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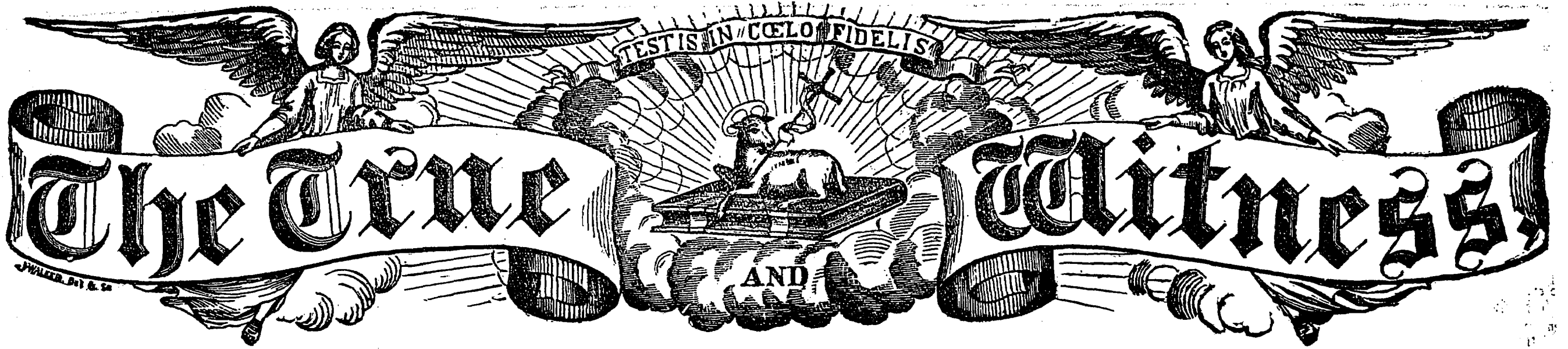
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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DOROTHY AND MATHILDE;

OR,
THE UNCLE'S WILL.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

CHAPTER IV.

Deep in the recesses of a vast and gloomy library at Hardinge Hall, Dr. Emslie waited to receive them, to introduce the children of his adoption to their ancestral seat, with which he was familiar long ago, in the days when the deceased Mr. Hardinge had exercised bachelor hospitality to his friends. When the first emotion of pleasure on greeting them were over, like a second Dorothy Sampson, the worthy scholar found difficulty in tearing himself away from the beloved apartment, where, in the midst of an ocean of literature, he was accustomed to dive and plunge with unflagging zeal and ever new delight. After conversing with Mathilde, even she failed to absorb the undivided attention of her guardian, the temptation of such a library being too strong for the affection and anxiety of Dr. Emslie to withstand. And Mathilde, finding there was no hope of detaching him from his favorite studies, or of engaging his attention to the lighter and more frivolous pursuits of her young brother, patiently, day by day, passed silent hours by his side, employed with her work, books or writing. He often, however, laid aside the volume he was reading, to gaze along and intently on the lovely pallid face, which ever returned his inquiring look with a sweet smile of perfect resignation, accompanied by such words as: 'I am quite happy; I am well contented; I am at peace.' It would have formed a beautiful picture, with the dark oak panelling, and the purple heavy hangings on the background, when a ray of sunlight streamed through stained glass windows on the white figure of the saintly looking woman, and that of her faithful guardian, withered and attenuated, as he read aloud quotations from ancient writers.

'Mathilde, my love,' said the doctor softly, after he had indulged in the contemplation of his companion for an unusual space, wiping his spectacles, putting them on again, then taking them off and adjusting them more to his satisfaction, after another process of cleansing—'Mathilde, my love, I am inclined to come to the conclusion that the greatest mystery in our nature is the impossibility of perfectly realizing that we ourselves must die, even although we make it our daily duty to reflect on death, and to be ready for our call. It is easy to say, and it frequently is said, that death is inevitable, and must come to all: but to feel the actual consciousness that this busy world will go on as busily for ages after we are no more, as it did during the ages before we were born; that our bodies shall be imprisoned in dreary separation from our souls; and that our spirits shall awake to consciousness amidst a scene unutterably wonderful, where we shall for ever and ever exist; all this bursts upon our thoughts with the awe and astonishment attending the idea of a general doom, not as something coming specially home to the business and bosom of the individual.'

'This, dear father,' replied Mathilde—addressing her guardian by the endearing appellation he liked so well to hear from her lips—'may be true in general; but for me I feel no unwillingness to recognize the great fact of death, nor can I even comprehend very distinctly unwillingness in others. Who would wish to live over again one moment of the past which we have left behind us? Who would not wait and watch and look forth into the gray dawn, to see if the day comes not? Do you not think that our earthly pilgrimage, when reviewed hereafter, will seem like one short hour long ago, passed, and but dimly remembered? Long, laborious, full of sorrow as it often is, then it will dwindle down to a remote point, like the very least of the far off stars. There are, indeed, reasons of deep terror and mortal anguish connected with our thoughts of death; it is inscrutable and of dread aspect, but it may be resolutely grappled with, until at length we regard it as a familiar truth. Oh, my father! if I could but look forward to eternity with but half the yearning wherewith I yearned for an earthly future, how thrice happy and blessed should I be! Often in the still and cloudless night, when there is no voice of living thing, when there is not a whisper of leaf or waving bough, not a breath of wind, not a sound upon earth or in air, and when overhead is the blue sky radiant with innumerable stars, then I hear sweet voices far away, which whisper: 'Come!' and the angel music penetrates my soul and I weary for the moment when I may step over the boundary, and explore the limitless space beyond.'

'Your peculiar turn of mind, my ever dear child, may authorize the indulgence I should as readily say there is a time for all things—a time to think, and a time to unbend from thinking: a

time to mourn, and a time to rejoice; a time to live, and a time to die,' said Dr. Emslie, half-choked by some inward emotion, as he added: 'We are so constituted, that while this mortal coil is around us, we desire to keep those we love as long as possible on earth. It is not natural to speak of parting without a pang. Mathilde, my love, let us go forth into the sunshine.'

Whenever such conversation took place between the worthy doctor and Mathilde, which they not unfrequently did, it always happened that the doctor broke down first, and becoming agitated or uneasy, desired to change the subject; while Mathilde, calm and collected, but tenderly pitying the emotion his affection for her alone occasioned, cheerfully obeyed the summons which led them out into the fresh air.—There were many desolate chambers at Hardinge Hall, much of ruin and decay, which the hand of the spoiler, Time, had wrought; but the cunning fingers of art had also been busy there in former generations, which sculptures, mouldings of exquisite workmanship, arabesques, and fan-like fittings sufficiently attested. Many and close were the hills around, which eastward shut the wide valley in, the sea waves beating beyond; the grounds were extensive and diversified, but neglect and desolation marked the scene. There was wonderful scope for the display of taste, for renovation and alteration; but neither Dr. Emslie nor Mathilde noticed these things when they passed through the valley, over the hills to the sea shore. Yet she was the young mistress of all this fair domain, the sole undisputed owner; her perception of the beautiful was allowedly exquisite, her means to effect the suggestions afforded by such perceptions, ample. Why, then, did Mathilde's eyes never linger with interest on the gray walls of Hardinge, or the terraced slopes beyond? Why did she carelessly pass them over without an inquiring look, and press forward to the lovely point over the hills, whence a view could be obtained of the sun sinking into the ocean?

Silently the two watched the departing luminary, Dr. Emslie standing bareheaded, the skies above one vast cathedral dome. Mathilde's lips moved, but at first no sound was audible.—When roused by her companion's voice from the deep reverie into which she was plunged, and lingering ere they retraced their homeward steps in the deepening twilight, she musingly ejaculated:

'As the evening sun sets, so sets our sun of hope. Slowly it sinks amid folding clouds; and the song of birds, the sound of evening bells, the fragrance of sweet blossoms load the cool air, and the rustling leaves make music to the ear; while over the valley falls the purple mist, which, like shadows gathering round a human heart, from transparent and faint outlines deepen into form, and herald the approach of night—and such a night is mine!'

CHAPTER V.

It was as it some distressing and vexatious dream had passed over them, when Mr. Cheyne and his daughter relapsed into their former tranquil and monotonous habits, undisturbed by the presence of strangers. Yet the stern reality of every day life was oftentimes oppressive. Where was Frank Capel, the hopeful, the joyous? where were the anticipations of a happy future? where was the charm of the old sunny garden? Frank Capel was abroad, whither Sir John had managed to remove him, ostensibly on the diplomatic mission formerly alluded to; the aspect of the future was blank and discouraging—all the golden visions flown; and as to the dear old garden, it had ceased to shed tranquility on the oppressed spirits grappling with heavy pecuniary difficulties. With minds pre-occupied, the memory of Mathilde and Gervase began imperceptibly to fade into a dim mist like sort of obscurity—the mention of their names, or discussion of their affairs, being tacitly avoided by the inmates of Deepdean.

Months wore slowly away, and the unanswered epistles from Hardinge altogether ceased. Gervase had written twice or thrice—by no means a light task for him, who could more ably wield a sword than a pen. In his first letter, the young man mentioned that in compliance with Mathilde's earnest request, he deferred for the present indulging his desire to obtain a commission in the army; in the second, Gervase stated that Dr. Emslie was still on a visit with them, which he was very glad of, as 'Hardinge was a dreadful dull, stupid place—a fit abode only for bats and owls; and as for the garden, as they called it,' concluded the writer, 'that Deepdean beats it all hollow!' Mr. Cheyne desisted writing; Dorothy had no desire to commence a correspondence with her cousins; and so, as has already said, the letters remained unanswered. The delicate bloom on poor Dorothy's cheek faded away altogether, and she unwillingly drooped before her agonized father's eyes. Sometimes she reproached herself bitterly for not having achieved the sacrifice of self

—to save and shield her beloved parent from distress and anxiety in his old age. These reproaches tortured her mind unavailingly; and although Mr. Cheyne tried to smile, and to bear up unconcernedly, in order to reassure her—for he read her sufferings, silent as she was—yet he could not conceal the havoc which the last few months had wrought in his own appearance. The clear eyes were dimmed, the firm, erect gait tottering and uncertain, while even the once favorite haunt, the once favorite author, had ceased to interest.

Heavy liabilities, harassing debts, and the harassing technicalities of law, had now reached their long procrastinated climax, yet Mr. Cheyne could not bring himself to ask Mathilde for assistance. He had thought of it, but his soul revolted from the effort. It must come spontaneously from her, that pale, mysterious, silent woman; but then she was unacquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Cheyne, nor knew it was with him an hour of need—a struggle to keep the ancestral shelter of Deepdean over his white head, for the few years more he had to live, even in the natural course of events.

There was a hush, a lull, though not a break was to be discerned in the heavy leaden skies. When the clouds did disperse, when the sunshine did pierce through the gloom, it was after the storm burst cleared away, after Death had struck a victim down. A large packet, addressed in the well-known and peculiar penmanship of Dr. Emslie, arrested Dorothy's steps one morning as she entered the breakfast room; it was black-edged, and sealed with the same sombre hue. It was the prelude of the storm music. A prophetic anticipation of something awful impending sent the blood back to Dorothy's throbbing heart; anxiously she watched her father, as with eager trembling hands he broke the seal. An exclamation escaped him, and he handed the packet to his daughter, saying: 'Read it—read it, my dear: my eyes fail me.'

It was from Dr. Emslie to Mr. Cheyne, and nearly in substance as follows, allowing for rather abrupt phraseology: 'It is my painful duty to inform you of the decease of Mathilde Hardinge, daughter and heiress of the late Samuel Hardinge. She expired instantaneously on Tuesday, being in the act of reading aloud to me from a favorite author a passage touching on eternity. She had lived in preparation and expectation of this event for some years; I, in my medical capacity, having considered it expedient to inform her of the fatal nature of a heart disease under which she labored, though without frequent pain or bodily prostration. The symptoms of disease were of a decided character, but of slow growth and progress. Several eminent brother physicians were consulted, when the conclave unanimously agreed in their opinion.—There was no hope—none! It was a long time, a very long time, before I could make up my mind as to what course ought to be pursued; whether we ought to allow the dear girl to live in false hope, or to prepare her for the solemn change which we knew must happen momentarily, and might happen ere another day had waned.—When I decided on the right course, I gently, carefully, and tenderly revealed the truth. I suffered more than Mathilde, sweet child; and were I to live a thousand years, and ten thousand added to that, the memory of that painful scene never could be eradicated from my mind. Though she cared not much for life—for sorrow and she had been well acquainted—yet she was unprepared to die; and the idea of death—a near and sudden death—was frightfully appalling.—We prayed God to avert sudden death from us; and in her case the unspeakable horrors attendant on it were mercifully averted, because she received due warning. I may say she lived with Death beside her: she felt his icy breath, his cold touch, until he lost his terrors; and I do earnestly believe that without one mortal pang she ceased to breathe. In compliance with her entreaties, the secret of the tenure on which she held existence from day to day, hour to hour, minute to minute, remained undivulged.

I am aware that the temporal concerns of the late Mathilde Hardinge are admirably and carefully adjusted for the benefit of your daughter Dorothy; the dear deceased having rejoiced that it was in her power to restore one half of the lost fortune to her who had once expected to inherit the whole.

I consider it an especial boon that I was permitted to be near her at the moment of her death. A few days previously she had mentioned to me her desire that immediately after her dissolution, yourselves should be made acquainted with the event through the medium of my pen. Gervase Hardinge is immersed in deep grief; but the elasticity of youthful spirits and fine health will, with God's blessing, soon, I think, restore him to complacency. Sorrowing, but not shocked or overwhelmed—I not having reckoned on Mathilde Hardinge sojourning

among us for even so lengthened a period as she did—I remain your servant to command.
EPHRAIM EMSLIE, M.D.'

Dorothy's voice faltered as she read, and bursting into tears she exclaimed: 'O, father, how cruelly we have misjudged poor Mathilde; and now she has gone from us, and we can make her no amends!'

'The end, indeed, has proved that we have judged her harshly, Dorothy, my dear,' responded Mr. Cheyne, greatly agitated; 'but read that passage again in Doctor Emslie's letter which touches on the fortune.'

Dorothy tearfully complied, sobbing as she read. 'I parted with this angel in suspicion and coldness, and she death doomed—expecting momentarily the summons—and yet planning everything for my happiness! O father, would that I could bring her back. How differently would I treat her!' cried Dorothy.

'My dear child,' interrupted Mr. Cheyne gravely, 'do not say that again: we may go to her, she cannot come to us; nor would she if she could, depend upon it.' Long and hysterically Dorothy Cheyne wept on her father's shoulder; the old man was composed, though he often repeated in a low voice: 'Poor Doctor Emslie, poor Doctor Emslie, she was to him as an only daughter.'

'How could we be so blind, father,' whispered Dorothy, when the violence of her emotions began to subside, 'as not to solve the mystery which, as a halo, enveloped Mathilde? She was so different from all others, that our blindness seems stupidity now.'

'Ah, my dear girl,' replied Mr. Cheyne soothingly, 'we always think an enigma easy when it is solved.'

'And do you not remember, father,' continued Dorothy musingly, 'on parting every night, how invariably poor Mathilde bade each of us farewell, as if the night might never, for her at least, break again into day? and once when we were alone, and the hour of retiring arrived, she threw such unusual gravity into so commonplace an occurrence as a daily "good night," that, jestingly, I inquired her reason for so doing.—Our short nights of darkness are typical of our long dreamless night of rest, which we all must enter into. Are we any of us sure of seeing another sunrise when we seek this short night's repose?' she replied. 'No, indeed, not sure, Mathilde,' said I carelessly; 'but people don't often die in their beds suddenly and unexpectedly.'

'May God avert such a fate from you,' whispered Mathilde; and the words are engraven on my heart, father—so solemn, sad, and thrilling they were. And yet—yet, foolish creature that I was—a suspicion of the truth never entered my brain—not the remotest idea of the terrible reality.

'Nor did she wish you to entertain a remote idea of the truth,' said Mr. Cheyne, endeavoring to lead his daughter's thoughts from the distressing subject. 'Your deductions were perfectly natural, my dear, though we should be careful how we judge others. In due course of time we shall receive formal notification of the settlement of the deceased's affairs no doubt, alluded to by the excellent doctor. Cheer up, my love, happiness is yet in store for you, if I am not mistaken.'

'And all through thy instrumentality, angel Mathilde!' murmured Dorothy, as she sought the solitude of her chamber.

Mr. Cheyne was right in his supposition; for when Sir John Capel heard that Mathilde had bequeathed half the fortune to Gervase, and half to Dorothy Cheyne, merely stipulating that they should follow the dictates of their own inclinations as regarded a matrimonial choice, he immediately recalled his son from exile; and as Mr. Cheyne and himself had always been on the best terms, 'thanks,' Sir John said, 'to his diplomacy,' there was no unpleasant apologetical or exculpatory scenes to go through between the heads of the two families—Sir John truly declaring that he had always admired and coveted Dorothy for a daughter-in-law, and that he rejoiced 'prudence permitted the realization of his wishes.'

Mr. Cheyne—simple-hearted, amiable, and benevolent—joyfully gave his dutiful and beloved daughter to Frank Capel, who, with gratitude unexpressed, received the priceless treasure of her hand.

Gervase entered the army, and in process of time attained both rank and laurels. He often visited Deepdean when his military avocations permitted; and espousing a rich heiress, and his martial fire cooling down, he eventually settled at Hardinge Hall, which it had been Mathilde's wish her brother should retain. The quaint old garden at Deepdean flourished for many years in pristine splendor, Frank, declaring there was not another like it in the three kingdoms. A fair troop of children in alter-times enlivened the trim greensward alleys, and sported like water nymphs beside the sparkling fountains; nor was the venerable squire ever heard to complain that his meditations were disturbed. On the con-

trary, Evelyn's heavy folios were unwontedly neglected, and the fairy creatures became so obstreperous in their mirth in his presence, and with his assistance, that their staid nurse declared 'Squire Cheyne encouraged them in rebellion.' His capacious pockets were always stored with sugar plums, besides being perfect reservoirs for all descriptions of juvenile property—torn pictures, battered balls, headless dolls, and tailless horses. But grandpapa's especial favorite and chum was a gentle little girl, who best liked to saunter slowly hand-in-hand with the old man sagely inquiring the names of flowers and shrubs, and whose name was Mathilde. Dr. Emslie did not long survive his beloved ward, bequeathing the bulk of his moderate fortune to charitable institutions. On the site where Hardinge Hall formerly frowned, a gay modern villa smiles in the sunshine; and few persons would notice with any unusual degree of interest a plain marble tablet in Hardinge church, which simply records the name and age of Mathilde Hardinge, who sleeps beneath. *Requiescat in pace.*

THE END.

THE FOUR PICTURES.

