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No. \$7.

THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(From the Catholic World.)

We were covered with blood, and looked like butchers.

Load!' cried the sergeant.

and I knew that in my fury I must have given some terrible blows. Old Pinto told us that the regiment was totally routed; that the beggarly Prussians had sabred half of it, but we should find the remainder by and by. 'Now,' he cried, we must keep the enemy out of the village .-By file, left. March!"

We descended a little stair vay which led to one of the gardens of Klein-Gorschen, and, entering a house, the sergeant harricaded the door leading to the fields with a heavy kitchen table : then he showed us the door opening on the street, telling us that there lay our way of refound a pretty large room, with two windows looking out upon the village, and two upon the hill, which was still covered with smoke and resounding with the crash of mu-ketry and artilat us from beneath the curtains.

The sergeant opened the window and fired at | two or three Pruesian bussars who were already percur! with all my strength, and rushed along advancing down the street. Zebede and the the main street of Kaya. I was one of the first others standing behind him stood ready. I to enter, and I saw the inhabitants of the village, looked towards the hill to see if the squares had men, women, and children, hastening to the cellars yet remained unbroken, and I saw them retreat- for protection. ing in good order, firing as they went from all four faces on the masses of cavalry which surrounded them on every side. Through the smoke I could perceive the colonel on horseback, sabre in hand, and by him the colors, so torn by shot that they were mere rags hanging on the staff.

Beyond, a column of the enemy were debouching from the road and marching on Klein Gorschen. This column evidently designed cutting off our retreat on the village, but hundreds of disbanded soldiers like us had arrived, and were pouring in from all sides; some turning ever and anon to fire, others wounded, trying to crawl to some place of shelter. They took possession of the houses, and, as the column approached, musketry rattled upon them from all the windows. This checked the enemy, and atthe same moment the divisions of Brenier and Marchaud, which the Prince of Moskowa had people. dispatched to our assistance, began to deploy to the right.

The Prussians halted, and the firing ceased on both sides. Our squares and columns began to from the hedges, and houses. How many of climb the hills again, opposite Starsiedel, and the defenders of the village rushed from the houses to rejoin their regiments. Ours had become mingled with two or three others; and when the re-enforcing divisions halted before Kaya, we could scarcely find our places. The roll was called, and of our company forty-two men remained; Furst and Leger were dead, but Zebede, Klipfel, and I were unhurt.

But the hattle was not yet over, for the Prussians, flushed with victory, were already making their dispositions to attack us at Kaya; reenforcements were hurrying to them, and it seemed that, for so great a general, the emperor there. had made a gross mistake in stretching his lines to Leirzig, and leaving us to be overpowered by an army of over a hundred thousand men.

As we were reforming behind Branier's divisions, eighteen thousand veterons of the Prus sian guard charged up the hill, carrying the shakos of our killed on their bayonets in sign of victory. Once more the fight began, and the mass of Russian caralry, which we had seen glittering in the sun in the morning, came down on our flank; the sixth corps had arrived in time to cover it, and stood the shock like a casthe wall. Once more shouts, grouns, the clashing of sabre against bayonet, the crash of musk-try and thunder of cannon shook the sky, bandaging his arm. Behind, on the other side, while the plain was hidden in a cloud of smoke, through which we could see the glitter of hel mets, curiasses, and thousands of lances.

We were retiring, when something passed Marshal Ney surrounded by his staff, and his eyes sparkled and his lips tremblod with rage.-In a second's time he had dashed along the lines, and drew up in front of our columns. The retreat stopped at once; he called us on, and, as if led by a kind of fascination, we dashed on to rumble of artillery, neighing of horses, cries and in the air, and cried in a ringing voice: meet the Prussians, cheering like madmen as we shouts of drivers, and cracking of whips. Withwent. But the Prussian line stood firm: they fought hard to keep the victory they had won, and besides were constantly receiving reinforcements, while we were worn out with five hours' fighting.

Our battation was now in the second line, and borrible din made my flesh creep; it was the heard, and my hair stood on end with horror. rattling of the grape-shot among the bayonets. | 'Here !' cried the old man in German; 'aim from the bayonets. None stood their ground but none have yet solved it. I, in my eagerness and said;

ling of bullets, we again began to fall back over heaps of dead; our first divisions re-entered Klein-Gorschen, and once more the fight was hand to hand. In the main street of the village nothing was seen or heard but shots and blows, Then I saw blood and hair on my bayonet, and generals fought sword in hand like private

This lasted some minutes; we checked them again, but again they were re enforced, and we were obliged to continue our retreat, which was fast becoming a rout. If the enemy forced us l to Kaya, our army was cut in two. The battle seemed irre rievably fost, for Marshal Ney himself, in the centre of the square was retreating; and many soldiers, to get away from the melee, were carrying off wounded officers on their muskets. Everything looked gloomy, indeed.

