French democracy, or

landed as the sovereign remedy for all the ills of that unhappy country, turns out to be an evil both for Ireland and for England. It has created at the other side of the Atlantic an Irish people which is far more powerful as an enemy to Great Britain than it could be had those who formed it remained in their own land. They have become prosperous, familiar with discipline and warfare, and are animated by an animosity towards us which is played upon and fanned by American institutions and American demagogues. So now a days England has got her Candia close to her doors, though the Greece from which the patriots derive their hopes is not a few hundred, but full three thousand miles away. But what we desire to draw attention to is the lesson to be learned from the present outbreak for guidance in times of greater danger. No evemy has a single keel afloat against us, and yet we are obliged to keep a large number of our fleet engaged in watching and guarding Irish cities, ports, rivers, and harbors. Is it not a little premature to get rid of our good wooden ships, little and great, before we have established the fleet of the future? If we had to rely on cur armour clad ships for such duties, the resuit would be a complete failure. What would it be if, in addition to guarding Ireland, it was incumbent on the Admiralty to provide for the defence of our commerce and colonies, and to furnish vessels to protect India, China, the Straits Settlements, the Meditterranean, the Red Sea route, the Canadas, the Pacific Colonies, Australia, New Zealand and the

It is a strange state of things to which we have

come in Ireland. The emigration, which has been

the Fenians have got any vessel on which to fly the flag of the Irish Republic, they could do immense mischief if one fast steamer were to run in on the coast and land an organised body of men, and we would look with some apprehension to the course which will be taken in America in the event of such a contingency, as we could not allow our disaffected ex-subjects to wage war against us from under cover of the Stars and Stripes. - Army and Navy Gazette.

It has for some time been well known to the authorities in the West of Scotland that three American Fenian deputies from New York (one of them said to be an ex-officer of the United States army), have been actively engaged in the vicinity of Glasgow, so that there is not a village in the mining districts wherein a large portion of the Irish population do not sympathize with the cause. One of these agents is understood to have been for the last two or three weeks exceedibgly active in the Coatb idge district. There, as also in Parkhead, Carfin, Calder, Holytown and other places, secret meetings were held during the past week relative to future operations. Under such circumstances considerable uneasiness naturally prevails throughout the neighbourhood of Contbridge among the respectable portion of the community. -The various volunteers have removed their rifles &c. from the armories, while the police keep a sharp look out. It is known that, for fully two years, drill has been vigorously proceeded with in various localities; but up to Sunday morning not an instance has been brought under the notice of the authorities. On that day a body of twenty five or thirty Fenians were surprised while drilling on the Glasgow and Edinburgh turnpike, between the villages of Holytown and Mossend.—They were first seen by a man named James Ballantyne, a volunteer belonging to the Motherwell Rifles. Ballantyne was returning home from Holytown to Mossend about one o'clock in the morning, when his attention was attracted by the sharp military command af a person with an Irish accent, and dvancing with caution along the road, which is very lonely, he observed a body of men drawn up on the foothpath line, near Thankerton Gates, and going through their 'facings.' The commands 'mark time,' 'right turn,' and 'forward' were given in sa clear voice, and the body of men marched off to-wards Mossend. In this order they proceeded without speaking a word, all being perfectly steady and suber until they arrived at Holytown farm, occupied by Mr. Pollock, when the word 'double' was given and at once obeyed. Sergeant McNaughton of the county constabulary at Belibili, accompanied by two other officers named Urquhart and Murray, were proceeding in the direction of Holytown, when they were somewhat astonished to hear sharp, regular military steps approaching. Stepping aside, the officers went into ambush, and waited the arrival of the Irish troops,' as the sergeant at once suspected them to be. The leader cried 'halt; front,' abou twenty yards from where the officers were concealed, and, congratulating his men upon their appearance, dismissed them. The police at once darted from their biding places, and stationing themselves across the road, so as to intercept the advancing mob, the sergeant desiring them to 'stand' The 'patriots' scattered like sheep, and fled towards Mossend. Notwithstunding the large odds in numbers, the officers fullowed Arriving at Mossend Store, they ran down and made six of the 'Brotherhood' prisoners. The captives gave their names as Hugh Murphy, Lawrence Finnigan, John Brogan, Thos O'Hare, Peter Cormagen and Francis Mc Cabe, all residing in Mossend, and, as their names sufficiently indica e all Irishmen. The commander, who is alleged to be a stranger effected his esc. po. - Glasgow Mail.

REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND. - The roll of the Parliament of Scotland of 1702 shows that Parliament then consisted of 119 members-vlz., 38 nobility, 38 commissioners from the barons of the 23 shires and 43 commissioners for the 43 burghs. In the course of the treaty for the Union the commissioners for England proposed that there should be 38 repre en tatives for Scotland in the House of Commons of Great Britain, but the commissioners for Scotland insisted upou a greater number, and it was agreed that there should be 45, the number for England being 513 Of the net annual revenue from taxation on the average of the first three years after the Union. England contributed 97 6 per cent.; and Scotland 2.4 per cent; in the three financial years ending with March, 1 66, the average annual proportions were 83 7 per cent. for England. 14 3 for Scotland, the increase in the 156 years being 834 per cent. in England, and 6,509 per cent. in Scotland. It is impossible accurately to ascertain the amount of Customs' duties falting upon each country, but a Treasury return apportions as follows the revenue derived from taxation of the average of three years, 18:1 66 - viz., England, 78 8 per cent; Scotland, 1 9 per cent; ireland, 9 3 per cent. The Reform Act of 1832 took eight members from the representation of England and gave them to Sectland, and five also to Ireland, making the representation 500 for Kogland, 53 for Scotland, 105 for Ireland. Had the apportionment been according to the contribution to the revenue at the time of the Reform Act, the numbers would have been 547 for England, 53 for Scotland, 53 for Ireland An apportionment ac cording to the amount of taxation on the average of the three years 1864 66 would give 519 members to England, 78 to Scotland, 61 to Ireland.

The London, Times, writing on Canada and the Inter-colonial Rustrond, says :- If by enabling Canada to make this railway the Mother Country is to be held to have now fu filled all its duties and to be henceforth entirely at liberty to consult its own interests, we cordially approve its decision. The first and moss important of our duties will then be the speedy withdrawal of all Eritish troops from the North American Continent. To keep a force of 12 000 or 14 000 men scattered along sucn a line of frontier, and to affect by their prosence to defend it against a people of thirty-five millions, is an abourdity which must be obvious to every one, whether suldier or civilian. As long as these troops ere shut up during balf the year in an almost inaccoacible Province, and expered at all times to an invasion. which their very presence tempts, the American Government has so many hostages, as it were, for British good behaviour. Let it be understood that the guarantee of the Canada Railway Loan carries with it the responsibility of self defence to be undertaken by the Confederation, and that it is the intention of the Queen's Government to withdraw at no distant time all British troops from the American Continent If that be so, the guarantee may be cheerfully paid if ever it should be called for; and if the two measures of the present Session enable us te escape the burdens which the Canadian garisons inflict ou this country, there will be no reason to regret them, even though they comprise the encouragement of an nutemunerative enterprise by means of a principle condemned by sound finance.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND. - If the people of Great Britain would really qualify themselves to form a just opinion on the subject, they have only to read a document which they will find in the 'Irish Ecolesinstical Record' for February, 1867, published by Mr. Fowler, Dublin. From that they will learn what are the principles and the aims of Freemasonry. We have been in the habit in England of distinguish. ing between English Freemasous and Continental Freemasons. The character of many English main. bers of the Masonic body rendered it hard to believe that men were made better or worse by belonging to it. The common notion entertained of it has been that it was a harmless society, kept up chiefly for benevolent rather than political purposes, and there can be no doubt that many did attach themselves to it who thought little of anything beyond the display

as soon as possible. Although it is not likely that shows that the English Freemasous receive and reci precate the sentiments of the Lodge of Liege, which I now quote for the information of your non-Oatholic readers, leaving them to judge between the Pope and his accusers :--

All our-united strength is not too much to combat the errors which still rule the world and to enable us to reach the good we propose to attain,

1. 'To withdraw humanity from the yoke of

priests.

2. To substitute science instead of faith.

3. To substitute, instead of the pompous hopes of heavenly rewards for good done, the austere joys

of a satisfied conscience. 4. 'To banish from the mind the vain idea of a

future life, and the fetishism of a providence which is ready to succor every misery. 5. 'To put down brute force.

6. 'To humble the pride of riches and privilege.' These are a portion of the avowed principles of the Ledge of the Philadelphi of the Orient London, of which a peer of the British realm, Earl Zetland, is the head. They are a specimen of the general principles of the society of Freemasons .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

The Independent understands that the Protestant Bishops have given up all idea of a bill to repress or mitigate Ritualism, and the Primate, with probably the larger half of his brethren, will oppose Lord Shaftesbury's attempt to get a Parliamentary, instead of a judicial, interpretation of the rubric which relates to clerical vestments. According to the Record the bill which the Bishops proposed to introduce, and which was drawn up by Bishop Elicott, would have legalised the vestments and the pastoral staff. It has now been abandoned, and the Primate has demunded a royal commission on the whole subject,-This decision, the Independent supposes, will be satisfatcory to the Ritual party, inasmuch as it will effectually hang up the subject for two or three years, and in the mean time further strides will be made which will render it impossible to stop the party.

UNITED STATES.

BUFFALO, April 16 .- The Right Rev. John Timon: Bishop of Buffale, died of erysipelis, at the Episco pal Residence, at 8 40 o'clock, this evening; he will be laid in state at the residence until after Holy Week, removed to Cathedral on Monday, and buried on Tuesday. No man in the community was more beloved by people of all creeds.

Religion, like everything else in Washington, is shamelessly prostituted to the necessities and convenience of partisan politics. Chaplains are elected just as doorkeepers and tide-waiters are appointed, on account of their political opinions, and they are expected to pray and preach in the service and for the party that elects them. Party zeal is often quite as apparent in the opening prayer of the Congressional Chaplain as in the ward harrangue of the treasury clerks. The Chapiain is expected to pray for his friends and of his party fees. Usually his petition is a summary of the proceedings of the preceding day, and a statement of what ought to be done on the day at hand. For every bill passed and vote given in accordance with the party purposes and plans, devout thanks (if anything of that kind can be called devout) are returned to the Almighty, who is earnestly exhorted to open the eyes and change the votes of every body who stands on the other side. The irreverence of some of these so-called prayers, often borders on plasphemy. They are seldom unything more than stump speeches made with closed eyes and addressed ostensibly to the Father of all: while in sentiment, language and general style they would shock any intelligent and cultivated audience. Last winter one of these effusions began, 'O Lord, Thou hast ruled this Word for six thousand years, and, us we believe, Thou hast ruled it well!' People may fancy this is either thanksgiving or prayer; it is really little better than blasphemy and not a whit less offensive. It was a condescending indorsement, on behalf of Congress, of the Almighty's official conduct; it was a little surprising not to see it followed by a resolution of continued confidence and a vote of thanks .- N. J. Pribune.

THE TRIBUNE ON FENIASISM. - The Tribune substantially gives up armed Fenisnism, and considers that It ishmer should try to get what they conceive to be wrong, redressed in the British Parliament.

The Washington National Intelligencer thus comments on the passage of the Military Government bill by the United States Federal House of Representatives : -

The blackest record ever made by an assembly of the representatives of a free people, stained yesterday the proceedings of the House of Representatives. Never, in the most tyrannous hour of the Long Parliament misrule; never, amid the utmost subservience to the Royal mandate of an English King; never, in the most bloodthirsty epoch of a French Convention, did the representatives of the people stamp themselves with greater ignomicy .-The bill, which passed by a vote of 109 to 55, hands one-third of the people of this country over to military government. For the rule of law, it substitutes the will of an officer For the tribunal of a judge, it furnishes a drum-head court-martial or a military commission. For the process of a court and the peaceful visit of a Sherlff, it proffers the order of a petty satrap and the presence of a squad of bayonets, it ignores the United Magistrate of the United States It invests a General with absolute power over one. third of his countrymen. It erects subordinate dictators, armed with unbridled power from Potomac to the Rio Grande. Throughout this broad domain, comprising the fairest and most fertile section of the secublic no man is to have a secure title to his property, no man's house is free from search, no man's chattels exempt from seizure, no man's liberty unexposed to assault, no man's life safe from peril. An army officer -a soldier-exalted above the law, may ruthlessly invade a citizen's home and drag him from the besom of his family. Such a bill makes a mockery of free institutions. It despises all the great safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples on the freedom of the press. It annihilates the right of free assemblage. -It silences the lips of free speech. It infringes the right of the people to bear arms. It wipes out the guaranty of a grand jury presentment. It abolishes the exemption of freedom from seizure and from search. It abrogates the right of trial by a jury of one's peers in the vicinage of the commission of the alleged offence. It tramples upon the prerogative of the President, it makes war upon the constitution, it rebels against the authority of the Supreme Court .-It invades the sacred constitutional rights of the citizen. It is treason enveloped in the forms of law It is rebellion wearing the garb of legitimate spower. It is usurpation assuming the sanctity of constitutional enactment.

Ninety-two petitions for divorce are new pending before the Supreme Court at Providence, Rhode Island, of which all but twenty come from the wives. Of the reasons assigned, thirty-one are based on continual neglect, twenty-one on desertion, and seventeen each on adultery and extreme cruelty Rhode Island is in territory about as large as a fair sized county in this state, and in population about equal to the county of Erie. - N. Y. Catholic.