At the back of one of the largest and finest streets at the west-end of London ran a mews, where the carriages and horses of the great folks who lived in the grand street used to come to their stables. Over one of those stables were two small but comfortable rooms, in which lived the family of John Green, who was coachman to the Earl of Belmont. John Green's family consisted of his wife and one little daughter, whose name was Patty. One fine morning, her mother called to Patty to help her sort out all the clean linen she had washed in the course of the week (for Mrs. Green was a landlady, by which she helped her husband to earn a living for themselves and child), and to place it in the different clothes-baskets that stood around, that she might deliver them to the several families she washed for.

'Come, Patty, dear, what are you thinking of, idling there, instead of bustling about and helping me?' said her mother.

But Patty did not hear her; for she was lost in thought, her chin leaning on her hand, her elbow propped on the ironing-board against which she lay, and her eyes fixed on the back of the stately mansion opposite.

'Patty, do you hear me?' repeated her mother.

'This time Patty started and turned round.—'Yes, mother.' And then she bestirred herself, and began to arrange the linen in heaps, and carry them carefully to her mother to place in the baskets.

'What have you been thinking about, Patty, dear?' asked her mother.

'Why, I was thinking, mother, what a shame it is that I have to work so, and you have to work so, instead of our making a holiday and taking pleasure. It is my birth day, and I think it is very hard to be obliged to work on my birth-day, especially when I see the young lady at the great house opposite doing just as she likes all day, singing and amusing herself, and going out in the carriage, and never having any work to do, even on common days, much less on a birth day.'

'How do you know she has no work to do, Patty? Most likely, she has a great many hard lessons to learn, and that I'm sure must be hard work; besides, if she were not so rich as to be able to do as she likes, and sing, and go out in her carriage, what should we do? for her father is the Earl of Belmont, who gives your father money for being his coachman; and if your father did not earn his living by driving the carriage, you might have no dinner to eat to-day, for all it's your birth day.'

Patty went on helping her mother in silence, after heaving a deep sigh; but presently looking out of the window, and seeing the carriage being driven out of the mews by her father, to take the young lady an airing, the tears sprang into her eyes as she exclaimed, 'Oh, what would I give if I could but have a ride in a carriage for once on my birth day!' The bright May sun shone in at the window, and made small rainbows of the tears which sparkled on poor little Patty's cheeks, and thus cast a light on the 'First Picture.' Let us turn to the second.

In a large, pleasant room on the second floor of the Earl of Belmont's house, its windows filled with green house plants, and set wide open to receive the air of May, which wafted the sweet fragrance of the flowers into the apartment, sat a lady and a little girl. The former was at a table from which breakfast had been recently removed, and which was now strewn with books and drawing materials; the latter lounged in an arm-chair near the window, amusing herself with carelessly smelling the blossoms of the geraniums and heliotropes, and sometimes plucking one off, as she petulantly answered the lady's entreaties that she would commence her lessons.

'Come, my dear Lady Emily,' said her governess, 'shall we begin with this study of the T. Crowley Ins. or shall we have a chapter of the "Promises kept" first?'

'Oh, I really cannot do any lessons this morning, Mrs. Russell: I hope you'll excuse me to-day,' said Lady Emily, taking a moss-rose and some violets out of a flat glass vase that stood on a small table near her. 'You know it's my birthday, and I can't bear doing lessons on my birthday. Besides, I want to make these flowers into a crown for Dash. Look at him, Mrs. Russell; how he wags his tail, and looks up in my face, really as if he knew I am going to crown him.'

'Why, should you dislike your lessons more on your birthday than on any other day, Lady Emily?' said Mrs. Russell. 'Surely, my dear, you cannot wish to idle the whole day away, merely because it is your birthday? I should think that would be rather tiresome than pleasant to you.'

'Oh, but the carriage will be here soon to take us out, you know, said Lady Emily, yawning; 'for you ordered it early on purpose, as it was my birthday day, which was very kind of you; and so, you know, it is hardly worth while to begin anything till it comes. Do, my dear Mrs. Russell, come here and look at what am I looking at,' added she, after a moment: 'do you see that pretty little window down there, with the signonette in the green box, and the convolvulus running up strings on each side of it? Just look, I can see into that snug little room beyond the window, and I can see such a nice little girl trotting about the room, and she seems to be helping her mother to do something or other. How happy she looks! Oh,' said Lady Emily, throwing herself back in her chair, 'how delightful it must be to be running about all day, and doing just as one likes, instead of having a parcel of troublesome lessons to do.'

The May sun poured into the room and, and fell upon the young lady as she pouted and glanced towards the table on which lay the books and drawings, and thus illumined 'The Second Picture.'

'Good gracious! look, Mrs. Russell, pray look!' exclaimed Lady Emily, suddenly leaning forward, and gazing eagerly; 'the poor little girl is crying, actually crying! What can be the matter with her, I wonder?'

'She does not seem to be so happy as you fancied her, my dear Lady Emily,' said Mrs. Russell quietly.

'Oh, what can we do for her? She seems such a good little girl,' said the really kind-hearted young lady.

'The carriage is at the door, my lady,' said a footman who came into the room at this moment. But Lady Emily did not hear him, she was so engaged in watching and pitying her young neighbor; while Mrs. Russell went to the servant and spoke a few words to him, who then left the room.

'Should you like to know what she is crying for, Lady Emily; and do what you can to relieve her distress?' asked Mrs. Russell.

'Oh, yes, that I should,' exclaimed she. 'Why, I do believe, my dear Mrs. Russell, that you have sent for her. Oh, that is delightful!'

Directly the door was opened, Lady Emily went toward it, and taking by the hand the little girl who had entered, said, 'I'm so sorry for you. What made you cry? and what is your name?'

'Patty Green, miss,' was the answer.

'But what made you cry, Patty Green? You were looking so happy at first, while I was watching you from that window; and all of a sudden you began to cry. What could it be for?'

'Why, miss—my lady, I mean—it was very silly of me; but I couldn't help it. I did so wish to have a ride in a carriage once in my life, on my birthday day.'

'Is to-day your birthday, Patty? How odd. Why, it's mine, too. Do you mean to say you never had a ride in a carriage in your life? How very odd. Well, you shall have one to-day.—May she, dear Mrs. Russell? May I take her with us?' said Lady Emily eagerly.

'Certainly, my dear; let us go.'

Away rolled the carriage—Patty at the very height of her joy, Lady Emily extremely entertained to witness her delight; and Mrs. Russell rejoiced to see the warmth and interest her young pupil took in the pleasure of another—that purest of all sources of gratification.

On they went, through the park, up Parliament street, by Charing Cross, along the Strand, till all at once they turned down a dirty, narrow street, and stopped at the door of a poor, mean looking house.

'What are we stopping here for?' asked Lady Emily.

'Come with me, my dear Lady Emily, and you, too, Patty,' said Mrs. Russell: and she led the way into the house, and up a flight of dark stairs, and then up another, and then still another, till she stopped at the door of a poor garret. It was partly open, and she entered, followed by the two little girls, who were soon weeping bitterly at what they saw. On a miserable bed lay a sick child, whose thin white face told a sad tale of want, and young despair. All around spoke of utter destitution; stripped of all its necessities—one piece of furniture after another sold to buy food—the room, though small, looked drearily vacant and wide. Not the smallest vestige of provision, or the least sign of those minor comforts which form necessities in a sick room. On a chair near the bed sat a woman, the very picture of hopeless grief. Her eyes were fixed on the face of her dying child, and she scarcely removed them to glance at Mrs. Russell as she came in.

'I have heard about you, my poor woman,' said she, approaching the unhappy mother, 'and am come to see what can be done for you.'

'Done for me?' said the woman wildly, and in a tone hoarse with starvation and sorrow; 'but him!—he will die. He must; no doctor has told me so, for I can't pay for one; but I know he must. Oh, so young, so young! my only child—my only companion left to me in this world—and on his birthday, too.'

'Mother!' said the boy, turning his face towards her, and trying to stretch his hand out; but it fell feebly on the bed.

Mrs. Russell said a few words of comfort to the poor woman, assuring her that she had sent for a medical man, who would soon be there; and bidding her be more calm for the sake of her child. To him she leaned down, and softly whispered consolation. 'I want for nothing, ma'am,' said he, in answer to her question; 'I shall soon be dead, and then I know you will comfort mother and give her food enough.—Yes,' said he, suddenly, after a pause—'yes, there is one thing I should like: I should like to be taken away from this hot and stifling town, and put where daisies may grow on my grave.'

The May sun streamed through the broken, half-closed shutters, and threw a strange, bright ray, upon this sad 'Third Picture.'

But to turn to my last one.

It was a fine, glowing afternoon, and a little party were assembled in a neat garden belonging to a small cottage in the outskirts of London. A feeble boy, whose cheeks were beginning to assume a faint glow of returning health, was lying on a bench, on which his mother had just placed him, while a little girl was busily employed in wrapping a thick cloth about his feet. A lady and another little girl were looking on with faces of joy and kindness.

'He is doing purely now, my lady,' said the woman; 'Dr. Benson says it was nothing but want of proper air and food. And oh! I thank the good God that put into your dear good young heart to ask your papa for a birthday present of money, that you might bring my poor boy out to this sweet place, and make us the happy creatures we are now.'

'Indeed, it was that fortunate drive in the carriage that did it all,' said Lady Emily, laughing. 'What do you think, Patty? Don't you think that showed us what to ask for on our birthday?'

Patty answered with blushing cheeks; and merry were the peals of laughter, and happy were the looks of the party, as they partook of a little fruit and cakes, and curds and whey, which Mrs. Russell had provided, as she said, to keep the three birthday-days in pleasant, holiday style: and it was still a May sun which poured its golden light upon this 'Fourth Picture.'

Mrs. Cowden Clarke's 'Many Happy Returns of the Day.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Tuesday evening an occurrence took place in the northern part of the city, which almost leads us to believe that a kind of insurrection has been actually begun within the city itself. In the recent disturbances on Monday night on the Parade and the adjoining streets, we had merely an instance of an excited and almost entire defenceless crowd being charged by and bayoneted by an armed force of police, though with no serious or lamentable results except in one case. The late attempt at shooting on the South Mall at the police, and the last case of firing at the Constabulary force on the North Main street might be cited in order to show the activity of the Fenian element in adopting measures in retaliation for the recent arrests, and the extreme melancholy affair appears to be these. Between seven and eight o'clock two sub-constables, named Hunter and Flanagan, belonging to the Blackpool station, were patrolling the street which runs from the Batter Weigh-house to the North Main street. Two men were observed to walk up the street towards where the two policemen were standing. The latter deeming their appearance suspicious, went towards the civilians for the purpose of questioning them. Hunter engaged the first man, and placed his hand on his breast in order to ascertain if he carried any arms. No sooner had the constable thus accosted him than the man sprang back, and drawing a revolver presented it at the policemen, who called upon the stranger to surrender or they would fire. The words had scarcely been uttered when a loud report was heard, the person who presented the pistol, evidently firing at the officers. The shot took no effect, and before the man had time to discharge a second barrel the guns of both policemen were levelled at him, and he fell. The second man disappeared during the deadly conflict, and has not since been seen. When the police found they had shot the intended assassin they endeavoured to remove him to the North Infirmary, which was within a few yards. In dragging him along the footway, the wounded man dragged in a very feeble voice to leave him rest where he was, and accordingly they stretched him on the footway, while they proceeded to the Infirmary for medical aid. The noise caused by the gun reports attracted some people to the spot, and in a very short time a large crowd had assembled. In the absence of the police at the Infirmary the people who had assembled had the dying man conveyed away, and when the constables returned with a doctor: there was no trace of the invalid to be found. Hunter and Flanagan retired to the police-barrack at Blackpool as soon as possible, and having reported the extraordinary occurrence, a party of men under Constable Sullivan, was at once turned out, and went direct to the scene of the recent encounter. While patrolling the place two men were arrested for having arms in their possession. Their names are John Bullen, Hillgrove-lane, and Lawrence Hyne, Popes-quay. They were passing up the street, and the police stopped them, and their persons being searched the stock of a fowling-piece was found with one, and the barrel, which was loaded, was concealed in the trousers of Bullen. They were taken to the Bridewell. At a subsequent period of the evening the police, under Sub-Inspectors Egan and Gunn made a general search in the lanes and alleys surrounding the vicinity. The sub-constables believe that the shot must have proved fatal, as they state the man was bleeding from the head shortly after he requested them to let him lie.—*Cork Herald.*

LATEST PARTICULARS.

At a later period of the night, and since the above was written, the police arrested the person who is suspected of having fired at the two sub-constables Hunter and Flanagan, near the North Infirmary. The arrest was made in a lodging house at Mulgrave-street, which the police were searching. He was discovered concealed under the bed and when taken out his face presented an appearance of terrible disfigurement. He was literally covered with blood, and the nose was found to have been seriously wounded, the ball having penetrated at that useful spot, and nearly swept away the entire of that useful organ. The prisoner gave the name of Daniel Dineen, and stated he resided at Roman-lane. His residence had been previously searched, but nothing was found. He is quite a young man, and it appears he was employed at the batter weigh house. Nothing since has been heard of the man who was in company with the prisoner at the time of the assault. The police on making a search in the neighbourhood of where the conflict occurred, found the revolver, with which it is believed the shot was fired at the two policemen.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SHOOT POLICE IN THE CITY.

The excitement which late startling and lamentable occurrences have given rise to among all classes in the city was certainly not allayed by an occurrence which took place last night in the North Main-street

—which, with its surrounding narrow lanes, is not looked upon by the police with a very favourable eye. At about a quarter to seven as sub-constables Kearney and Thompson were patrolling that portion of the Main street, near Broad-lane, on street duty yesterday evening a shot was fired at them from the direction of Castle-street. As well as they could judge from the report the weapon used on the occasion was a revolver, ordinary pistol, or some description of small arm. Fortunately for the Sub-Constables, owing to the unsteadiness of the aim of the person who fired, they escaped unharmed—though it was the generally believed rumour in the vicinity that the shot struck the plate of one of their belts, and glanced harmlessly off. Immediately after the shot was heard a large crowd collected round the two policemen in an incredibly short space of time, all curious to know the exact way in which the event occurred. Many in the crowd evincing hostility in an audible way towards the constables, the latter thought it advisable to seek aid in their difficulty, and accordingly they proceeded to Shannon-street Police-station, where they reported the matter to Head Constable Walsh, who, accompanied by a party of police, immediately went to the scene of the occurrence, where they instituted a very strict search to discover the perpetrators of the outrage. They entered several of the houses adjoining the spot from where the shot was reported to have proceeded, but had at length to abandon the search without having arrested any one. The commotion in the immediate neighbourhood was considerable on the occasion, and we must consider ourselves as certainly living in 'terrible times' when such events as the discharging of revolvers in the crowded streets of the city fails to excite what could be called 'intense' excitement.

THROWING STONES AT THE POLICE.—The passion for throwing stones at the police which for this season at least, originated in Monday night's disturbances had not abated, it appears, even yesterday evening, when Sub-constable Corley and another policeman were saluted by a volley of those comparatively harmless missiles in the North Main-street. The policemen who were made the subject of the present attack were on 'street duty' in the evening, at or about the time of the shooting transaction took place, and when opposite one of the numerous alleys which branch off the Main-street, they were met by a volley of stones. One of these struck Sub-constable Corley, severely hurting him in the stomach but his comrade escaped unharmed. Owing to the suddenness of the discharge, and the expertness which the assailants showed in retreat, the policemen were not able to make any arrest.—*Cork Herald.*

THE RECENT ARRESTS IN CORK.—The prisoner William Mackay, alias Patrick Murphy, who was arrested on Friday night in a public-house in Market street, after a desperate and determined resistance has been seriously compromised by evidence adduced subsequent to the investigation on Saturday. It will be remembered that at the Special Commission held in this city in the summer of last year the police of Ballyknockan station, which was sacked by the insurgents, gave a description of the leader on that occasion which corresponded to the description given of Captain Mackay. Some of the constabulary arrived at the county gaol on Saturday, and identified the prisoner, who gave his name as Patrick Murphy as the man who acted as the leader of the attacking party on that occasion. It is even stated that they were greatly aided in their identification by the fact of the prisoner wearing the identical coat which he wore at the time of the attack. To him, however, is attributed the humane interference which saved the lives of the constabulary on that occasion. Previous to the arrest, it had been confidently believed by the authorities that Captain Mackay took a leading part at the attack of the Martello Tower on the evening of St. Stephen's Day. On Saturday evening the prisoner was recognised by the occupants of the tower on that occasion, as he was it is alleged, one of the two who, with an unaccountable disregard for subsequent safety, were undisciplined. It is also stated that one of Mr. Allport's assistants has identified him as one of the party who so audaciously worked off with some sixty revolvers from the establishment of that gentleman a short time ago. These accumulating evidences of complicity in the most daring deeds which characterise the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood in Cork—perhaps in Ireland—place the prisoner in a very serious position. Meanwhile, speculation is rife as to the informer—for it is believed there must have been one on whose information the police were able to effect a capture of so much importance, for such a feat should the prisoner turn out to be the subject, but for obvious reasons we refrain from publishing them. The opinion generally entertained, that there is an approver in the case seems to obtain place, on what evidence at present remains unknown. Mr. John Bradshaw, a respectable young man, extensively engaged in the tanning trade, and residing at Mallow-lane was taken into custody on Saturday under the Suspension Act. A close search was made at his residence, but nothing incriminatory of him was found. It is believed that the local police have been entrusted with the execution for a large number of warrants issued by the Lord Lieutenant for the arrest of persons of whom strong suspicion is entertained. The greatest precautions are taken for the safe custody of the prisoners who are confined in the county jail. Police are stationed in its precincts nightly for the frustration of any attempt at rescue.—*Cork Herald.*

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Hon. Captain Vintian member for Turin, has recently returned from Ireland and the following is his report to his constituency of his experiences:—'I have spent some weeks in the country and my experience tells me, and I say it with satisfaction, that Fenianism is not deeply rooted. Fenianism, after all is nothing but a servile war, brought by some wretched Irish-Yankees from across the Atlantic, men who have the courage of a mountebank rather than a bravo, making bombastic speeches in America, and coming here and murdering poor innocent women and children. Men who don't care to show their faces by day, but stab people in the dark at night, and under the garb of patriotism commit deeds to make one's blood run cold—make every honest man determined to crush them. But I should be doing wrong if I said that discontent does not exist in Ireland, and very justly so. I am a Protestant and as earnest in my belief as any man in the world but the position of the Irish Church as it exists at present in Ireland is I believe, unjust to the Irish people. Even the interests of Protestantism suffer from the present position of affairs.' With regard to the tenant-right question, the honorable gentleman thought some system of leases might give the tenants that security which they desired. He found that some of the Irish laborers were earning only 6s weekly—surely then there was ample cause for discontent. Ireland was poor because there was no circulation of money, which was caused chiefly by absenteeism. He knew one large estate that produced £50,000 a year, not one farthing of which is spent in the country. Upon the next estate, which was of about equal value the owner resided, and a more prosperous, happy, and contented people than the tenantry on that estate were not to be found in Ireland.