I entered Kaya on the right of the village. leaping over the bedges, and creeping under the treat. This done, went to the floor above, and fences which separated the gordens, and was turning the corner of a street, when I saw some fifty officers on the brow of a hill before me, and behind them masses of artillery galloping at full speed along the Leipzig road. Then I saw the lery. At one end was a broken bedstead and Emperor himself, a little in advance of the near it a cradle. The people of the house had others; he was seated, as it in an arm chair, on no doubt fled at the beginning of the battle, but his while horse, and I could see him well, bea dog, with ears erect and flashing eyes, glared neath the clear sky, motionless and tooking at the battle through his field glass.

My heart beat gladly; I cried ' Vive l'Em-

Many to whom I have related the foregoing have sneered at me for running so fast; but I can only reply that when Michel Ney retired, it was high time for Joseph Bertha to do so too.

Klipfel, Zebede, Sergeant Pinto, and the others of the company had not yet arrived, when masses of black smoke arose above the roofs; shattered tiles fell into the streets, and shot buried themselves in the walls, or crashed through the boams with a horrible noise.

At the same time, our soldiers rush in through the lanes, over the bedges and fences, turning from time to time to file on the enemy. Men of all arms were mingled, some without shakos or knapsacks, their clothes torn and covered with blood; but they retreated furiously, and were nearly all mere children, boys of fifteen or twenty: but courage is unborn in the French

The Prussians-led by old officers who shouted 'Forwarts! Forwarts!' - followed like packs of wolves, but we turned and opened fire them bit the dust I know not, but others always supplied the places of those who fell. Hundreds of balls whistled by our ears and flattened themselves on the stone walls; the plaster was broken from the walls, and the thatch hung from the rafters, and as I turned for the twentieth time to fire, my musket dropped from my hand; I stooped to lift it but I fell too: I had received a shot in the left shoulder and the blood ran like warm water down my breast. I tried to rese, but all that I could do was to seat myself against the wall while the blood continued to flow, and I shuddered at the thought that I wan to die

Still the fight went on.

Fearful that another bullet might reach me, I crawled to the corner of a house, and fell into a little trench which brought water from the street to the garden. My left arm was heavy as lead; my head swam; I still heard the ficing, but it seemed a dream, and I closed my eyes.

When I again opened them, night was coming on, and the Prussians filled the village. In the garden, before me, was an old general, with officers hurried away with his orders. Near feathers almost covered his hat. I saw all this along our front like a flash of lightning. It was air; the others around him; the surgeon, a little hald man with spectarles, and five or six hundred paces away, between two houses, our soldiers re

The firing had ceased, but between Klein-Gorschen and Kaya I could hear the heavy out knowing why, I dragged myself to the wall, and scarcely had I done so, when two sixteen pounders, each drawn by six horses, turned the corner of the street. The artillerymen beat the

The two guns were turned at once: the old man, his left arm in a sling, cantered up the street, and I heard him say, in short quick tones to the young officer as he passed where I lay:

'Tell the Emperor Alexander that I am in Kaya. The battle is won if I am re-entorned. Let them not discuss the matter, but send help at once. Napoleon is coming, and in half an hour we will have him upon us with his Guard. I will stand, let it cost what it may. But in God's name do not lose a minute, and the victory is ours?

The young man set off at a gallop, and at the same moment a voice near me whispered :-

That old wretch is Blucher. Ah, scoundrel! if I only had my gun.'

Turning my head, I saw an old sorgeant, vithered and thin, with long wruckles to his cheeks, sitting against the door of the house, sunporting himself with his hands on the ground as with a pair of crutches, for a ball had passed though him from from side to side. His yellow eyes followed the Prussian general; his booked nose seemed to droop like the beak of an eagle over this thick monstache, and his lock was fi-ree and proud.

" If I had my musket," he repeated, "I would show you whether the battle is won.

We were the only two living beings among hears of dead.

I thought that perhaps I should be buried in the morning, with the others in the garden opposite us, and that I would never again see Ci tharme; the tears ran down my cheeks and I could not help murmuring:

' Now all is indeed ended.'

The sergeant gazed at me and, seeing that I was vet so young, said kindly:

What is the matter with you, conscript?

' A ball in the shoulder, mon sergeant.' In the shoulder. That is better than through

the hody. You will get over it. And after a moment's thought he continued: ' Fear nothing. You will see home again.'

I thought that he prized my youth and wished to console me; but my chest seemed crushed, and I could not hope.

The sergeant said no more, only from time to time he raised his head to see if our columns were coming. He swore between his teeth and ended by falling at length upon the ground, say-

My business is done. The villain has finish ed me at last!'