NEW YORK, April 15 .- A new disease termed Meningites has prevailed for some time at Middle Island, Port Jefferron, and Smithtown, Long Island, which proves fatai in 48 hours. The membranes of the brain and spinal chord are inflamed, and the whole muscular system is subjected to strong contraction, drawing up the body into painful and unsightly atti-Now, perhaps, for the first time, a misgiving is creeping over the English mind as to the stability enemy could appear at all points in armour, and fast, and success of our political and religious institutions. Powerfully armed ships are needed for special use in sector may have been correct hitherto, one thing is from, except one, death has supervened.

The committee from the Fenian Centres of Ireland England and Scotland have made a report concerning their unsuccessful efforts to bring about a union of the Roberts and Stephens wings of the organiza. tion in this country. They lay the blame on the Stephens faction, and at the end of the address they call upon their countrymen to rally around them and give them through President Roberts their support.
We recommend Irishmen not to rally around anybody, but to go on quietly attending to their own pursuits. They have seen what all the Fenian bother amounts to -Boston Advertiser.

Dodding the Law .- One of the devices for getting drinks' at a place recently cleaned out by the State Constables in Lynn, is thus explained by the Reporter:

When a man wants a drink there, he goes to a side dooor and raps. If he is 'round on the goose' the door swings open, he goes in, and it closes after him and fastens itself. He takes the liquor he wants, sees nobody, pays no money; but when he has satisfied the inner man he gues out again in the same quiet way. Though he has seen nobody, somebody has seen him. Sitting in a small side room, near the door, an 'agent' is kept on watch through a small hole. If he likes the looks of his customer, he pulls a string, which rises a latch, and a spring throws the door open and closes it again. The same agent watches the drinker and scores the amount due for his 'refreshment.' When he wants to go out, the string is pulled again, and the door opens for and closes upon him.

A dry goods 'prince,' who deals in camels bair shawls, in New York, sells each year twenty five \$3,000, and twelve \$5,000 shawls to American Republicans, who should be clothed with Democratic simplicity, besides thousands of shawls costing \$200 to \$500.

One singular fact in connection with the death of Mr. Lincoln is that no coroner's inquest was ever held on his body; no legal evidence taken as to the manuer of his death, nor was a single person accused of connection with it ever brought into a court of law, nor is there to this day any legal testimony whatever as to the manner of his death, the cause of it, or who killed him.

In towns in Massachusetts where there have been no open sales of liquor for three years past intemperance has increased continually.

To get round the Prohibitory Law in Massachusetts, they sell their mince-pies with lots of brandy in them-about one drink to each mince-pie.

The New York Times has actually discovered, a use for Gov. Seward's Esquimaux bargains It

' We fancy that our Fourth of July crators would almost be willing to pay out of their own pockets the seven millions that Russian America costs, for the new and splendid opportunity it gives them for rhetorical emblazonment. With what new energy they can delate upon the vastness of the country ! How they can start the bird of freedom' from the Gult of Mexico, and send it flying and screaming clear up to the North Polo ! How they can descant upon the tropical groves of Fiorida, and the ice-fields of the Arctic, and show that the universal Yankee lords it over all! The glory of such a prospect cannot be exaggerated, and in a view of it we must say that Sitka is cheap.'

We respectfully suggest a tax on buncome matory expressly to pay for Gov Seward's whistle. Everything else is alread, pretty well lauded; but hifalutin apostrophes to the galorious bird' have thus far escaped the tax-gatherer, If Sitka is cheap' to anybody, it must be to the sponters 'whose home is in the bright setting sun, and who resist every exhortation to 'dry up.' They alone will be able to make anything out of our Arctic acquisition; let them pay for it! But don't attempt to humbug us by talking of 'the seven millions that Russian America costs.' Whether that or nine millions is the first cost, it is but the beginning. There are to be endless millions more for harbours, lighthouses, fortresses, garrisocs, civil officers, &c., &c. The tax on rhetorical flummery should not only be heavy, but perpetual. -N. Y. Tribunc.

A Society of Pecchating Chenks Broken Up .- A society for carrying on systematically the business of stealing and secreting and selling stolen goods, has just been uncarthed and broke up at Norwalk, It was regularly organized with president, secretary and treasurer, and was composed mainly of cierks in all branches of trace. A strict account was kept of the stealings of each member, and the value accredited to him on the society book. enough had already been secured to enable two families connected with it to visit the Paris Exposition.

The widow of a son of the late Ray, John Pierpont was recently buried at Newton Oniner, Conn., after a funeral service conducted according to the peculiar doctrines of spiritualiem Miss Cora Haughton, the trance medium, delivered an address of consideable length, in which she described the condition of immediate and eternal happiness in which she saw the spirit of the departed, and transmitted to the audience her promise to remain with her friends for their guidance and assistance through life. The spirit of Rev. John Pierpont also appeared and thanked all those who had performed offices of kindness and sympathy to his daughter in her last days.

The editor of a Connecticut paper is 'sar'custick.' He offers for sale ' A well bound volume, containing the Constitution of Virginia, now Militar, District A No I. also the Virginia bill it rights, and the Kentucky resolutions of 1776. Any one desiring to preserve these relies of the varbarous age extending from 1776 to 1861 will do well to call. Also a copy of the Bible will be exchanged for the life and writings of John Brown, deceased."

The Portland Argus says it is estimated that there has been 50,000,000 feet of logs cut on the Kennsbec river this winter-30,000,000 apruce and 20,000,000 piae.

The largest vessel ever built at Detroit, Mich., was launched on the 10th instant, and, a local paper says met her native element under most auspicious circumstances. She is named the Zachariah Chandler,' and will carry 45,000 bushels of corn.

The inventor of a life saving raft proposes making a voy ge upon it from New York to Southampton and Havre. It is composed of cloth and gutta percha, and its buoyaucy is secured by means of air cylinders.

An interesting habeas corpus case occurred at Baltimore lately The complainant was Mrs. Celia Kellogg (formerly Miss Logan, of dramatic reputation), who petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to compel her husband, Mr. Miner K. Kellogg (a cele-brated painter), to produce in court an infant daughter. Virginia, aged between 6 and 7 years. On the child being produced in court the mother attempted to c-ress it, not having seen it for sixteen months .--The child, however, seemed not to know her mother, and cried, causing considerable confusion. during which the mother vigorously pulled the attorney's hair, and afterwards fainted. The court decided that the mother should have the child's company on Sunday, and that is should then be returned to its tather.

BUTLER BLUSHING. While the Clerk of the House. on a recent occasion, was reading a passage of Stevens' confiscation speech, when he came to these lines: 'He commanded the men and the women to borrow from their confiding neighbors jewels of silver and jewels of gold,' and that they did so, ' and spoiled the Egyptians and, went forth full handed," every eye was turned upon Batler, whose ordinarily chalky face assumed by turns all the colors of the

rainbow.—Exchange.
We don't believe it. We mean the blushing part: of it—the other is quite probable. Shame never causes a blush to mantle the face of an old bummer like Butler. It isn't his style to blush.

Large Contract to the State of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE—APRIL 26, 1867.

True Miness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERYOFRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by

> J. GILLIES. O. R. CLERK, Editor.

MORAVDA HI VARARY SERRE 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 Pollars 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 Dellars. THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots

Bingle copy 3d. The beg to remind our Correspondent sthat no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1867.

Friday, 26-Of the Octave. Saturday, 27-Of the Octave. Sunday, 28-Low Sunday. Monday, 29 -St. Peter, M. Tuesday, 30-St. Catherine of Sienna. V. MAY-1867.

Wednesday, 1-SS. Phillip and James, Ap. Thursday, 2 -St. Athanasius, B. D.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

Office of the Roman Loan, at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau street, corner of Pine, N Y March 19, 1867.

The conpon of interest of this loan due on the lat of April, 1867, will be paid as follows :-New York, at the banking house of Duncan,

Philadelphia, at the banking houre of Drexel & Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Tormey

& C2. New Orleans, at the Southern Bank. St. Louis, at the banking house of Tesson, Son

Louisville, at the banking house of Tucker & Co. Cincinnati, at the banking house of Gilmore, Dun lap & Co. and Hemann Garaghty & Co.

Boston, by Patrick Dopance. Providence, R. I., by George A. Leete, Esq. MONTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal. QUEBEC, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal Havana, Cubs, J. C Burnham & Co. Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent. AGENT FOR CANADA: ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal. The Interest on the Bonds of this loan will hereafter be paid \$2,50 and 623 cents. . ALFRED LAROCQUE.

Montreal, 16th April, 1867. .

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

France and Prussia keep on snarling and interchanging notes, making demands for explanations of this and of that, and indulging in other diplomatic civilities which are but too generally the precursors of hard blows. The ostensible object of all this fuss is Luxembourg, but the real cause is no doubt to be found in the mutual jealousies of the two Great Powers. The sudden aggrandisement of Prussia has dwarfed France in the eves of Europe, and a very bitter feeling is growing up, not only betwixt the respective Governments, but betwirt the peoples of the two countries. It was reported last week that negotiations had been broken off, but matters have not yet actually arrived at this pass. Still though peace may by great forbearance on both sides be preserved for a season, the chances seem to be in favor of war.

The British domestic news is of little general interest. By making concessions to the Gladstone party in the House of Commons, and by cutting away some obnoxicus clauses in his Reform Bill, Mr. D'Israeli may perhaps yet be able to push his measure through the Legislature. and secure a long tenure of office for himself and party. From Ireland the news is that all is pretty quiet for the momeat, and that there has been no renewal of the riots. Yet it is always asserted that these are to break out again.

Our Canadian Ministers, delegates to the Imperial Government may soon be expected home. Shortly after their arrival measures will be taken for mangurating the new Constitution. It is not expected that there will be another session of the existing legislature.

By latest advices we are informed that Spain has promised to give full satisfaction in the case of the Victoria, but with respect to the Tornado her replies are still evasive. Mr. Gladstone has virtually resigned the leadership of the Opposition party.

Religious .- The Right Rev. Dr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, died on Tuesday, the 16th inst. He had ruled over the diocess for nearly twenty years.

We learn that the Very Reverend M. Truteau, V.G., met with a rather serious accident during the course of his passage to Europe. It was blowing bard, with a heavy sea, and the steamer rolling heavily, when the Reverend gentleman lost his footing, and falling fractured his left arm. Medical assistance was at hand, the bone was set, and by last accounts all was going well.

On Monday last, his Honor Judge Monk was received into the Catholic Church.

THE MAN WHO CAN NOT HELP HIM-SELF .- In France, and out of France, men are asking of one another-" Is Louis Napoleon the great genius, the profound politician that he was deemed to be? Are his talents-for talents of a certain order all will admit that he has—those of a conspirator, or of a great statesman? of a Richelieu, or merely those of a Robert Macaire ?"

The incomprehensibility of the Napoleonic policy, of the foreign policy particularly, has much tended to convey an impression of its profundity. What ordinary men could not understand, was very naturally accepted as the work of an extra-ordinary intelligence; and so Louis Napoleon won credit for wisdom, and foresight, because nobody could fathom his motives, or as sign reasons for his conduct. But so also the incoherent or illogical acts of the madman may, to the on-looker, appear as it dictated by a wisdom superhuman, and a more than natural intel ligence-for who can account for, who explain them? How mysterious, how unfathomable, how beyond all ordinary calculations, appeared the Italian policy of Louis Napoleon! his coquetting with the Revolution! his conduct as towards the Pone! his needless prolongation of the agony at Gaeta! his interference with Mexico! and his non-interference in favor of the Confederate States, in whose ultimate triumph and independence the only guarantee for the permanence of his Mexican Empire was to be sought! and above all how strange the calm indifference with which apparently he allowed Prussia to make herself the mistress of Germany, and the mere than rival of France as the great military Power of the Old World! Are we to esteem these things as the parts of a profoundly meditated, and skilfully combined plan, for the glorification of France, and the perpetuating of the Napoleonic dynasty? or may we not accept them rather as evidence, we do not say of the fatuity, but of the want of any settled plan on the part of the French ruler? The policy of Louis Napoleon seems, we think, to have been determined by the chapter of accidents, rather than by any well defined, previously thought-out, and deliberately adopted course of action. It looks as if he has along trusted to his luck, or " star" as he would call it, to get him out of the scrapes into which he was continually thrusting himself; as if, like a political Micauber, he was always expecting something to "turn up."

Perhaps, when his "star" shall have set,-and it is already on the wane, -when his luck shall have failed him, when his adulators shall for the most part have abandoned him, we shall be told of the "fatality" that attended him in the latter part of his career. Others may perhaps be tempted to see therein a verification of the proverb that one false step generally leads to another; and read therein a striking confirmation of the adage respecting the barvest which he in his old age must reap, who sows abundance of wild oats in his youth. These spring up luxuri antly, bringing forth fruit abundantly often to the great surprise, and deep chagrin of the

To a great extent Louis Napoleon is but reaping in his present foreign difficulties, and the discomfiture of his policy, that which in his youth he sowed. In those days he was an ultrarevolutionist, and, if not grossly belied, a Car bonari, or member of one of those secret political societies which have long conspired to overthrow the existing political and social conditions of Europe. Raised by events, over which he had at first no control, to be the ruler of France, he was suddenly called upon to play two distinct and irreconcilable parts-that of the head of the Revolution, and that of a supporter of order: that of the Civil Magistrate charged with the protection of the political and social system, and that of the Carbonari bound by the most deadly of engagements, and by the poignard of his associates, to the overthrow of that self-same system. His position as Emperor of the French was as was that of Bunyan's Mr. Facing-both ways, on the throne. Hence the real contradictions, or anomalies of his policy, which at first struck the world as signs of its profundity, and of the more than human wisdom with which it had been elaborated.