The Times does not accept the conclusion that the state of Ireland is worse now than it was twelve months since because the Government asks that the Habeas Corpus Act may be suspended for twelve months instead of three months. It has been made plain by experience that they under rated the disaffection which prevailed last February, and a renewal of the Suspension Act for three months only was an invitation to the organizers of the conspiracy to prepare for the time when the inclemency of spring would give way to the milder weather of early summer. They are wiser now. They ask a renewal of suspension for twelve months in the reasonable hope that impossibility of successfully hatching plots against a

Government possessing for a whole year the power of imprisonment on suspicion may become so apparent that those who foment Fenianism may at once abandon their designs. The experience of the past year has deepened the conviction that it is those persons who claim to belong to two nations at once, and to owe no allegiance to either, that the active development of Fenianism must be attributed. That there is some indifference to the maintenance of the Crown, if not absolute discontent, existing in Ireland as a support of the Fenian conspiracy cannot be denied, but those who nurse this latent disaffection and try to fan it into flame are men of Irish origin or descent who have transferred their allegiance to the American Commonwealth. When their mischievous activity ceases, and they are again absorbed in peaceful pursuits the interrupted progress of Ireland in material prosperity will be resumed, and the silliness of the population be converted into contentment. The Daily News observes with regret the tendency shown by the Chief Secretary to magnify the importance of the foreign element in Fenianism, and to make little of the native disaffection which alone can render men dangerous. He ignores the real seat of the mischief, and of course, misses the secret of its cure. If, four or five years ago, when Fenianism first began to show itself in Ireland, the Government had adopted a just and conciliatory policy, the existing mischief and scandal might probably have been averted. The Fenians were then a handful of plotters, whom the majority of those who now passively abstain them regarded with contempt and aversion. Had the measures which are now proposed by leading politicians been then conceded, the danger might have been conjured away.

THE LAND QUESTION.—Between Protestant proprietors crying 'No Surrender' on one hand, and popular agitators demanding something very like confiscation on the other, the statesman upon whom is thrown the duty of governing Ireland will find it no easy task to preserve his impartiality. The wrong of possession will drive him into revolt, until the lawlessness of spoliation reminds him in good time of the paramount necessity of doing nothing but justice, and it is much to be feared that in the end he may become a political Gallo, caring for none of the contending parties. Such a consummation is much to be deprecated. The Irish land question is not a thing of yesterday. It does not owe its existence to the Fenian conspiracy. Successive Ministers have acknowledged the propriety of legislation in the matter. Something of this may be due to the desire of party managers to secure the support of that united body of Irish members who are always ready to throw their votes into any scale if they can thereby secure even a promise to fulfil the wishes of those who send them to Parliament. But it is impossible to attribute everything to this cause. A Committee of the House of Commons sits on the Irish land question, and a scheme of action is proposed. Mr. Cardwell, the Irish Secretary of the time, carries a Resolution in the Committee negating the principle of the scheme. A year or two afterwards a Government of which Mr. Cardwell is a member in Ireland introduces a Land Bill embodying the very principle in question, and Lord Mayo states it by bringing forward Mr. Cardwell's Resolution. The next year Lord Mayo is the member of another Cabinet and Irish Secretary, and in his turn brings in a Bill founded on the obnoxious principle, and this is met by another reference, this time on the part of independent members, to Mr. Cardwell's famous Resolution. It is impossible to suppose that a subject which has thus made one Minister after another 'turn his back on himself' can be dismissed peremptorily. It will recur again, and must be settled by legislation or by an investigation sufficiently exhaustive to convince the world of the hollowness.—*Times.*

LOUIS BLANK ON THE IRISH QUESTION.—The land question—as the English call it—is unfortunately what England must find the way to solve, if she wish to gain the heart of Ireland, supposing that is possible. I say unfortunately, because the land question in Ireland is connected with remembrances which make the satisfactory solution of the problem doubly difficult. We must not forget, in fact that generally speaking, the proprietors of the soil in Ireland are a conquering race, and that the cultivators of it are a conquered race. And the two races are face to face together.

The Anglo-Norman conquest in Ireland only produced, after all, but mitigated results. It left the native clans in possession of three quarters of the soil; and for the rest, the Anglo-Normans found only established himself in the place of the Celtic chief, adopting the ancient laws of the country, and living like a patriarch rather than as a feudal baron. The great grievances of Ireland are connected with later periods; with the reigns of Elizabeth and the two first Stuarts; with the time marked by the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel; with the invasion of Cromwell and the confiscation of six-sixths of the island; with the violent system, in consequence of which, after the revolution of 1688, the twelfth part of the soil changed masters a second time; and, lastly, with the atrocious laws which, in Queen Anne's reign, prohibited Catholics from either buying land or renting it for more than thirty years. On Cromwell's pillaged Ireland the most of what Ireland could have forgotten the massacres of the 3rd of August, 1649, at Rathmines; of the 11th of September at Drogheda; of the 12th of October at Wexford; and of the month of November at Cork? Such reminiscences, which have remained alive, give a sort of tragical importance to Ireland to the question of agriculture.

It would have been wonderful if agriculture had prospered, amidst the *bouleversement* of which I have spoken. The result was to turn the great majority of the nation, which was Catholic, from the culture of the soil; and Ireland remained until the end of the last century what she had been in the most remote time, and what, according to a wide spread opinion, the nature of her climate fits her to be—a country of pasturage. But it would thus be necessary for manufactures to give an outlet and a resource for the poor of the population. Well in this respect Ireland was lamentably sacrificed to England.

An Act of Parliament of Queen Elizabeth declared Irish cattle a nuisance, and forbade its importation; a second Act of Parliament put prohibitive duties on salt meats; a third prevented the importation of leather. Ireland set about raising sheep; but immediately the English breeders were alarmed and Irish wool was, by an Act of Charles II., classed amongst the merchandise that was contraband. She tried to work the wool; but immediately interested parties in England cried out, and the promise made in 1698 to the House of Commons by William III.—'I will neglect nothing to discourage the manufacture of wool in Ireland'—was too well kept, that in a country particularly rich in pasture they resorted to work wool, and twenty thousand manufacturers were obliged to quit the country.

MR. ADAMS, U. S. MINISTER, ON IRELAND.—The attention of the public has been drawn to a report on the state of Ireland made by Mr. Adams, the American Minister in this country, and forwarded to his Government in autumn of 1865. The northern portion embracing the whole province of Ulster, Mr. Adams found to be 'both quiet and prosperous.' The American war had given an impetus to the manufacture of linen, but agriculture also was improving. 'I have not,' wrote Mr. Adams, 'seen anywhere in England more indications of comfort, plenty, and general good condition as are to be found in that part of the northern province through which I passed.' And even of the towns he adds: 'Neither did I observe in the more populous towns more instances of poverty and destitution than are to be met with anywhere in corresponding places in the three kingdoms, with the exception, perhaps of North Wales.' He noticed poverty in Dublin and its vicinity, but of this district he frankly says:—'The aspect of the dwelling, the cultivation of the lands, and the substantial

condition of the middle classes, all combine to disprove the presence of suffering much beyond the average in most nations of the Old World.' With respect to the Irish discontent, Mr. Adams thus wrote:—'Hearing the most exciting accounts of the prospects held forth to them in America, and powerless to cross the gulf that separates them from it, the tendency is to repine at their fate, and to lay the blame of it somewhere. Very naturally the Government comes in as the great object.' Add as to Fenianism, the American Minister reported that the disaffected class was 'poor, unarm'd and generally wanting in the elements of moral power. Any resort to violence could end only in the slaughter of thousands without the possibility of attaining a single object.'

The Times asks:—Why is Ireland alone to remain unchanged of all countries, all peoples, all establishments, all property arrangements, and all class relations? The law of change prevails everywhere else, why must it be kept out of Ireland, with prodigious statutory barriers, ruinous cost, enormous difficulty, and even some danger? Within a hundred years all the religious establishments of the world, except those of this realm, have undergone quite as much change as that, for example, which Mr. Bright roughly sketched the other day for Ireland. The principle that endowments are made for men, not for times; and that within safe and reasonable limits they should be fairly divided between the existing Churches, has been carried out in several great nations, and insisted on by none so much as Protestants. But besides the changes of opinion and the new institutions arising out of them there are other changes that may be said to make an almost total alteration in a country, and which ought to rescue it from the bondage of inflexible institutions. The law of the Medes and Persians, that change not may be very well for Medes and Persians, because they change not; but our races do change, and never has the world seen such changes as those which have come of themselves in these two islands. One or two by way of example. Neither for good nor for evil can we admit the Imperial Legislature to be answerable for the population of Ireland having risen to nearly nine millions and then having cast off three millions by emigration, chiefly to the United States. But that we submit to be a great fact, proper to be taken into account in any question touching the peace and contentment of the Irish people. In the condition of the people themselves two changes are conspicuous. Whether wisely or not, they have been educated to a point not only far in advance of the hedge schools known only in memory, but in advance even of our English working classes. They are also, in material respects richer than they were, more comfortable, and with more means of locomotion, whether at home or to other countries. These are not changes to be dismissed from consideration in order that nothing else shall be taken into account except the precise state of things existing at the date of the Union, or may be at some earlier date. The standing argument on this, as on all former occasions of the same sort is that one change draws on another, and that no one can say what terrible consequences may not follow in the train of the first fatal concession. It must be admitted and in the face of surrounding events it would be impossible not to admit that change leads to change, that the vista is endless, and the scale of change not diminishing. Politicians stand aghast at some changes, which may now be pronounced the legitimate consequences of some made long ago, though not themselves anticipated. But the facts prove that change is not averted by resistance to change, where there are as in these islands, great spontaneous changes rapidly altering the condition of the people. On the contrary, the greatest changes have occurred precisely where there was the strongest and longest opposition, and where consequently, nothing could be done without conspiracy, without violence, without revolution, and almost anarchy itself. The great changes of this century have been made in the face of the Abolitionist's Government—in the face of everything whatever that took its stand on sacred immutability. Nations that claimed no such sanctity have changed but gradually and almost imperceptibly, sometimes hardly feeling the heave of the wave that lifted them over the bar. The revolutions, the overthrow of dynasties, the dissolution of empires and rejection of alliances, the sudden swamping of smaller States in general reconstruction, and such changes as are not to be made without bloodshed, have occurred where there has been kept up for ages, whether by Courts or by classes, the mad cry of 'No Surrender.'

The Times says:—Lord Arthur Clinton has given notice of the following resolutions in the House of Commons for the 21st inst.:—'That, in the opinion of this House, the continued existence of the disaffection and discontent which prevails in Ireland is not only an injury to Ireland, but a source of embarrassment and uneasiness to the United Kingdom, and that it is essential to the interests of the whole kingdom that the causes of those disaffections and discontent should be removed. That, in the opinion of this House, this result cannot be attained unless the government of Ireland is carried on and the laws and institutions of the country are framed in accordance with the wants and wishes of the Irish people themselves. That the educational and ecclesiastical arrangements at present maintained in Ireland are not in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people. That the system of land tenure which has grown up under the existing land laws is not suited to the wants and circumstances of the country, and that it has failed in giving to the general mass of the agricultural proprietors security of their tenure, and assurance that they will enjoy the fruits of their industry or the means of living in comfort and independence in their native land. That while the grievances arising from this state of things continue the causes of Irish discontent and disaffection must remain. That while this House is sensible that the effectual redress of these grievances may involve extensive changes in the laws, the institutions, and the social system of Ireland this House is of opinion that it is essential to the contentment of Ireland and the honour and welfare of the whole United Kingdom that these changes should be made.'

It is a foolish thing to cry out now that the agitation for Repeal is an attack on Protestant interests. We can see what interests of that nature it could assail. If the *Telegraph* can name them, let it do so. Protestants should have no interests different from those of Catholics. All should have an equal share of liberty and privileges. The Catholic, we know, will not submit to a different state of things. They must not have anything like a 'rob Peter to pay Paul' policy in the country. Let the Protestant pay his Parson, as the Catholic pays his Priest; and let no one claim superiority over another. This is the golden rule of the Catholics of Ireland, and they are resolved to maintain it. Their agitations are meant to serve every class and creed, the lords as well as the peasant. The seek nothing for themselves that they do not wish to extend to others, and when Father Hughes calls the Union hard names, he means to say that it has proved disastrous to Protestants as well as Catholics. And so it has; and it would be well for many poor and struggling Protestants if it were repealed to-morrow, and a parliament sitting in Coleraine Green. Then would this old land of the Celts rebound once more with the song of gladness from both Catholic and Protestant lips. Then would both denunciations give up their miserable feuds, and resolve, although they might not agree in religion, that they would unite in love of country. May the day soon arrive which shall witness such a consummation. It will be a great day, a memorable one for the Irish race, for it will witness in Dublin an institution, without which no country in the world can prosper—a native legislature to rule the Irish people of all creeds, in a spirit of fairplay and with impartial justice.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Mr. Justice Shere died in London, after two hours' illness from an attack of suppressed gonorrhoea.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—The inaugural meeting of the Central Protestant Defence Association in the Rotundo is freely discussed in the journals, and its character presented in different aspects. In the Conservative press it is regarded as the most imposing demonstration which has been held in Dublin for a quarter of a century. The columns of names which are paraded in the reports are related to with satisfaction as incontrovertible evidence of its social weight and representative importance. In the Catholic papers it is the subject of disparaging criticism. The Freeman, while, in effect, admitting the numbers and respectability of the meeting, ridicules the distinguished personages who officiated for trumpeting their own virtues, impressing their social position, wealth, and intelligence into the service with questionable taste, and employing arguments which it designates 'profane cant, of which the country is sick.' The following extract expresses the spirit of the Freeman's commentary:—In numbers and respectability the friends of Ascendancy may consider to-day's effort a success, but in argument it was a sad failure. They felt as if power was passing away from hands which held it so long and used it so ruthlessly. We do not speak of the present but of the past, for the temper of the party has been modified by events and men who, in other days, would have crushed Papists, as they would worms now talk of their 'Catholic fellow-countrymen', and the measure they feel in sharing with them the rights and privileges of citizenship? No thank to them for rights they would abridge if they dared. Papists have grown strong, and notwithstanding the sufferings they have endured, they are still a formidable Power. They will no longer submit to be treated as an inferior race. They would deprive Protestants of nothing to which they are fairly entitled. They seek no superiority. They do seek equality in religion, and they must have it. What do these Rotundo gentlemen want? Do they imagine they are still to rule Ireland? Do they suppose their resolutions can control the public opinion of the Empire, and maintain monopolies which the common-sense and common conscience of mankind reject? Who cares about their meetings? What effect can they have in showing that the Church Establishment should not be abolished? What claims has it to a national establishment like the Church of England, to whose skirts it clings, and under which it seeks shelter? But the Church of England casts off the incubus, and every liberal statesman in England has expressed disapproval of it in principle, though they differed about the practical solution. England must choose between the declaration of the Rotundo and of Catholic and liberal Ireland. On one side a few thousand respectable gentlemen, who hold a great portion of the soil of Ireland, and whose relations and friends extract yearly from the sinews and sweat of Papists three-quarters of a million sterling. On the other side the population of these provinces and one half of the fourth demanding the disendowment of the Establishment and the equality of all religions before the law. We shall not mix up other topics with this Church question, which was uppermost in the minds of the speakers but we may observe in the past struggles between race and race Catholics have been the losers and Protestants the permanent victors and inheritors of the spoil. They knew that so long as the establishment stands their power would be unassailed, while if the monopoly be abated they must not only support their own Church, but also lose the patronage of bishops, deaneries, canonries, and vicarages. The Rotundo meeting was the embodiment of low selfishness. But they must give up the spoils of conquest, and be content to live on equal terms with Catholics and Dissenters. The Evening Post, having instituted an elaborate analysis of the list of requisitionists, in order to show that 'less than a fourth of the Protestant Peers, and less than a fifth of the Protestant magistracy of Ireland,' was represented upon it, professes to regard the meeting itself as more encouraging, observing that not more than a dozen of the peers who signed the requisition were present, and that several of the requisitionists who found it convenient to attend Lord Abercorn's levee did not find it convenient to attend Lord Bandon's. The Post, however, adds:—We do not affect to say that, after deducting these personages, there was not a residuum at the meeting of highly respectable and estimable gentlemen, whose influence would be undoubted if the gentlemen had not outlived their day. We should be sorry to witness an attack from any quarter upon the religious rights of our Anglican fellow-countrymen, and we should regret still more not to witness a rally of those fellow-countrymen in defence of their religious rights if threatened. But what was indicated by the absence of any popular element, was the soundness of judgment which teaches even the State Protestants that their religion is no way involved in the disestablishment and disendowment of their Church. The Post derives satisfaction from the fact that the meeting was chiefly composed of 'provincial notabilities' and that although it was 'prettily full at the commencement of the proceedings,' the attendance dwindled down to a small number before the close of a fact which is not to be wondered at, considering that the meeting lasted for five hours, and that the oratory was not throughout of so attractive a class as to make an unweary audience forget its fatigue.—Times Cor.

EVICIONS AND CULTIVATION IN IRELAND.—On few subjects have reckless speaking and writing contrived to spread more false impressions than in reference to alleged wholesale evictions in Ireland. It is constantly represented and believed by those who take their notions and dim recollections from a brief and exceptional crisis 20 years ago, when landlords, peasants, and Government alike were at their wits' end how to tide over or recover from a fearful and disorganizing calamity, that a sort of general clearing of estates is going on at a great rate; that deserving and rent-paying tenants are being constantly turned out of their holdings from no other motive than the desire of the proprietor to consolidate his farms, or to escape the burden of probably heavy poor rates. Now it is true that such cases do occur, and are always made the most of by newspaper correspondents and political or agrarian agitators; but all who know Ireland will, we believe, admit these instances are exceptional, and that they are to be met with four times out of five on these estates which have been sold to new proprietors, who refuse to recognize old landlord- and tenant understandings and virtual agreements, and have no idea of anything but making the most of their purchase. In this way, and in such cases, there can be but little doubt that the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, which as a whole has been such a blessing to Ireland, has produced occasional hardship, injustice, and distress to individuals. But, as a rule, evictions are very few, as we are able to show and are rarely resorted to, except to get rid of a hopelessly bad and defaulting tenant, who can or will neither pay his rent or farm his land decently. Good farmers—tolerably capable tenants even—are not so numerous in Ireland that landlords are willing or anxious to eject them. It is true that a considerable consolidation of farms is in process and that it is working more real good for Ireland than, perhaps, any other operation; but the surrender of holdings by intending emigrants enables landlords to carry on this process quite as fast as is necessary, without resorting to any harsh or hasty pressure.—Pall-mall Gazette.

