

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

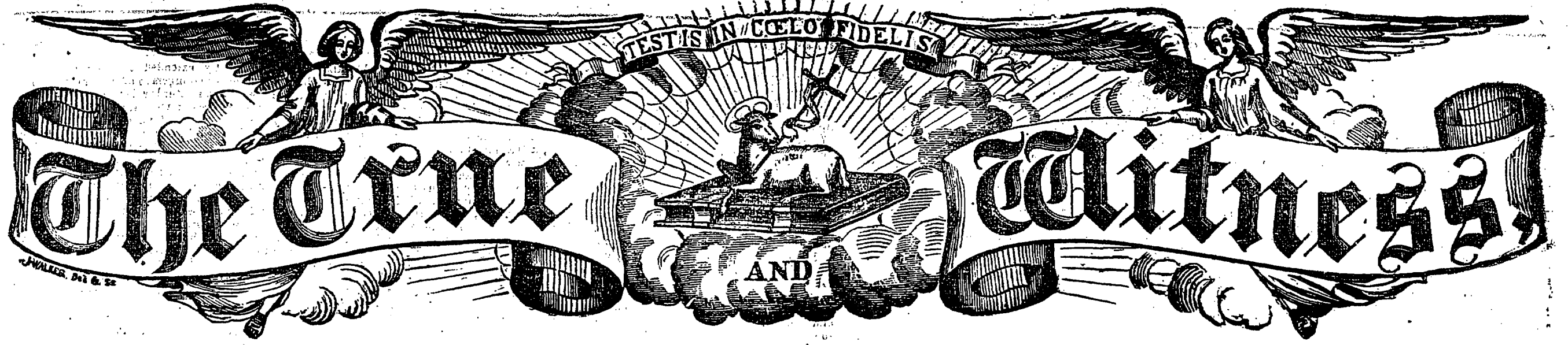
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

No. 38.

ELLEN AHERN;

OR,

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 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 forgetfulness 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 cloistered ones, who in defence 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 realities, 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 Aherne had not seen him since breakfast, and thought he was at Father McMahon's, whither he had intended to go 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. Aherne was 'not well, and desired to be excused.' Uneasy and uncomfortable, Ellen Aherne would gladly have left the table to go to him, but she was seated between Lady Fermanagh and Don Enrique, 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 dull. 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 Aherne, 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 room, 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:—

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

'No, *caen bry deilish*, not asleep, but dreaming,' 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'œuvre* 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*,' uttered 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.'

'After which,' said Ellen Aherne, with determination in every feature, 'I shall sit just here beside you, and sing, read aloud, or play a game of whist with you, if you prefer it. What have I in common with the people down there? It is very humiliating, Sir Eadna Aherne, to be only a poor cousin. I don't altogether relish it.'

'Who is down there?'

'Lady Fermanagh, Lord Hugh and the Don. The Don!'

'Yes; and he made particular inquiries after your health. I like that stranger. I wonder what on earth brought him to this remote region? Perhaps he is a spy?' said Ellen Aherne,

filling a goblet with wine for her aged relative. 'He'll not carry back the report of the fatness of the land that Caleb and Joshua did, if he is,' said the old man with a bitter smile. 'But 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 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 is deformed, and not one to win the regard of a romantic girl?'

'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. 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 miss it.'

He did not tell her of his encounter with Lord Hugh Maguire that morning, but considerably 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 Aherne 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 Aherne, turned to his mother, and asked her abruptly where she was?

'I really cannot enlighten you. Miss Aherne seems to be a very erratic person. I thought she left the table when I did,' replied her ladyship haughtily.

'Do you know where Miss Aherne 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 him, for they're mighty 'tached to each other, them two.'

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

But the man soon returned, saying that, 'Miss Aherne was playing whist with Sir Eadna, 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 Aherne to favor us with her company. I am anxious to hear her sing,' insisted Lord Hugh.

'Go back, William, and tell Miss Aherne that Lady Fermanagh claims the promise she made her a few days ago,' said her ladyship, who 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 harrowing 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 have 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 Eadna, 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 her to a chair near his mother, with whom Don Enrique had been attempting ineffectually to carry on a conversation. Her replies indicated that her thoughts were 'otherwhere,' and her manner, although extremely haughty, hurried and uneasy. She seemed glad when Ellen Aherne's entrance gave her an opportunity to put an end to the conversation, and with something like cordiality thanked her for coming, and had the grace to inquire how her old friend was. The conversation then became general; and Ellen, animated by the desire to win on her relatives, for the good of others, as well as to make friends of them for her own sake, talked well and agreeably, and related

many touching incidents, which exhibited the noble characteristics of the peasantry around them, and illustrated by the same facts, how a little fostering care, a few kind words, and even-handed justice, would develop their true worth and extraordinary energies. Don Enrique listened with admiration, and eloquently supported her theories by arguments that were unanswerable. Lord Hugh grew restive—he could only oppose words devoid of ideas to what was said; and, begging a truce to all such conversation, he grasped Ellen Aherne's hand before she could 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 Aherne,' 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 deilish*,' singing in clear plaintive tones:

'This 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 richness 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 listening entranced to the sounds, even while the words of the song curled his lips with a sneer.

'That is heart music, Miss Aherne,' said Don Enrique, when she finished.

'To me it is,' said Ellen Aherne 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 it.'

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

'I say, Miss Aherne, can you sing any French songs,' 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?'

'I scarcely know myself which I have a right to claim, Miss Aherne,' said Don Enrique, in his clear, penetrating tones. 'My earliest recollections are of wandering in the snow, along a wild and unfrequented pass of the Sierra Morena.'

A half stifled cry burst from Lady Fermanagh's lips, and she snuck back, pressing both hands on her heart, pale and gasping. Ellen Aherne 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 apartment more rapidly. Don Enrique snatched a candle from the mantel piece, and with rapid steps overtook her in the midst of the dim, deserted gallery, through which the wind sighed in fitful gusts, stirring the torn canvas of the portraits and the tattered, dust covered banners 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 around their heads, and by a single dash of his wings, extinguished the light; while 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 Aherne had never heard it before, although she knew its tradition, and she stood breathless and terrified, grasping Don Enrique's arm unconsciously, 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 thither.