He gazed at the hedge opposite, where a

the old sergeant's bayonet yet in his body. It might have been six in the evening. I was knees, when the roll of artillery called me again broad flishes through the darkness, while Russions and Prussians crowded through the street. fire of the French, from the hill opposite the ther. had sent to support the movement thundered be deration of my sufferings. hind. The old wall against which I leaned The rain filled the little trench in which I

silence between the reports of the guns,

The Russians and the Prussians were forced back: the shouts of our troops grew nearer .white hair, on a tall brown horse. He shouted The cannonvers at the nieces before me loaded in a trumpet like voice to bring on the cannon, and fired at their utmost speed, when three or thing, for we know that we are seeing and hearfour grape-shots fell among them and broke the ing our last. him, standing on a little wall, two surgeons were wheel of one of their guns, besides killing two was a little Russian officer, whose plume of green | hand seize my arm. It was the old sergeant .old sergeant gasped in my car:

Here he is! one hand, while with the other he waved his hat arose groans and plaintive co...s, from voices so

' Vive l'Empereur !' They were his last word; he fell on his face

to the earth, and moved no more.

ed their pieces and sprang over the garden-hedge, despite the cries of their officers who sought to keep them back.

I saw no more, our victory was certain; and I fell like a corpse in the midst of corpses.

When sense returned, all was silent around. Clouds were scudding across the sky, and the moon shone down upon the abandoned village, the broken guns, and the pale unturned faces of | bill. the dead, as calmly as for ages she had looked on the flowing water, the waving grass, and the rustling leaves. Men are but insects in the midst of creation: lives but drops in the ocean of eternity, and none so truly feel their insignificance as the dying.

I could not move from where I lay in the intensest pain. My right arm alone could I stir; and raising myself with difficulty upon my elbow, I saw the dead housed along the street, their faces shining like snow in the moonlight. The sight thrilled me with borror, and my teeth

I would have cried for kelp, but my voice was no louder than that of a sobbing child. But my feeble ory awake others, and groans and shri-ks grose on all sides. The wounded thought succer was coming, and all who could cried piteou-ly. And I be ord, too, a horse neigh pain fully on the other side of the hedge. The poor animal tried to rise, and I saw its head and long neck appear; then it fell again to the earth.

The effort I made reopened my wound, and again I felt the blood running down my breast I closed my eyes to die, and the scenes of my early childhood, of my native village, the face of my poor mother as she sang me to sleep, my lit tle room, with its niched Virgin, our old dog Pommer-all arose before my eyes; my father embraced me again, as he laid aside his axe at his return from work-all rose dreamily before

How little these poor parents thought that they were rearing their boy to die miserahly far from irrends, and home, and succor! Would my cheeks; I sobbed like a child.

Then Catharine, Aunt Gredel, and Monsieur and tear when the news of the battle came .-Aunt Gredel running to the post office to learn searched the gazette for intelligence of our Prussian volunteer was stretched, cold and still, corps. I saw Aunt Gredel return disappointed, and heard Catharine's sobs as she asked eagerly' for me. Then a messenger seemed to arrive at cold and had dropped my head forward on my Quatre-Vents. He opened his leathern sack, and handed a large paper to Aunt Gredel, while to my senses. The two pieces in the garden Catharine stood, pale as death, beside her. It and many others posted behind them threw their was the official notice of my death! I heard Catharine's heart rending cries and Aunt Gredel's maledictions. Then good Monsieur Goul-But all this was nothing in comparison to the den came to console them, and all wept toge-

village, while the constant place shows that 'Poward morning, a heavy shower began to Young Guard coming on at the double quick, fall, and the monotonous dripping on the roofs generals and colonels on horseback in the midst of colone broke the silence. I thought of the good the baronets, waving their swords and cheering God, whose power and mercy are limitless, and them on, while the twenty four guns the emperor I no red that he would pardon my sins in consi-

shook to its foundations. In the street the halls had been lying. From time to time a wall fell mowed down the enemy like grass before the in the village, and the cattle, scared away by the scythe. It was their turn to close up the ranks, battle, began to resume confidence and return. I paid no further attention to the sergeant, I heard a goat bleat in a peignboring stable .but listened to the inspiring strains of Vive A great shepherd's dog wandered fearfully L'Empereur? ; inging out in the momentary among the heaps of dead. The horse, seeing bim, neighed in terror-he took him for a wolf -and the dog fled.

I remembered all these details, for, when we are dying, we see everything, we hear every- this.

But how my whole frame thrilled with joy and wounding another of their men. I felt a when at the corner of the street, I thought I heard the sound of voices! How eagerly I His eyes were glazing in death, but he laughed listened! And I raised myself upon my elbow, at a plance—the old man with his large nose and scornfully and savagely. The roof of our shelter and called for help. It was yet night: but the broad forehead, his quick glancing eyes, and bold fell in; the walls bent, but we cared not, we first grey streak of day was becoming visible in only saw the defeat of the enemy and heard the the east, and afar off, through the falling rain, I nearer and nearer shouts of our men, when the saw a light in the fields, now coming onward. now stopping. I saw dark forms bending around that effect. it. They were only co- id shadows. But He rose to his knees, supporting himself with others beside me saw the ; for on all sides laughed with him.

> calling their mothers. What is this tife to which we attach so great each time he passed, he presented the cur.