A COMPANION.—The Catholic Telegraph makes the following remarks upon the Manchester travellers who make much ado about the beggars of Italy:—It is the style of 'travelled' popes and those who go with them to talk about the 'disgusting, leazy, idle, beggarly, and wretched' condition of the Italian people in general, who are 'impoverished by a swarm of priests, monks, etc.' Of course, they have no idea of what they are talking about. The pauperism of England is almost infinitely greater than that of Italy, or even Naples, if you please. Such a showing as the following, made in a late number of the Cork Examiner, cannot be exhibited for Italy. A return issued by the Poor Law Board on Wednesday, exhibits a comparison between the rate of pauperism during the month of May in this and last year. We regret to find that in every county there has been an increase in the number of paupers in receipt of relief. In the metropolis it has been as great as 25 per cent, while it has reached as high as eight per cent, in some of the counties. In the first week of May last there were, in England and Wales receiving relief, 913,701 in door and out door poorhouses against 860,701 in 1866; in the second week 906,744 compared with 854,462 last year, third week, 903,733, against 849,362 in 1866; and in the fourth, week, 900,256, compared with 848,873 last year.

EXTENSION OF FLAX CULTIVATION.—Mr. Burges, the hon. secretary of the Belfast Flax Extension Association, at a meeting held at Ennis, on Saturday, aptly pointed out the blunder committed by the late Government in its efforts to promote the cultivation of flax in the South of Ireland. The thing was done by halves, and was consequently a failure. Instructors were sent down to teach the method of cultivation, but no attention was paid to the establishment of spinning mills. The result was, that where the flax was grown great inconvenience and loss resulted in many places from the want of mills, and by the time that these had been provided, the farmers had become so disheartened that the attempt to increase the cultivation of flax was so far abandoned as to leave the millowners, in their turn, without the means of profitably employing the machinery which they had erected. The laborers employed under John Long, O. E., Limerick, to the number of 200, in excavating the ground for the new graving dock for this port, and for the construction of which the Treasury has sanctioned a grant of £20,000, have struck for an advance of wages from 9s to 12s per week.

A mixed jury was awarded in Gen. Nagle's case, but six Americans could not be found in town, and the Court refused to send the prisoner for trial to another place. The authorities were forced to take six Prussians, but the aliens ran away almost immediately. LIMERICK, March 4.—An attempt was made last night, alleged by Fenians, to set fire to a large machine shop in this city, but it was defeated by the vigilance and activity of the police. The incendiaries made use of Greek fire in their attempt.

DUBLIN, March 5.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the Marquis of Abercorn, has released from confinement Mr. W. Johnson, Grand Secretary of Orangemen, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment in County Down for leading an illegal procession. DUBLIN, March 1.—W. Johnson, a Grand Secretary of the Orangemen's organization, was tried last week on a charge of heading an illegal procession in County Down. He was sentenced to imprisonment and fine. DUBLIN, March 2.—The Grand Jury in the County Down adopted a resolution denouncing in strong terms all party processions as dangerous to public peace and against law.

Mr. Marcus Costello, at one time an able Irish agitator, died in Dublin on Sunday last.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, March 4. The condition of Ireland and the question of Irish reform are to be considered in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 19th inst. The consideration of these subjects was postponed from the 25th ult., in consequence of the resignation of Lord Derby and the suspension of Parliamentary business, pending the formation of a new ministry. Despatches from Annesley Bay say that letters from the Irish captives have been received at an advanced post of the expedition, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magdala, Feb. 9. They show that the prisoners were still confined in the fort of King Theodoros at Magdala, where they are carefully guarded by their jailors. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King, they were still as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit, and all were alive and in good health. The letters give the important intelligence that the King of Shoa, a powerful tributary chief had left Magdala in great rage against Theodoros. It was believed he would turn his arms against the Abyssinian monarch as soon as the British soldiers appeared in sight. No knowledge as to what plan of operations or course of policy King Theodoros intends to adopt, has been obtained.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—The Morning Post warns Mr. Bright that his experiments in land can be safely carried out only in Canada, or the forests of America, or the great plains of the Brazils, where as generation after generation grows up upon the first appropriated land, each succeeding family finds on every side unoccupied territory to receive and nourish the overflow. Under such circumstances the patriarchal system might find profitable development and create a nation. In Ireland it could only demoralize the population and create a famine. Then the upshot is to be that the Irish people are to have Ireland to themselves. Who are the Irish people? Are the English proprietary part of the people? Are the mixed race a part of the people? Are the Protestants of Ulster, or the Scotch Presbyterians or the Quakers in Conemara part of the people? Are the settlers who were decimated over from Scotland and elsewhere by the prospector held out under the Encumbered Estates Court, and who possess their land under a special parliamentary title part of the people? For years it has been dipped into by reiteration that Ireland was to be saved by including English and Scotch capital to go there. Now we are told that salvation is to be attained by the withdrawal, or, if necessary, forcible expulsion, of those elements, and by the extinction of the industries which they have created and fostered.

The Times discusses Mr. Bright's proposal, that wherever a landowner can be found willing to part with a farm, and a tenant desirous of buying the farm by paying not only his rent, but also the price of the farm, by annual instalments, the State shall buy the farm from the landowner, and look to the tenant for the rent and the annual instalments. The proposal applies only to landlords willing to part with the political and social advantages of ownership; but the chief objection offered is that when the Treasury had paid off the former landowner, it would have to enforce payment not only of rent but of the annual instalments directly from the former tenant, and in case of his default, would have either to remit the debt or to evict the debtor, and in either case would be in an unenviable situation.

The Morning Post makes this statement, which though intended probably to cover dilatoriness in government redress of grievances, might seem to some, encouraging to the Fenians. We trust our semi-official friends had no such intention—ah?—'Although the folly of attempting to wrest Ireland from England by an insurrection has been demonstrated, the conspirators conceive that they can attain the same end by keeping up in Ireland a chronic state of uneasiness, which may induce England to part with a country the possession of which costs her so dear. And accordingly, without any apparent intention or hope of organizing a general rising of the Irish people for the purpose of casting off the British yoke, the agents and emissaries of the Fenian Brotherhood have continued to disseminate sedition, compelled the authorities to maintain in operation their restrictive measures, and, have, thus succeeded in creating against the Executive that unceasing odium which furnishes perhaps the greatest of all obstacles to the healthy and beneficent operation of even the best organized system of Government. In these diabolical

tactics it must be admitted the Fenian emissaries have been completely successful. Ireland is kept in a condition which might by man be supposed as one of riddance for revolt. Commercial enterprise is paralyzed; the inflow of capital is arrested; landed property is depreciated in value, and in fact rendered almost unuseable.' A Liverpool paper says:—In the returns made last month by the Government emigration officials, at Liverpool, there was one very significant feature stated viz., that the number of Irish emigrants to the United States had undergone a considerable decrease when compared with that of several previous months. The emigration officers were unable to account for it, although it was a known fact that in the English midland counties agents were at work, under the influence of the Rev. G. Montgomery, a Catholic priest, in getting together a number of emigrants but for what destination they know not. The simple fact is, that the Emperor of Brazil has long been anxious to establish in Southern Brazil an Irish Catholic colony, and that the Chevalier de Almeida, the commercial agent for Brazil, and his agents, have been very active in getting together suitable emigrants for the 'new Ireland.' On the 20th, the ship Florence O'Hipman, Captain Jones, sailed from the Mersey for Rio Janeiro, with about 300 emigrants for Brazil, this being the first batch of the 6,000 or 8,000 souls which will embark for Southern Brazil during the present year.

OUR REAL AND SPURIOUS PATRIOTISM.—The London Universe, of Jan. 4, contains the following excellent remarks from the pen of a well-known talented Irish priest:—There is a real and a spurious patriotism, and many who sympathize with the Fenian movement, believing it to be for the welfare of Ireland are really patriots, real but mistaken—while the heads of it are what we may safely term spurious patriots. What is a patriot? A man who loves his country—his patria—and who is ready to lay down his life for the welfare or defence of that country. There are some who deny that patriotism is a virtue, but we know that our blessed Lord wept over Jerusalem when He thought of its destruction. What did He weep over? Not the rending of the veil of the temple—not the abolition of the old law and sacrifice—for He came on earth to complete the one, and, by His death, replace the other—He wept over the destruction of His city, the destruction of His nation, the desolation and dispersion of His people. Every man naturally loves his own country—but some love too well but not wisely. The one question is, 'What can we do to benefit Ireland?' If you are a true patriot you must desire to do that which is most advantageous to your country. Can you do this by becoming a member of a secret society. No! In the first place secret societies are forbidden by the Church, and no blessing has ever rested upon them. 'By their fruits you shall know them'—and by their fruits we judge them. Revolution and murder have been the results of secret societies, from the time of the French revolution to our own day. And this is what the Church condemns a secret society with a secret oath. All members of that society are banned by the Church; but it does not follow that all who sympathize with injured Ireland are equally banned. It is difficult to steer between Scylla and Charybdis; but it can be done. We have on the one side the prohibition of the Church. We may not, we cannot, as Catholics, join any secret society, or take any illegal oath. That much is certain, and no real Catholic can become a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. On the other hand, we have our country to consider; and every Irishman is bound to exert himself to the utmost to relieve that country from the burden that is pressing upon her. To make the attempt by secret societies is only to increase the burden and to rivet the chains more strongly; and those who make the mad attempt are only lengthening the duration of Ireland's captivity, and postponing the day of her liberation.

A young man named Patrick Mullady was charged at the Manchester police court with taking part in the attack on the prison van, and the murder of Sergeant Brett in September last. The prisoner, who has been identified by three witnesses, was remanded for three days.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—A naval Court-martial, under the presidency of Rear Admiral F. Warden, C.B., assembled on board Her Majesty's ship Victoria, at Portsmouth, on Tuesday and continued its sittings, by adjournments, over Wednesday and yesterday, for the trial of Lieut. C. Oxley, Senior Lieutenant on board Her Majesty's ship Wolverine, Captain Cochran. Lieutenant Oxley was charged (1st) with having allowed men belonging to the Wolverine to remain too long in a coal lighter alongside the ship at the time in danger of being swamped, by which negligence Henry Baines, leading seaman, Connor O'Keefe, ordinary seaman, and William Hadden, ordinary seaman, were drowned; 2d, with having neglected to make sufficient preparation to secure the safety of the men on the lighter, and with not making sufficient endeavors to save the men after it was swamped, where the three men were drowned. From the evidence taken for the prosecution it appeared that the Wolverine, lying off Quebec on the 4th of November last, under orders to sail for England, was taking coal on board from two lighters, one on each side, under the supervision and direction of the prisoner. The work was begun about 8 o'clock in the morning when the weather was quite calm, but soon afterwards a strong breeze sprang up, coming down the river, and by half past 9 it blew violently. During this gale the Wolverine swung across the river on the flood tide, and the lighter on the port side of the ship, in which 20 seamen were filling her coals in bags for hoisting into the ship, was placed on the ship's weather side and exposed to the full force of the wind. A hawser was passed to the lighter by the prisoner's order to keep her head to the sea, but she shipped such large quantities of water, and became altogether so unmanageable that the two men in charge of her refused to stay any longer on board, and went, with all their clothes and effects, on board the Wolverine. A short time afterwards the prisoner gave the order for the seaman to leave the lighter and return on board the Wolverine. While they were in the act of doing so the lighter rolled completely over, and lay keel uppermost alongside the ship. Ropes were thrown over the ship's sides to the men as they were struggling in the water, and by this means all but four were got safely on board the ship. One of those was afterwards picked up. After hearing the evidence and the prisoner's defence, which was read by Mr. Thomas Cousins, solicitor, as his friend, the Deputy Judge Advocate read the decision of the Court. It was as follows:—The Court considered the first charge proved in part, inasmuch as the prisoner did allow the men belonging to Her Majesty's ship Wolverine to remain in the coal lighter too long after she was in danger, but that his doing so arose from a grave error in judgment, and not from negligently performing his duty. The Court were further of opinion that the second charge has also been proved in part, inasmuch as the prisoner did not make sufficient preparations to secure the safety of the men on board the coal lighter, but that after the accident he made every endeavor in his power to save the lives of the men. Considering the unusually large number of very high testimonials received by the prisoner during the whole period of his service, for zeal, good conduct, and professional ability, the Court only sentenced him to be severely reprimanded and admonished to be more careful in the future.—The Court, before separating, desired to express its disapprobation of the manner in which Lieutenant Errington had given his evidence to the Court.—Lieutenant Oxley was then 'severely reprimanded' and 'admonished' for his share in the fatal accident. The sentence cast upon Lieutenant Errington, who was officer of the watch at the time of the accident, is understood to refer to his refusal to give an opinion as to any danger the coal lighter might have been in after the hawser had been passed to her from the swinging boom, and just before she rolled over.

MISTAKES IN AFRICA.—The Army and Navy Gazette says that Sir Robert Napier appears to have made a great mistake, if he is indeed responsible for the creation of the monster failure of the Bombay Transport Corps, and for the rejection of the organized force he might have had in the Military Train at home. It is true that he saw the Train at work in China, and that he may not have been satisfied; but the reports of the services rendered under great difficulty by the corps were spoken of very highly by officers without prejudice, and Gen. Cameron has borne the testimony of his own great experience to their admirable conduct in the campaign in New Zealand. It is certain if four or five battalions had been sent out to Abyssinia, it would not have cost a tithe of the Bombay Transport Corps, and, as for failure, what can be a more complete fiasco than that described in the letters of all the correspondents. Our accounts date from January 20, but the letters were despatched before the advance of the force from Senafe, one month further, which was reported by telegram from the Times' correspondent some days ago, and we also know that Sir Robert Napier was expected to be on his way towards Magdala. So far we have got about a fifth of our journey to Magdala. But are we going there at all? If Theodoros likes it is quite plain he can take the prisoners away where he pleases before we get there, and we fear he will do so. And then, what course will we adopt? The correspondent of the Times in Abyssinia gives a discouraging account of the progress of the expedition. He says that the real business of campaign will not commence before two years and a-half hence. A telegram from Egypt states that the troops were advancing towards Senafe, a distance of sixty miles from the landing place, and 240 miles from Magdala.

FASHIONABLE DINNER PARTY IN ABYSSINIA.—A great degree of skepticism has been entertained in regard to the mode of supplying brinde or raw meat to the guests to the fashionable parties at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia. When the company have taken their seats at table, a cow or bull is brought to the door, and his feet strongly tied; after which the cooks proceed to select the most delicate morsel. Before killing the animal all the fish on the butchery is cut off in solid square pieces, without bones or much effusion of blood. Two or three servants are then employed, who, as fast as they can procure brinde, lay it upon cakes of tuff placed like dishes down the table, without cloth or anything else placed beneath them. By this time all the guests have knives in their hands and the meat, after the large crooked ones, which in the time of war they put to all sorts of uses. The company are arranged that one gentleman sits between two ladies; and the former, with his long knife, begins by cutting a thin piece which would be thought a good steak in England while the motion of the fibres is yet perfectly visible. In Abyssinia no man of any fashion feeds himself, or touches his own meat. The women take the flesh and cut it lengthwise like straws about the thickness of one's little finger, then crosswise into square pieces somewhat smaller than dice. This they lay upon a portion of the tuff bread, strongly powdered with black pepper, or cayenne and fossil salt, and then wrap it up like a cartridge. In the meantime the gentleman, having up his knife, with each hand resting upon his neighbor's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open very like an idiot, turns to the one whose cartridge is first ready, who snuff; the whole of it between his jaws at the imminent risk of choking him. This is a mark of gratitude. The greater the man would seem to be the larger is the piece which he takes into his mouth, the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite does he prove himself. None but beggars and thieves, say they eat small pieces and in silence. Having despatched this morsel, which he does very expeditiously, his neighbour on the other hand holds forth a second pellet, which he devours in the same way, and so on till he is satisfied. He never drinks till he has finished eating; and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones who have fed him, he makes up two small rolls of the same kind and form, each of the ladies open her mouth at once, while with his own hand he supplies a portion to both at the same moment. Then commence the notations which we are assured, are not regulated with much regard to sobriety or decorum. All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding, but bleeding little; for skillful are the butchers, that while they strip the bones of the flesh, they avoid the parts which are traversed by the great arteries. At last they fall upon the thighs likewise; and soon after, the animal perishing from loss of blood, becomes so tough that the unfeeling wretches who feed on the remainder can scarcely separate the muscles with their teeth. In the description narrative, we have purposely omitted some features which it is not improbable, have been a little too highly colored, if not even somewhat inaccurately drawn. But there is no reason to doubt the general correctness of the delineation, not excepting the grossest and most repulsive particulars.—London paper.

THE FUTURE OF RITUALISM.—Great and many are the contradictions among Ritualist Anglicans. It is impossible not to hope that a great work for good is fast gaining ground among them. We do not speak so much of the clergy as of the lay, the latter being in all Catholic truths far in advance of the former. Day by day we observe among the earnest men of this school more and more struggles toward the centre of truth—toward a union with the Holy See, which alone, of all the religious powers the world has ever seen, has withstood the tempest from without. If the more advanced of this influential party could only open their eyes to the light which shines like the sun for those who will seek it—if they could only read history as it is written their union with the Catholic Church would be but a question of days. What looks really religious, earnest minds among the Ritualists apart from us is simply the strong Protestant seed which, owing to the teaching they receive in their youth has taken root in their hearts and is so difficult to eradicate. The word 'Rome' frightens them. To a certain length they will cast off the errors that sprung up with the Reformation, but no further. They cling to the so-called Church of England, and shut their eyes to the fact that the opinions they profess are, after all only held by a small portion of the clergy, and by no more than two or three of their bishops. They forget that, if they remain in the Establishment, the mere accident of a change of residence may—and in thousands of instances does—oblige them either to hear heresy preached and sacraments received or to remain away altogether from public worship. And what do they get in exchange for this? The privilege of belonging to the most thoroughly secular state ruled communion in the world, in which confusion of different doctrines is almost as great as different tongues spoken at Babylon, and to which anything like unity in matters of what they and we term the essentials of faith, never can be restored. But we believe there is a brighter future opening for the Catholic minded men of the Anglican Church. Why God is delaying the movement, he best knows; but that a movement—a vast exodus from the Established Church—will ere long take place there can hardly be a doubt among those who watch the signs of the times. That it is even now going on by individual conversions, we all know. It is calculated that, within the limits of the Diocese of Westminster, more than 2,000 persons were formally received into the Church during the year just passed. Of these about half belonged to the upper and middle classes.—Curiously enough, the tide of returning to the old faith has at last begun to flow in sundry parts of Ireland. Let the Ritualist party but go on in their present path, and sooner or later they must find that they will have to go back to Protestantism or forward to Rome, for to stand still will be impossible. Which road they will prefer we need hardly say, for already many hundreds among them are yearly selecting the only safe one.—Weekly Register.