'Her ladyship is ill, and wants her drops, Marguerite.'

'Oh, Mademoiselle vot vas dat *diabole* sound I hear. I expire viz fright.'

'Come, Marguerite, fetch the drops. I am waiting,' said Ellen. 'Did you never hear an owl shriek before?'

'I could not go to save my life,' said the trembling abigail, taking a vial out of a case, which she handed to Ellen Aherne, who said,

'I will take it; stay where you are, and send these people back to the kitchen against Lady Fermanagh comes to her room.' Then she

hurried back by another way to the drawing-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 by a gleam of pity. Sir Eadna Aherne came in with feeble steps, while an expression half wild, half triumphant, lit up his brow, pinched features, as he approached the group.

'Come, cousin Eadna, do something for Lady Fermanagh,' said Ellen Aherne. 'Trust him; there is not a better physician in the world,' she added to Lord Hugh. He felt her pulse, and, lifting 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 torrent 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 gathered 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 feverish brightness in her large black eyes, and a restless motion of her slippers foot, and at intervals, a quick, gasping sigh, that told of deeds being stirred in her heart, and unwonted emotion, that had some graver cause for perturbation than mere nervousness. The painful associations connected with Fermanagh; the wild, elfin cry that had rung out like a knell of doom on the night; and strange, shadowy presentiments that the sun of her life, which she had imagined was 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 Aherne, his poor cousin, led her to fear 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 smothered shriek, and clasping her head with her hands, she fell back again on her pillows, gasping and trembling in every limb.

'How is my lady mother now?' said Lord Hugh Maguire—for it was he—coming round to the sofa.

'I am better this evening,' she replied, recovering her composure by a strong effort.

'I expected to find that this dismal weather had made you rather worse. It has put back my plans confoundedly,' he said, throwing himself into a chair.

'How so?'

'Well, you see, those fellows down there at Cathagira 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 against the superstitious vagabonds that were 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 muddled the stream, even while he charged the lamb with the fault, and tore and mangled him on the false pretence.

'But where is Miss Aherne, mother?' he asked; 'I have not seen her for a day or two.'

'I am sure I cannot inform you. You seem to think I am Miss Aherne's keeper.'

'No I don't, madam; but hang it, I see no harm in being civil to her, and she your guest. She has been to see you to-day?'

'No. I wished to be quiet, and did not admit her,' she replied.

'Miss Aherne is quiet. I should think the society of so intelligent a person as she is, would

be agreeable to you in this dreary solitude, mother?' said Lord Hugh petulantly.

'The company of Miss Aherne 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 blank amazement.

'Simply because I am too well versed in the ways of the world to be deceived by appearances. Once for all, I do not like Miss Aherne, and will not have her forced on me,' replied her ladyship haughtily. 'Have you discovered the cause of that strange sound the other night?'

'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 bumpbacked adventurer? And why invite him here?'

'My noble mother, he picked me up. He wished to buy those Abbey 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 nothing.'

'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—'

'Halloa, 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 alarmed 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, think you?'

'The snare 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 Aherne!—Your warning is not amiss, for I confess I am already half in love with her,' replied the young man, laughing, as he turned to leave the room. 'Shall I send you anything from below?'

'Nothing—but stay one instant. How much longer 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 begun,' he said as he went out.

As Lord Hugh crossed the hall, 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 Ellen Aherne, 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 intention, insisted on her going in to the drawing-room 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 head 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 drawing-room with him, and throwing off her wet cloak, stood erect and proud, while she disentangled her hair from the strings of her hood.

'It is better to concentrate all valuable essences, instead of diffusing them. But look amiable, and tell me where in the name of Noah, you have been to-day? Poo my honor, you might as well be in England, I see so little of you. I am dying with *ennui*, without succor, and you, on whom I depended, cloister yourself like a nun.'

'Do you really wish to know where I have

been, my Lord? she asked, fixing her eye full on his.

'I am famishing with curiosity,' he replied with mock gravity.

'I will, for perhaps you may not find others who will dare to speak out as I do.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN March 19th.—The Rev. Sir Christopher Bellow, Bart., one of the Jesuit Fathers, died yesterday evening at his house in Gardiner-street Dublin.

Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, has been rather a favourite with the Conservatives of this country on account of the energy with which he has been accustomed to denounce Fenianism; but he has now astounded them by an elaborate address in which he no less energetically denounces the Establishment as the cause of popular discontent.

chance, or from the possible ruin of the power which they consider the cause of their misery. Now, is there any patent wrong which can account for this most unhappy state of national feeling?

The Fenian Insurrection.—In the country districts the depopulation of Ireland is not brought to one's notice so forcibly as in the towns.

It would be well if you could assign the existence of Fenianism to any one cause, and that a removable cause. But the problem of Irish disaffection is very complicated.

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 enlist the services of even a mediocre politician;

reassure the timid, encourage the peaceable, and give expression to loyalty. How is it that, in a time of duty to the State, so many of the Irish people seem to think as it was natural they should think before Catholic emancipation, but as it is unreasonable they should think now?

At Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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.

another; but one and all must inevitably end in the 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 amongst themselves.

At Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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.

immunity recently extended to their brethren at Donaghmore, the Orangemen of the neighborhood entered the town on Saturday last, and congregated on the streets in great numbers, shouting—'To hell with Pope and Popery!'

The Irish Times correspondent, writing from Carrick-on-Suir on the 24th ult., says: Early on Saturday morning Sub Inspector McLaughlin, with a number of the police force, proceeded to the fields adjacent to the railway station in this town.

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 evils to press upon the poor.

At Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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 Waterford I found very few more emigrants than were embarking at this time last year. As they have to pass through the gates of the Custom-house, 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.

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.

A great Protestant demonstration has been arranged to take place in the Ulster Hall, on Thursday evening the 25th April, 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 to regard Protestants. A large attendance of the Protestants of Ulster is expected on the occasion.—News Letter.

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.

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

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, 'whither he was sent by an order from the Castle.' It is strongly recommended that all good Irishmen to buy his 'beautiful little volume of poems.'

Nine or ten lives have been lost by the recent floods in the county of Wicklow. At a place called Askingsay, a herd named Mulhall, 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 hundred yards by a torrent, while her infant was found floating in its cot on a distant stream.