In the midst of shouts, orders, and the whist- | yonder, between those two houses near the foun- | before him; the Prussian artillerymen abandon- | to live, gazed on that light as the drowning man looks to the shore. I could not take my eyes from it, and my heart thrilled with hope. I tried again to shout, by my voice died on my lins. The pattering of the ram on the ruined dwellings, and on the trees, and the ground. drowned all other sounds, and, although I kept repeating, 'They hear us! They are coming !? and although the lantern seemed to grow larger and larger, after wandering for some time over the field, it slowly disappeared behind a little

I fell once more senseless to the ground. When I returned to myself, I looked around. I was in a long hall, with posts all around. I was in a bed, and beside me was an old graymustached soldier, who, when he saw my eyes open, lifted up my head and held a cup to my

'Well,' said he cheerfully, 'well! we are

I could not help smiling as I thought that I was yet among the living. My chest and arm were still with bandages; I felt as if a hot iron were burning me there; but no matter, I lived!

I gazed at the heavy rafters crossing the space above me; at the tiles of the roof, through which the daylight entered in more than one spot; I turned and looked to the other side, and saw that I was in one of those vast sheds used by the brewers of the country as a shelter for their casks and wagons. All around, on mattresses and heaps of straw, numbers of wounded lay ranged; and in the middle, on a large kitchen table, a surgeon major and his two aids. their shirt-sleeves rolled up, were amputating the leg of a soldier, who was shricking in agony. Behind them was a mass of legs and arms. 1 turned away sick and trembling.

Five or six soldiers were walking about, giving drink to the wounded.

But the man who impressed himself most on my memory was a surgeon with sleeves rolled up, who cut and cut without paying the slightest attention to what was going on around; he was a man with a large nose and wrinkled cheeks, and every moment flew into a passion at his asthat I could have asked their forgiveness for all sistants, who could not give him his knives, piathe pain I had given them! Tents rolled down cers, lint, or linen fast enough, or who were not quick enough sponging up the blood.

They had just laid out on the table a Russian Goulden passed before me. I saw their grief carbineer, six feet in height at least; a ball had pierced his neck near the ear, and while the sursomething of me, and Catharine prayerfully surgeon passed before the shed. He was short. awaiting her return, while Monsieur Coulden stout, and hadly pitted with the small-pox, and held a nortfolio under his arm.

Ha! Forel!' cried he cheerfully.

'It is Duchene,' said our surgeon, turning around. 'How many wounded?'

'Seventeen to eighteen thousand."

Our surgeon left the shed to chat with his comrade; they conversed tranquilly, while the assistants sat down to drink a cup of wine, and the Russian rolled his eyes despairingly.

'See, Duche e; you have only to go down the street, opposite that well, do you see? 'Very well indeed.'

'Just opposite you will see the canteen.'

'Very good; thank you; I am off.'

He started, and our surgeon called after him: 'A good appetite to you, Duchene!' Tuen he returned to his Russian, whose neck

constantly scolding his aids. The Russian writhed and grouned, but he paid no attention to that, and at last, throwing the

he had laid open. He worked ill humoredly,

bullet upon the ground, he bandaged up the wound, and cried. 'Carry him off!' They lifted the Russian from the table, and stretched him on a mattress beside the others;

then they laid his neighbor upon the table. I could not think that such borrors took place in the world; but I was yet to see worse than

At five or six beds from mine was an old corporal with his leg bound up. He closed one eye

knowingly, and said to his neighbor, whose arm had just been cut off: 'Conscript, look at that heap! I will bet

that you cannot recognize your arm. The other, who had hitherto shows the greatest courage, looked, and fell back senseless.

Then the corporal began laughing, saying: · He did recognize it. It always produces

He looked around self-approvingly, but no one

Every moment the wounded called for water. freble that they seemed like those of children When one began, all followed, and the old soldier had certainly conceived a liking for me. for

a price? This miserable existence, so full of I did not remain in the shed more than an And I, raising myself too from the ground, pain and suffering? Why do we so ding to it, hour. A dozen ambulances drew up before the saw Napoleon, riding calmly through the hail of and fear more to lose it than aught else in the door, and the peasants of the country round. in horses with all their strength, and the wheels shot-his hat pulled down over his large head - world? What is it that is to come hereafter their velvet jackets and large black, slouched rolled over the heaps of dead and wounded .- his grey great-coat open, a broad red ribbon that makes us shudder at the mere thought of hats, their whins on their shoulders held the the enemy's shot passed over our heads; but a Now I knew whence came the cross I had crossing his white vest—there he rode, calm and death? Who knows? For ages and ages all horses by the reins. A picket of hussars arrived. imperturbable, his face lit up with the reflection have thought and thought on the great question, soon after, and their officer dismounting, entered

escort twelve nagons of wounded as far as Lut- joiced. He called me Josephel, and said : zen. Is it here that we are to receive them?' 'Yes, it is here,' replied the surgeon.