As Emperor, it was his task, no doubt his wish, to be Conservative; but at the first sign of this intent upon his part, the dagger of Orsini was sent to remind him of his previous engagements to the Carbonars. He had no choice for it then, but either to submit to have his throat cut, or else to head the Revolution in Italy .-He selected for the latter, but still with the intent of doing as little in that line as possible .-He flattered himself that be could control the devil that he had raised; that at a given moment he could say to it-"thus far only shalt thou come;" but he soon found out his mistake. The storm would not subside into a calm at his bidding; and he was compelled, though sore against his will, to countenance and accept the spolution of the States of the Church, the revolutionising of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the formation of a new Power, or Italian Kingdom, which, if it last, will prove a formid-

allow the dream of the Mediterranean being but a French lake, to take rank as a fact .--And so, pulled, now this way by his old allies the for there are no lions in Kankakee. It means Carbonars, now that way by his new friends to whom he was indebted for his Crown, the unhappy Louis Napoleon had day by day to adapt his foreign policy to the exigencies of the moment. Blowing, or trying to blow, hot and cold with the same breath, he had this task imposed on him :- That of keeping on good terms with Catholic Europe by supporting or appearing to support the Pope; whilst, at the same, time he was actually treating with the enemies of the Holy See, and devising with them how and on what pretext he should abandon the Sovereign Pontiff to the tender mercies of the Revolution. No wonder then that, having two irreconcilable objects to accomplish, his foreign policy as towards Italy has been inconsistent and incoher-

Neither could be in consequence, during the late fight betwixt Austria and Prussia, assume an attitude towards the latter such as the interests and honor of France required him to adopt. Prussia, as the ally of the Kingdom of Italy, and as the foe of Austria, was fighting on the side of the Revolution, to which Louis Napoleon was also pledged. He was therefore obliged to-stand still, and look on idly, whilst another great Power, another formidable rival, but this time a military rival to France, was being created, in the shape of a consolidated Ger many. He could not help himself; for had he declared against Prussia. he would have had to break with the Revolution in Italy, he would have had all the daggers of the Carbonari again

But of all his blunders, the most incomprehensible is his Mexican blunder: bis interference with the politics of this Continent, and his refusal to adopt the only course of action-that is to say the recognition of the Confederate States-which could possibly save him from bumiliation and discomfiture. Only by inter posing a powerful and friendly State betwixt the Mexican Empire, which he had set up, and the Northern or Yankee nation to whom that Empire was an insult, an abomination, and a defiance, could the interference of France succeed; and yet, though this was obvious to the most short-sighted, from this, the only safe and honorable course of action, aid Louis Napoleon refrain. This is of itself sufficient to ruin his reputation as a statesman, for with ordinary prudence he would never have embarked in the Mexican expedition unless he had determined upon bringing it to a successful issue. One word spoken by him in season, and whilst the Confederates were still nobly battling for their rights and liberties, would have sufficed to spare France the mortification and humiliation which have followed from the utter failure of Napoleon's Mexican expedition; and yet that word in season he would not speak.

But a short time ago it was the boast of the Frenchman that, if his Emperor took a pinch of souff, all the world speezed-that not a sword could be drawn, or a shot fired in Europe, without the consent of the great nation. Nor was this altogether mere idle gasconade, for France stood almost undisputed mistress of the civilized world. To day, she ranks bardly as a second rate Power, and it seems by no means unlikely that she will soon be called upon to fight for her very national existence, with the new Power which, giant like, menaces her from the far side of the Rhine. Frenchmen are very sensitive too on these matters. From their own rulers they can put up with a good deal of despotism, with a great curtailment of their personal and political liberties, provided only that in exchange for freedom at home, those rulers give them glory abroad. But a France bumiliated in her foreign policy, neither dreaded nor respected by her neighbors, is a France ripe for revolution, as in all human probability Louis Napoleon will find out to his cost before many months shall have passed. If, in the apparently inevitable struggle, he shall not succeed in restoring France to her place of first military Power in Europe, and in delivering her from all rivals, he will have to descend from his throne, and will be obliged to go and take his place amongst the other monarchs retired from business. A most righteous retribution indeed would it be, were he to be compelled to smoke his cigar with an exiled King of Naples, or some other of the princes whom he has been the means of driving into

BISHOP OF RIMOUSKI.-The consecration of the first Bishop of Rimouski is to be held on the 1st May, at 9 o'clock, in the Quebec Cathedral. Mgr. the Bishop of Tloa will perform the ceremany of the impositions of hands, and will be assisted by the Bishops of Kingston and Anthedon. The gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec, willing to maintain the character for hospitality which has always distinguished them, are going to entertain all the clerical visitors at dinner on that day, which they have also fixed on for the celebration of the annual fete of Mgr. of Laval. The day of installation at Rimouski cannot be announced until the opening of navigation.

The 29th Regiment will shortly proceed from Malta able naval rival to France, and which will never to Canada, relieving the 1st battalion 25th Regiment.

CHINIQUY IN A LION'S DEN .- This, is of cial and political, at the present day. " Je ne course to be understood figuratively, not literally, simply this :- that the holy man has got himself. involved in some money transactions, precise nature to us unknown; and has in consequence fallen into the hands of the Sheriffs' Officer, and been locked up to a sponging house. This is what Chiniquy calls his "lion's den."

It is not to be supposed that he has failed to "improve the occasion," both as against the Church of Rome, and the Pope, and as in vindication of his own surpassing sanctity. For the first, he himself tells us in a letter published in the Witness, that, if he is at the present moment a prisoner, and in bonds, it is "at the order of the Bishop of Rome" that this tribulation has fallen upon him: and on the second matter, that is to say his own boliness, he bears the following ample testimony:-

"It is sweet for the Christian soul to suffer for Jesus' sake ."

This is a truly Christian way of putting the case, and reminds us of the Deputy Shepherd spoken of by Mr. Weller, who having had his water cut off by an impenitent official for nonpayment of rates, prayed publicly, that the heart of his unfeeling persecutor who had cut his water off, might be softened, and turned in the right way : but that upon the whole it was to be feared that he was booked for something uncomfortable. In the same way it is apprehended that the Sheriff, who has lent himself to the designs of the Pope of Rome, in causing Chiniquy to be arrested, has got a "through ticket" for hell.

Whether this be a simple affair of debt, or a more serious matter, involving a criminal charge -we cannot glean from the letter. In it indeed the writer, that is to say Chiniquy himself, tells us that he has been brought "as a criminal before the civil Court of Kankakee;" but whether this means that he has been called upon to answer to a " criminal" or a mere " civil" charge, does not plainly appear. All that we can gather is, that Chiniquy is, in his own eyes, a sufferer for righteousness' sake; and that his fate is in the hands of a Judge and Jury " who will have to pronounce judgment on him in a few days."

Finally he tells us that " the Church of Rome knows him well." True, very true indeed! and in a short time it is probable that his new associates may also have found him out. Alas! for poor Chiniquy when that day shall have arrived.

A CORRECTION.—The Witness of the 15th ult, suggests that we must have mistaken the name of Berube, for that of Barbinas, the wretch who poisoned his wife with arsenic, and whose sentence of death was most foolishly commuted by the Executive. Probably our contemporary is right in this matter, for we wrote from memory.

But the Witness also asks us, if in the case of this horrid murderer, it was not "the influence of lord is armed with as extensive powers over his the priests which saved Barbinas from the fate he had so richly deserved ?" We at once admit that we have no knowledge of the influences that this :- That there is no essential difference, or were brought to bear upon the Executive: but that we are morally certain that it was not the influence of the " priests"-meaning thereby the influence of the Catholic Clergy of L. Canadathat saved the marderer from the fate he bad so richly deserved. Certainly it is not from the ranks of that Clergy that the movement for the abolition of the death punishment for aggravated cases of murder, such as that of Barbinas, proceeds; and though they cannot shed the blood of man themselves, never have the Priests denied the right, or indeed the duty, of the State, to visit with capital punishment certain flagrant offences against human and divine law. The cry for the absolute abolition of the Pain of Death proceeds, has always proceeded from the ranks, not of the Catholic Clergy or "the priests," but from those of their most bitter adversariesthe Liberals and Philanthropists.

Who was it for instance, that in the last century most distinguished himself by his zeal, and eloquence in the cause of the abolition of capital punishment? Was it not a little, dapper, and sour faced avocat from Arras? And his chief colleagues in this great bumanitarion movementwho were they, but the prominent Voltaireans of the age, and the apostles of the gospel according to Jean Jacques? So too to-day, we find that the same policy, is invariably pursued by the political children of the Revolution, and is most loudly advocatedby the rouges and infidel journals at their command. The Pays for instance, of Montreal, speaks in precisely the same accents as did the organ of the infamous Hebert, known in Paristao journalism as the Pere Duchesne-and whom even a Robespierre was obliged to send to the scassold, as too orutal, too fithy even for the French Revolution!

We have at this moment some of this wretch's writings before our eyes, from a " collection des lettres bores patriotiques du Pere Duchesne : wherein that worthy Liberal denounces the capital execution of criminals, in language so fervid, and with logic so powerful, that almost can we fancy ourselves to be going over again the maunderings of our Montreal rouges philanthropists. The arguments of a Pere Duchesne egatust muging, are aimost word for word, those son is now nearly over, except in some sheltered employed by the inheritors of his principles, so- places where it may continue a week longer. against hanging, are almost word for word, those

veux plus qu'on tue. I will have no more killing," screams out the author of these letters b ** ** t patrioliques : " because in banging a man who has committed a great crime, a still greater crime than his is committed: for it is always in cold blood that Jack Ketch [Charlot] dances on the shoulders of the rogue whom he disposes of. The law that kills preaches murder." Neither does the worthy Pere forget the hackned argument about the crowds drawn together by an execution, and the number of knaves and nickpockets that such a scene attracts. All our modern logic against the gallows was to fact anticipated by the chiefs of the most obscene and bloody sect that the French Revolution itself produced. Is it then reasonable that "the priests," that the Catholic Clergy of the nine. teenth century, should have adopted the philosopby of the eighteenth, and the principles of the Hebertists? God forbid! To them, and to their political children, the legitimate heirs of their principles—the Liberals and Rouges of the present day-do they leave the task of discrediting the gallows, and of advocating the abolition of the punishment of death.

The following remarks upon the same subject. and as a pendant to the diatribes of our obscene acquaintance le Pere Duchesne, we translate from that very truly Catholic paper, the Journal des Trois Rivieres :-

"Some years ago a husband poisoned his wife in a parish not very far from that which has been the theatre of the poisoning of the wretch d Journs. Unfortunately the Liberal Ministry of the day, which would not commute the sentence of the aylwards, commuted that of Barbinas, and to day we have to record another poisoning case still more frightful.-Had Barbinas suffered capital punishment, Provencher and his accomplice awould probably have paused in their career of crime. The commutation of the sentence of Barbinas has perhaps gone for something towards the poisoning of Joutres.

These are the sentiments of a journal which is as much entitled to be accepted as the voice of "the priests" as any journal published in Lower Canada.

Notice to Quit .- These documents are not peculiar to Ireland, neither are evicting landlords altogether unknown on this Continent, and amongst our Yankee neighbors-as appears from the following item, which we find in our excbanges:--

"Mis. Bassett, of New York, killed herself because her landlord had served her a notice to quit "

Now had this been reported of an Irish landlord, and of an Irish tenant, the existing press of the United States would scarce have furnished a sufficient outlet, or safety-valve for the escape of Yankee indignation against the tyrannical laws of England. It would have been cited everywhere as an instance of British misrule, and as a justification of the hostility entertained towards it by the Irish people; what then shall we say when it seems that in New York the landtenants as he is in Ireland?

There is little to be said in the matter but difference of principle, betwixt the laws which regulate the relations of landlord and tenant in the United States, and those which deal with the same matters in Ireland. They are in both countries based upon the same economic principle. That these relations must be left to be determined by the contracting parties themselves, and that the State can only interfere therein so far as to enforce upon both a faithful adherence to the terms agreed to. Whether this policy of "Free Trade" or non-interference is a sound policy may indeed be questioned; but it is a policy common both to republican America, and monarchical Great Britain, and with which neither has the right to reproach the other. It is a policy which is denounced indeed by the leading Socialists of Europe as the policy of "laissex faire," but which it is easier to denounce than to remedy, so long as the principle that any one man can have an absolute and exclusive right of property in land is recognised by the State .-That right is recognized by the State. in America, as in Europe; and if in the former the consequences are not so barsh to the non proprietors of land, as in the latter, it is due not to any difference of law, but to physical or material accidents for which the U. States can claim no credit-as for instance, the greater quantity of land in proportion to population. If that ratio were the same in Ireland as in the United States, we should have no more complaints of the land laws of one country than of those of the other; and even as it is, we doubt not but what it would be as easy to ferret out cases of landlord tyranny in New York, as in Tipperary or Donegal.

THE "ST. Louis GUARDIAN."- What has become of this excellent Catholic paper? We have not seen a copy of it for many weeks, and miss it greatly from the list of our exchanges.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for the Taus WITHES in the undermeno tioned localities :-

Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island. Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Fergusons Falls and vicinity.
Mr. James McCrau for Burnstown and vicinity.