TIPPERARY ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The General Committee of Elections, consisting of Mr. Whitebread, chairman, Mr. Clay, Sir F. W. Heygate, the Hon. E. F. Leveson Gower, Mr. Solater-Booth and Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, met 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.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SUNDAY DRINKING.—It is material to bear in mind that there is some danger in giving an exclusive importance to the Sunday, as compared with other days, which, in the eyes of a Catholic, are equally sacred with the weekly commemoration of Our Lord's Resurrection, and on which the temptations to the 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 Pharisaical observance, the anniversary of Our Redeemer's Death, for instance, is passed over without any special regard to the awful solemnity of its associations. 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 could be more painful than the annual conversion of Good Friday into a day of mere recreation, with all those accompaniments of intemperance and sensuality which the popular English idea of recreation implies.

Hitherto we have stood, as it were, upon a rock, and looked with a sort of self-complacency on the storm which raged around us, but never approached our sacred shores. Here was revolution sweeping away throne and dynasty and overthrowing the altar; there a hard and carping scepticism had destroyed religious belief or an eroded the laws of social morality; but English religion holding fast to its Bible as to a sacred deposit of faith, had escaped the lot of Continental Protestantism; whilst the English Constitution, like another Ark, had ridden triumphantly over the waves of democracy which elsewhere were engulfing 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 need not go goddess to betray it to our political Paris. In Mr. Bright's Reform project lurks a destructive or dissolving power which, in no long time, may put an end to our ancient Constitution; may succeed at last in transmuting our pure gold into a base 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, and what hitherto been called the governing classes, to the half educated and impassioned masses seems, from our actual stand point, to be inevitable. We may dam up the current for a while, as we are in duty bound to attempt, but sooner or later the stream 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 rendering more pliant the most unbending Toryism. The abhorrence in which Mr. Bright's ulterior aims are held by the mod'ere 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, may open up again the floodgates of an ever-rising 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, since its immense extent of territory acts as a break-water 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. Looking 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 worldly advantage, 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 remain like a ruin 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 heart 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 way 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 Catholicism. 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 brought home to the hearts of our working classes. Contentment for what they call a class religion, pride, and self-indulgence, and the dislike of being schooled keep the artisans in our large cities from the doors of the Established Church. Since the days of Whitfield and 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 apostasy 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 spreading though it is true, wisdom lingers. And after the collapse of Protestantism what next? There seems to be no prospect in the dark look out; one does not like to contemplate the possibility of blank disbelief 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 daring 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 of German infidelity.—Westminster Gazette.

It is a strange state of things to which we have come in Ireland. The emigration, which has been lauded 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 day England has got her Gaudia 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 enemy 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 our armour-clad ships for such duties, the result would be a complete failure. What would it be, 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 Mediterranean, the Red Sea route, the Canadas, the Pacific Colonies, Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies? It is not to be supposed that our enemy could appear at all points in armour, and fast, powerfully armed ships are needed for special use in

such cases. All vessels of that kind should be retained in the navy, and if not in it, should be built as soon as possible. Although it is not likely that 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 exceedingly active in the Coatbridge district. There, as also in Parkhead, Garfin, 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 Coatbridge 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 of a person with an Irish accent, and, advancing with caution along the road, which is very lonely, he observed a body of men drawn up on the footpath line, near Thankerton Gate, and going through their 'facings.' The commands 'mark time,' 'right turn,' and 'forward' were given in a clear voice, and the body of men marched off towards Mossend. In this order they proceeded without speaking a word, all being perfectly steady and sober until they arrived at Holytown farm, occupied by Mr. Pollock, when the word 'double' was given and all obeyed. Sergeant McNaughton of the county constabulary at Bellhill, 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. The leader cried 'halt; front; about twenty yards from where the officers were concealed, and, congratulating his men upon their appearance, dismissed them. The police at once darted from their hiding 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. Notwithstanding the large odds in numbers, the officers followed. Arriving at Mossend Store, they ran down and made six of the 'brotherhood' prisoners. The captives gave their names as Hugh Murray, Lawrence Finnigan, John Brogan, Thos O'Hara, Peter Gorman and Francis McCabe, all residing in Mossend, and, as their names sufficiently indicate all Irishmen. The commander, who is alleged to be a stranger effected his escape.—Glasgow Mail.

REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND.—The roll of the Parliament of Scotland of 1867 shows that Parliament then consisted of 119 members—viz., 28 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 representatives for Scotland in the House of Commons of Great Britain, but the commissioners for Scotland insisted upon a greater number, and it was agreed that there should be 45, the number for England being 613. Of the net annual revenue from taxation on the average of the first three years after the Union, England contributes 97 6 per cent., and Scotland 2 4 per cent.; in the three financial years ending with March, 1866, 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 falling upon each country, but a Treasury return appertains as follows the revenue derived from taxation of the average of three years, 1864-66—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 Scotland, and five also to Ireland, making the representation 500 for England, 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 according 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 Railroad, says:—If by enabling Canada to make this railway the Mother Country is to be held to have now fulfilled all its duties and to be henceforth entirely at liberty to consult its own interests, we cordially approve its decision. The first and most important of our duties will then be the speedy withdrawal of all British troops from the North American Continent. To keep a force of 12,000 or 14,000 men scattered along such a line of frontier, and to affect by their presence to defend it against a people of thirty-five millions, is an absurdity which must be obvious to every one, whether soldier or civilian. As long as these troops are shut up during half the year in an almost inaccessible Province, and exposed 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 it the two measures of the present Session enable us to escape the burdens which the Canadian garisons inflict on this country, there will be no reason to regret them, even though they comprise the encouragement of an unremunerative 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 Ecclesiastical 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 distinguishing between English Freemasons and Continental Freemasons. The character of many English members 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 without thought of anything beyond the display of social festivity in which, at stated times, it is wont to indulge. How far these notions of its character may have been correct hitherto, one thing is

certain, that they are not the notions which any one entertains of it now. The document referred to shows that the English Freemasons receive and reciprocate the sentiments of the Lodge of Liege, which I now quote for the information of your non-Catholic readers, leaving them to judge between the Pope and his accusers:—

- 1. '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, namely:—
- 2. 'To withdraw humanity from the yoke of priests.
- 3. 'To substitute science instead of faith.
- 4. 'To substitute, instead of the pompous hopes of heavenly rewards for good done, the austere joys of a satisfied conscience.
- 5. '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.
- 6. 'To put down brute force.
- 7. 'To humble the pride of riches and privilege.'