The peasants and the ambulance drivers, after giving us a last draught of wine, began carrying us to the wagons. As one was filled, it departed, and another advanced. They had given us our great coats; but despite them and the sun which was shining brightly, we shivered with cold. No one spoke; each was too much occupied thinking of himself.

At moments I was terribly cold; then flashes of heat would dart through me, and flush me as in fever; and indeed it was the beginning of the fever. But as we lest Kaya, I was yet well; I saw everything clearly, and it was not till we neared Leipsic that I felt indeed sick. The of centh. hussars rode beside us, smoking and chatting, paying no attention to us.

In passing through Kaya, I saw all the borrors of war. The village was but a mass of cinders; the roofs had fallen, and the walls alone remained standing; the rafters were broker; we could see the remnants of rooms, stairs, and doors heaped within. The poor vil lagers, women, children, and old men, came and went with sorrowful faces. We could see them going up and down in their housess; and in one we saw a mirror vet hanging unbroken, showing where dwelt a young girl in time of peace.

Ah! who of them could foresee that their happiness would so soon be destroyed, not by the fury of the winds or the wrath of heaven, but by the rage of man!

Even the cattle and pigeons seemed seeking their lost homes among the ruins; the oxen and the goats scattered through the streets, lowed and bleated plaintively. At the last house an bourg, and the tears came to my eyes. old man, with flowing white hair, sat at the threshold of what had been his cottage, with a His furrawed brow and stony eyes spoke of des pair. How many years of labor, of patient economy, had he passed to make sure a quiet old have any tobacco; and still you cry. What age! Now all was crushed, ruiced; the child more do you want, Josephal? and he had no longer a roof to cover their heads.

And those great trenches-fully a mile of them-at which the country people were working in such baste, to keep the plague from completing the work war began! I saw them, too, from the top of the bill of Kaya, and turned away my eyes, horror stricken. Russians, French, Prussians were there heaped pell mell, as God had made them to love each other before the invention of arms and uniforms, which divide them for the profit of those who rule them .-There they lay, side by side; and those of them who could not die knew no more of war, but cursed the crimes that had for centuries kept them apart.

But what was sadder yet, was the long line of ambulances, bearing the agonized would dthose of whom they speak so much in the bulletins to make the loss seem less, and who die by thousands in the hospitals, far from all they love; while at their homes cannon are firing, and church-bells are ringing with joyous chimes of victory.

At length we reached Lutzen, but it was so full of wounded that we were obliged to continue on to Leipsic. Fatigue and weariness overpowered me, and I tell asleep, and only awoke when I felt myself lifted from the ambulance. It was night, the sky seemed covered with stars. and innumerable lights shope from an immense edifice before us. It was the hospital of the holyday in the Roman Outholic Church, when the

market-place at Leipsic. The two men who were carrying me ascended a spiral stairway which led to an immense hall, where oeds were laid together in three lines, so close that they touched each other. On one of larger building, if it could have been obtained, would these beds I was placed, in the midst of oaths, cries for pity, and muttered complaints from hun dreds of fever-stricken wounded The windows were open, and the flames of the lanterns flickered in the gusts of wind. Surgeons, a-sistants, and nurses came and went, while the groans from the halfs below, and the rolling of ambulances, cracking of whips and heighing of horses with out, seemed to pierce my very brain. While Dr. Botler, Roman Catholic Bishop, the Very Rov. they were undressing me, they handled me roughly, and my wound pained me so horribly that I could not avoid shrieking. A surgeon came up at once, and scolded them for not being more careful. That is all I remember that night; for I became deluious, and raved con stantly of Catharine, Monsieur Goulden, and Anni Gredel, as my neighbor, an old artillery man, should have full religious equality. He referred in whom my cries prevented from sleeping, afterward told me. I awoke the next morning at about eight o'clock, and then learned that I had the bone of my left shoulder broken. I lay in the middle of a dozen surgeons; one of them a Church as an Establishment could not exist. It had stout, dark man, whom they called Monsieur the been asserted that the Catholic laity of Ireland did Baron, was opening my bandages, while an as sistant at the foot of the bed held a basin of warm water. The baron examined my wound; all the others bent forward to hear what he might say. He spoke a few moments, but all that I could understand was, that the ball had struck from below, breaking the bone and passing out behind. The surgeon, passing to an-

other hed, cried : What! You here again, old fellow?'

'Yes; it is I, Monsieur the Biron,' replied the artillers man, proud to be recognized; 'the first time was at Austerlitz, the second at Jena, they were fortunate enough to have any real duties and then I received two thrusts of a lance at Smolensk.

'Yes, yes,' said the surgeon kindly; 'and now what is the matter with you?"

defending my piece from the Prussians? The surgeon nawound the bandage, and asked \$

'Have you the cross?' 'Nn. Monsieur the Baron.'

What is your name?

Curistian Zunnier, second artulerie a chewal. V ry gnod !

'You will soon be well.' The old artillers man's heart seemed overflowing with joy; and, as I concluded from his priated by the national will to the spiritual wants of name that he came from Alsace, I spoke to him the majority of the English people, the ecclesiastica!