Maple Sugan .- The Bedford Times says. In this section of the Country this has been a very favourable season for the manufacture of maple sugar, and a large quantity has been already made. The sea-

VOLTAIRE AND GARIBALDI .- The Parisians are erecting another statue to the illustrious Apostle of obscenity and irreligion, though why they should be at so much trouble and expence it is hard to say. Voltaire has already lots of statues in Paris; and certainly the Gualches or French people have no great cause to feel veneration or gratitude for the man who despised them most cordially, and who sang songs of triumph over their deteat at Rosbach by the Germans. Any how, the Parisians are erecting another statue to the man; all the world, that is to say, all the anti-Catholic world are invited to subscribe towards this object; and very naturally does Garibaldi, the delight of Exeter Hall, come forward with his contribution of fifty centimes .--He calls it his obolus; and he accompanies it with an Epistle to the Voltairians, most appropropriate as coming from the pen of the armed Apostle of Protestantism in Italy, and the fellow laborer with Gavazzi :-

"Caprera, Sept., 19th. "A monument to Voltaire in Fr. nce signifies the return of this noble country to its post of advanced guard of human progress in the fraternity of peoples. It is a good omen for the whole world of which the immense man was citizen, and a terrible shock to the coalition of despotism and lying. Accept my obolus and gratitude.

G GARIBALDI."

These being Garibaldi's deliberate and well matured opinions of the author of Candide, of the man whose whole existence was a protest against Christianity, and whose main business in life was to crush the infamous, that is the Son of God Incarnate, we do think that there was something very significant in the ovations given to Garibaldi in London by the Evangelical Societies, and in the Bibles solemnly presented to him by bulky oleaginous men of God in black coats and white chokers. And alas! not dissenting preachers merely, but the ministers, the so called priests, and bishops of the Charch of Eugland were amongst tue crowd who tendered homage to the man who but a few years previously had made public profession of his faith, in the following eulogy of Revolutionary France:-"She who in that solemn moment gave to the world the Guddess of Reason."-Garibaldi's letter to the English Nation, Sept., 28th, 1852, published in

Some of our readers may remember the sharp controversy that ensued in the summer of 1864, betwixt the Times and the Catholic press on these words, the authenticity of which the former at first denied, though its own columns contained the offensive passage. The Protestant admirers of the Revolution were hard put to it then to reconcile their adulation of Garibaldi, and their public recognition of him as a man after their own hearts. as one of atheir's in short, as the sword of the Italian Reformation and of the Holy Protestant Faith-with their idol's own deliberate atterances, with his publicly professed approval of the worship of the "Goddess of Reason." What they will say now we know not: now that consistently with his professions of faith in his letter to the English Nation of Sept. 1862, Garibal di the Protestant hero avows himself a disciple of Voltaire, of the "immense man," who made war upon Christianity.

To be just, however, to Garibaldi, he is no hypocrite; he never professed to be other than he is; he never, by word or deed, except of course by his notorious hatred of Catholicity, and by his abuse of the Sovereign Pontiff, gave the Anglican Bishops, and the Protestant ministers of other denominations, any reason for suspecting him even, of a leaning towards the doctrices of Exeter Hall. He has always openly proclaimed himself an infidel; and the poor excuse, that they were ignorant of their vile idol's true charac ter, will not serve the turn of the apologists of those unworthy ministers of Christianity who paid homoge to the avowed enemy of Him Whom. they blosphemously, and with mocking lips, call their Master; but Whom it was the great object of Garibaldi's master to crush, " Ecrazez l'in fame." - Vide Gospel according to Voltaire passim. Nor is this to be esteemed a solitary instance of the strong affinities existing betwirt evangelicalism or Calvinism, and Infidelity. The same phenomenon was noticed and commented upon in France in '89 and '90; when the Jansenists, a sect of Calvinists under a new name, and the prominent Voltaireans of the National Assembly, lovingly occupied the same bench on the left side of the Hall, and invariably voted in the same sense upon all questions affecting the interests of the Church, religion, and morality.

has been, a consistent partizan of the Revolution, and the champion of those same principles. which, when held and applied by Fenians towards non-Catholic Governments, are denounced by British Protestants, as emphatically as they are applauded when applied to the Sovereign Poutiff, a King of Naples, or an Emperor of Austrian. In the religious order Garibaldi is a fair average type, or specimen of the Italian Protesthearts of the Evangelical community. These are his claims or titles to the ovation which he hatred of the Pope and Popery, that above all else finds favor in the eyes of the so-called "re- nap. ligious world" of England.

The Peterboro Review sees in the political agitation of U. Canada, and the active electioneering tactics of the Reform party, but greed of office, and "plenty of pickings at the public crib." We suspect that our contemporary is not far wrong, and that the only questions at issue for some time to come in U. Canada, will be as to the distribution of the public plunder. "To the victors the spoils," is the maxim of all our American politicians, whether in Canada, or in the U. States; and the Clear-Grits looking upon themselves as the victorious party now that Confederation is an accomplished fact, naturally look forward to the dividing amongst themselves and their friends of the fat things of office.

Everything indeed would seem to presage that party strife will not only not be allayed by Confederation, but will rage fiercer than ever, fiercer because there will be no question of principle at issue. For what it is that the Reformers of U. Canada seek to Reform, or frame anew? Not the Confederate Constitution, for in the first place it is their work and the triumph of their policy: besides surely they will allow it to come in to operation, before seeking to Reform it. What then can they at the present moment be intent upon Reforming, unless it be the personnel of the Ministry, and the whole Office holding Department? Supreme in the Central Legislature, they will of course expect to have the lion's share in the distribution of patrocage for themselves, and their political

MANUAL OF THE LIVES OF THE POPES .-By J. C. Earle, B. A. John Murphy & Co. Baltimore.

A very useful little work, giving in a short compass a sketch of the different Popes, from the days of St. Peter, to those of the present occupier of the St. Peter's Chair.

LIFE OF CATHERINE M'AULEY .- New York and Montreal, D. & J. Sadher.

The late Catherine McAuley was Foundress and first Superior of the Institute of Religious Sisters of Mercy. Her biography will be found not only entertaining, but highly edifying, as giving a vivid picture of the Christian life, and the practical working of the Catholic religion.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-April, 1867. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:-

The contents are of the usual c baracter, and are very probably suited to the tastes of a particular class of readers. Not belonging ourselves to that class, we can only say that the wit or what is meant for wit in this Magazine seems to us about the most wretched and least mirth provoking stuff we have ever met with. We give a list of the contents :- The Dodge Club i or Italy in MDCCCLIX-Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men. XVII. True Chivalry. Benjamin H. Porter-The Children in the Moon-The Shaded Stream-A. Christian Neighborhood-A. Forced March - Easter Holidays - In the Smoke-Straved and Stolen-A Californian Caravansary-Davy Crockett's Electioneering Tour-Chauser's Griseldis-A Money Article-The Virginians in Texas-My Fathers-In Law —The Romance of Sleep—Mrs. Pullett's Perversion-How I Happened to Marry-Bushy and Jack-Editor's Easy Chair-Monthly Record of Current Events-Editor's Drawer.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW-March, 1867-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal .- This number contains articles on the following subjects:-1. The Policy of Trades-Unions. 2. George Buchanan. 3. The Pointical Writings of Richard Cobden. 4. On the Character of The Old Northern Poetry. 5. Victor Cousin. 6. The Oyster Fisheries. 7. Oxford University Extension. S. The Bengal Famine of 1866.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF THE GREY NUNS

To the Editor, Montreal Guzette.

Sir,-At the request of the Council of the Sanitary Association, and with the kind permission of the Sisters, we have carefully inspected the acove hospital, and obtained all attainable information regarding it. The very large mortality continually assign-to the Sours Grises in the Weekly bills of mortality made it desirable to ascertain how far this increased the death rate of the city, ss compared with other cities otherwwise under similar couditions.

As soon a infants are received, all possible information respecting them is registered. They are baptized, and their imm diate wants attended to by the nurses who are always on the premises. Except in cases where there is no possibility of life, the Sisters at once send them into the country in core of nurses, whose good character must be satisfactorily certified by the parish priest. The nuns are regula ly visiting these nurses, and if not satisfied with the treatment the children receive, they are removed and placed in other hands. If they die in the country, the bodies are b ought back to the city to be registered In the political order Garibaldi is, and always and inte red. If they live to be eighteen months old, they are then returned to the hospital in Cemetery Street, where they are brought up with other orphan children, under care of the nuns. As opportunity serves, they are, when old enough, apprenticed to

trades or sent to service.
We found the whole establishment exhibiting the perfection of neatness, cleanliness, and apparent g od ms tagement. The ch idren appeared cheerful, well fed and clothed, and in average heal h. The older girls were busily employed in needlework and

boot making.

Adjoining this building, but facing Bonsventure ant; of all those who in the Peninsula have re-nounced Popery, and thereby gladdened the which cannot be deader that the Scours Grises, the utility of which cannot be doubted. Here mothers who go out to work by day leave their children in the morning, and call for them in the evening. The nuns not only received in the land that boasts of its "open take care of them, but teach them much in the same bible;" from whence it is not a hard matter to way as is done in English infant schools. Being conclude that it is not love of Christ, but simply | Saturday afternoon, the children has left, but all the appointments were of the best description. There she continued revolving with the wheels and utter. Pork, fresh, do . were even beds for the little ones to get their noonday

That the mortality among the foundlings is ex- at 12 o'clock. She leaves four children.

cessive cannot be doubted; that this was due to the hospital, or the system adopted by the nuns, we saw no reason to believe. The condition in which the infants are brought is truly appalling. Seldom dressed, often unwashed, sometimes without the most necessary attentions at birth, frequently wounded by instruments, in the winter frozen, and besites all this, with syphillitic and and other taints of sin and disease, it is no wonder that some lie dead at the door; that others are dying; that a large proportion are sick; and that these who do not display actual disease should sink under ailments from which healthy children would recover.

The statistics of the last two years were furnished to us; but we forbear to publish them till we have compared them with previous years, the accounts of which have been kindly promised to us. The death-rate of the city is affected by the Institution to the extent of the moribund children sent in from other places, and no more. By far the larger proportion were born in the city; and probably would have died as soon, or sooner, had the unatural parents been obliged to care for them instead of the kind Sisters, who deserve the blessings of the community for the untiring love which they shew to these aban doned little ones The additional deaths from the imported infants are to a certain extent compensated for by the strangers who die at an advanced age in our he spitals.

We found the Sisters willing to explain every part of their proceedings, and glad to receive any auggestions which we ventured to offer.

Youre, &c., A. LAROCQUE, M. D., P. P. CARPENTER, Ph D., Hon. Secs. Sanitary Assoc.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Verified reports from St. Antoine District Committee complain of the wretched condition of a large number of yards in St. Antome and St. Anne Wards, which need prompt and special attention on the part of the proprietors and authorities. Behind Drummond's block, corner of Mountain and Bonaventure streets, is a yard with choked sink in the middle, containing the accumulated film of more than a score of families round. Heaps of refuse behind No.'s 28, 41 and 51 Mountain street are complained of. The yards Nos 11, 15, 19 and 23, reported last year. are again in a fittny state. The yards in Little St. Antoine street are still untouched one of them ankle deep in stinking sewrage. The streets in the district are in most parts reeking with winter filth, stench from which under the sun is enough to breed pestilence. The untrapped shalts also are enough to sicken the passers by to say nothing of those who live near. Some of the streets between William street and Bonaventure Station are especially nauseous.

The Secretaries reported the results of an interview with the Pere Bertrand at the Jesuits' College. He kindly offered a room in which to convene a meeting of the Union Catholique at an early day, at which he promised to assist in forming a Committee. Dr. Larocque renorted that he had acdressed the members of the Union St. Joseph on the Sth instant; that considerable interest was excited in sanitary matters; that the President announced that the subject would be taken into serious consideration; and that a committee would probably be formed of the memhers. It is hoped that through these two channels the French population may be fairly aroused.

PRE-HISTORIC CANADA .- At a meeting of the Manchester Anthropological Society, on Monday, Mr Plant made a communication upon some curious relics which he exhibited of a race of pre historic men, for which he was indebted to Mr J. S.. Wilson, of Perrytown, Canada West. Tuese objects were obtained from the soil of the lands which have been cleared of the forests and brought into cultivation. It is only in the spring, when the snow has appeared, that these objects are found, the winter snow acting like a riddle to the soil, and bringing to the surface the pebbles and broken pieces of pottery, flint, weapons, &c. The most interesting feature connected with these relics is that the localities where they are so frequently found are situated on the high level ground of ancient terraces, or beach lines, which may be traced at about 600 feet above the sea level, all round the Great Canadian lakes, or, in fact, all round the high lands of the river St. Lawrence basm. There are three terraces, at descending levels to the present shores of the great lakes. The highest terrace is the most ancient, and the evidences connected with this are invited to attend. terrace all seem to point to the conclusion that it belongs to an age very remote, when the area now occupied by the great fresh-water lakes was filled by an inland bay, connected by a wide strait with the Atlantic, and was subject to the action of glacier are from the land, as well as \$8,5; Extra, \$8,75 to \$9,00; Superior Extra \$8,90 to flows of icebergs from the current flowing from \$9,25; Bag Flour, \$4,10 to \$4,15 per 100 lbs.