EARLY-RAISING.—Horrible disclosures are being made public about this newly discovered evidence of

British morality and civilization. That 'great organ of the Liberal party,' the Daily Telegraph, does its best to further this frightful traffic; by publishing the advertisements of the baby farmers. The Star says:—The British Medical Journal has commenced a steady attack upon the baby-farmers, all the more likely to be successful from its being conducted quite dispassionately, and by men of science. A physician of repute, acting, we suppose, for the Review, has called on several of the advertising farmers, and, pretending to be a know-nothing, has found out a good deal about their way of doing business. Its sketches of some of the farmers promise to be interesting. Here is one of them:—'I'm a jocular person, I am; and I say funny things, and cheer 'em (the ladies) up. She needn't mind and musn't fret, and I'll see her all right. I'm the old original, I am, and have had hundreds.' It is a common remark, that when ladies do project themselves into crime they display a coolness, an amount of nerve seldom found in the sterner sex; and the remark is justified by the pleasantness of this excellent female. If she and Mrs. Winsor, and Lady Macbeth, and poor old Martha Brownrigg could meet at tea, what a pleasant party they would make; but that is impossible, as the two last named ladies are dead and gone—impossible just at present, that is to say, for they are too evidently made for one another's society to be kept apart for ever.

UNITED STATES. THE SOCIAL EVIL.—The Legislature of New York has taken up the question of 'Immoral Advertisements.' A petition has been presented with a view of prohibiting newspapers from publishing any notices or advertisements that may have a tendency to entice sin. The blow is aimed particularly at those infamous practitioners who make fornication the business of their life. We need not tell our readers that the evil is immense, and that it is high time it should be remedied. These outrageous advertisements swarm in the press; whole columns are filled with them; disgusting particulars are given; pamphlets and circulars are sent broadcast through the country, initiating the young in all the refinements of vice. We know of one instance where a large parcel of these was mailed to young boys at one of our colleges, and to young girls of one of our chief convents. Married ladies are constantly receiving them through the post office. One of our exchanges counted as many as seventeen of these advertisements in one number of a leading New York daily. One frightful list stands out prominently from these data. It is that fornicative and infanticide on the increase; for if the men who thus advertise had not the patronage, they could never pay the immense sums required by their advertisement. Extensive advertising generally bespeaks an extensive trade. It further follows, that where these enormous sums exist, there is a fearful background of immorality leading to them. The spread of the social evil is indeed, large to any who follows the current of life in our large cities. Statistics, recently published for New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places, demonstrate that immorality is making terrible havoc in almost every rank of society. And what is still more painful the evil is extending to the hitherto comparatively innocent country towns. The great facilities of travel, the spread of immoral literature, the plant laws of divorce, are the causes that villages and hamlets have their low vice on their fashionable vice as well as larger cities. It is very hard to point out how far or in what way public authority should interfere to arrest the progress of immorality; but it is certain that some methods of repression should be resorted to. If the sin itself can not be stopped by legislation, the social certainly can. We are aware that the police can not reclaim the prostitute, the abortionist, the infanticide or the pimp, but he can prevent them from showing themselves openly and shamelessly in the street and in the press; it can prevent them from enticing the young and ignorant into their snares; it can drive them back into their dens, and keep them there to do their deeds of darkness. Break up the propogandism of vice, remove the occasions of sin from the public eye and ear, do not allow immorality to wear abroad the garb of fashion and beauty, and you do away with an immense amount of moral and social evil. The public authorities are compelled to do this. The New York Legislature makes a good beginning, which we hope will be imitated. In this connection, we can not too frequently or too earnestly insist on the care which parents should take of their children. This can never be too minute or too constant. For who so studies life, it is evident that vice commences early its havoc in the heart. It is comparatively seldom that we find a young man or woman beginning a career of sin after his or her majority. If they have maintained their souls pure through the critical age of their teens, they will have strength to battle with vice and remain unscathed. If, however, the youthful imagination and the youthful affections are tainted, the chances are that passion will triumph over both as soon as occasion offers. We Americans throw out children upon the world too early an age. The world is too free and easy for them, and they often learn all its secrets before they have learned a profession or a trade.—St. Louis Guardian.

The N. Y. Herald sees ultimate repudiation in the revolutionary proceedings of Congress, if persisted in. It says:—'We are thrown back from the fixed point we had reached and float in the uncertain sea of revolutionary troubles so tossed hither and thither that none can say where we may be beached. We are again in the category of nations whose great wars ended in great interesting contests for political power, and people must reason of our future from such examples as that of France, in which the series of changes ran through a score of years and upset all law and order. Who shall say now that the national hands will ultimately be of more value than were those of France? or that the United States greenback will not figure in the same chapter of monetary history that recites the story of the French assignats? Our tendency is downward in the same direction.'

THE COURAGEOUS TROOPS FOUNDER NOBLY.—This book, which has passed into a proverb with many, especially Radical nigger worshippers, might as well be set right first as last. The records of the War Department show that fourteen 'coloured troops' deserted where one was killed! That about thirty died of disease, where one was killed! That nearly twenty were mustered out of the service for vagrancy, where one was killed! Look at the Official Record, and you will see just how 'nobly' niggers fight: Mustered out for vagrancy..... 20,236 Died..... 31,858 Deserted..... 18,737 Missing..... 1,344 Killed in battle..... 1,514

A NEW FIELD FOR THE FAIR SEX.—A bill has passed the Iowa Senate which will gladden the hearts of the fair sex. It reads:—'Any person twenty-one years of age, who is actually an inhabitant of the State that said person possesses the requisite learning and is of good moral character, shall be admitted to practice as an attorney in the different courts of the State. A correspondent says the wisdom of Blackstone and Coke hereafter will be nowhere, and that beautiful lawyeresses 'with a bewitching smile and a sparkling eye' will turn jurymen's heads topsyturvy. The only remedy will be to give women a representation on the jury also. It takes a woman to read a woman.

It is stated, on sufficient authority, that a man left his wife in New York and went to Chicago, and that as soon as he reached the city, and before he was fairly out of the railway depot, he was attacked by a snore of small boys, who pressed upon him the goods of various lawyers, and assaulted him with shouts of 'waut a divorce, mitter?' 'Here you are, divorce you in 15 minutes!' and such like astonishing cries.

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The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 698, Craig Street, by
J. GILLIES.
G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we
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We beg to remind our Correspondent that no
letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless
pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address
every week shows the date to which he has paid
up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that
he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-
scription from THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1868.

Friday, 13—St. Saviour.
Saturday, 14—Of the Feria.
Sunday, 15—Third Sunday in Lent.
Monday, 16—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 17—St. PATRICK'S DAY. E. O.
Wednesday, 18—St. Gabriel Arch.
Thursday 19—St. Joseph.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—All days of Lent,
Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy
Saturday included, are days of fasting and absten-
cence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is per-
mitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the ex-
ception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special in-
dulgence allowed at the one repast on Mondays,
Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the
first Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday.—On
the first four days of Lent, as well as every day
in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

The Forty Hours Devotion to the Blessed
Sacrament at St. Patrick's Church will com-
mence on Saturday next, the 14th inst.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There has been a long discussion in the House
of Commons on the question of the Alabama
claims, from which it was clear that all parties
desire to see this business amicably settled.—
There have been no fresh Fenian incidents worth
recording during the past week. On the Con-
tinent all seems quiet for the moment, though
the financial and political conditions of Italy be-
tween a speedy break up of the so-called king-
dom. The loyal and patriotic party in the
Kingdom of Naples entertain lively hopes that
they will soon be able to throw off the hated
Piedmontese rule, and re-establish their liber-
ties and national independence.

In the U. States people begin to look upon the
pending impeachment of President Johnson with
indifference. The man is not personally popular,
and his private life is said to give occasion to
many scandals. The charges to be preferred
against him have been laid before the Senate,
and amount to this—that he dismissed Mr. Stan-
ton from the War office; his real offence is that
he has attempted to thwart the illegal acts of the
representatives of the Northern States, and to
adhere to the letter of an exploded Constitution.
The chances are that he will be deposed, and it
is not likely that this deposition will be followed
by any serious disturbances.

The Montreal Gazette congratulates its read-
ers upon the consideration and fair play which in
the local legislature of this section of the Pro-
vince, the Protestant minority have met with
from the Catholic majority. The Gazette
says—

"It is satisfactory to us as public journalists, and
it will be gratifying to the Protestant section of
the community, to be informed that during the late ses-
sion of the Quebec legislature, the French Canadian
members in both houses manifested the utmost desire
to deal fairly with all those interests which may be
supposed to affect their Protestant neighbors. It is
especially gratifying to know that public education
forms no exception to this general statement; and
that the assurances of both ministers and private
members of the legislature are uniform, and almost
unanimous as to their determination to protect the
minority in this regard."

It would be very satisfactory to us, and most
gratifying to the Catholic portion of the people
of Upper Canada, were it in our power to say
that in the local legislature of that section, the
English Protestant members had manifested the
slightest intention, or glimmer of a desire to deal
fairly with any one of those interests which may
be supposed to affect their Catholic neighbors
and fellow-subjects, more especially in the mat-
ter of education. This satisfaction, this gratifi-
cation has as yet been withheld from us, and from
the Catholic minority of the Upper Province.
So far from the legislature of that section having
betrayed the slightest intention of dealing
honestly and fairly with the Catholic minority,
all we can gather from its proceedings, and its
cant about non-sectarian education, is, that it is

its design to fasten more firmly than ever on the
necks of the said minority the iniquitous yoke of
State-Schoolism. In this too—if as we suspect
it, this be their design, the majority will be well
seconded by the central Provincial legislature at
Ottawa, to which ultimately all educational ques-
tions may be referred, as the last Court of Ap-
peal, and from which it is in vain for a Catholic
minority to expect justice or fair play. The
Protestant minority of Lower Canada on the
contrary, if they have not everything in the mat-
ter of schools their own way, are sure to find in that
same central legislature, in which Protestant
ascendancy, on the Protestant element is prepon-
derant, not only a sufficient guarantee against all
unjust interference with their schools on the
part of the local Quebec legislature, but an all
powerful ally prepared to enforce all their de-
mands, no matter how unjust and unreasonable,
and no matter how repugnant to the principles
laid down by the same tribunal for dealing with
the modest and humble demands of the Catholic
minority of Upper Canada. The latter have
nothing to hope either from local or from central
legislature: the Protestant minority of Lower
Canada on the contrary have nothing to dread
from either one or the other; seeing that in the
first place, *proprio motu*, the local legislature is
prepared to anticipate all they can reasonably
expect; and that in the second place, the central
or Ontario legislature is for the most part com-
posed of their friends, who have the will as well
as the power to see that justice, and more than
justice, be done them.

We hear it often asserted by Protestants—
asserred with an air of assurance, and a tone of
triumph—that the morality of Catholic countries
is on a far lower scale than that of Protestant
nationalities. The tree is known by its fruits;
look at our elevated position in the moral scale;
glance at the degraded state of morality in Cath-
olic countries—such are too often the words we
hear drop from Protestant lips. Let us examine
the value of the assertion in a single point of
view, the vice of intemperance, a vice, which
perhaps more than any other, exercises the most
baneful influence over the material welfare of
any community. It is not one we should imagine,
which would be winked at even by those whose
abhorrence of a vice, or whose appreciation of a
virtue mainly consists in the material disadvan-
tages or advantages its practice effects.

The late well-known Rev'd Theodore Parker
wrote in 1860 from Europe as follows—"I don't
believe that in 1859 there was so much drunken-
ness among the 39,000,000 people in France as
among the 3,000,000 Yankees of New England.
I have been four months in Rome: I am out
doors from three to six hours a day, and I have
never yet seen a man drunk. The Romans,
Italians, French are quite temperate: they drink
their weak wine with water, and when they take
liquors it is only a little glassful at a time (which
does not make a spoonful). I don't believe there
is a bar in all Italy where men step up and
drink rum and water, gin and water, &c. Ex-
cessive drinking is not to the taste of the people.
In the north of Europe and even in Switzerland
it is not so. The English without help from the
Scotch and Irish drink about 600,000,000 or
700,000,000 gallons of beer every year, not to
speak of the wine, spirits &c. they take to wash
it down. There is drunkenness."

Dr. Wynne a member of the New York
Historical Society, lately declared, that "in
England where Mr. Nelson had tabulated the
facts collected by him with considerable care, he
has shown that of the whole population in Eng-
land and Wales 64,806 were drunkards—53,583
males and 11,223 females. The statistics of
deaths show that one out of 145 of the whole
population die from diseases contracted by in-
temperance. In the United States conclusions
based upon similar calculations as derived from
the mortality returns, show that there exists
there 84,066 drunkards; and that the annual
mortality from causes connected with intem-
perance is one in each 131 of the inhabitants
above the age of 20 years."

Population and climate considered, England is
in advance of the United States in intemperance;
but while England—of which country, spirits are
not the national drink, swills down in addition
twenty-two million gallons of "spirits alone"
annually, Ireland in which spirit is the com-
monly used intoxicating beverage absorbs some-
thing less than eight millions or one third. Is
England three times as populous as Ireland?

In Scotland more whiskey is drunk than in
any other country in Europe. It appears from
recent returns that Scotland, with its popula-
tion of less than three millions, consumes whiskey
to the amount of upwards of seven million gallons,
and at a cost, duties included, which has reached
of late the enormous sum of twenty-four million
of dollars a year, or eight dollars a head for
every man, woman and child in the country.—
The city of Glasgow contains from 300,000 to
400,000 inhabitants. The city police reports
show that one in every fourteen and a-half of the
population were arrested in a single year for
being drunk—or 26,181, being one in every seven
of the adults, one in three of the men. The

number of women taken care of in their cups
was 9,755 leaving as the number of men 17,426.
It would appear then, setting aside children
and youths, that in Glasgow, one in every five
of the entire population, and two-thirds of the
men are taken drunk to the police office
every year. What an amount beside of
unknown indulgence does this not lead us to
suspect?

This startling prevalence of intemperance has
aroused the Protestants against a vice so op-
posed to all social interests. The Catholic,
keenly alive to its baneful social effects, regards
the vice as one of the most lamentable, entailing
so many others in its train, and supposing such
neglect of the interests of God and the individ-
ual man. The Church ever mindful of the
well being alike of individuals and of society has
in those portions of the globe in which intem-
perance is most rife, by the formation of tem-
perance organisations, waged special war against
this vice; and common as it now may be, do we
but look back even to the memory of some living
it is evident that Catholic influence has rendered it
far less prevalent than it was but some years ago.
The great efforts of Father Matthew to erad-
icate the use of intoxicating drinks in his native
land, the wonderful success he attained by
preaching a temperance crusade, attracted the
attention of the clergy in other parts of the
world; and societies banded together with the
sole object of encouraging total abstinence were
rapidly formed wherever the English language
was spoken. The moral influence effected by
seeing men, well known for the habitual practice
of every Christian virtue, refusing, for the sake
of edification and in order to encourage their
weaker brethren—to partake of intoxicating
drink gave at once a tone to these societies,
encouraged those who needed a restraining bond
to join their ranks, and many a soul has been
preserved from ruin, many a family elevated from
poverty and degradation to a position of ease and
opulence by the generous self-denial of those who
were supported through temptation—after God's
holy grace—by the charitable example of others
who had from infancy followed the apostolic ad-
monition "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

Our own city has not been behind hand in
witnessing such examples. For years past
several gentlemen than whose, no names have
stood higher and most deservedly so in the con-
tinent and universal respect of their fellow-
citizens, have taken the lead in, and been the
active and efficient officers and members of what
was once the one temperance society of this city.

Through the efforts of some of these, and the
zeal of the Director of the St. Patrick's Total
Abstinence Society, a new impulse was lately
given in our midst to the cause of temperance.
An impulse which we trust will be not permitted
to die out till it is considered—as it should be—
one of the highest privileges in which a layman
can partake, to be enrolled under the banners of
a movement, the object of which is the spiritual
elevation and the social and material improvement
of our fellow beings.

On the evening of Ash Wednesday, St.
Patrick's Church was witness to a scene such as
is rarely beheld in any ecclesiastical, or profane
edifice in the Dominion. Its vast interior was lit-
erally packed with a dense mass of human beings.
Such an assemblage has seldom been seen
there unless on a St. Patrick's Day, or during
the late most effective mission. The old tem-
perance banner having been brought into the
Church, the banner recalling so many remem-
brances, and to some the recollection of many a
hard fought fight against temptation—the Pres-
ident of the Society, Edward Murphy, Esq.,
the Vice-President, O. McGarvey, Esq., the
Treasurer, P. J. Durack, Esq., the Secretary,
M. McCready, Esq., accompanied by the offi-
cers of the Vigilance and Executive committees
all in regalia took their seats in chairs provided
for them in the main aisle. A Temperance
hymn having been sung with effect by some of
the children of the Congregation, the Reverend
James Brown, Director of the Society, ascended
the pulpit to recite the Rosary, at the conclusion
of which devotion he made a few earnest and
well-timed remarks on the utility of, and the ob-
ject of the society, exhorting its members to
renewed zeal in furthering the ends of the asso-
ciation, and inviting all who were not members to
embrace the opportunity of enrolling themselves
in its ranks. Rev. Mr. Barrett then delivered
a neatly prepared and elegant discourse, at the
conclusion of which a choir composed of several
members of the Catholic Young Men's Society
sang a Temperance hymn, during the soul stir-
ring strains of which the pledge was given to
about 400 persons. The service concluded by
the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the
Reverend Pastor of St. Patrick's officiating.

On the succeeding Wednesday a large meet-
ing of the Society was held in St. Patrick's Hall,
for the double object of bringing the members
socially together and of making arrangements for
the part the Society is to take in the procession
on St. Patrick's Day. The Rev. J. Brown
having taken the chair—being accompanied on
the platform by E. Murphy, Esq., President,
and Owen McGarvey, Esq., Vice-President, and

other officers of the Society—opened the meet-
ing with a few remarks. Dr. Hingston, in an-
swer to an appeal, addressed the Society in his
usual elegant style on the evils of intemperance,
and the benefits of sobriety regarded in a medi-
cal point of view. The talented gentleman was
listened to throughout with the profoundly flat-
tering attention which the beneficial and in-
structive nature of his remarks, as well as the
well known high reputation of the physician and
the scholar were sure to command.

The Catholic Young Men's Society, headed by
their energetic President, Mr. McLaughlin, sung
a Temperance song; which concluded, and Mr.
Hamall having sung twice to the high gratifica-
tion of his listeners, the following gentlemen were
appointed as the Society's officers in the ap-
proaching St. Patrick's celebration:—
Grand Marshal—Richard O'Connor.

Bearers of Grand Temperance Banner—Thos.
Connaughton, Patrick Cellary.

Bearers of Father Matthew's Banner—John
Kelly, John Tracy.

The business being transacted, Mr. Shea was
requested to add to the pleasure of the evening
by giving some specimens of his skill on the
violin. Having played several airs, a demand
was made for the bagpipes, and the talented
young musician entertained his audience by most
successfully imitating the music of those—to
many—much loved instruments.

We understand that it is the universal desire
of the members that these meetings of the So-
ciety be continued, and we trust that no effort
will be spared to thus increase the already well
known influence and usefulness of the Saint
Patrick's Temperance Society.

On Sunday last at the usual monthly meeting
held after Vespers, in St. Patrick's Church, the
Reverend Director gave the pledge to over a
hundred persons.