Excuse me, major, but here is an order to in our language, at which he was still more re

'Josephel, be careful how you swallow the medicines they give you, only take what you know. All that does not taste well is good for nothing. If they would give us a bottle of Rikevir every day, we would soon be well.'

When I told him I was alraid of dying of the fever, he laughed long and loud, and said:

I Josephel, you are a fool. Do you think that such tall fellows as you and I were born to die in a hospital? No, no; drive the idea from your bead.?

But he spoke in vain, for every morning the surgeons, making their rounds, found seven or eight dead. Some died in fevers, some in deadly chill; so that neat or cold might be the presage

Zuppier said that all this proceeded from the evil drugs which the doctors invented. . Do i you see that tall, thin fellow?' he asked. ' Weil, that man can boast of having killed more men than a field-piece; he is always primed, with his match lighted; and that little brown fellow-1 would send him instead of the emperor to the Russians and Prussians; he would kill more of them than a corps d'armee.'

He would have made me lough with his pikeif the litters were not constantly passing.

At the end of thee weeks my shoulder begun to held, and Zunnier's wounds were also doing well, and they allowed us to walk in the large garden, full of elms, behind the hospital. There were benches under the trees, and we walked the paths like millionaries to our gray greatcoats and forage-caps. The mereasing local presaged a fine year, and often when looking at the beautiful scenery around, I thought of Paals-

"I would like to know what makes you are so,' said Zunnier. 'Instead of catching a fever child upon his knees, glaring on us as we passed. in the hospital, or losing a leg or arm, like hundreds of others, here we are quiety seated in the shade; we are well fed, and can smoke when we

> at Quatre-Vents; of our promises; of all me former life, which then seemed a dream. He

listened, smoking his pine. 'Yes, yes,' said he; 'all this is very sad .-Before the conscription of 1798, I too was going to marry a girl of our village, who was named Margredel, and whom I loved better than all the world beside. We had promised to marry each other; and all through the campaign of Zuri h never passed a day without thinking of her .-But when I first received a furlough and reached home, what did I hear? Margredel had been three months married to a shormaker, named | could be induced to read the chapter on the diocese Passaulf-

(To be Continued.)

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN March 26 -It was hardly to be expected that the Reman Catholic laity would continue to allow the numerous butteries of the Church Defence Association to flish their guns upon the resultants of the Ear blishment without making some reals Hitherto the anti-Church agitation has been confined almost exclusively to the pulpit and the press, but it now etters upon the platform in formid blestre gih The first great demonstration was held yesterday in Limerick. It was intended to counteract the effect of the late Protestant meeting in the same place. and, in point of numbers at least, was the most im posing which has been held in that ciry for many years. The day was judiciously chosen, being a influx of country people helped to swell the already very large population of the cur. The County Court House, where the assembly was held, was crowded to excess long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. have been filled by the people. Every part of the hailding, we are told, was occupied. Nover unless in the event of a contested election, was there such packing of the jury boxes. Never were an miny hig-wigh' on the bench; never was the dock so ful! of innocents. The hall and approaches were, as the report in the Express admits, torammed to suffication? and the sireet as far as the bridge was impassable." Among the principal persons present were Cord Dupraven, Colonel Monsell, M.P., the Right Rev Dean O'Brien, Mr. Synau, M. P., Serjeant Barry, M.P., and a number of the Catholic clergymen justices of the prace, and other respectable inhabitants of Limerick and its vicinity. The chair was taken by Lord Danraven. His Lordehip congratulated the meeting on the fact that they had not oren summoned in the defence of a religious monopoly or sectorian escendancy, but to testify, by all legal and constitution-limeans their determination that Ireland terms of satisfaction to the part taken by two leading statesmen in England in connexion with it. The Catholics of the world, he said, ought to be grateful to the greatest orstor in the House of Commons for the declaration be had lately made that the State not feel an interest in the question, but that great country would show the falsity of the assertion. Let the resolutions which would be adopted, and the petitions which would be sent for ward to the Imperial Parliamet, show that no grounds existed for such a for the purpose of laying a foundation of union reproach. He disavowed any antagonism to their Protestant fellow-Christians. They did not come for ward to denounce any religious tenets; they would leave that to their opponents, who never had been slow to villify the faith of the great majority of the people. He was sure that the Protestants felt the highest respect and esteem for many of the clerge of the Eat-blished Church. They know how we'll and z-alously they discharged their duties wheneved to perform. His Lordship paid a more unqualified compliment to the clergy when he added,- He never himself experienced anything but kindness from the clergymen of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) As they all knew, it was impossible for a man to Three sabre cuts on my left arm while L was change his religion without feelings of pain towards those he left. Before he became a Catholic be had many friends among the Protestant clergymen, and he was happy to say that the change he had made never lost him one (Henr.)' He combatted the argument that education would estrange the people from their priests observing that there never was a State endowment of any kind for the support of our time when they were more astached than at present and in conclusion declared his belief that if Parliament clergy, as the Ortholics of this country have hitherto acceded to the voice of the majority of the people in this and other matters, there would be no more done, and are still willing to do." Other resolutions He dressed the wounds, and went to the next, discontent and a better day would down upon the expressing similar views were passed, and a mecountry. Colonel Monaell, M.P., who was warmly morial to Parliament was adopted. Toe activity of greeted on presenting bimself, moved the first resolution, which was in the following terms : - That while