These are a portion of the avowed principles of the Lodge of the Philadelphia 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 Elliott, would have legalised the vestments and the pastoral staff. It has now been abandoned, and the Primate has demanded a royal commission on the whole subject.—This decision, the Independent supposes, will be satisfactory 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 18.—The Right Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, died of erysipelas, at the Episcopal 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 barrangue of the treasury clerk. The Chaplain 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 blasphemy. They are seldom anything 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. Still winter one of these effusions began, 'O Lord, Thou hast ruled this Word for six thousand years, and as we believe, Thou hast ruled it well!' People may fancy this as 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 'usual conduct'; it was a little surprising not to see it followed by a resolution of continued confidence and a vote of thanks.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE TARIFF ON FENIANISM.—The Tribune substantially gives up armed Fenianism, and considers that it 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 ignominy.—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 Sheriff, it proffers the order of a petty batman and the presence of a squad of bayonets. It ignores the Chief 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 republic 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 bosom of his family. Such a bill makes a mockery of free institutions. It dispenses all the great safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples on the freedom of the press. It annihilates the right of free assembly.—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 power. It is usurpation assuming the sanctity of constitutional enactment.

Ninety-two petitions for divorce are now 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 occasional 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 its population about equal to the county of Erie.—N. Y. Catholic.

The committee from the Fenian Centres of Ireland in England and Scotland have made a report concerning their unsuccessful efforts to bring about a union of the Roberts and Stephens wings of the organization 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 bothr amounts to.—Boston Advertiser.

DONORING THE LAW.—One of the devices for 'getting drinks' at a place recently closed 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 door 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 goes 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 hair 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 manner 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 has 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 Esquilmaux bargains it says:—

'We fancy that our Fourth of July orators 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 date upon the vastness of the country! How they can start 'tis 'bird of freedom' from the Gulf of Mexico, and send it flying and screaming clear up to the North Pole! How they can decant upon the tropical groves of Florida, 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 'Sika' is cheap!'

We respectfully suggest a tax on buncombe oratory expressly to pay for Gov. Seward's whistle. Everything else is already, pretty well lauded; but 'buncombe' apostrophes to the 'glorious bird' have thus far escaped the tax-gatherers. If 'Sika' is cheap to anybody, it must be to the speaker '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, garrisons, civil officers, &c., &c. The tax on rhetorical duncery should not only be heavy, but perpetual.—N. Y. Tribune.

A SOCIETY OF PECULATING CLERKS BROKEN UP.—A society for carrying on systematically the business of stealing and secreting and selling stolen goods, has just been unearthed and broken up at Norwalk, Ct. It was regularly organized with president, secretary and treasurer, and was composed mainly of clerks in all branches of trade. A strict account was kept of the stealings of each member, and the value accredited to him on the society book. Profit 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 Rev. John Pierpont was recently buried at Newton Corner, Conn., after a funeral service conducted according to the peculiar doctrines of spiritualism. Miss Cora Loughan, the trance medium, delivered an address of considerable 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 'east' stick. He offers for sale 'A well bound volume, containing the Constitution of Virginia, now Military; District A No 1, also the Virginia bill of rights, and the Kentucky resolutions of 1776. Any one desiring to preserve these relics of the unburied 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 Advertiser says it is estimated that there has been 50,000,000 feet of logs cut on the Kennebec river this winter—30,000,000 spruce and 20,000,000 pine.

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 voyage upon it from New York to Southampton and Harre. It is composed of cloth and gutta percha, and its buoyancy is secured by means of air cylinders.

An interesting bebens corpus case occurred at Baltimore lately. The complainant was Mrs. Oelia Kellogg (formerly Miss Logan, of dramatic reputation), who petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to compel her husband, Mr. Miner K. Kellogg (a celebrated 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 cross 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 it should then be returned to its father.

BUTLER BUSHING. While the Clerk of the House, on a recent occasion, was reading a passage of Stevens' consecration 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 Butler, whose ordinarily chalky face exchanged 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 hummer like Butler. It isn't his style to blush.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 696, Craig Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the
subscription is not renewed at the expiration
of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the
terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by
carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and
if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we
continue sending the paper, the subscription shall
be Three Dollars.
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots
Single copy 3d.
We beg to remind our Correspondent that no
letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless
pre-paid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

ECCLIASTICAL 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 coupon of interest of this loan due on the 1st
of April, 1867, will be paid as follows:—
New York, at the banking house of Duncan,
Sherman & Co.
Philadelphia, at the banking house of Drexel &
Co.
Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Torrey
& Co.
New Orleans, at the Southern Bank.
St. Louis, at the banking house of Tesson, Son
& Co.
Louisville, at the banking house of Tucker & Co.
Cincinnati, at the banking house of Gilmore, Dun-
lap & Co. and Heman Garaghty & Co.
Boston, by Patrick Donohoe.
Providence, R. I., by George A. Leste, Esq.
MONTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal.
QUEBEC, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal.
Havana, Cuba, J. O. 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 62½ cents.
ALFRED LAROCQUE.
Montreal, 16th April, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

France and Prussia keep on snarling and inter-
changing notes, making demands for explanations
of this and of that, and indulging in other diplo-
matic 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 aggrava-
tion of Prussia has dwarfed France in the
eyes of Europe, and a very bitter feeling is
growing up, not only betwixt the respective Gov-
ernments, but betwixt 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 Glad-
stone party in the House of Commons, and by
cutting away some obnoxious 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 moment, 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 Im-
perial Government may soon be expected home.
Shortly after their arrival measures will be taken
for inaugurating 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 Opposi-
tion party.

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

We learn that the Very Reverend M. Tru-
teau, V.G., met with a rather serious accident
during the course of his passage to Europe. It
was blowing hard, with a heavy sea, and the
steamer rolling heavily, when the Reverend gen-
tleman 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 Mac-
caire?"