On time at 1 er bril. of 200 lbs., worth \$5,65 to \$5,70. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—Rang for U. C. of marine orgin, and the pre-historic objects found in them are indicative of a race of men whose habits were consistent with the physical features of the land and sea; a race of bardy fishers, living upon the whale, the walrus, the shark. and marine sources of lood, together with the reindeer and arctic animals. Since this remote time, the whole of the land about the lakes bas risen from 600 to 1,000 feet above the sea, slowly and evenly through a great length of time. pausing twice sufficiently long to form two lower terraces; and at present is forming a fourth on the shore lines of the lakes. The pre-historic objects consist of great quantities of earthenware of rude make, quartz arrow heads, black stone adzes and batches sharp spinters of bone worked to a point, teeth drilled and bone needles, and i bowls and stems of smoking pipes about 6 inches long. The last are singular and most interesting Indian Meal, objects, and are solely confined to the North American continent, proving that the habit of smoking some narcotic plant has been indulged in by mankind from the most remote ages to Butter, fresh, per lb. which the geologist assigns the relics of prehistoric man, the age which immediately succeeded the glacial period. - Manchester Guardian.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT GALT. - Mrs. Gorman wife of Martin Gorman, laboring man, while in the basement of the Dickson flouring mills, getting feed on Thursday morning was caught by her dress in some cog wheels, and had one arm torn from the shoulder, one leg nearly torn off, a hand badly mangied and her body much mutilated. The accident occurred at 9.30. The first intimation of it that the miller Straw had was the cracking of her bones among the cogs. ing agonizing screams, until the miller ascended to the next story, and stopped the machinery. She died

The Royal Canadian Rifle regiment is being greatly strengthened by accessions rom the ranks of other regiments serving in Canada. The proposition to inc ease this regiment to four battalions, 1,010 strong each, in event of confederation being adopted, may possibly be carried into effect, when reorganization of the new 'Dominion' takes place.

The Galt Reporter thus speaks of wheat prospects -We rejoice to hear from all the farmers with whom we have conversed, that the wheat appears to have come out of its winter's trials in capital condition. There appears to have been no winter killing at all and should we be favored for the balance of this month with anything like genial weather, the wheat will afford a strong contrast to what was exhibited

A fire broke out on the morning of Good Friday in a frame building on Olarence street, Ottawa, occupied by Stephen O'Brien clerk in D. Whalen's, Rideau street, OBrien succeeded in getting his family and a greater portion of his effects saved, but returning for some papers in the second flat was overpowered by the smoke. Being missed shortly after, Capt. Walsh of the Fire Company, mude his way into the room and stooping near the fluor, found him lying insensible Several doctors were speedily in sttendance, but having lingered in unconsciousness till this afternoon he died.

An Escaps-On Wednesday while prisoners were out in the jail yard sawing wood the celebra ed Chamberlin of the Pott in murder case unloosed his shackets, with a key to had got hold of, and made his escape towards the river. The alarm was given, and he was pursued. He first attempted to swim across, and turned back, but, on landing, fluding his pursuers close on him, he attempted it again and crossing over he made for a piece of woods on the other side. The place he crossed at must be nearly 1000 feet, with a swift current that curried him down a considerable distance while crossing. One of the pursuers mounted a horse and tollowed, coming up to the wood shortly after Chamberlin had got into it. Others crossed by the Churchville bridge. After a secreb of about half an hour the runaway was discovered crouching under some bushes and rails, his te-th chattering from the effects of his cold bath, and he was brought back to his old quarters .-Bedford Times.

FIRST ARRIVAL THIS SEASON. -The schooler Hasty, Captain Ascelin, three days from Gaspe, which arrived a indian Cove Quebec, on Thursday, reports having met with no ice : a the river until she got to L'Islet; and from there up she met a good deal of floating ice. She is consigned to Hunt, Brock & Co.

For the curious we subjoin the time of the first arrivals of sea-going vessels f om the year 1851 to 1866 inclusive: 1854, May 20; 1855, May 9; 1856, April 30; 1857, May 1; 1.58, April 30; 1859, May 3 : 1866, April 30 ; 1861, April 27 ; 1862, April 28 ; 1863, May C; 1864, April 28: 1865, May 3; 1866, May 1 .- Montreat Duily News.

RMRITTANCES RECEIVED. Cotean Landing, J Birmingham \$2; Windsor Mrs Beeman, \$2; Jordan, J W Keating, \$5; Picton, J O'Rielly, \$4; Rev M Lalor, \$2; Mayo D O'Callaghan. \$2; Trenton, Rev H Brettargh, \$1; Perth, W m Walsh, S4; Fort William, W Darcey, \$2; Perth M McNamara, \$1,10; Penetanguishene, M Quinn, \$2; Stratford, Very Rev P F Criman, \$2; Streetsville, T O'Shaughnessy, 11; N Devine, \$1; St Andrew, F McRae, \$2; Quabec, J Foley, \$2; Atherly, John Heslin, \$2; T Kelly, \$2: Klineburgh, A Gough, \$5: Elginfield, P Abern, \$1.50: M McGrath, \$1.50; Millbridge, D Campion, S4; Mount St Louis, T & Disse te. S1: Madoc, T Marron, \$4; Cote St Andrews, M Darraugh, \$3; St Eizear, Rev L H Grenter,

Per A B McIntosh, Chatham, -A A McDonald,

Per R Rennie, Napanee, Self, \$2; T Trimble, \$2; J Robinson, Lennox, \$2. Per J McGuire, Cobourg, T Gileas, \$2; J McKeany,

Per L Lamping, Kemptville, M O'Connor, \$4.
Per Rev N Ouslette, St Brigitte des Saults,-Patrick White \$1.

Per D McMillan, London-Subscription S1. Per Rev J Michel, Keenansville-T Heaty, Mara,

Per P P Lynch, Belleville-F Papineau \$9 50. Per D A McDonald, Alexandria - D B Kennedy 8, 6c, Kenyon \$3.

Per P Mungovan, Peterboro - A Kain S2; J Halfey, £2; A McDonell \$2; Trenton, J T Forest, \$2; W Doyle \$2; Norwood, R Ooughlin \$3. Per L Coughiin, S: Catherine de Fossambault-Miss B Chagalan, \$2

Per F O'Neill, Fitzroy-J Gorman, Pakenham, \$2. Per D O'Madden, Arichat, N S-Self, \$2,50; Descorse, Rev H DesLauries, \$2 50. Per J Kennedy, Liadsav-P Wash, \$1. Per P Kelly, Renf.ew-M Hudenn, \$2.

Died,

On Wednesday, 24th inst., Pairick John, youngest son of Connell Ga lagher, aged 21 years. The functed will leave his father's residence, No. 70, St. httz:beth Street, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M., on Friday, the 26th inst. Friends

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, April 23, 1867. Flour-Pollards, \$4,50 to \$5,00; Middings. \$6.50 \$6,60; Fine, \$6,80 to \$7,70; Super., No. 2 \$7,90 to \$8,05; Superfine \$8,30 to \$8,46; Fancy \$8,25 to

Spring according to samples, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Peas per 60 lbs - Market dull; the quotation per

60 lbs. is about 95c to 9sc.
Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Market dull, at 60c to 65c.

Rye per 56 ibs.-\$1. Corn per 56 ibs.-\$1,021 to \$1 05. Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5.85 to \$7.921 Seconds, \$5,30 to \$5.40; Thirds, \$4,30 to 4,40.-First Pearls, \$8.20 to \$8.25.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, \$19,50 to \$20;-Prime Mess, \$14,50; Prime, \$12.75 to \$13. Dressed Hors, per 100 lbs. - A sale of four carloads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bank.

· MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Flour, country, per quintal, 22 0 to 23 0 14 0 to 14 6 Oatmeal, 11 3 to 11 6 20 0 to 0 Wheat, per min., Barley, do, (new) Peas, do. 2 0 to 2 Peas, ou. 5 6 to 6 2 3 to 2 1 2 to Do, salt Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 6 6 to 7 Potatoes per bag 0 0 to 4 Onions, per minot, 0 8 to 0 .9 0 6 to 9 Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 Pork, do 0 5 to 0 Mutton do Lamb, per do 0 4 to 0 6 Eggs, fresb, per dozen 0 10 to 0 11 \$7,00 to \$9.00 Har, per 100 bundles, \$3,00 to \$6 50 \$6,00 to \$9,00 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$5,50 to \$7,25 :... Milch Cows, Hoga, livé-weight, . . \$5.50 to \$6,00 July 21st 1861. Dressed hogs,

A GRAND

VCCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. (LAST OF THE SEASON,)

GIVEN BY THE ST. ANN'S BAND, WILL TAKE PLACE IN

MECHANICS' HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st MAY, 1867.

PROGRAMME. PART I.

1. Grand March Introducing "Harp That Once

Through Tara's Halls"-St. Ann's Band. Song and Chorus-Members of the Band. 3. Clarionet Solo, on Irish Airs-Mr. Thorbahn.

Song, 'Write Me a Song of My Father"-Mr. H. Hamall.

National Airs - Fife and Drum Band. 6. Song, 'Come Back to Erin,' by Claribel-Miss M.

Charms'-St. Ann's Band.

J. Wilson. Violin Bolo, 5eme, Air Varie, par C. Danila-Maste J. Wilson-Pupil of Mr Jules Hone.

Song, 'The Irish Jaunting Car'-Master M. Nolan. "Believe Mo If All Those Endearing Young

ADDRESS BY THE REV. MR. O'FARRELL.

PART II.

Grand March, arranged by Barricelli-St. Ann's

Band.
2. Duet, 'Rouin Ruff and Gaffer Green' - Masters Wilson and Wright,

3. Clarionet and Cornet Duo, 'Has Sorrew Thy Young Days Shaded'—Mr. Thorbahn, and Master John Wilson

4. Song, 'Dublin Bay' -Mr. H. Hamall.
5. A Medley of Airs - Fife and Drum Band.

6. Song, 'Kathleen Mayourneen,' words by Mrs. Crawford - Miss M. J Wilson.

7. Comic Song, 'Johnny Sands'-Master Jas. Wilson. 8. Harvest Bell Wal'z - St Agn's Band. Mr. Torrington will preside at the Piano; and the

Band will be under the able direction of Mr. Thorbahn. Doors open at Seven o'clock; Concert to com-

mence at Right. Tickets-Twenty-five cts.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above ASSOCIATION will be held in St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, on Thursday evening, April 25th, for the nomination of Officers and the transaction of other business.

Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

D. HARVEY,

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY;

REFLECTIONS FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH on the different titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Loretto. Principally designed for the Month of May. By the Very Rev. P. R. KENBICK. Price 50 cents.

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THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. MAY, 1867.

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THE HIDDEN CRUCIFIXION.

IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN.

4. LOOKING DOWN THE ROAD.
5. FATUER IGNATIUS OF ST. PAUL.
6 A NATURALIST'S HOME.
7. MY TEARS IN SLEEP.

8. ROBERT; OR THE INFLUENCE OF A GO D MOTOER, (Concluded.)

9. CONFITEOR.
10. MEDLEVAL UNIVERSITIES.
11 THE LADY OF LA GARAYE
12. PROCESSION IN THE CHURCH OF THE

HOLY SEPULCHRE.

13. AT THREE CORE.
14 THE REVENGE OF CONSCIENCE.

15. MERCERSBURG PHILOSOPHY
16. A F.MILY MOTTO.
17. SE WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD.

18. THE BIRDS' FRIEND. 19. TIME MEASURERS.

20. CATHOLIO DOCTRINE AND NATURAL SCIENCE. 21. MISCELLANY.

22. NEW PUBLICATIONS, MISS MUHLBACH'S HISTORICAL ROMANCES; FATHER PRES-TON'S LECTURE: ON CHRISTIAN UNITY; LIFE OF ST. DOMINIO; THE JOURNAL OF MAURICE DR GUERIN, etc., etc

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April 26, 1867.

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\$20,00 to \$28,00 The Annual Session commences on the let Sep. . . . \$5 00 to 00,00 mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The change of feeling in France, is much wider, far deeper, and more serious than we had imagined, or than we were led by our private sources of information to suppose, when we were expressing our opinions upon the subject last week. It is a fact bayond contradiction that a profound feeling of discontent prevails throughout the nation The pro-posed plan for the reorganisation of the Army is universally condemned, and the people ask openly and firmly why make a change so irksome to the population, and so injurious to the industrial interests of the country if it be true, as the Minister of State asserted, in reply to M. Thiers, in the Chamber, that France has no cause of quarrel with any other Power, and nothing to fear from the aggrandise-ment of Prussia? If there be such cordial amity as M. Rouher alleges between Prussianised Germany and France, if the Emps or approven, as has been stated, all that has occurred in Germany since June, 1866, why disturb that military organisation which won for Pelissier his illustrious title of Duke of Malakoff, and crowned Napoleon III. with laurels at Solferino? The truth is, M. Rouber overdid the thing. The contradiction is too glaring between the assertions of the Minister of State and the acts of the Government, to allow the French people to become the dupes of tallacious promises or vain They know and they feel bitterly that France has been weakened, lowered, and humiliated by the Emperor's policy, and the triumphs of Prussia, to which that policy contributed, and they are deeply dissatisfied. And unfortunately the course taken by the Government is only too well calculated to fan the general disconteut. What, for instance, can be more galling to French pride than to see the reviver of the Empire haggling with the King of Holland, with the permission of Count Biamarck, for the purchase of a patry frontier Duchy and its 200,000 inhabitants at £40 or £20 a head, like Uircassian slaves in the market of Stamboul? That surely is not the ratification of territory, or the compensation referred to in the Emperor's letter last June to his late able and enlightened Minister for Foreign Affairs, which the Minister of State read with so much pompous parade to the Corps Legis latiff? Should the wretched bargain be closed, the only satisfaction the French can derive from it will arise from the consideration that the price to be paid by Frace to the Dutch Sovereign per head for the Luxembourgers will be only one-seventh the price to be paid by the Republicans of the United States to the despot of All the Russias for the inhabitants of the desolate region on the American Continent which the Czar has just ceded to the United States. The transaction is deemed so contemptible in Paris that indignation is smothered by ridicule, and the Faubourgs make it the subject of sarchetic jokesthe very worst thing that could happen for the Empire. But there is another source of danger. An impression prevails, and is rapidly spreading, that the liberal promises made by the Emperor last January were all a sham-a mere cunning device to draw off the public attention from the flagrant failures of the Emperor's foreign policy; and unhappily the recent conduct of the Government gives much weight to this feeling. THE MILITARY POWER OF FRANCE. - The new law

for the reorganization of the army makes the following dispositions :- Contingent voted annually (ordinary amount) 100,000 men; with the duration of service in the active army five years, the legal services to count from the date of incorporation .-Duration of service in the reserve, three years, with authorization of marriage during the last year. in this system, which fixes the term of service, active and reserve, at eight years, the increase of one year. as referable to the seven required by the law of 1832 is compensated for by the reduction of two years in the term of active duty. The whole economy of the plan reats on the conviction, I feel, that five effective years of service, with a well-prepared programme of e-ucation and instruction, will amply suffice in France to form, even for the special corps, excellent

soldiers: --Eight contingents of 100,000 men do not give, as might be supposed, a total of 800,000.