As will be seen by our advertising columns,
the St. Patrick's Society will celebrate the even-
ing of St. Patrick's Day by a grand Promenade
Concert in the City Hall. Several young ladies
and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their co-
operation on this occasion; and we have no
doubt that the musical part of the programme,
comprising a rare selection of Irish songs and
melodies, will give the greatest satisfaction.

The Committee, we further understand, expect
to have several prominent members of our clergy
present on the platform as well as some of the
members of the Cabinet, and the Hon. Mr.
Anglin has already signified his intention to be
present. The name of Mr. Anglin, coupled
with his well known ability as a public speaker,
would of itself be sufficient to draw a large
house. We understand also that one of the great
hardships complained of on previous occasions,
will be obviated at this Concert by the sup-
plying of a sufficient number of chairs instead of
benches as formerly.

The object of this Concert, to purchase with
the proceeds stock in the New St. Patrick's
Hall, is one which should recommend itself to all
Irishmen, particularly on St. Patrick's Day.

On Sunday last, in the St. Patrick's Church,
was commenced by the Rev. Father O'Farrell,
of the Seminary of St Sulpice, a series of Lec-
tures on the Supremacy of St. Peter, and his
successors. This thesis was sustained by the
reverend lecturer, who cited the words of Christ
Himself, the practice of the Church from the
earliest ages as recorded in the books called the
Acts of the Apostles, and in the writings of the
Fathers, and the decisions of the General Coun-
cil, and of the Holy Fathers. The next lecture
of the series will be delivered on Sunday week
at the same place, by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell,
to commence 7 o'clock P.M.

We would remind our readers that the Novena
preparatory to St. Patrick's Day, is now being
observed at the St. Patrick's Church, and lasts
during the present week, and to the day of the
Festival, which will be celebrated with the usual
religious rites, and public display. We trust to
be able in our next to give our readers a full
account of its chief features.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday last in the pro-
Cathedral of this City the following Orders were
conferred by His Lordship, the Bishop of Mont-
real:—Diaconate—The Rev. M.M. Bonin, F.
X. Trepannier, and L. J. O. Lecours, all of the
Diocese of Montreal. The last named is member
of the Congregation of the P.P. of St. Croix.

On Sunday last at Longueuil, His Lordship
conferred the Order of Priesthood on the Rev.
M.M. A. P. Dubuc and L. Bonin.

It is with regret that we have to announce
the death of Mr. L. Devany, a well-known and
much respected citizen of Montreal. The de-
ceased was in his 43rd year, and had suffered for
some time from a painful disease, which ter-
minated fatally on the afternoon of 3rd inst.

Mr. James McLaughlin has kindly con-
sented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS
in St. Catharines, Ontario.

On Monday evening last Mr. Workman,
Mayor of Montreal, and the newly elected
Council were sworn into their respective offices,
and business will commence at once. The
great thing, we may say the one thing needful is
the amelioration of our Water Works, so that
we may never again be exposed to the privations
and dangers that for the last ten days have
caused so much excitement amongst the public.

We understand that M. Beaudry is about to
contest the validity of Mr. Workman's election
chiefly on the grounds that Wednesday the 26th
ult., the day on which the polling commenced
was in consequence of a recent law a legal holi-
day, being Ash Wednesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communi-
cations have been unavoidably crowded out. We
shall be happy to hear from our friends who may
have anything to send us with reference to St.
Patrick's Day; but we must beg of them to
write at once, so that we may receive their
several communications in time for insertion in
the issue of our paper immediately following the
Festival.

From the records of the Montreal Observatory,
it appears that the month of February of this
year, was the coldest February known for many
years: its average temperature having been
twelve and a-half degrees below that of the
month of February 1867, and more than seven
degrees below the average temperature of the
same month as determined by a long series of
observations.

The steamer St. Laurent, on board of which
were our Canadian Volunteers for the Holy See,
arrived at Brest on the 2nd instant, having sailed
from New York on the 22nd ult. We hope
soon to hear of their safe arrival at Rome.

The "Triduum" commanded by the Holy Fa-
ther, was observed in Williamstown, on Monday,
Tuesday, and Wednesday, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th
inst.

The Rev. Fathers Hay, Lynch, Lavallee,
McDonald, and Masterson kindly assisted the
Parish Priest on the occasion; confessing,
preaching and performing all the duties incident
in the "Devotion."

Though the two last days were most unfavor-
able, being exceedingly cold and stormy, yet the
good people were not deterred from attending;
about six hundred, had the happiness to receive the
Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed
Eucharist.

The sermons were delivered by Fathers
Lynch, Lavallee and Masterson and were highly
appreciated by the Congregation. Donald Sand-
field MacDonald, Esq., M. H. C. for Glengary,
has most kindly promised the Rev. Father Mc-
Carthy of Williamstown, a site for a new church
at the flourishing village of Lancaster.

A handsome amount towards the good work
has already been subscribed, and in all probability,
a couple of years will see a neat little church
erected in this place.—Com.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MR. EDITOR.—May I ask a corner in your
excellent journal to record the death of a valu-
able old man who has just closed his earthly days
in the Montreal College on Wednesday last, 4th
inst., at the patriarchal age of 90 years and some
months.

John Michaud, commonly called *le bon pere*
Jean, was born, I believe, at Beauport, Quebec,
and entered the Montreal College in the year
1811 in the capacity of general Superintendent
of the Culinary Department of that institution.
In this situation the good *pere Jean* continued,
though by no means obliged thereto, for he was
the proprietor of an estate which would have
enabled him to live in easy circumstances all his
life if he so desired, till a few years ago when old
age compelled him to retire and prepare for that
last end which he, on Wednesday last had the
happiness of closing in a manner the most Chris-
tian and edifying. In his humility, he always
considered himself as a mere servant of the
house, through rather a member of it, and his
only ambition was to serve it and to die under
its roof.

The natural qualities and virtue of the vena-
ble deceased were those which flow from a
noble and generous heart—virtues which were
often the admiration, and were always the edifi-
cation of every one who had the happiness of
his acquaintance. But he was chiefly noted for
his respect for, and submission to all Superiors,
as well as for his pure fraternal charity towards
all those under his care. In a word, he was all
to all: *vir rectus et timens Deum*. It is
thought that he seldom if ever during the 57
years he spent in the College, omitted a single
day without visiting his Lord present on the altar,
and praying fervently and diligently to that Good
Master for all those living or residing under
the same roof with himself. When his numerous
occupations presented him from going in the day,
he went at night even after hours, thereby not
only setting an admirable example for others, but
showing that prayer and sanctity were by no
means incompatible with his humble but useful
calling. He always prayed much for the souls
in Purgatory, and during the month of Novem-
ber, had the Mass and sometimes more, said
every day for their relief from his own private
funds.

He was not less distinguished for his works
of charity than for his qualities and virtues. To
him several who occupy high positions in the
Church and Society to-day are much indebted
for their present elevation. On one occasion
when one of these had completed his studies in
the house which the good old man himself so long
and faithfully served, he had consulted his patron
on the propriety of joining another order. It was

natural to suppose that the good patron would, at least for the first time, have objected, and endeavor to persuade him in another direction. But no, his answer on the occasion was worthy of his religious soul. He said: What I have done for you I have done it that you might serve God whither He calls you. Go now whither He calls you and serve Him faithfully.

He was always delighted to see the old Students of the College especially those of his earlier days, and when General Dix with the Hon. Mr. Cartier, probably two of the oldest of them now living, visited their Alma Mater in 1864, the venerable old man was highly pleased to see them, especially the former whom he had not seen for nearly half a century.

It is unnecessary to say that his last end was that of a Saint. Having received all the consolation which our holy Mother, the Catholic Church can confer at that awful moment, he calmly slept in the Lord.

On Friday last after Solemn Service was celebrated for the repose of his soul, in the College Church, his mortal remains were conveyed to their last resting place, followed by a large number of friends. "And being spent with age he died, being old and full of days."

By giving the above a corner in your excellent journal, you will, Mr. Editor, much oblige, A STUDENT.

RICHARD DELANEY, ESQ., GARDEN, VICTORIA, ONTARIO.

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT COMMON SCHOOLS IN UPPER CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1866, PAGE 46.

HEAR RICHARD DELANEY TO DR. RYERSON.—He hopes the Doctor's plan of Township trustees may be soon adopted instead of the present system. The section system gives Roman Catholics some chance in certain localities. The Township system would diminish their chances—hence Richard Delaney's pious wish. But before listening any longer to Richard Delaney, he it known that Richard is a Catholic; a Roman Catholic at that; and, as such, he tells us he approves of the present system of Common School education, and how the rising generation will bless and pray—(he thinks Ryerson's soul will require prayers after its departure)—for the founders of the system. Nay, he gives his reasons for this hearty approval. It (the Common School system) tends to do away with sectarianism on both sides. The Roman Catholic Church is a sect on the one hand; and on the other, all the other churches put together are sects. Is it not strange that Bishops, Priests, and laymen in general of Ontario never once thought of this doing away with sectarianism? What a pity none of them ever saw Richard Delaney; never heard the sweet music of his tender voice. But Richard tells us "as a Roman Catholic he approves of Common Schools." This system has been condemned in Canada by the authorities of the sect to which Richard belongs; by the Authorities of the same sect in the United States; by the authorities of the same old sect to which Richard belonged in Ireland; by the man at the head of the sect against whom Garibaldi is fighting at Rome. What of all that? What do they know? they never saw Richard Delaney. What can they know? They never heard of his existence.

Richard has not yet written many words, and yet he draws nigh unto his end of writing and he naturally thinks again of the end of Dr. Ryerson and offers up a prayer for the Doctor. He must think the poor Methodist preacher's soul in peril. "As a Catholic he prays that Almighty God may protect Ryerson from his enemies—the Bishops, I suppose, and poor ignorant priests and laymen, and the Pope himself, you know and spare him many a year to come, to be the enemy of Separate Schools for Papists."

Success to yourself, Mr. Delaney—you're a broth of a boy. Next year let Mr. Delaney end his report as follows from Miles O'Reilly:—

Long life to you, Mither Ryerson! May you die both late an' aisy; An' when you lie wid the top of aich toe Turned up to the roots of a daisy, May this be your epitaph, nately writ— "Though Bishops abused him sorely" "He was great and good, had wondrous wit "And was approved of by Richard Delaney

Good by, Mr. Editor, and excuse me for having called your attention to a so disgusting a sight as that of a miserable spalpeen with his caubeen under his arm, shivering like a whipped slave and crying out "long life to your honor;" for what?—for being trampled on without being crushed to death.

PRESCOTT.

MADAME SWETCHINE'S LIFE AND LETTERS. By the Count De Falloux of the French Academy. Translated from the French by H. W. Preston:—

This is not merely an interesting biography, it is almost a history of Europe during the stirring years that witnessed the fall of the First Empire, the Restoration, and the Revolution of July. The lady whose life is herein depicted, by birth a Russian, and married to an officer high in rank in the Russian army, became at an early period of her life acquainted with the great and good M. de Maistre, whose conversation and bright example must have affected her, even though unconsciously: for at a later period of her own life we find her studying the respective histories of the Catholic and Oriental Churches—a course of study which resulted in her conversion to the true Church, and led to her subsequent retirement to France, where in the company of the most distinguished men of the day she passed the greater portion of her remaining years. The subject, naturally interesting, is rendered still more attractive by the brilliant pen of M. de Falloux who can well appreciate the virtues, and fine traits in the character of her whose life he lays before the world. The work is elegantly printed, and will be sent by mail to the prescribed address upon the receipt of \$1.50 by the Messrs. Sadliers of this City.

REASON AND REVELATION. By the Reverend Thomas S. Preston. Messrs. Sadliers, New York and Montreal:— This is a collection in one small but very hand-

some volume of a series of lectures delivered in the Advent season of 1867 in St. Ann's Church New York. The object of the writer is to show that the claims of the Catholic Church on our faith and obedience are perfectly reasonable, and can be substantiated by reason alone. If the Church call upon us to accept her teachings upon trust, she hesitates not to lay before us her credentials, and to submit them to the minutest and most rigid scrutiny. Here is the province wherein reason has the right, because it has the power, to assert its functions: but to sit in judgment on the intrinsic credibility of any doctrine revealed by God, to man, through the Church, is not within reason's sphere of action, for its functions lie wholly within the natural order, whilst the doctrine itself belongs to the supernatural order. These important points which all Protestants ignore, are well brought out in the series of Lectures before us. The price of the volume is but \$1.13 sent by mail.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW—January 1868.—Messrs. D & J. Sadlier Montreal.—The first issue of this leading Catholic periodical for the present year well sustains its high reputation. We annex a list of the contents:—1. Count de Montalembert's "Monks of the West." 2. Archbishop Manning on the Centenary. 3. St. Thomas of Canterbury. 4. Doctrinal Apostolic Letters. 5. Popular Education in England. 6. Tizziani on St. Cyran. 7. The Second Man Verified in History. 8. Rome and the Revolution. 9. Notices of Books. 10. Roman Documents on a Philosophical Controversy in Belgium. Amongst the Book Notices of the Review we find a very flattering—but well merited one of the "Comedy of Convocation" whose appearance has caused so great a sensation in the literary world throughout England. The article on "Rome and the Revolution" contains a lucid exposure of the double dealing and treachery of the Victor Emmanuel government.

The beginning of a new year offers a convenient occasion for subscribing to the Dublin Review, which the Messrs. Sadliers will forward to the address of any person forwarding the sum of Six Dollars for one year, to be paid in advance.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—January, 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—With the exception of a very excellent notice of a work lately published in France, De Ferencsac's Recollections of the Grand Army, the contents of the current number are scarce up to the usual mark. We subjoin a list:—1. Gachard's Don Carlos and Philip II. 2. Oysters and the Oyster Fisheries. 3. Anjou. 4. Tyndall's Lectures on Sound. 5. Liberal Education in England. Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis. 7. De Ferencsac's Recollections of the Grand Army. 8. Two Per Cent. 9. The Queen's Highland Journal.

A CHILD POISONED BY MISTAKE.—A most melancholy case of poisoning by mistake occurred yesterday in this city. Some worm-powders were bought at Picault's drug-store, Notre Dame street, for a child of Mr. L. L. Raymond, St. Lawrence street. This powder was supposed by the person who dispensed it, Mr. Alfred Picault, to be cinchona instead of which, how ever, strychnine was given. We understand that the child, which was only four years of age, expired almost immediately on taking one of the powders, which contained a grain of the deadly poison alluded to. What makes the case more serious is the fact, that strychnine was sold by the same person yesterday, in mistake for worm-powder, to a stranger from the country; and, though the strictest equity has been made at the city hotels and elsewhere an ome can be found to the persons in order to warn them of the dangerous nature of what they had bought. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

THE SIDE-WALK PAYMENTS.—After three months frost and snow, followed by the same number of days of thaw the different kinds of artificial sidewalk pavement which were laid down last summer are being laid bare. As far as we can judge, they all, except the one opposite the Dominion buildings in McGill street, and which was the most expensive, seem to have stood the winter tolerably well. The asphalt pavement, however near Nordheimer's Hall, seems to have been a failure from the beginning. During the hot weather it never thoroughly hardened, and emitted a disagreeable smell, and to-day on being uncovered the same odor was perceived, and the water that ran from the surface also appeared discolored. It is possible that the next few weeks of changeable weather, with alternate freezing and thawing, may be more trying to these pavements than have been the months during which they were buried in ice and snow, and a most reliable test of their fitness or unfitness for the climate of Montreal.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. DEVANY. QUEEN'S ACQUITTANCE.—The funeral of our late respected fellow citizen and neighbor, Mr. Devany, Queen's Auctioneer, was attended Friday morning to St. Patrick's Church, and then to the Catholic Cemetery, by a very large number of our citizens, of all origins and creeds. Amongst the mourners were Messrs. McKeown (Hamilton) and Murray (Yorkville, Ont.), two of the deceased gentleman's oldest friends in Ontario. The pall bearers were His Worship, Mayor Workman, the Hon. T. D. McGee, and Messrs. M. P. Ryan, W. O'Brien, W. Wilson, H. Clarke, M. Crotty, and J. Hanley. The Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father O'Farrell.

Mr. Angus Russell, ex-cashier of the Berris branch of the Bank of Toronto, has been arrested for forgery, but it is doubtful whether the Bank will prosecute.



NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY are requested to meet on ST. PATRICK'S MORNING at Eight o'clock (sharp) on the grounds in front of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, there to form in PROCESSION and proceed, with Band and Banners, to the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, where they will join the various Irish Societies and return with them to St. Patrick's Church to attend Divine Service. After Grand Mass the Society will again form in the same order. Members are earnestly requested to attend in full force and to wear their Badges on this occasion. And immediately after Divine Service to rally around the Banners of Father Matthew and St. Bridget, which will be found at the corner of St. Alexander and Lagache streets, and there take up, without delay, their place in the grand procession of the day.

By Order, M. McCREADY, Secretary. R. O'CONNELL, Grand Marshal.



GRAND PROGRAMME

PROCESSION

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS, SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, SAINT ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, ANGEL GUARDIAN SOCIETY, SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB, IRISH STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE, IRISH STUDENTS OF THE ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CHILDREN OF THE DIFFERENT CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY

NATIONAL FESTIVAL

OF IRELAND.

GRAND MARSHAL, ON HORSEBACK, JOSEPH CLORAN ESQ., SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB, BAND OF THE ROYALS.

Sup. with Bat-axe | FLAG. | Sup. with Bat-axe. Members of the Club, Two Abreast, Officers of the Society.

IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, (Not being members of any of the Irish Societies), Two Abreast.

CHILDREN OF THE BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, ST. ANN'S WARD, Two Abreast.

ANGEL GUARDIAN SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, BANNER, Members two abreast, Stewards with Wands, Officers of the Society.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, BAND OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE, Sup. with Bat-axe | BANNER OF ST. PATRICK, | Sup. with Bat-axe

Members of the Society, Two abreast, Members of the Council, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President | President | Vice-President, ST. ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback,

Sup. with Pike | BANNER OF SAINT ANN, | Sup. with Pike. Members Two Abreast, Vigilance Committee, Executive " Stewards with Wands. Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-Presidents.

Clergymen of St. Ann's Church, CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS, St. Lawrence and Quebec Suburbs, with Flags, Banners and Bands,

IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S, ST. JAMES'S ST. BRIDGET'S, AND ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCHES, (not being members of any of the Irish Societies) Two Abreast,

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback. BAND OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS, Sup. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike,

MARSHALS ON FOOT | MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, | MARSHALS ON FOOT. Two abreast, MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President, President.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Chief Marshal on Horseback. LAVALLEE'S BAND, Sup. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike.

Members of the Society, Two abreast, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S BANNER, (Drawn by Six Gray Horses with Three Postillions.) Supported with Battle Axes, Stewards with Wands, Committee of Enquiry, Treasurers, Secretaries,

Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President. Assistant Marshals on Horseback.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, Chief Marshal on Horseback. RAND VICTORIA RIFLES, Sup. with Pike, FATHER MATTHEW'S | Sup. with Battle-axe: | GRAND BANNER, | Battle-axe.