The incomprehensibility of the Napoleonic
policy, of the foreign policy particularly, has
much tended to convey an impression of its pro-
fundity. What ordinary men could not under-
stand, was very naturally accepted as the work
of an extraordinary 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 if dictated by a wis-
dom 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 co-
queting with the Revolution! his conduct as to-
wards the Pope! his needless prolongation of the
agony at Gaeta! his interference with Mexico!
and his non-interference in favor of the Con-
federate States, in whose ultimate triumph and
independence the only guarantee for the perma-
nence of his Mexican Empire was to be
sought! and above all how strange the calm in-
difference with which apparently he allowed
Prussia to make herself the mistress of Germany,
and the mere 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 skillfully 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 Micauter, 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 calculators shall for the
most part have abandoned him, we shall be told
of the "fatality" that attended him in the lat-
ter part of his career. Others may perhaps be
tempted to see therein a verification of the pro-
verb that one false step generally leads to
another; and read therein a striking confirmation
of the adage respecting the harvest 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
sower.

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 ultra-
revolutionist, and, if not grossly belied, a *Car-
bonari*, or member of one of those secret politi-
cal societies which have long conspired to over-
throw 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 as-
sociates, to the overthrow of that self-same sys-
tem. His position as Emperor of the French
was as was that of Buonaparte's Mr. *Facing-both-
ways*, on the throne. Hence the real contradic-
tions, 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 his intent upon his part, the dagger of Orsini
was sent to remind him of his previous engage-
ments to the *Carbonari*. 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 in-
tent of doing as little in that line as possible.—
He flattered himself that he could control the
devil that he had raised; that at a given mo-
ment 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
spoliation of the States of the Church, the re-
volutionsing 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-
able naval rival to France, and which will never

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
Carbonari, now that way by his new friends to
whom he was indebted for his Crown, the un-
happy Louis Napoleon had day by day to adapt
his foreign policy to the exigencies of the mo-
ment. 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 to-
wards Italy has been inconsistent and incoher-
ent.

Neither could he in consequence, during the
late fight betwixt Austria and Prussia, assume
an attitude towards the latter such as the in-
terests 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 Na-
poleon 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 be-
ing 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
at his throat.

But of all his blunders, the most incompre-
hensible is his Mexican blunder: his interference
with the politics of this Continent, and his re-
fusal to adopt the only course of action—that
is to say the recognition of the Confederate
States—which could possibly save him from
humiliation 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 Em-
pire was an insult, an abomination, and a de-
fiance, could the interference of France suc-
ceed; and yet, though this was obvious to the
most short-sighted, from this, the only safe and
honorable course of action, did Louis Napoleon
refrain. This is of itself sufficient to ruin his
reputation as a statesman, for with ordinary pru-
dence 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 se-
ason he would not speak.

But a short time ago it was the boast of the
Frenchman that, if his Emperor took a pinch
of snuff, all the world sneezed—that not a sword
could be drawn, or a shot fired in Europe, with-
out 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 hardly 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 humiliated 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 strug-
gle, 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 mon-
archs 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
exile.

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 Thoa will perform the cere-
mony of the impositions of hands, and will be
assisted by the Bishops of Kingston and Anthe-
don. 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
to Canada, relieving the 1st battalion 25th Regiment.

CHINIQUEY IN A LION'S DEN.—This is of
course to be understood figuratively, not literally,
for there are no lions in Kankakee. It means
simply this:—that the holy man has got himself
involved in some money transactions, precise na-
ture to us unknown; and has in consequence
fallen into the hands of the Sheriff's Officer, and
been locked up in 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 vindi-
cation 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 boldness, 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 non-
payment 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 ar-
rested, 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 asso-
ciates 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 Barube, for that of Barbina, 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 the priests which saved Barbina from the fate
he had so richly deserved?" We at once admit
that we have no knowledge of the influences that
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. Canada—
that saved the murderer from the fate he had 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 Barbina, pro-
ceeds; 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 adversaries—
the Liberals and Philanthropists.

Who was it for instance, that in the last cen-
tury 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 humanitarian movement—
who 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 ad-
vocated by 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 Parisian
journalism as the *Pere Duchesne*—and whom
even a Robespierre was obliged to send to the
scaffold, as too brutal, too filthy even for the
French Revolution!

We have at this moment some of this wretch's
writings before our eyes, from a "collection des
lettres b... patriotiques du Pere Duchesne";
wherein that worthy Liberal denounces the capi-
tal 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* philan-
thropists. The arguments of a *Pere Duchesne*,
against hanging, are almost word for word, those
employed by the inheritors of his principles, so-

cial and political, at the present day. "Je ne
veux plus qu'on tue. I will have no more
killing," screams out the author of these letters
b... patriotiques: "because in hanging 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 hackneyed argu-
ment about the crowds drawn together by an
execution, and the number of knives and pick-
pockets that such a scene attracts. All our
modern logic against the gallows was to fact an-
tipated 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 philoso-
phy 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 Joutras.—
Unfortunately the Liberal Ministry of the day, which
would not commute the sentence of the assizes,
commuted that of Barbina, and to-day we have to
record another poisoning case still more frightful.—
Had Barbina suffered capital punishment, Proven-
cher and his accomplice, would probably have paused
in their career of crime. The commutation of the
sentence of Barbina has perhaps gone for something
towards the poisoning of Joutras."

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 land-
lords altogether unknown on this Continent, and
amongst our Yankee neighbors—as appears from
the following item, which we find in our ex-
changes:—

"Mrs. Bassett, of New York, killed herself because
her landlord had served her a notice to quit."
Now had this been reported of an Irish land-
lord, 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 land-
lord is armed with as extensive powers over his
tenants as he is in Ireland?

There is little to be said in the matter but
this:—That there is no essential difference, or
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 deter-
mined 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 "*laissez
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 recognised by the State, in Ame-
rica, as in Europe; and if in the former the con-
sequences are not so harsh to the non proprietors
of land, as in the latter, it is due not to any differ-
ence 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 pro-
portion 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 *True Witness* in the undermen-
tioned localities:—
Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island.
Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Ferguson's Falls and
vicinity.
Mr. James McCraw for Barnstow and vicinity.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The *Bedford Times* says. In this
section of the Country this has been a very favour-
able season for the manufacture of maple sugar, and
a large quantity has been already made. The sea-
son is now nearly over, except in some sheltered
places where it may continue a week longer.