Each of them, by the force of circumstances too long to be here enumerated, undergoes considerable reductions, and the amount of the land army in the eight contingents

(after rigorous reductions) would scarcely

must be added that portion of the army 50,000 not recruited by the calls-minimum.... Total effective.....

Or say in round numbers (to avoid mistakes) not in line before the enemy, but simply the effective force..... To find the amount of troops disposable before the enemy, I make the enormous de-

corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, &c., and I thus

ants who will, if necessary, pass the frontier. If we suppose the pre-existence of the solid elements of constitution and organization which I have already enumerated (good finances, special corps prepared, arsenals well supplied, depots fit for use), we arrive at this result : That France can easily and effec tivel, form five armies of more than one hundred thousand men each .- From an Article in the Union, by GENERAL TROCHU.

M. Jules Simon, member of the institute and deputy to the Legislative Corps, has published a work entitled L'Ouvrier de Huit Ans, full of information on the social questions of the day. In the first chapter he lays down the maxim that the real secret of the military strength of a nation consists in the augmentation and improvement of the race, and discusses the laws for the reorganization of the army new before the Legislature, and the influence exer cised on the population by the employment of children in factorics. The second chapter contains a detailed, and apparently an exact, account of the situation of the women who are employed in the same way, particularly of mothers, and he shows that it is a cause of suffering to the children and of degeneracy to the population. The rest of the book is occupied with the employment of children in manufactories and contracts of apprenticeship. On this subject he proposes to adopt the English law (16th and 17th of Victoria), extending it to all children in accordance with the Bill presented to Parliament last month. We who talk so much about progress,' he concludes .-

Who leve our country and its future, let us pro tect and save infancy and youth. Let us prepare for France the glorious and powerful army of labor. -Let us give to it citizens exercised and robust, who will render it invincible at home, and preserve it from the scourge of standing armies.

The increase of celibacy, in France, and especially in Paris, is still a subject of discussion. The government which wants soldiers the manufacturers who want hands, the farmers who want laborers, and last, but not least, the women who want hushands, ask each other-ask in perplexity and con; sternation—'Why don't the man marry?' Pero Hyacinthe preaches against celibacy at Notre Dame; the newspapers preach against it at the street corners; yet, as one despuiringly remarks, in an hour's walk from the Madeleine to the Bastile, one may meet at least a bundred thousand bachelors.

LETTER OF COLONEL KELLY ON THE LATE RISING. -The Paris Liberte of Tuesday publishes a letter of

which the following is an extract:—
Sir—Permit me to say a few words in reply to an

published by you in the Liberte on the 17th March, 1867. M. W. de Fonvielle, the writer of the article in question, is certainly ignorant of our plans, our resources, and our principles, affirmed in a proclamation rendered public by the English, Belgian, and German papers. We have wished to efface from the opinion of the peoples the reproach of Uastelfidardo, and give to the world a guage of our Republican. principles and our social aspirations. That is why we have inscribed in capital letters upon our proclamation this sentence- We aim at founding a Republic based on universal suffrage, which shall secure to all the intrinsic value of their labor. The national soil, the abolition of routs, and the Republican form based on universal suffrage, such is what is desired by the Ireland of 1867, regenerated by the stay of its exiles in America ' What has that in common with the programme of John Bright?

Let me draw your attention to some points in Stephen's career, worthy of comparison. On the last Sunday in October, 1866, this Mr. Stephens mounted the stump in Jones'. Wood, New York, and made a speech, from which the following sentences are extracts, as reported in the New York Herald :-The friends of Republicanism throughout the world in New York are convinced at last that we in Ireland are in earnest, and I have been in earnest when I told you I meant to be on Irish soil this year to fight for the liberty of Ireland.' 'We mean what we say - the fight shall take place on Irish soil this year beyond any doubt.' 'And now I say if I enter into the movement again for Irish independence it shall be a movement for life or death. I must either succeed or die in that movement in one shape or another.' 'My last words shall be like my first-we shall be fighting on Irish soil before the 1st of January, and I shall be there in the midst of my countrymen.'

So much for Mr. James Stephens on the stage; now for Mr. James Stephens in the green-room, with the paint off his cheeks and the heroic buskins thrown in the corner:-

The 1st of January came. There was no fighting on Irish soil, nor was Mr James Stephens there in its midst. That illustrious patriot, who was going to succeed or die, &c., was quietly living in furnished lodgings in New York. Nor did he leave that city till the middle of January, when he was supplied with funds on the express understanding that he would attempt to get into Ireland, by way of France, to make one bold effort to redeem his pledges. He arrived in Brest on the 4th February, but instead of proceeding to Iroland, he came on to this city, where he is living still under an assumed name, in an apartment, which be das litted out with furniture purchased by himself as men do when they mean to settle permanently in any place. He has never made any endesvor to get into Ireland. And when the youths. whom he taught disaffection, were carrying out his lessons bonestly in the Wicklow mountains and the Galtees, Mr. James Stephens was in Paris: That, I conceive, ought to be the political ending of the career of Sho k, Captain Daly, the J. O. I. R., the 'Old Man,' et hoc genus omne - Cor. of Dublin Irishmar.

SPAIN.

A Cadiz telegram says, the Spanish Government has released the captain of the 'Tornado,' but that Ino McPherson has been transferred to the interior of the country as a Chilian prisoner of war. McPaer- Holland, as we are told, Luxembourg is of no imson is included in Lord Stanley's peremptory demand.

ITALY,

Pledmont. - Things in Italy march steadily to one point. What Victor Emmanuel thinks about them may be gleaned less from his speeches than from his sots. One of these rece t acts is a letter to the Holy Father, in which the King eats very humble pie. The chances of the new state of things are, he tells the Pope, at the very lowest. The Republicans are fast gotting the upper hand, the Catholics remain passive, and, unless the Holy Father shall soon say or do something in favour of the monarchy, it must go with a crush. If the Catholics will rally round it, it may be saved; with the salvation of the monarchy will be assured the advantage of the Church; but if the monarchy goes, the flow! gates of every conceivable iniquity will be opened, and Italy deluged with all abominations. The poor King does not see that, from a Catholic point of view, this result is a lesser evil than would be the support of a monarchy funded on the basest treason, and on the most barefaced injustice, lying, or hypocrisy, and continuing only by the violations of the most sacred rights of God and man. With the Emperor of Mexico the case was altogether different, and he could appeal to the salted by France and Holland, and can propose no Church, from which he had alienated bimself, from a very different stand point. Indeed, the triumph of Mazzinianism, which is the legitimate conclusion of the kingdom of Italy would only hasten the return to The importance of Luxembourg is in its fortress,

the old order of things.
You will have heard of the progress of Garnbaldi; of the scene at Verous, where with ut water he bap tised a child, calling it by the name of one of the most disreputable of modern scoundrels-Chiocai; of another scene, in which he baptised three children by sclemnly writing the names of three rebels, which he wished to confer on the children, on paper; of his open denial of the Divinity of Our Lord, whem he calls the Legislator, just as he might speak of Moses or Lycurgus; of his charging the people to learn the use of the bayonet and of the rifle, much as another great hero said in the Italian Parliament, 'I know no god but bayonets and rilled cannon;' of the sacking of the Palace of the Archbishop of Udine, bycause he did not choose to introduce a prayer for the King, which is not even used in the old kingdom of Piedmont. There is no need to dwell upon these fruits of the famous pamphlet on the prisons of Maples by which Mr. Gladstone slew far more th n he mean

The papers of Genoa declare that the emigration mania is so universal in that part of Italy that in many villages on the coast the only inhabitants left are oid men, women and children, so that during the last levy for the army not a single individual capa ble of bearing arms was to found in them. It is said that the government intends to take steps for checking this exodus - Feekly Register.

Rome.-In the Consistory of Wednesday the Pope named the new Archoishop of Milan, not Cardinal D'Andrea - M. Meyrick -- but the excellent Bishop of Casale, in Piedmont, the Archbishop Ballerini baving consented to resign for the sake of that long afflicted Church. Eixteen other bishops were also named for sees in Italy, and this result has been obtained without any sacrifice of the dignity of the Holy See, or of the rights of the Church. In every case the Italian Government has allowed a may whom both sides could respect for his blameless life and devotion to his work. This, as Captain Cuttle would say, 'should be made a note of by all who are interested in Italian politics. For there are three or four bishops besides Cardinal D'Andrea who have bowed the lince to Baal and among the clergy there are not a few who have made the beaviest sacrifice that men could make for the interests of the monarchy. The Anglo Continental Society and Exeter Hall, and the whole Rome-hating world, has been smiling upon the Italian kingdom, putting up with some really painful unpleasantnesses in the way of blasphemics and sins against common decency, in the fund belief that after all the Italian kingdom would walk in the stops of Henry VIII It must be a sad disappointment to these zealous servants and admiring friends to see Roman tendencies, allowing themselves to eat such humble piers to supplicate for new bishops nominated by the Pope, and to allow the racant sees to be filled by men who, if occasion calls for it, are sure to a man to stick to the Pope's side and to play another role than his Grace of Paris.

are vising with each other to support men in the Papal army. The Centenary Fund also progresses favourably. Amongst the con ributions from Rome are those of the young Prince Lancelotti and his wife, who offer 5374 france a month; Count Vimeriati, who sends £12; a small family, which sends the same sum; the excellent landlord of the Hotel des Bies Brittanniques - a rara avis among landlords; of a lieutenant, who sends £16; the French seminary, which sends a similiar sum; and Sir John Aston's father-in-law, who sends £2 8s.

Kingdom of Naples .- Brigandage is very troublesome in the Southern provinces. The troops of either army are rivals in the zeal with which they pursue the brigands, and the border of each country has been made neutral ground to the extent of a mile and a half each side already with considerable success. Beyond these arrangements there has been no accord whatever between the troops of the two armies, and the report of a convention or of an arrangement between the generals of either army is completely baseless. The Delegate of Frossinone has also issued an edict of great severity with regard to the brigands, and those who succour them, offering large rewards for the apprehension of the

offending parties.—Weekly Register.

It is a curious fact that the great opponents of the Government in the Chamber have nearly to a man been returned, while it is worth remarking that Dondes Reggio, the most fiery Papist in the Chamber, a man who never rests in his championship, should have been elected by such a constituency as Palermo, of all places in the world the most naturally un-Papal, when it was at war with the King of Naples, and hugging its own lawlessness. This fact is the more remarkable when one looks at the electoral lists of Italy. These have been so drawn up so as to exclude as far as possible all decided opponents of the new state of things. In Naples and in Sicily the suffrage is, therefore, extremely limited. Naples, with its 600,000 inhabitants, has only 7,000 electors, but then Milan has only 10,372 Florence has only 8,450, Venice only 3,583, the same story, in fact, everywhere. It is this little handful of people that is called Italy, for the doings of which all the rest are made responsible. In these figures, one may learn a great deal; for all this being so, one can get a pretty good idea of the feeling of the people as to Italian unity. Occasionally, of course, there are respectable names in the lists—persons whose position gave no pretext for excluding tham, but when the nation came into being the electoral lists were prepared in such a manner as to exclude all of those not favorable to the new state of things whom it was possible to exclude. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

GERMANY.