(Drawn by Four Horses.) Stewards with Wands, Members two abreast.

Sup. with Speer. | BANNER OF THE BLESSED | Sup. with Speer. VIRGIN. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Vigilance Committee, Executive and Treasurer, Vice-President | Rev. PRESIDENT | Vice-President Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

STUDENTS OF THE ST. MARY'S AND MONTREAL COLLEGES, With Flags, Banners and Music.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marshal on Horseback; BAND OF THE CHASSEURS CANADIENS.

Supported with Battle-axe. | GRAND BANNER | Supported with Battle-axe. OF IRELAND, (Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions.) Stewards with Wands.

Members of the St. Patrick's Society, Two and Two, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Supported with Pike and Spear. | GRAND HARP BANNER | Supported with Pike and Spear. OF IRELAND, (Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions) Stewards with Wands, Members of the Committee, Secretary, Treasurer,

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, INVITED GUESTS. Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President, CHAPLAIN,

Reverend Clergymen of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

The Members of the different Societies, above mentioned will meet in front of the New St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp; and thence proceed through Craig, Radegonde and Lagache streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

Flags and Banners will fall to the right, and the Bands to the left. Headed by their band and by the grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, the President and other Office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Society—followed by the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and Office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and of the St. Ann's Temperance Society, and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club headed by their respective bands will then enter the Church, the Bands playing the National Air—St. Patrick's Day.

After Grand Mass the Procession will reform in St. Alexander and Craig Streets, and thence proceed through Henry and St. Catherine Streets to St. Lawrence Main Street, returning through St. Lawrence, and St. Lambert, Notre Dame, Place d'Arms, Great St. James and McGill Streets, to the New St. Patrick's Hall.

The male portion of the various Irish Congregations, not members of any particular Society, are respectfully invited and urgently requested to take part in the Procession.

N. B.—Marshals are particularly requested to see speed in organizing the Procession after Divine Service.

JOSEPH CLORAN, Grand Marshal. P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

GRAND ANNUAL PROMENADE CONCERT

IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH, 1868.

Several distinguished Lady and Gentlemen amateurs have kindly volunteered their services. St. addresses will be delivered by the President, the invited Guests and the

HON. T. W. ANGLIN. N. B. The Committee have made arrangements to provide a sufficient number of seats for the occasion. Price of admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places.

By order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Secy.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

will take place on MONDAY EVENING the 16th instant, in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY, and for the election of new members.

Old and new members can obtain new Badges at this meeting. Every member is requested to attend.

By Order, P. O'MEARA Rec. Sec.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan 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. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebec.

For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undersigned personally or (if by letter post paid.) JOHN McGUIRE, Chairman.

Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees of Academy Buckingham Village, 14 February 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MOISE GAUTHIER, Trader of Montreal, Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estates 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.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 25th February, 1868. 2w

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent,

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

ISIDORE PAQUIN. By his Attorney ad litem T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 753.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'clock in the Forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

GERMAIN PELTIER. By his Attorneys ad litem T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Balloon Keeper, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MATTHEWS, By his Attorneys ad litem. CURRAN & GRIMMER. Montreal, January 17th, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ANTOINE LETOURNEAU, Trader, of St. Medard de Warwick, 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.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 27th Feb., 1868. 2w

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Oryastome, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock p.m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. 2w.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, P. Q., 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.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 25th February, 1868. 2w

NINE DAYS DEVOTION,

OR A NOVENA PREPARATORY TO THE FEAST OF SAINT PATRICK.

Price 20 Cents.

MONTH OF SAINT JOSEPH,

Price 30 Cents.

DEVOTION TO SAINT JOSEPH,

Price 75 Cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—It does not great credit to the Legislative Chamber to have voted with comparatively little opposition the 9th article of the Press Bill. The 9th article says that—

"The publication by a journal or other periodical of an article signed by a person deprived of his civil and political rights, and to whom the territory of France is forbidden, is punished with a fine of from 1,000fr. to 5,000fr., imposed on the editors and managers of the said journal or periodical."—Times Cor.

The Imperial Government of France will not suffer the grass to grow under their feet. The new Army Bill only became law on the 1st of this month. Three days later Marshal Niel ordered the census to be taken of those youths who had been exempted from military service in 1864, '5, '6, but who will now be called upon to enter the National Guard Mobile. Four days later again the Bill fixing the contingent for 1868 at 300,000 conscripts was laid before the Legislative body. We can hardly attempt to describe the sensation created in France by these hasty measures. There has been no lack of popular demonstrations to convince the Government that the new law will ruin the country. The year of the Great Exhibition was in many respects one of unprecedented prosperity for France. The Second Empire has been an era of comparative peace, and there is no country in which the effects of prolonged tranquility may not be perceptible in some branches at least of material advancement; but no real, solid well being is compatible with an armed peace. There is thus drawback to all the apparent blessings of France, that agriculture does not keep pace with the general progress of trade and industry. Nothing is more distressing to French economists than the rapid depopulation of rural districts. Every contrivance of modern civilization, the rapidity and cheapness of communication, the spread of knowledge, the rise of new wants and luxuries, contribute to promote no less than to facilitate a general migration towards; but the chief attraction lies, of course, in the high wages offered by the contractors of public works in the cities. Baron Haussmann has been rapidly melting down the manhood no less than the wealth of France in his Parisian improvement. Nor is it agriculture alone that suffers. The drain is equally felt in all other branches of industry. The unusual concentration of all the active forces of the nation on works of mere embellishment, the condensation of enormous consumption within a small compass, the creation of fictitious prices of labor, and the corresponding rise in all the necessities of life must have a tendency to disturb all the laws of economy, and to threaten the very foundations of public prosperity.

Everywhere throughout the Continent you see the land and the people withering and decaying under this deadly shade of wholesale armament. Everywhere is the weak ground to dust with taxation to supply the want of the strong, doomed against his will to ignoble and unproductive leisure. Everywhere you see women at work in the fields or the highways that great big fellows in uniforms should ply dominions, in cafes, or lounge in their establishments with cigars in their mouths. This great result will our age have to set against all its prodigies of invention and its intellectual achievements—that the business of every nation should be to hold the knife at the throat of every other nation, and that every one should be as loth to lay down his weapon as it is afraid to strike. It is for this that we pay our diplo-mats, that we boast of our statesmen, that we bang with awe and trembling on every word that falls from our rulers' lips.

Fifteen thousand signatures have been obtained in Roubaix asking the Emperor Napoleon not to renew the treaty of commerce with England. The petition is to be presented in a personal audience by a deputa-tion of workmen chosen for the people.—Times.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—The end seems drawing on in Italy, and her fall threatens more closely from internal than from external causes. Her ruined finances and the universal discontent entailed by the consequent grinding taxation would alone suffice to engulf a stronger and more compact nation than she can ever hope to be.

The plans of the present Finance Minister are, of course, plentifully abused, even before they have been completely exhibited; but the difficulty is to find something better. It is to be hoped the Opposition does not reckon as one of its resources a reduction of the interest on the Debt, but it comprises many men who have advocated such a measure. On the other hand, Rattazzi, who, whether or no he were to form part of a new Ministerial combination, would certainly have great weight if the Opposition came in, expressly and solemnly when last in office declared himself resolved to keep faith with the national creditors. A contrary course—however tempting, when reduction from 5 to 3 would at once strike 5 millions sterling off the annual expenditure—would be the commencement of a downward progress, which might ultimately bring Italy as low as Spain.

The committee of enrolment has been re-opened in Genoa with the connivance of the Italian Govern-ment. The men are enlisted ostensibly for the service of General Prim, but it is supposed that another movement in Italy is the real object. That another serious will occur, however, before the Eastern ques-tion takes a more decided form is scarcely probable.

FLORENCE, March 1.—A delegation of the working men of Genoa waited upon Admiral Farragut last week, and presented to him an address in which they say they desire to do him especial honour as repre-sentative of the country which sympathizes with the views of the illustrious patriot Mezzani.

It appears that from the 1st of January last the prosecution of the work at the Mont Cenis tunnel has been intrusted to a company, which has at its head the engineers Sommeiller and Gratton two of the first projectors of the great undertaking, and whose names have throughout been honorably associated with it. The company undertakes to finish the tunnel in four years, ending the 31st of December, 1871, and to pay a stipulated forfeit for every month beyond that time during which it shall not have been completed. If it ends the work before that time the same sum is to be paid to it for every month gained. The Savoy Journal says the tunnel is pretty sure to be finished early in 1871, but that this will hardly be the case with the two pieces of railroad which are to connect St. Michel and Susa, the present termini of the railway north and south of the Alps, with the extremities of the tunnel. Ground has been broken on this side, but upon the other it will not be begun until the end of the winter. The work will be carried on with the utmost activity.

Rome is perfectly tranquil. One division of French troops returns, it is true, to Toulon, but the other remains with the remnant of Corps of Occupation, and General Dumont arrived yesterday and took up his residence as commander-in-chief at the Palazzo Senni. The Italian Bishops are everywhere or-dinating public prayers for the intentions of the Holy

Father. The Bishop of Trani, in his recent pastoral, says:—"Pray with fervor, humility, and constancy; and fear not! Jesus conquered the world, and He will send down on us and on our erring brethren light and faith and charity!" The Bishops of Bava-nna, Terni, and Verona have also issued pastorals in the same strain of devotion to the Church.

At the instance of Mr. Odo Russell, the 'Scotch Legion' forming at Rome under Papal auspices has been disbanded, and the men sent home. It appears that the supposed 'Scotch,' so eager to fight for the Pope, had in reality come from the Emerald Isle to learn the trade of arms with a view to eventually employ-ing their attainments nearer home.

A correspondent at Rome informs us that a cer-tain Mr. O'Connor, assistant in the well known library of Signor Piella, in the Piazza d'Espagna, was ordered away from Rome at a day's notice, on ac-count of certain Fenian speeches he made against the British Government. This is the same individual who tried to have a solemn Requiem Mass said at St. Andrea della Frate in honour of the three men exe-cuted at Macerata. Mr. O'Connor was expelled from Rome by the direct order of the Papal Government and not on account of any action taken by Mr. Odo Russell."

NEGOTIATIONS OF AUSTRIA WITH ROME.—The France says:—"The negotiations of Austria with Rome for the revision of the Concordat encounter serious difficulties. Baron Von Bunsen has demanded the aboli-tion of the Concordat as a preliminary step but the Pope wishes that it should serve as the basis for the modification proposed." On the other hand, the France adds:—"Prussia is endeavouring to establish more intimate relations with Rome, and has taken steps to obtain the establishment of an Apostolic Nuncio at Berlin."

THE POPE ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG WOMEN.—We read in the Bulletin Religieux of Versailles:—"Our bishop has received a brief from Pius IX., dat-ed the 4th January, 1868, in which the measure es-tablished by M. Dany relative to the instruction of young women is judged in significant terms. It is described as 'most pernicious,' and the Holy Father expresses the hope that, with the Divine assistance, which has never been wanting to the Church, the plan will remain without result, especially consid-ering, says the Papi letter, that the French episcopate has on all sides protested against it and has warned parents of the enares and fatal consequences of the measure."

General Carroll Tevis, late of the Federal army, now a volunteer private in the Papal Zouaves writes as follows to the Freeman's Journal about those 'good Christian Republicans' whom our good Christian American press—secular as well as religious—loved to laud and apotheosize:

"D-ency will not admit of a full recital of all the acts of sacrilege committed by this 'band of heroes' as it has pleased certain anti-catholic papers to call them; and it is to be regretted that the sympathies of the American press, for everything which bears the name of a Republican movement, simply because it is called republican, should blind them to the truth and induce their correspondents to conceal outrages which would have disgusted the blackest of abolition-ists. Even the most bigoted Protestant would scarce dare to approve the proceedings of those ruffians who spit upon the Host, who used the pulpit as a sink, and who, after going through the mockery of a trial, chopped off the head and limbs of an image of our blessed Redeemer, and thus trampled them under foot, with every word and gesture of contempt which bestiality could imagine. I am not echoing a mere rumor in this, I state facts which defy contradiction; yet such papers as the 'London Times' expressly forbid their correspondents to say anything favorable to the cause of the temporal power or to the Pope.

I need not speak of, though I may mention how great is the consolation of all whose hearts turn to England's conversion as the corner stone of their life in the great and visible change of the English Catho-lic attitude towards Spain. The lesson has been long in striking Rome, but it has taken root, and will bear many and noble fruit with God's blessing in any future combat. There will be no second Meana, in which English Catholic blood will not be shed. There will be no Catholic battle-cry, in which English voices will not join. The oriflamme of St. Peter will never go forth to victory without the rampart of English Catholic hearts, and Lan-cashire especially bids fair to be a second time 'God's own County' if devotion to Rome, gives it any claim to such a title. The northern element is conspicuous in the recent arrivals for the Pontifical recruitment, and so is that of the Midlands counties. Besides Mr. Bansom, we have received Messrs. Starton, of Preston, Messrs. Bishop, Maudy, Newsham, Johnston, &c., from the colleges of Assout and Ushaw, and Mr. Wellman, is expected this evening from the former seminary, and the honorable Walter Maxwell from that of Stonyhurst, the friend and college companion of Alfred Collingridge. Mr. Ryan has arrived this evening for his second engagement, and several young men of high position in England are about to join the service.

It is with the greatest satisfaction I am able to state that the English Catholic reading room and club, for the use of our Zouaves, will be opened on Monday. The rooms have been secured near the church of St. Antonio Die Partigiani, where a course of English sermons will be preached on Sundays by Father O'Malley, S.J. Above two hundred volumes have been already contributed by the English residents, and the Catholic newspapers have kindly promised gratuitous copies of their journals. Much remains still to be done before our young Zouaves can be placed on the same par of comfort as their French and Belgian comrades and for this purpose subscrip-tions are most desirable. To an Anglo-Roman military centre, where Irish, Scottish, and English soldiers in the Pontifical service may find a home for their leisure hours, where they may be free to read, and improve their minds, to write to their friends, and receive the instructions of their spiritual guides, is a work too important to be neglected or left to chance, and any Catholic desire us of joining in it will be glad to know that, thanks to the zeal of the Catholic committee and the energy of Mr. Stonor, it is fairly set on foot, and that any subscriptions for this special purpose, and for securing a few additional comforts for those of our gallant soldiers who have no private means will be most welcome. For those in hospital for the expenses of postage, tobacco &c., a small fund placed in the hands of the military chaplain is necessary, and there are many among your readers I feel sure who only require to be made aware of the great utility of such a work for it to secure their hearty concurrence and co-operation.

Some more Irish recruits of a most promising de-scription arrived yesterday. The little difficulties inseparable from a first arrival in a new and strange country are being quickly overcome, and our brave countrymen of both sides St. George's Channel are falling rapidly into requisite habits and excellent discipline; and above nineteen who had expressed a desire to return have withdrawn their requisition. The force of falsehood has been strained to its ut-most limits in the following letter from Garibaldi, which he desires may be reproduced by all the press, a request we have great pleasure in complying with, as it shows the utter uselessness of the kindness shown to the Garibaldian prisoners here, which we all, who have visited the hospitals, can bear witness, was pushed to the point of exaggeration.

"My dear Barili,—As I think it useless to make any reclamation in favour of our wounded soldiers in Rome to the present Government, I beg you to pub-lish the following lines, which I hope to see repro-duced by every journal of the Peninsula. Our wounded are dying in Rome from the ignoble treat-ment they were subjected to, from the iniquitorial practices of priests and perhaps." There the enlightened reader will insert any notion which may occur to his imagination appropriate to the case.

Are not these men capable of every sort of crime? When the wounds with which our men enter the hospitals are slight or grave, death is the result.—Such are the details I received from many respect-able persons who draw moreover the most deplora-ble picture of the brutal insults to which our un-happy brothers in arms are exposed in the capital of Jesuitism.

G. GARIBALDI.

It is well to note this for it is the best instance of the manner of action adapted to the revolutionary cause. Ever since Meunier we have had the sole charge of the wounded prisoners. Catholic charity has supplied the resources necessary for their phys-ical wants; Catholic nuns have watched and nursed them day and night; Catholic prelates and religious have ministered to their spiritual and temporal needs with that charity and delicacy which are the herit-age of the Church and which even the revolutionary leader Giovanni Carotini has publicly acknowledged. Those who attended the Garibaldian hospital best know what extremes of tolerance have been exercis-ed, and whether the 'insults' have not been on the side of the prisoners whose insolence has been in many cases intolerable, and such as no English hospital author-ities would have permitted for one instant. Our best witnesses are the Protestant and Liberal Eng-lish visitors who have had free access to St. Onofrio, and among whom I may mention Lord Clarendon; Hyde, Mount Edgecombe, Hinchinbroke, Beaumont, the English and American Consuls, the English physicians Drs. Mayne and Small, all of whom I feel sure, would give a ready testimony to the enmities of Garibaldi. The truth is, that exaggerated human-ity has been the order of the day, and a little more severe treatment would, perhaps, have been attend-ed with better results.—Cor. Tablet

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The King of Naples is so elated with the prospect of the Revolutionary party in Italy that he has reappointed his entire Cabinet, dis-missed it will be remembered, on the cessation of Venice to king Victor Emmanuel. Though the King ever since evacuating Naples has resided at Rome the Pope, true to his legitimist doctrine, never recalled his Nuncio from the Court of the Two Sicilies. Cardinal Antonelli, ordinarily so cautious and sober, has also been heard to express his conviction that the armistice between Italy and France will not last long; that war will ensue speedily and terminate in the establishment of a divided though confederate Italy. Though there is nothing in the attitude of the Italian Government to justify these reactionary hopes, it cannot be denied that the fortification of Rome is being effected on a scale al-together out of proportion to any dangers incident to a Garibaldian attack.

The earthquakes at Naples continue, and that of Pizzic-Falconi seems to be only the first of a series of similar disasters. The Caserma di San Paitto has given signs of falling, and the houses all along St. Lucia and Chatterone are menaced. The eruption of Vesuvius is more magnificent than ever, and the lava is now threatening Regino and Torre de Greco.