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 expense it is hard to say.

"A monument to Voltaire in France signifies the return of this noble country to its post of advanced guard of human progress in the fraternity of peoples.

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 oration 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.

Some of our readers may remember the sharp controversy that ensued in the summer of 1864, between 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.

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 doctrines of Exeter Hall.

In the political order Garibaldi is, and always 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 Pontiff, a King of Naples, or an Emperor of Austria.

That the mortality among the foundlings is excessive 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.

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."

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.

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

LIFE OF CATHERINE M'AULEY.—New York and Montreal, D. & J. Sadler.

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

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—March, 1867.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—This number contains articles on the following subjects:—1. The Policy of Trades-Unions.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF THE GREY NUNS

To the Editor, Montreal Gazette.

That the mortality among the foundlings is excessive cannot be doubted; that this was due to the hospital, or the system adopted by the nuns, we saw no reason to believe.

The Royal Canadian Rifle regiment is being greatly strengthened by accessions from the ranks of other regiments serving in Canada.

Sanitary Association.

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.

On Wednesday, 24th inst., Patrick John, youngest son of Connel G.agher, aged 21 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

WANTED.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, (LAST OF THE SEASON), GIVEN BY THE S. T. ANN'S BAND, WILL TAKE PLACE IN MECHANICS' HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 1st MAY, 1867.

PROGRAMME.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. MR. O'FARRELL.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY; OR, REFLECTIONS FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH on the different titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Loretto.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

CONTENTS:

WANTED.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

THE above Institution, situated in one of the best and agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely reorganized.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance).

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...

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...

Total effective. 720,000. Or say in round numbers (to avoid mistakes) not in line before the enemy, but simply the effective force. 700,000.

representing the garrison of Algeria, the corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, &c., and it thus obtains the definite figure of 550,000.

M. Jules Simon, member of the Institute and deputy to the Legislative Corps, has published a work entitled 'Le Question des Juifs'...

LETTERS 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 article entitled 'The Insurrection of the Vendee'...

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...

Let me draw your attention to some points in Stephen's career, worthy of comparison. On the last Sunday in October, 1866, 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 that we in Ireland are in earnest, and I have been in earnest when I told you I meant to be Irish soil this year to fight for the liberty of Ireland.'

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 his mist. That illustrious patriot, who was going to succeed or die, &c., was quietly living in furnished lodgings in N.W. 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.

SPAIN.

A Oadiz telegram says, the Spanish Government has released the captain of the 'Tornado,' but that Juno McPherson has been transferred to the interior of the country as a Chilean prisoner of war.

ITALY.

Piedmont. - Things in Italy march steadily to one point. What Victor Emmanuel thinks about them in his own mind is gleaned less from his speeches than from his acts. One of these recent acts is a letter to the Holy Father, in which the King eats very humble pie.

You will have heard of the progress of Garibaldi; of the scene at Verona, where with a water he baptised a child, calling it by the name of one of the most disreputable of modern scoundrels - Chiorelli; of another scene, in which he baptised three children by solemnly writing the names of three rebels, which he solemnly to confer on the children, on paper; of his open denial of the Divinity of Our Lord, whom 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 god but bayonets and rifles are not gods; the kneeling of the Palace of the Archbishop of Udine, because he did not choose to introduce a prayer for the King, which is not even used in the old kingdom of Piedmont.

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 old men, women and children, so that during the last levy for the army not a single individual capable of bearing arms was to be found in them. It is said that the government intends to take steps for checking this exodus. - Weekly Register.

Rome. - In the Consistory of Wednesday the Pope named the new Archbishop of Milan, Mr Cardinal D'Andrea - M. Mayrick - and the excellent Bishop of Casale, in Piedmont, the Archbishop Ballerini having consented to resign for the sake of that long afflicted Church. Sixteen 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 man whom both sides could respect for his blameless life and devotion to his work. This, as Captain Cutler would say, 'should be made a note of' by all who are interested in Italian politics.

in every steamer, and the French and Belgian towns are vying with each other to support men in the Papal army. The Centenary Fued also progresses favourably. Amongst the contributions from Rome are those of the young Prince Lancelotti and his wife, who offer 5374 francs a month; Count Vimercati, who sends £12; a small family, which sends the 'same sum'; the excellent landlord of the Hotel des Bles Britanniques - a rara avis among landlords; a lieutenant, who sends £15; the French seminary, which sends a similar sum; and Sir John Aston's father-in-law, who sends £38s.

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.

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 Doude 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 anti-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.

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 Confederation. 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.

GERMANY.

Our contemporary must know that some reverend missionaries of the Church to which he belongs had recourse, both in India and China, to some extraordinary expedients for swilling the number of their converts. They provided themselves with pairs of water under their clothes, and passing along a street, surreptitiously sprinkled water on the passers, who thus were baptized (if so holy a name can without irreverence be applied to so impious a mockery) without their knowledge, and certainly without their will and consent.

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 belongs had recourse, both in India and China, to some extraordinary expedients for swilling the number of their converts. They provided themselves with pairs of water under their clothes, and passing along a street, surreptitiously sprinkled water on the passers, who thus were baptized (if so holy a name can without irreverence be applied to so impious a mockery) without their knowledge, and certainly without their will and consent.

Luxemburg. - A communication has been made by the Prussian Government to Lord Stanley on the subject of the cession of Luxemburg to France. - Without describing the exact nature of the communication, we may state that the object of it is to induce our Government to press the Dutch Government to withdraw from the negotiations with France, thus the question might be dropped without bringing the Cabinets of Berlin and Paris into collision.

The subject official Provincial Correspondence of this evening, referring to the treaties concluded an August last between Prussia and the States of South Germany, says: - 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 edifice.

Count Bismark has done Garibaldi's work for Germany, no less than Cromwell's for the South was part of the same scheme as the Federation of the North. That one consummation must needs follow, at no great distance, upon the other, we, indeed, never doubted; and we had also looked forward to the possibility of such declarations as were lately exchanged between the Berlin and Vienna Press, that 'Austria would nowhere find a more trustworthy ally than Prussia.' We could hardly, however, have hoped for so speedy a confirmation of our predictions.