the eccleainatical revenues of England are appro-

revenues of Ireland, against the national will, are appropriated to the spiritual wants of less than oneeighth of the Irish people. That in our opinion this ap repression is a national wrong, a badge of conque: and inconsistent with the first principles of justice.' He referred to his declarations made 20 years ago, and often repeated since upon the husings, that Ireland never could prosper until she had perfect religious equality, and expressed his conviction that when that right was as erted by the first of living statesmen who had linked the fortunes of his party and himself with that act of justice, and the party and endorsed his policy, the result could not be doubtful. A new era had dawned upon Ireland. and the last budge of her conquest was about to be struck off. He expressed a hope that no irritating word might be spoken at that or any other Catholic meeting, and his belief that religious equality will remove every cause of strife in Ireland. He con trasted the tone of the dec'aration for religious equality with the insulting documents emanating from the Central Protestant Defence Association, and the frantic, if not seditions, language used in Rathmines and Newbliss, observing that the speakers were the victims of the system under which they live. Ho pointed out the distinction to be drawn between the claims and presensions of the English and the Irish Church Est b'i hmen a and quoted passages from Froi de Hillam, and Mec ulay, to show that the Irish people never acquiesced in the se tlement of the thurch property. As an illustration of the truth of this, he referred amid cheers, to the history of Limick itself. He said :- Take this ancient city in which I speak Perrott, the Lord Deputy, had depised High Lacy, the Catholic Bishop. In 17 3 the people of Linesick requested bym in St. Mary's Oarhe iral, and the deserved cloisters of Adare Abber from which the Carbolics were driven by force, againwere filled by Franciscan Friers. Again, in 1845, the opportunity wesse. The jornle of Limerick like birds to their own nests, returned to their old cathe dra!, which had by force been occupied by Protestants and hung on the words of missionaries St. Vincent de Paul sen' ever to instruct them. And then in 1690 Sardield know before the old after and the only men there, and those who defended the breach. returned there thanks for the victory. Is there one parish in this diocess or province, or indeed in threefourths of Ireland, where, by the free will of the reople, this Establishment now exists? Is there one parish in which the viet majority of the parishioners do not consider les existence un outrage on their feelings, and a badge of conquest? Does it promote attachment to the law to leave on the stainterbook an Act which every foreigner, whether he come from Protestant Prussia or Catholic France Then I told him of Catherine; of our walks Loke upon as a robbery of the poor for the sake of the rich? Is it wise fra Government to endow, as to the diocese of Lunerick and Kerry, 3 percent. of the population with the funds that belong to the who's 100 per cent.? If it tak 3 per cent, for its exclusive friends, must it not, so long as human nature remains what it is,—so long as Irishmen have the same feelings, affections, passions as other men. -alienate from it the great mass of the population? (Land cheers.) Surely Mr. Fox spoke words of wisdom when he said 'Do not keep an exclusive's Protestant garriers in Ireland; make the people your carrison.' I wish my words may reach my Protes ant friends? Ho then referred to the reports of the Freeman's Journal Church Commissioner, which bere been published in a volume, and said: - 'I wish this of Limerick. Ar fort, and Aghados, with 31 per cent fishe population belonging to the Establisher Church 95 per cent. to the Catholies; 22 peristes without me Anglican; the average number of Anglican parishes in the 188 parishes less than 16;68 parishes with an average of five Anglica's. If they would do this, if, without passi nor prejudice, they would look the faces in the face-then I would venture to put the question to them. I would tell them w may have religious differences, but we all recognize the authority of that Divine prescher who said, ' Are would that men should do to you, do so even so to them.' If you were the 95 per cest of the population of the dincest, and we were the 3 per cent. we being but the small minority, non-erred the w. ol: Church pr perty, and i that iroperty belonged n your Church, and had been wrested from it by violence-in what moral aspect would our portion represent itself to you; minds? Would you venerate the laws that enforced upon you such an injustice? extract from justice or the interested motives of train You know that you would not tolera e it even for an hour. You would not be worthy to be the countrymen. of Gratten and Piunker if you did. Well, then, I ask my Protestant fliends - How do you reconcile it to your conscience to impose upon us a yoke so brave that you would not bear it yourselves?" He met the argument of confirmation by the following illustration . - 'You might as well maintain that, if large ndowmins and been given for the purpose of changing negroes from black to white, the slave weers had a right to keep the endowments after it had been proved by experience that if e negroes were invariably block. I object a rougly to embark my property, and that of my children, in so crazy a book as hose defenders of the Church Establishment are satisfied to these their property. He contenied it was a failers to allege that the lard which PUS their own c lculations, and we shall be giad of any tithes is owned by Protestants. Here is his answer - Why, every lan lowner or his unces or acquired his property an jout to the perm at of tithes The Church the first charge on all Irish lands If I bur at 20 years' purchase, a property of £1,000, with a perpenual annuity on it of £100, a year, I pay £18 -000 nor £20,000 for it and I become possessed of entre nine-tenths of the income derivable from the property He declared that with respect to this question they would disappoint those who said that Irishmen wer: dispused to take up many subjects at once and less a practical benefit by running after a number of im practicable visions. They would concentrate all their strength upon this one great object. Ther are pealed to precedent and justice. They sought no privilege or nacendency for themselves; they did not desire to wreck the Protestant Churches built though many of them were by Ontholio bands; but they entreated their Protestant fellow courtry men to abandon a position which could not be maintained, The resolution was seconded by Alderman Quinli van, and carried by acciamation. Mr. Stnan, M.P. moved the next resolution, which declared, - " Th t, prosperity, and peace in Ireland, the disendowment of the Established Church is the first step to be taken. He disclaimed any idea of wishing to deprive Protestants of their just privileges, and quoted, amid cheers and laughter, the following words, no ered by Mr. Disraeli 24 years ago in the Pouse of Commins in reference to the people of Iremad: -The moment they have a strong Executive, a just Administration, and religious uponity in Lelinitity will have order in Ireland. If this were done