The language of the Berlin press leaves no doubt as to the pretensions and desires of Prussia, who wants to force Holland to choose between the sacrifice of her territory, or her absorption in the Northern Confed-ration. M. Bismark does not repudiate these pretensions; he will merely abstain for the present from any pressure on Holland in order to avoid raising another European question. Holland well knows what she has to expect the moment M. Bismark judges the moment opportune to press his demands. In these circumstances the only Power Holland can expect support from is France. To portance, commercial or political. Moreover, the King can have no great desire to be the vassal of Prussia, henceforth the only condition of the Princes of the Northern Confederation; and he is probably more interested in the independence of his crown as King of the Netherlands than flattered by the prospect of reigning as Grand Duke of Luxembourg, with its 200,000 population, under the good pleasure of M. Biemark. As in this matter the interests of the Sovereign and the people are identical, it is likely that the King of the Netherlands would not be unwilling to exchange Luxembourg for a money indemnity, and an alliance which would guarantee the independence of his States. The question is, has Prussia guy right to interpose? If the King of Holland and France edmit as legitimate and well-founded the presence of the Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxembourg, Prussia may come in as a con tracting party in any arrangements that may be made if Holland and France consider that Prussia cannot found her claim to keep a garrison in Lux embourg on the Constitution of the Germania Con federation, which she herself has destroyed; if they refuse to admit that Prussia may set at naught the conditions to the m. So much as regards the ques-tion of right. But, in fact, Prussia is in Luxem bourg, and the difficulty is how to get her out of it. which it is here considered must be a door open on the crench frontier when it is not a rampart; and the annexation would be worthless if this gap were not stopped up,

LUXSMEDURG. -A communication has been made by the Prussian Government to Lord Stanley on the subject of the cession of Luxembourg to France. -Without describing the exact nature of the com-monication, we may state that the object of it is to induce our Government to press the Dutch Govern. ment to withdraw from the negotiatious with France, taus the question might be dropped without bringing the Cabinets of Berlin and Paris into collision. The policy of strict non-intervention which Lord Stanley has laid out for his guidance may, we are led to beheve, we on this occasion slightly departed from. -The Cwl.

The semi efficial Provincial Correspondence of this evening, referring to the treaties conclused an August last between Prussia and the States of South Germany, enys: —

'The object of these treaties having been made public was to show the German people what bases of national unity it already possesses, and also to further the accomplishment of the task which still remains to be performed - namely, that of consolidating the national edifico.

Count Bismark has done Garibaldi's work for Corner ye no less than Cavour's. The Alliance with the South was part of the some scheme as the Federation of the Forth. That one consummation must needs follow, at no great distance, upon the other, we, indeed, nover doubted; and we had also looked forward to be possibility of such declarations as were lately exchanged between the Berlin and Vienna Press, that 'Austria would nowhere 'find a more trusty ally than Prussia.' We could hardly, however, Baden, and Bavaria, respectively, on the 13th, 18th, and 23ud of the month of August, had already concluded their offensive and defensive alliance with

A German paper thus describes Count Bismark as he appears in the North German Parliament : 'His speeches are very uncouth in style, and his voice is sharp tentences, and a picturesqueness of expression exist. in his style, which go far to redeem his oratorical defects; and if the form in which he clothes his ideas is somewhat harsh and repelling, there can be no doubt as to the value and effect of the ideas them- late nearly one-half by criminal interference with

in every steamer, and the French and Belgian towns Hie wit, too, is very remarkable, and its elashing duced to a figure far less than the decrease by deaths, effect has been felt by many an antagonist to his cost. He is very sensitive to attack.

> CATHOLICISM IN PRUSSIAN GERMANY. - After many struggles in Berlin and Potadam ducing the course of the past year, justice has been done to the Catholic cause, and the Catholic schools, have been acknowledged as 'communal schools.' The same justice has now been done in the case of the Catholic schools at Frankfort, on the Oder. The negotiations have been continued during many years, and at last the magistracy has acknowledged the duty of the 'commune' to provide for the erection of a Catholic school, and has judged it expedient that the magistracy should be responsible for the education of Catholic children as well as for that of Protestants. In consequence of this the magistrates have passed the following resolutions: 3. The voting of a sum of money for the erection of Oathelic schools, to be called the Oathelic Communal School. 2. To grant 430 thale s for that object. These resolutions were passed almost unanimously In consequence of these resolutions of the magistrates, an end has been made to the Catholic school for 230 children as a private school, which for years has supplied the wants of the town, and this is the more advantageous as the precertain means for the support of the schools and the unsuitable nature of the school-buildings rendered their gradual extinction only a matter of time. This joyful and just solution of the school question is not only a good example to the cities of Berlin and Potsdam, but also an earnest of the energetic steps of the Government. We trust that the other important cities of the whole of Stettin will speedily comply with the desires and requirements of their Catholic citizens. It will doubtless long have been observed that the sense of justice towards Catholics, even in these regions of Prussia, where the Protestants are in the ascendancy, is ever gaining more ground, especially among the citizens and the educated. Connected with this movement is also a recent resolution for the change of one of the statutes of the University of Konigsberg, according to which those not belonging to the so-called evangelical denomination were excluded from all participation in the university advantages and privileges. It is true that the working of this statute was practically impeded by its repe I as regards certain faculties, but now, at the general meeting of the professors, the resolution was passed by twentyone against eight votes that universal freedom of study and the full enjoyment of all pr vileges should be extended to all persons of whatever creed or denomination. This is a step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that the liberal feelings (in the true sense of the word) wil shortly be extended to other parts of Prussia, where the people are still, 'so to epeak, under the ban.

CALCUTTA.

The Indo-European copies from a local Presbyterian organ the following extraordinary statement :-Our contemporary must know that some reverend missionaries of the Church to which he b longs had recourse, both in India and Chins, to some extraordinary expedients for swelling the number of their converts. They provided themselves with pails of water under their clothes, and, passing along t e streets, surreptitiously sprinkled water on the passengurs, who thus were baptized (if so holy a name can without irreversace be applied to so impi us a mockery) without their knowledge, and certainly without their will and consent. Of such and similar pious frauds' Protestant missionaries and Free Ohurch missionaries amongst them are incapable.'-On this absurd invention the Indo-European remarks: - Fancy a Catholic priest in Catcutta or anywhere clse, for the matter of that, perambulating the streets not with one pail, but pails of water, how many we know not, under his clothes, and sprinkling the passers by. No doubt the writer has often be seld this interesting sight with his own eyes, for he appeals to us as witnesses of the fact. We must know.' Unfortunately for the fact, our festimony cannot be hauled in, for we know nothing of the kind; the only pails we remember just now to have seen in Calcutta, are those used by the conservancy coolies for watering the streets Every lie is said to have a fundamentum in re, and there is just a germ of truth in the grotesque picture given above, which we will endeavour to explain. It is well known that in China a large number of infants are annually exposed to death by their parents, and it is the earnest sim of the Catholic Church, to provide that as many as possible of these little forcaken ones, should re eive the the grace of baptism before death As many as possible can be provided for are collected together in homes and orphanages, under the care of nuns and religious; for the rost the missionaries do the best they can, and at least baptize them. For this purpose the priests and catechists do frequently carry about on their person not pails, but a small buttle of water in order to administer baptism as occasion may serve; and all such baptisms are registered, not as of converts to the faith, but as intan's baptized in danger of death. For the more clear understanding of this matter, we will give a few statistical ex racts from the list number of the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, thus :- The Vicariate apostonic of Central Tong King numbers 4 European Missioners; 22 Native Priests; 121 Catechists. The Catholic population is 127,852 souls, and the infidel population 4,000,000. The administration of sacraments, during the year 1864, presents the following results:—Bap tisms of adults, 127; Christian children baptized 3,230; Pagan children in danger of death baptized, 35,241, (895 survived, and of this number 250 were ransomed); confessions, 55,530; communions, 48,847; extreme unctions, 2,353; marriages, 686.

UNITED STATES,

MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES .- Murder is always murder whether it consist in the destruction of the apparently formless ovum of the new-born child, or the full grown man. In either instant the organic animal life, concurrent with the spiritual, has been arrested in its attributes of immortal as well as mortal existence, has been destroyed, so far as it is destructible, and the perpetrator of the deed has taken upon himself the responsibility of sending a soul back to God who gave it. There is a social difference; a society, human relationships, miss the murdered child or man, and do not miss the unborn child which has never yet taken its place among them, but that is all; there is no difference in the accountability to God for destruction of a work which is His from the beginning. To say the leat, it seems strange that the simple thought that a have hoped for so speedy a confirmation of our growth not interfered with would in time become a predictions. The Prelimina ies of Nikolsourg were man, should not have carried with it a deeper sense only signed on the 26th of July, and were followed of importance of that growth and of its intimate with by the Peace of Prague seven days later. It was spiritual life. Suffice it to say here no physiologist only at this latter date that Bavaria, who was still doubts at the present day but that the relation of fighting at Dessingen on the 25th of July, was ad- the vum an instant old to the immortal life of a mitted to the benefit of the truce; yet Wurtemberg, newly created soul, are the same as those of a man who has reached the allotted three score years and ten, so far as the fact of existence and indivusity of territorial guarantees, and investing Prussia with the supreme command of their combined forces in the supreme command of their combined forces in the event of a war. — Times. the furthest possible removed from such a terrible crime as that of murder. Add to this, facility to the accomplishment of such a design; familiarity, which always softens down the hideous aspect of crime, the sharp and grating When excited he loses the thread force of example, laxity of law, moral carolessness, the kingdom demoning itself so low, and a set of of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults an education of the mind, so to speak, to the admismen who hate Rome and have persecuted brutally all of grainman and construction. At the same time sion of such guilty deeds as a sort of uniter of corres, there is an epigrammatical incisivness in his short, and we have the state of things which actually

It is difficult to state bow extensively practiced is this muiderous habit. It would be safe to say, perhaps that unborn generation have been lessened of The Archbishop of Cambrdi has forwarded 177,000 selves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far the laws of nature. A recent writer says that from article entitled 'The insurrection of the Feniane, france for the Peter Pence. More volunteers come, reaching political insight, and of states manife views. this cause the increase of population is already restauranteers.

in the State of Massachusetts. A learned and esteemed clergyman, now a bishop, told the writer that in a large congregation, presided over by a brother clergyman of his, not a single birth occurred during the who e year. While it is difficult to obtain statistics of this terrible slaughter, it is easy for most persons to judge from facts within the knowledge that it is fearfully great -Rochester

'Father,' said a little fellow, after having apparently reflected intently on something, 'I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I got married.'
'Why not?' was the inquiry. 'Because,' answered the young hopeful, 'you didn't send me any of your.

If an acquairtance pursues some unfortunate course in spite of our dissussions, we often feel more gratified by the confirmation of our evil augures than burt by the misfortunes of our friend; for that man must be a sturdy muralist who does not love his own judgment botter than the interest of his neigh-

The pathos, as well as wit of the Irish pensantry is well illustrated in the Story of Scott and the beg ger. On fumbling in his pocket and finding he had no small change about him, Scott took a shilling out of his waiscoat pocket, and, giving it to the beggar, said to him, 'Remember, now, you owe me sixpence;' when the Irishman answered by a prayer, doubtless the heartfelt one of gratitude—though it also sorves tor an illustration of Irish wit- May your Honor live till I pay you.'

An excellent old lady says the only way to prevent explosions is to make the engineer, bile their water ashore In her opinion all the bustin' is caused by cooking the steam on board.'

Milton was asked, 'How is it that in some countries a king can take his place on the throne at fourteen years, but may not marry until he is eighteen ! 'Because,' said he, 'it is easier to govern a kingdom than a woman.'

The following copy of a written notice appears in Western paper :- Lost or strade from the subscriber. a sheep all over white, one leg was black and half his body. All persons shall receive five doll's to bring him. He was a she gote.

We would advise those husbands who advertise their wives as having 'left my bed and board and that no one shall credit her on my account,' to read the following notice published in a Cincinnati paper by an 'advortised' wife :- I take this method of informing the public that he never had a bed, the board has always been furnished by myself; and as to anybody trusting me on his account, I know of no one who would trust himself. His credit has always been below par, so much so that he could not get trusted for his own shirting, and now wears come of my undesclething on his back, slightly aftered.

Too Many ar Once. - If you want to distinguish yourself, devote your mind to the accompl shment of some purpose, and don't fritter away its evergies upon the semi-acquisition of half a dozen. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing' in all cases, fir it always misleads 'Knives that contain ninety blades, four cork-screws and a bootjack,' said somebody, once, are seldom brought into action. In attempting too much, they usefully perfect nothing. Take a lesson from this fact. Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well, and whatever is not worth our while to learn to do well, is only time lost in endeavoring to do superficially. This is the true system of study, and, if carefully carried out, will save many a pang of remorse over many a wasted moment.

It is a fact as true as the sun shines, that nine tenths of all the miseries which humanity is groaning under, are self-inflicted People are terribly bent on makthemselves miserable. They go cut in cold, stormy weather thinly clad, with no care to their feet, when they know the result of their imprudence may bring fover and perhaps consumption; ther will venture on the railroad track and get smashed, when they are continually reminded to look out for the engine when the fell rings, they will eat bot suppers late at night and imbide bad liquors when they are perfectly aware of the execrable feelings that must follow, and, in short, expose themselves to all sorts of evil consequence, which a little caution and forethought, in a majority of cases, would have prevented. The common saying, that one must live twice to know how to live ones, is quite true.

A schoolmaster in France, was deputed to p'iment Louis XIV. as he passed. A nobleman, who knew the place to be celebrated for asses, asked in the middle of the piece, ' how they sold last year?' 'My lord,' says the pedagogue, 'those of your color and size fetched little or nothing,' and finished his harangue amid the applause of thousands.

There is too often a burden of care in getting riches, a burden of anxiety in keeping them, a burden of guilt in abusing them, a burden of sorro v in losing them, a burden of account at last to be given up for posseeing, and either improving or misimproving them.

It seems a pity that an angry wan, like the bee, that leave their stings in the wounds they make, could inflict only a single injury. And, to a certain extent, it is so, for anger has been compared to a rain, which, in falling upon its victims, breaks itself to pieces.

What is called courage, is ofentimes nothing more than the fear of being supposed a coward. The reverence which restrains us from violating the laws of God and man, is not unfrequently branded under the name of cowardice. The Spartans had a saying, that he who stood most in fear of the law, generally showed the losst fear of an enemy.