A German paper thus describes Count Bismark as he appears in the North German Parliament: 'His speeches are very unorthodox in style, and his voice is sharp and grating. When excited he loses the thread of his discourse, and not unfrequently commits faults of grammar and construction. At the same time there is an epigrammatic incisiveness in his short, sharp sentences, and a picturesqueness of expression 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 themselves. His speeches are full of deep thought, of far-reaching political insight, and of statesmanlike vigour.

His wit, too, is very remarkable, and its blashing 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 Potsdam during 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: 1. The voting of a sum of money for the erection of Catholic schools; to be called the 'Catholic Communal School.' 2. To grant 430 thalers 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 uncertain 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 Prussia 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 those 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 repeals as regards certain faculties, but now, at the general meeting of the professors, the resolution was passed by twenty-one against eight votes that universal freedom of study and the full enjoyment of all privileges 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) will shortly be extended to other parts of Prussia, where the people are still 'so to speak, under the ban.

Our contemporary must know that some reverend missionaries of the Church to which he belongs had recourse, both in India and China, to some extraordinary expedients for swilling the number of their converts. They provided themselves with pairs of water under their clothes, and passing along a street, surreptitiously sprinkled water on the passers, who thus were baptized (if so holy a name can without irreverence be applied to so impious a mockery) without their knowledge, and certainly without their will and consent.

Our contemporary must know that some reverend missionaries of the Church to which he belongs had recourse, both in India and China, to some extraordinary expedients for swilling the number of their converts. They provided themselves with pairs of water under their clothes, and passing along a street, surreptitiously sprinkled water on the passers, who thus were baptized (if so holy a name can without irreverence be applied to so impious a mockery) without their knowledge, and certainly without their will and consent.

UNITED STATES.

MURDER IN THE UNITED STATES. - Murder is always murder whether it consist in the destruction of the apparently formless organism of the new-born child, or the full grown man. In either instant the organic animal life, concomitant with the spiritual, has been created in its attributes of immortality 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 least, it seems strange that the simple thought that a germ not interfered with would in time become a man, should not have carried with it a deeper sense of importance of that growth and of its intimate with spiritual life. Suffice it to say here no physiologists doubt at the present day but that the relation of the vum an instant old to the immortal life of a 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 individuality of that soul are concerned. But the existence of such a fallacy, the opposite to this last doctrine, naturally cried with it the popular impression that to destroy the unborn child was but a mere peccadillo, and the farthest possible removal 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 force of example, laxity of law, moral carelessness, an education of the mind, so to speak, to the admission of such guilty deeds as a sort of matter of course, and we have the state of things which actually exist.

duced to a figure far less than the decrease by deaths 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 a 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 Union.

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

If an acquaintance purveys some unfortunate course in spite of our dissuaves, we often feel more grieved by the confirmation of our evil auguries than hurt by the misfortunes of our friend; for that man must be a sturdy materialist who does not love his own judgment better than the interest of his neighbor.

The pathos, as well as wit of the Irish peasantry is well illustrated in the Story of Scott and the beggar. On fumbling in his pocket and finding he had no small change about him, Scott took a shilling out of his waistcoat 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 served for 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 engineers, '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 a Western paper: - Lost or straddled from the subscriber, a sheep all over white, one leg was black and half his body. All persons shall receive five dollars to bring him. He was a dhote.

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 'advised' 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 some of my undeclothing on his back, slightly altered.

TOO MANY AT ONCE. - If you want to distinguish yourself, devote your mind to the accomplishment of some purpose, and don't fritter away its energies upon the semi-acquisition of half a dozen. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing' in all cases, for 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 usually 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 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 making themselves miserable. They go out in cold, stormy weather thinly clad, with no care to their feet, when they know the result of their imprudence may bring fever and perhaps consumption; they will venture on the railroad track and get smashed, when they are continually reminded to 'look out for the engine when the bell rings,' they will eat hot suppers late at night and imbibe bad liquors when they are perfectly aware of the execrable feelings that must follow, and, in short, expose themselves to all sorts of evil consequences, 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 once, is quite true.

A schoolmaster in France, was deputed to compliment 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 rich, a burden of anxiety in keeping them, a burden of guilt in abusing them, a burden of sorrow in losing them, a burden of account at last to be given up for possessing, and either improving or maintaining them.

It seems a pity that an angry man, 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 ruin, which, in falling upon its victims, breaks itself to pieces.

What is called courage, is oftentimes 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 least fear of an enemy.

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

'Good news, Belhoul,' said a wag at Belgora; 'the Cossack has appointed you governor of all the hogs in the kingdom.' 'Prepare, then,' replied Belhoul, '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. It 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 gifts - fine breeding.

Some people allow their affairs to become so deranged, that their liabilities quite go out of their mind.

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 sampler.

It is better to yield a little than to quarrel for great... Mr. Brown called at a neighbour's and was urged to take supper...

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

EVIDENCE FROM TORONTO SKIN DISEASE CURED!

Messrs. R. H. Wood & Brother, Druggists: Toronto, O.W., July 8, 1864. Gentlemen, I deem it necessary to acquaint you with the benefit I have derived from using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA...

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...

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...

MESSRS. HOFFMAN & CO. of New York. The New York North American Pianoforte Company's FIRST-PRIZE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES

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 Merchandise.

TRADE SALES will be held periodically of Groceries, Imported Liquors, Wines, Champagnes, &c. &c., definite arrangements having been completed with extensive Whipping 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 parties declining housekeeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention, and all out-door sales of this description are respectfully solicited.

The Sale of CITY PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE 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.

L. DEVANY, GENERAL AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT, And by appointment, Auctioneer to Her Majesty's Customs. March 27, 1866 12m.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers' Female Institute, N.Y. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. 'When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exercitation in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

WEO 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.

'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle April, 1867.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. — Tastes as various in relation to perfumes as to wines — All gourmets, however, admire the Cligout Obampagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence.

Now Ready. THE CATHOLIC WORLD, FOR APRIL, 1867.

HEARSE! 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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 Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS. TERMS PER MONTH: Board and Tuition in the English and French Languages, \$5.00

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard.

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.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public.