NAPLES, Feb. 7.—A series of gross outrages were committed last evening by a party of men calling themselves Liberals. Forty or 50 persons, led, as some people assert, by a man called Pancrazio, who is an employe in the Teatro de Fiorentini, turned out about half-past 10 o'clock and attacked several houses. The 'Whist' Club in the Strada della Pace, many of the members of which have the reputation of being Bourbonists, was one of the first assailed. A man who pretends to have been an eyewitness declares that Pancrazio with a stick broke the windows of the door, while others of his party, who came pro-vided with stones, broke the windows of plate-glass above. Not far from the Caffè Europa the shop of a druggist was attacked and the windows were dashed in by the mob, while a priest who was inside, and is the brother of the editor of a Bourbon journal called the Concilia-tore, was wounded in the head with a stone. Another shop that suffered was the Strada Santa Brizida. The president of the Whist Club, Prince Greco, went in the morning to the Police-office to give informa-tion of some violence which would probably be com-mitted in the evening, and advised that some pre-cautions should be taken; but, though a sufficiently large body of men passed through the streets to at-tract notice, no guards were on the spot when the outrage in the Strada della Pace was committed. The public force arrived after the fact, and now claims to have saved the club from being burnt and the members from being thrown out of the windows for several years we have not had to lament any similar incidents, and their revival is to be attributed to the bold front which the Bourbonists have shown since the invasion of the Roman territory. During the winter printed cards and proclamations have been thrown broadcast about the streets; the Concilia-tore and the Mediterraneo have made continual attacks on the manner in which the government of the country has been carried on for seven years, and advanced pretty clear terms the independence of the South. These proceedings have irritated the opposition party, and the outrage of last evening, which, if threats are to be believed, will not be the last in its kind, is another. As the law by its frequent sequestrations has not been able to silence the Mediterraneo, which is the organ of the Bourbonists, bodies of men by club-bing the writers, or by disgraceful assaults such as I report to day, are endeavouring to put down an obnoxious political party. To say nothing of the injury which is done to the cause of order by such excesses, there is a fear they will have the effect of increasing the sympathy in favour of the supporters of the fallen dynasty and of provoking retaliation. Unless, therefore, the law be administered with a strong and a just hand there is danger of lapsing into a state of greater anarchy than that which now already exists. It is impossible not to feel that if the authorities had done their duty the duels which were an attempt on the liberty of the press, and the out-rages which I have noted, which were an attack on the security of the person, might have been prevented.—Times Cor.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA Feb. 7.—In to day's sitting of the Com-mittee of the Reichsrath Delegation on the War Bud-get, the Minister of War declared that a reduction of the effective strength of the army was, as a general proposition, impossible. Nevertheless, it was possible to effect certain economies in the cavalry and the military bands.

Bron Von Bunsen, in reply to an interpellation on the political situation, fully explained the present foreign relations of the Empire, and in conclusion said he considered the foreign relations of Austria to be of a peaceful nature that all danger of war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extra-ordinary events. Although every effort was being made to ward off all dangers, and although there was every reason to hope that peace would be maintained, yet, on the other hand, it appeared necessary to main-tain the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria, if necessary, to assume an attitude in-spiring respect, and at short notice send her army in the field ready for action.

BAVARIA.

LOUIS II, KING OF BAVARIA.—Louis II, King of Bavaria, died at Munich on Saturday in the twenty-third year of his age. He was born on August 25, 1845, and succeeded his father, Maximilian II, the 10th of March, 1864. Like his father and his grand-father, King Louis I, who is still living, the late King was a great patron of art and sciences. His passion for music, in fact, was so great as to lead to a neglect to the most important affairs of state. Soon after his accession to the throne, the supposed influence upon the young King of Wagner, the celebrated composer, brought on a Ministerial crisis, the Ministry demanding the departure of Wagner, from Munich, and the King hesitating to comply with the demand. About a year ago it was reported that the King had suddenly, without the knowledge of the Ministry or any one else, left the capital in order

to shut himself up several days, in some retired locality with Wagner, and wholly indulge his passion for music. The King last year was betrothed to his cousin Sophia, Duchess of Bavaria; but the engage-ment was soon broken off according to some reports, in consequence of a difference of opinion on Wagner; according to others, in consequence of different religious views. King Louis had the reputation of been the handsomest monarch of Europe. With regard to the German question he was supposed to be personally in favour of establishing the most friendly relations with the North German Confederation. He succeeded on the throne of Bavaria by his only brother, Prince Otto, born in 1848 who as king, bears the name of Otto I.

PRUSSIA.

According to the Pall Mall Gazette the Catholic students of Germany are still in favor of the Pope. A deputation of the students at Bonn lately requested permission to hold a meeting for the purpose of ex-pressing their sympathies with the head of their Church. The permission, however, was withheld. Sybel, the rector, refused on the ground that it would be looked upon as a political demonstration. The deputation withdrew, but once more returned, solici-ting permission more earnestly than before. Where upon the rector had to break to them the news which till then he had withheld from them, that he had already refused his permission to a counter meeting organized by the Antipapal party, and that fore-seeing stormy altercation, he had thought fit to re-fuse both parties.

The German Catholic revival is one of the most hopeful signs of the present moment. Youaters are arriving from all the German provinces, more especially from those forcibly annexed by Prussia—the King of Hanover and his family have headed a subscription for the Pope, and at Bruchsal in the Duchy of Baden, the venerable father of General Knauer was received with enthusiastic applause at the meeting of the Catholics here. Hungary has sent Mgr. Milian, of the chapter of Grosswardein, with the 18,000 forins, and 36 Zouaves for the service of the Pope.

BESLIN, Feb. 6.—The Prussian Government has inquired at Paris whether the Hanoverian legion now forming at Strasbourg is to remain in Europe. The answer was, 'No; it will be sent to Algeria.' More disagreeable to this Cabinet than the military enlistment of the old exiles is the fact that their ex-ample is likely to be imitated by fresh fugitives. As we learn from Hanover, numerous young men have run away within the last few weeks for fear of the recruiting officer. Actuated alike by the dread of the new military system introduced at home and the hope of leading an easy life at the expense of the Guelphian interest abroad, these rural innocents suf-fer themselves to be enticed away to Holland, Switzer-land, and France. Once arrived at their destination, the majority of it is to be foreseen, will be obliged to turn Napoleonic legionaries for a livelihood.

BESLIN, March 1.—In his speech in closing the Prussian Diet, on Friday last, the King expressed himself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the past session, and declared that he was sure that no cause was now left for the disturbance of the peace of Germany or Europe.

The case of Prussia in the early part of this cen-tury is illusory as a guide to that of Ireland. The condition of the peasants in the former country was that of serfs; living upon an allotment from which they could not be ejected, but which on the other hand they could not leave, alienate, subdivide, or mortgage. In consideration of this they were sub-ject to heavy payments both in the shape of labour and of produce, these being very uncertain in their amount, and enforced in an extremely arbitrary manner. There form made the serf into a freeman, and computed his services to the lord for a fixed pro-duce rent, thus putting him somewhat in the position of an English copyholder. The Irish cottier has not been a serf (except in poetry) for centuries; he has for nearly the same time paid a money rent; he has been at liberty to migrate whither he pleased, and to make such terms with his landlord as the two might agree upon. That he has been as miserable as, un-fortunately we know to be the fact arises from causes which no modification of land tenure, least of all the artificial subdivision of estates, will ever touch. Never was a sadder or honestier word spoken than that at Bristol which warned the nation against re-sorting to quacks for the cure of this long-endur-ing political ailment. It may be that all the physi-cians are at fault, but the charlatan certainly is so.

The Prussian military system, which weighs so grievously even upon those parts of the old Monarchy which have been submitted to it during two genera-tions, falls as an absolutely intolerable burden upon the newly annexed provinces and confederated States. The Kingdom of Saxony, which under the old Fak-fer Diet was only bound to supply a contingent of 20,000 men, one-half of whom were always on for-lough, has now to keep up a force of 70,000 troops, out of a population of little more than 2,000,000 souls, and of a revenue of 12,000,000 thalers. Hesse, Nassau, and the Rhine lands are equally overbur-dened, and the consequence is a distress which even wholesale emigration fails to relieve. All the while the Governments assure us that all this warlike apparatus is kept up for the sake of peace. No amount of friendly notes and declarations on the one side can fully dispel the jealousy and suspicion of the other. So long as one State arms, so long as it maintains its doubtful attitude, not only can the other not think of disarmament, but not even of any slackening of those rigid institutions which can at a given moment bring all the forces of the nation into one hand. Not merely prosperity but freedom is out of the question under a system of armed peace. The attitude of France and Prussia prescribes an equal state of armed preparation on the part of all their neighbours. Baron von Bunsen was the other day assuring the Council of Delegates that the foreign relations of Austria were so peaceful that 'all danger of war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extraordinary events.' Yet the Minister of War insists that 'a reduction of the effective strength of the army was as a general proposition impossible. It was necessary to keep up the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria at short notice to send her army into the field ready for action'; or, in other words, the peace footing was to be an actual war footing.

RUSSIA.

The Russian papers have suddenly changed their language in regard to Poland and the Poles. By a sudden metamorphosis yesterday's wrath has been converted to-day into the most amiable and conciliatory sentiments. Even the Moscow Gazette, so long the implacable enemy of the doomed race, as though a new inspiration had suddenly dawned upon it, professes sincere sympathy with their sufferings. It is noted in connection with this remarkable fact that Counts Wichopolski, Zamoyaki, and Ostrowski, Li-beral but loyal Poles, ordinarily residing in Warsaw, have been telegraphed for from St. Petersburg to advise the Government on some mysterious matter as yet hidden from the public eye. The Russian Government has at length commanded that the veterans whose services, after the late occupation of some 80,000 recruits, are no longer required, are to be sent home on furlough, but it is impossible to ascertain how soon and to what extent the Imperial ukase will be carried out.

An Imperial ukase (says the Pall Mall Gazette) has just been issued, imposing an extraordinary con-tribution of ten per cent. on the Polish landowners in Lithuania for the present year. One-half of this contribution is to be paid within six days after the publication of the ukase, and the remaining half by the 1st of April next. This is the fifth contribution of this kind imposed since the last Polish insurrection and the landowners have become so impoverished with these successive impositions that many of them are unable to provide the requisite funds, and are conse-quently threatened with execution. The measure

bears with peculiar severity on the landowners who were banished to Siberia administratively.—I. e. with-out trial during the insurrection, and whose estates are now being sold by order of the Government the ukase specially providing that the extraordinary contributions shall be a first charge on the estate in each case. Many of these estates have already been disposed of to Germans at prices infinitely be-low their real value.

The official Warsaw Dnevnik contains the follow-ing:—"Prince Napoleon asserts his old axiom that Russia, not Prussia, is the enemy of France, and the Emperor begins to believe him. No doubt, his only option is between internal commotion and foreign war, and Prussia being too strong for him, the general opinion is that he will take the East in hand, and begin a regular campaign in the spring. We could only congratulate ourselves on such an event."

UNITED STATES.

INCREASE OF THE UNITED STATES DEBT.—The Buffalo Courier says:—"The National debt was increased six millions in December—twelve millions in January—and it is now announced that it will be increased twenty millions in February. We are rushing on to ruin at fearful rate. Congressmen talk of retrenchment! But they plunder the treasury and buy themselves kid gloves. They keep up great at tending armies at the South, are supporting negro govern-ment, except the interest on the public debt. They talk of retrenchment, while they plunder and roll up the public debt. This means ruin—it means repudiation—it means bankruptcy for the republic."

BOARDING AROUND.—Not many years since, in West Plymouth, N. H., it was the custom for the school-master to 'board round' among his pupils, to save ex-pense. Sometimes of course, the days don't come out quiet even—there would be eight and a half days at one house and nine at another. One man, who was notorious for his meanness, just before the schoolmaster began his dinner, said to him: "Mr —, I suppose, by rights, that your time is up just about half way through this dinner. That's as near as I can make it, and I've calculated pretty close. But I don't wish to be small about it, and you kin est judge as to you would do for ordinary."

A lady of Georgia was recently in Indiana, looking for her daughter. The poor woman was the widow of a State Senator, who was a secessionist, and gave nearly all his property, about \$85,000 to the Confed-eracy. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run. Her four sons were killed while fighting in the Confederate service. One of her daughters died from grief for their loss, and the one for whom the mother had been looking had been sent North by Gen. Sherman for having acted as a Confederate spy when his troops were near her mother's plantation. The soldiers also burned all the buildings and fences on the place.

AN INTERESTING CASE AT LAW.—Among the ex-ploits of Admiral Semmes, during the war, was the destruction of a vessel which has been insured against ordinary marine risks, including dangers of piracy. The insurance company claimed that under the proclamation of Great Britain, recognizing the rebels as belligerents, the destruction of the vessel was an act of war, and refused the policy. The owners brought suit to recover damages, and the case being decided against them, they have appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case is now under consideration.

The editor of a Western contemporary remarks that he is glad to receive marriage notices, but re-quests that they be sent soon after the ceremony and before the divorce is applied for. He has had several notices spoiled in this way.

Sunday is said to derive its name from the Saxons, who consecrated it to the sun in heathen times. From the earliest age of Christianity it has been solemnized in memory of the death of Christ, and of the descent of the Holy Ghost, both which events took place upon it. At first it was distinguished merely by the recitation of particular prayers and passages of Scri-pture. It does not appear to have been strictly ob-served as a day of cessation from labour previous to A. D. 322, when the Emperor Constantine published a decree suspending public business and military exercise. The Council of Laodicea, in 340 forbade labour in general terms; and the laws of Theodosius, about the year 504 sanctioned this interdiction by imposing civil penalties.

NATURE OF THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.—On the solar envelope, of whose fluid nature there can be no doubt, says Herschel, we clearly perceive, by our telescopes, an intermixture (without blending, or mutual dilu-tion) of the two distinct substances, or states of mat-ter; the one luminous and the other not so; and the phenomena of the spots and pores tend directly to the conclusion that the more luminous portions are gaseous, however they may leave the nature of the luminous doubtful; they suggest the idea of radiant matter floating in a non-radiant medium, showing a tendency to secrete itself by subsidence, after the manner of snow in air.

The Duke of Ormond, who was a true pattern of politeness, was visited a few months before his death by a German baron, who was also one of the politest men of his country. The duke, feeling himself dying, desired to be conveyed to his arm-chair when, turn-ing towards the baron, he said,—"Excuse me, sir, if I should make some grimaces in your presence, for my physician tells me that I am at the point of death." "Ah! my dear duke," replied the baron, "I beg that you will not put yourself under the least restraint on my account." This may be emphatically called 'ruining it—politeness—into the ground.'

A person talking to Foote of an acquaintance of his who was so avaricious as to lament the prospect of his funeral expenses, though a short time before he had been censuring one of his own relations for his prodigious temper, added, in conclusion—"Now, is it not strange that this man would not remove the beam from his own eye before he attempted to take the mote out of other people's?" "Why, so I dare say he would," cried Foote, "if he were sure of sell-ing the timber."

THE TWO CAKES.—"Julia, here are two cakes—one for you and one for Mary; Mary does not want hers just now, and you may carry it for her till we get home." After a while the mother observed that Miss Julia began eating upon the second cake, having already disposed of one. Of course, she thought it was time to speak. "Julia, whose cake are you eat-ing?"—"Mine, ma'am."—"And where is Mary's?"—"Why, I ate hers up first."

A man's strongest passion is generally his weakest side.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented es-sences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent wash for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c., and imparting rosiess and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it re-moves headaches, and when resorted to after shaving prevents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the teeth and gums.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp-ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell, Co, J Gardner, J. A. Hart, Piloni & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fir of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SPICES, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, MAP SYRUP, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1867. 12m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn: — A BENEFACTRESS.

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

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow — know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868. 2m

THE GREAT MEDICAL WANT SUPPLIED — Ask any medical man what has been the greatest desideratum in the practice of physic for centuries? He will answer, purgation without pain or nausea; without subsequent constipation; without detriment to the strength of the patient. Inquire of any individual who has ever tried BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS if they do not accomplish this object. Of the multitudes that have used them, not one will answer no. The family testimony to their efficacy is the strongest ever adduced in favor of any cathartic. Upon the liver their effect is as salutary as it is surprising. In fever and ague and bilious remittent fever they work such a beneficial change in a brief period, as we can only be realized by those who have experienced or witnessed it. No man, or woman, or child, need suffer long from any derangement of the stomach, liver or bowels, in any part of the world where this sovereign curative is obtainable.

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

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

St. LAZARE DE FELICHASSE, District of Montmagny, O.E., 13th Aug., 1861.

Edmond Giroix, Esq., Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter St., corner of Vieux Marche, Lower Town, Quebec:

Dear Sir,—This is to certify, that I have been, during eighteen months sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try BRISTOL'S SARPAPARILLA, and took five bottles. To-day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business. One of the most able physicians, after blessing me, declared that my sickness was severe Rheumatic affection.

I am, respectfully, yours, JOHN RUEL.

Sworn before the undersigned, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Montmagny, Arg. 13, 1864.

J. RUEB, Justice of the Peace.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 466

ACCIDENT.—There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are PILLS.—[Daily Journal, Lowell, 2 February, 1868. 1m

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.)

SHERBROOKE C. E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 29, 1868. 12m

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. Will's, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold every where at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 3m

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED. Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebec.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA. Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c.; Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twanky Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 58c.; Extra Superior do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPICON FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astrological, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address— B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867. 2m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867. 8 in

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:— 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 250,000 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basewood; 1 inch do; Baternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Saw and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years) in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Barge & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be promptly attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Mathematical School. Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, & C, No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better—by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

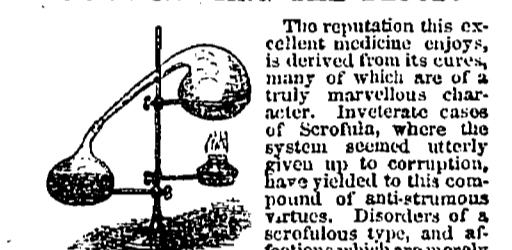
A. SHANKON & CO.

GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M-GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation of this excellent medicine, enjoyed by millions of suffering humanity, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inverecant cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-streptococcal virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy. Scrofulous taint is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfit tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of encephalic or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be secretly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable. It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its insidious presence, as to imperil the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indolence, and air-tight habits, uncleanness, and the depressing vice generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, not less inestimable to the importance of an effectual remedy. In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Yellor, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease; caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures. The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, that Rheumatism or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Discharges, and other eruptions of the female system, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Theumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulation of scrofulous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla. This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languid, listless, Dependent, Sleepless, and who are afflicted with Nervous Affections of the Face, or who are troubled with any other of those affection symptoms of weakness. Many, after taking it for several Days, have felt the energy of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were almost sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Febrile Chill, Biliousness, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Iodine, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either residents in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Ague Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver to its activity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

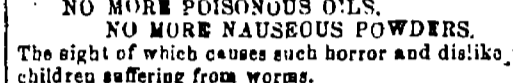
GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Craibers Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Lavolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!

NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES.

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

Caution.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary to observe with care, when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine "DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" are stamped "DEVINS'" and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from.

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:— At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and thereafter freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts., and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PHERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O. E.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city.

N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Atlas Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Gode Machine; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common-sense Family Machine, price \$12. A 1 machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Bra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewell Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

HOUSE FURNISHERS

ATTENTION THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best rimming and workmanship warranted.

Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Cloth, well trimmed for \$10, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING, Shalapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and I would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son.—Dear Sirs.—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:— At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and thereafter freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

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HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY— MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 25c per tin.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle.

HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HARTÉ, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 36 Notre Dame; Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.