Many facts go to prove, or at least to render it prohable, that there is nothing new which has not been

'Good news, Belhoul,' said a wag at Belsora; 'the Caliph has appointed you governor of all the hogs in the kingdom '

'Prepare, then,' replied Balhoul, ' to obey my commands

Lord Bacon wrote strongly in favor of elegant gardening. He says God Almighty first planted a garden; indeed, it is the greatest of human pleasures. t is the greatest refreshment of the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are gross but handy works.

An advertisement in a country paper begins, 'To be let, immediately, or sooner, if required,' &c.

There is certainly something of exquisite kindness and thoughtful benevolence in that rarest of giftsfine breeding.

Some people allow their effairs to become so deranged, that their liabilities quite go out of their

A brave man .- One who isn't afraid to wear old clothes till he is able to pay for new ones. A coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

A specimen of anything is called a sample, but a specimen of needle work is something more—it is a

The philosophers tell us that the rain, which falls from the clouds, makes a component part of whatever grows upon the earth. Thus, in a passing shower, we may be unconsciously pelted with the component

parts of bulls, sheep, poets, patriots, and editors. 'You exhibit a great deal of vanity, madam, in always telling what others think, of you.' 'It would certainly be no vanity in you, sir, to tell what the world thinks of you.'

A political candidate in Alabama, reminds his party leaders that he has 'served them at a pinch.' We suppose that he has passed around his snuff box

It is better to yield a little than to quarrel a great deal. The hapit of standing up, as people call it, for their (little) rights, is one of the most disagreez ble and undiguified in the world. Life is too short for the perpetual brickering which attends such a disposition; and, unless in a very momentuous affair indeed, where other people's claims and interests are involved, we question if it is not better to lose somewhat of our precious rights, than to squabble to maintain them.

MMr. Brown called at a neighbour's and was urged to take supper, which he did, the old lady all the while saying:

·I am afraid, Mr. Brown, you will not make a supper; you have eaten tothing—do eat some more.'

After he had stepped out, he heard the old lady say to her husband, Why, I do declare, I should think Mr. Mr. Brown had not eaten anything for a

Insults are like counterfeit money: we can not help their being offered, but we need not take them.

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO SKIN DISEASE CURED!

Toronto, C.W., July 8, 1864.

Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists :

Gentlemen,-I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRIS. TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I was afflicted for some mouths with an affection of the skin, which caused me great pain; my face also was covered with a dreadful eruption.-After using a number of bottles of other medicines, without any visible effect, I was persuaded to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking one bottle, the good effects of the Sarsaparilla was apparent. I persevered, and after taking five bottles was perfectly cured. You have my full permission to acquaint the proprietors of this valuable medicine, with the great benefits I have derived from it. James Tregeau,

No. 22 Masonic Arms Hotel, West Market Square.

Agents for Montreel-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-Agents for montreal—Devins & Botton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picsult, & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicino.

Between Health and the Grave there is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from breaking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first onset can be repelled with BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver and the bowels which can be relieved under all circumstances, and in all climates. The ide of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present known?

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 409

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

CARD.

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of Montreal that he has concluded arrangements with, and has been appointed by, the following extensive Houses their SOLE AGENT in this City for the Sale by Auction of their celebrated Manufactures, viz :

MESSRS. A. LOWENBE N & CO., New York, first class Manufactures of Parlor Suites Eneniture in the most modern style and elaborate finish.

MESSES. CHARLES G. PEASE & CO., of Boston, Mass . the unrivalled Manafactures of Oil Walnut Marble-top Badaoom FURNITURE.

CHARLES C. SOHMIDT, N w York, Chair Manufacturer, in all the new designs and variety.

MESSRS JACQUES & HAY, Toronto, whose Black
Walnut Furniture has been so long and favourably

known to the public.
MESSRS. E. MIALL & CO. of Oshawa, C. W., an English Incorporated Manufacturing Company of Walnut, Oak and Mahogany Furniture, &c.
MESSRS. HENRY BRUNNER & CO., of Birmingham, English Plate Glass Framed Manufacturers, &c.

-- ALSO --MESSRS. HOFFMAN & CO, of New York. -AND-

The New York 'North American Pianforte Com-

 $p_B p_{\lambda_i s_i}$ FIRST-PRIZE ROSEWOOD PLANFORTES

Extensive Sales of the above goods will be held from time to time during the season (due notice of which will appear in the city papers) at the Stores of

the undersigned. NO. 133 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, the most extensive Auction Rooms in Canada,

consisting of three well lighted flats, each 150 by 30 feet, affording ample accommodation for large audiences and the suitable display of furniture and General Merchandize.

TRADE SALES will be held periodically of Greeries, Imported Liquors, Wines, Champagnes, &c., &c., definite arrangements having been completed with extensive hisping Houses for regular consignments from Europe and the United States.

In addition to the Sales at his own stores, the Sale of Household Furniture and Effects at the private residences of part es declining housekeeping or re-moving from the city, will claim special attention, and all out door sales of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facilities have been secured with a view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch, so that parties selling out can have account sales and proceeds immediately

after each sale.
The Sale of CITY PROPERTY AND REAL ES-TATE will be undertaken on the most reasonable terms, and a discount of 25 per cent, on the advertisements of these and all other out-door sales will be allowed to the sellers.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Noblemen and officers of the Garrison who may require to dispose of their Furniture, Horses, Carriages and Effects, consequent upon their leaving the city, that he will undertake the management of such Sales on special, economical, and advantageous terms.

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 five years, as a public Auctioneer of this City, and trusts, by his usual promptness and attention to the interests of his numerous customers and patrons, to merit a continuance of their favors.

. P' DEAVAL GENERAL AUGTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And by appointment, Auctioneer to Her Majesty's Customs. March 27, 1866

BRONOHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are re-

lieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches."

C. H. GARDNER. Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y. Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to asthma.' REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that : could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME. Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. When somewhat hearse from cold or over-exer. tion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.

HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. April, 1867.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a litetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been sived from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she bas given it the benefit of Mrs. Windlow's Scothing Syrup. Try it, mothers-TRY IT NOW .- Ladies Visitor, New York City.

Be sure and call for

April, 1867.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Tastes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines -All gourmets, however, admire the Cliquot Champagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral ossence. In South America it is the only perfume in use, and although recently introduced into this market, i. is in equal favor with our fair countrywomen. It is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the atomatic vegetation of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade-mark) has decidedly a richer odor than

any European extract. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Munray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agentifor Montreal-Devine & Bolton Lame lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbel & Co, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H R. Gray, J Goulden, R. S. Latham, and ali Dealers in

NOW READY.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

FOR APRIL, 1867.

CONTENTS:

I. OHUROH AND STATE. 1. OHUROH AND STATE.
2. THE OLIVE BRANCHES IN GETHREMANE.
3. THE STORY OF A SISTER.
4. THE CHURCH AND THE SINNER.
5. MODERN WRITERS OF SPAIN.
6. THE GODFREY FAMILY, (CONCLUBED.)

KECCLE SONG. S. RITUALISM.

9 THE UROSS.

10. ROBERT, OR INFLUENCE OF A GOOD MOTHER.
11. LEJKY'S HISTORY OF RATIONALISM.

12. A DREAM.
13. A TALK ABOUT PARS. 14. DR BACON ON CONVERSIONS TO THE CATHOLIC CRURCH.

15. ATHL 'NE AUGHRIM.
16. ASPERGES ME!
17. ANUOR VIAT A NEW GIANT CITY.
18 PLANTING OF THE CROSS

19. MISCELLANY.

20. NEW PUBLICATIONS. This number of 'THE CATHOLIC WORLD' begins its third year, and Fifth volume, and is a good time for those who have not already subscribed to do so. It is one of the largest Magazines published, containing each month 144 large octavo pages of the choicest reading matter, making 1728 pages each

year, for. FOUR DOLLARS. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Single copies 37 cents each.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, C. E. March 28, 1867.

HEARSES! COFFINS!

NOTICE.-M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

He begs also to intorm the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves Crapes, &c. HEARSES for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters himself that be will

ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all.

M. Ousson will do his best to give satisfaction to

XAVIER CUSSON,

115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. April 4, 1867.

WANTED.

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH: Boar and Tuition in the English and French languages,.....\$5.60 Bed and Bedding..... 0.50 Washing..... 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for

by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

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

S. T .- 1860. - X. - The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling .-They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic " S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly We do not know how this is, but we do

are very invigorating when languid and weak, and SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article

ever did. They are used by all classes of the com-

munity, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my self very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada" This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of woulds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc , either a jon man or besst.

Bew re of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravinge, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BASHES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

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

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

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

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair, Heimstree's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful Ham Drassing. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER-for Indigestion, Nauses, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a chean and reliable a ticle for culinary purposes Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal,

Agents for the Canadas.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Evaxs Mills, N.Y., April 14th, 1865. JOHNSON BRIGGS,

DEAR SIR, You will remember perhaps selling a bottle o Velpani's Hair Restorative' to a Clergyman on the cars between Potsdam Junction and Ogdensburgh, well, I am that man. The Restorative has done all Well, I am that man. The Restorative has done all I expected it would, and more. I wish you to send me two bottles on receipt of this and I will at once send you the pay. I think probable the Druggists receive in the future even more encou here may be induced to keep a supply, but this is for my own use

Truly Yours, John H. Beckwith.

For sale by all Druggists. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. Montreal, C.E.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and re-

freshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co. Picault & Sons, 2 S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS .- The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale: - Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's

Fluia, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallens of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.

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

THE MART.-\$4 000 WORTH OF Cheap Winceys, 10d, Is, Is 3d and Is 6d. Best Winceys, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d. Fancy Dress Goods, 74d, 9d, 1s and 1s 6d Irish Poplins, Is 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d French Merinoes, 2s 6d 3s, 3s 6d and 4s Cobourgs 10d, 1s and 1s 3d

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

stock or made to order. J.A. RAFTER, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

MERCHANT TAILORING at the MART .- Genitemen about ordering Suits will save fully 20 per cent. at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

An excellent Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING Er Experienced Artist engaged. Perfect Fits guarantecd.

J. A. RAFTER.

Gentle yen's fall suits of heavy tweed, well made to order for \$11. Ready-made Pants \$2 50 to \$3.00; Vests \$1 50 and \$2 00; large stock Boys' Glothing, ready made, very cheap at the Mant, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

J. A RAFTER. POLICE, VOLUNTEER, RAILWAY and Public Institution Uniforms, contracted for at the Mart, J A. RAFTERS, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. First

class Cutters of experience and ability engaged. WANTED .- Parties requiring Fashionable Fall and Winter Suits of Tweed, ALL WOOL, can have the same made to order for \$11 by calling at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street (J. A. RAFTER.)

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pauts for \$31; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 683d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street.

STOVES,

526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE. NORTHERNLIGHT" " RAILROAD " HOT AIR BOX, PARLOR and DUMB KULER COAL COOKING STOYE.

ROYAL COOK (wood)

STANDARD MEILLEUR & CO. N.B .- Ail our Stoves are mounted with real Rus-

PERRY. DAVIS' VEGETABLE

Pain Killer cures Sudden Colds, Pain Killer " Neuralgia . Pain Killer " Rheumatic Affections, Pain Killer " Toothache, Pain Killer " Sick Headache,

Frost Bites, Pain Killer " Pain Killer " Kidney Complaints, Pain Killer " Old Sores, Throat Affections, Pain Killer " Pain Killer " Diphtheria.

Pain Killer " General Debility. Paro Killer " Diarrhæa, Pain Killer " Pain in Stomach,

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

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

The great reputation the Pain Killer has won for

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

Send for a Pain Killer Almanac and Receipt Book for 1867 gotten up with the greatest of care and contains, neide from numerous testimonials, &c., of the Pain Killer, a very valuable collection of Domestic The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists

and Country Store-Keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to \
PERRY DAVIS & SON,

Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTRHAL, C'. E.

CONVENT

VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE,

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST). This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abund int. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word to every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated on the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caughoawaga,-The means of communication to Upper Canada and United States are of easy access. .

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of the Young Ladies. The Course of Instruction is in both languages

French and English. There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language.

Particular attention is paid to the health. The Branches taugut are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Doucestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needie Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music Piano, Harp.

The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy, Botanie, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS.

(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Board, per annum......\$80.00 Washing..... 10.00 The Harp Extra.

Drawing 10 00
Bedstead, Desk 1 00 Bed and Bedding 6.00

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible

UNIFORM.

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape.
In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape. July, 5, 1866.

> PROSPECTUS OF

MASSON COLLEGE. TERREBONNE,

NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this institution is to give to the youth of this country a practical education in the French and English languages. The course of instruction embraces the following brauch s, viz:-Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic,

Book Keeping, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Music, and Drawing.

The course is of five years, commencing by an

Elementary class, in which pupils of saven years are commonly edmitted. Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished with good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of roligion; strict con formity to the rules and discipline of the house be-

ing required of all All matters are studied in English as well as in French, in order that the pupil may become proficient in both languages.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of French to the English pupils, a professor being specially charged with that branch; their progress is rapid, as may be known from the fact, that many who, at the commencement, knew not a word of French, were, towards the end of the year, able to speak and write it tolerably well.

This institution is under the direction of five priests 12 Ecclesiastics residing in the house, and four lay professors. Pupils are boarded in the house; bed and bedding

farnished at the desire of the parents Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and cleanliness of the scholars, and all that pertains to

their religious, morai, and domestic education.

TERMS. (PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE).

Drawing 6 do.

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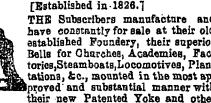
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