THE MART.—\$4 000 WORTH OF Cheap Winceys, 10d, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d. Best Winceys, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d.

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

GENTLEMEN'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' Clothing, ready made, very cheap at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

POLICE, VOLUNTEER, RAILWAY and Public Institution Uniforms, contracted for at the MART, J. A. RAFTER, 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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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.)

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public.

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 336 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents.

DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Cuppers, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

FRISH 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, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d.

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

GENTLEMEN'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' Clothing, ready made, very cheap at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

POLICE, VOLUNTEER, RAILWAY and Public Institution Uniforms, contracted for at the MART, J. A. RAFTER, 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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street. Dec. 1865. 12m.

STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET. THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.

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 Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 6s 3d

CONVENT OF 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 House is situated on the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Oughawaga.

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

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Public Literature, Geography, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music Piano, Harp.

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

Board, per annum \$80.00 Washing, 10.00 Music - Piano, 20.00 Harp, Extra. Drawing, 10.00 Bedstead, Desk, 1.00 Bed and Bedding, 6.00

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 branches, 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 seven years are commonly admitted.

Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished with good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of religion; strict conformity to the rules and discipline of the house being 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 furnished 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, moral, and domestic education.

TERMS, (PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.) Board and Tuition \$80 per annum. Bedstead, Bed & Bedding 6 do. Washing 10 do. Music and Piano 20 do. Drawing 10 do.

N.B.—The College costume consists in a Blue Frock Coat, with white cord, and a Blue Sash. Terrebonne, situated on, and commanding a beautiful view of the river of Jesus, is fifteen miles from Montreal. In the summer season, a comfortable steamer plies regularly between these two localities which are also connected by a macadamized road.

Nov. 22, 1866. 5w.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Science.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders, 7 00 " For Boarders, 15 00 "

Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NO. 269 AND 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

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

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

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: HUBERT PARE, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq., Alexis Dubord, Michel Lafabvre, L. A. H. Latour, Joseph Larambee, Andre Lapierre, F. J. Durand. The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

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

THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES. FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS. THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, from St. Peter to Pius IX. Translated from the French of Obevalier D'Arnaud De Montor. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York.

Life of Catherine McAuley, Foundress and First Superior of the Institute of the Religious Sisters of Mercy. By a Member of the Order of Mercy, with an Introduction by the Venerable Richard Baptist O'Brien, Archdeacon of Limerick. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Peter R. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis.

THE CHRISTIAN ARMED AGAINST THE SEDUCTIONS OF THE WORLD, and the Illusions of his own Heart. Translated from the Italian of Father Ignatius, of the Side of Jesus, Passionist. By Father Ignatius of St. Paul. (Spencer.) 32mo. cloth, 37 cents.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN UNITY. Delivered in St. Ann's Church, New York, during the Season of Advent, 1866, by the Rev. Thomas St. Preston, with an Appendix on the condition of the Eastern Churches. LECTURE I.—The Necessity of Christian Unity.

BANIM'S WORKS. They have also great pleasure in announcing that they will publish on the first of each month, a volume of their new and beautiful edition of Banim's Works, with Introduction and Notes, &c., by Michael Banim, Esq., the survivor of the two original writers of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family."

WISMAN'S SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND HIS BLESSED MOTHER. 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco \$2.75. WISMAN'S SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco, \$2.75.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo, 120 pages, illustrated with 90 cuts, beautifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price, 15 cents.

THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. Royal 18mo, 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price, 30 cents.

THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half bound. Price, 15 cents.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR. BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at NO. 40 ST. JOHN STREET. As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent.

H. MCGILL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS. YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, Nos. 86 and 88 McGill Street, and Nos. 99 and 101 Grey Nun Street, MONTREAL. Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited, upon which liberal advances will be made.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions.

JOSEPH BARBEAU, Insolvent. ON the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOSEPH BARBEAU, By his Attorney ad litem, SARGENT B. NAGLE. Montreal, 2nd April, 1867.

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

W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—55 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

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

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

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RIVERSIDE—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH L'ECUYER, Trader, St. Antoine Abbe, O.E., Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, constantly keeps a first good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleyry), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN, in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANNS CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward). Parents and guardians, who favor him with the care of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.

NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 66 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court for District of Montreal, } Lower Canada. No. 1763. DAME MARIE ADELAIDE HERMINE LEDUC, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS GONZAGUE FAUTEUX, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marie Adelaide Hermine Leduc, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Gonzague Fauteux, of the same place, Merchant, has instituted an action for separation of property (en separation de biens) against her said husband, returnable on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the said Superior Court at Montreal.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, constantly keeps a first good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleyry), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN, in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANNS CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 66 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court for District of Montreal, } Lower Canada. No. 1763. DAME MARIE ADELAIDE HERMINE LEDUC, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS GONZAGUE FAUTEUX, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marie Adelaide Hermine Leduc, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Gonzague Fauteux, of the same place, Merchant, has instituted an action for separation of property (en separation de biens) against her said husband, returnable on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the said Superior Court at Montreal.

OWEN M'GARVEY, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Ottawa and all points West, at 9.30 A.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M. Express for Boston and intermediate points, connecting at St. Johns with the Vermont Central Railroad, at 8.30 A.M.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond, Quebec, and intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M. Express for Boston and intermediate points, connecting at St. Johns with the Vermont Central Railroad, at 8.30 A.M.

Express by Railway throughout for New York, Boston, and all intermediate points connecting at St. Johns with Vermont Central Railroad, at Burlington with the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, also with the Lake Champlain Steamboats for Lake George, Saratoga, New York, &c., at 3.15 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, River du Loup, and Portland 10.10 P.M. G. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director; Feb. 2, 1867.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH L'ECUYER, Trader, St. Antoine Abbe, O.E., Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH L'ECUYER, Trader, St. Antoine Abbe, O.E., Insolvent. THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS. AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 82, St. Peter Street, MONTREAL. Nov 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES, The Celebrated Preparation for PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS. Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula, whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It is also a safe and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, Scoury, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREPARATION OF GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Purely Vegetable. The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic.

Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as Piles, Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial. For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton Lyman, Clare & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial. For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton Lyman, Clare & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.