> tures delivered in various places. - Times Cor. To deprive the Irish Protestant Church of its 'ed only 2 per cent. of its population. It is note lawsits sentence.

the Protestant defenders of the Church has not

diminished Meetings continue to be held and lec-

50 years beace, and 50 years is a small item in a na-

tion's life, in 50 years the people of Ireland would be a contented people." Now that Mr. Disroeli was at

the head of 'a strong Executive and a just Adminis-

tration, they would have religious equality in Ire-

Sergount Burry, M. P., and seconded by Captain Howley, J. P.:-" That, convided as we are that

religious equality content be attained in this country

so long as any religious body is endowed by the State, we heartly join our bishers in rejudicting

clerge, and we consider that the members of cach

religions decomination should support their own

The following resolution proposed by Mr.

national endowment is the undertaking proposed to worthy that while the members of the Irish Oburch Parliament, but it is not a labour to be performed, to use a Horatian phrase, ' upon one foot.' It may, perhaps, be safely said, after making every allowance for the exaggeration we are all prone to apply to the circumstances of our own time, that no greater task has been undertaken since the Revolution of 1688. It is immense. We do not dweil on the shock to Protestant sentiment, on the necessary transfer from purely religious uses of property which has been devoted to such purposes from time immemorial. This is much but it is not all. The working out of the Resolution when at once taken must involve difficulties at least as great as the acceptance of the Resolution itself. Almost every parish will present pecularities of condition which must be seperally considered. In some there will be found private endowments, recent additions to the general property of the Irish establishment, which will have to be respected. Every one will remember the munificent restoration of St. Patrick's at the cost of Mr. Gninness, and in country parishes, here and there. churches have been rebuilt and curacies endowed at the charge of private patrons. A minute, searching, and independent judgment of every case will prove indispensible. Nor is this all the difficulty. Perplexing questions must arise on the more remote inerests of different claimants. The fellow of Trini y. to whose noisy declamation Mr. Gladstone gave au an undeserved prominence last week might have something to say for himself. There can be little question that every Fellow of Trinity, and by the same rule every member of every Irish Chapter has an absolute vested right of succession to the benefices. in the gift of each Corporation as vacancies occur, and some means must be discovared of reconciling their expectations with the realisation of the end Mr. Gladstone has in view. The present Parliament may well flinch from the prostect before it. A task for which it was not summoned is forced upon it and that after the Parliament itself is condomned and the constituences which elected it are virtually deposed of in favour of other electors. Onn it be a matter of wonder that members abould say, We were not chosen with a view to do this dury, and we think it should be relegated to an assembly elected when the question is before the electors?' We have not concrated our opinion on the Irish Church, and we shall not enceal our opinion that the task of disendowment is not within the functions of the present House of Commons. There is truth in Mr. Disraeli's denial of its moral competence to abolish the Irish Cherch Parliament is, without doubt, legally competent to do anything, nor is it easy to determine the limits of its legitimate action. But there is no greater political fallacy than that of denving the existence of limits because they connot be rigidly marked out. The present House of Comm us may properly decide the question whether See land should have additional members but who would declare that the present House of Commota might repeal the union between England and Scot and? It is thus with the Irish Establishment. The House of Commons may, and we trust will, declare with no hesitating voice, that the Irish Betablishment, as an Establishment, must cause to exist; but the option of confirming by opinion, and of pointing out the way of carring it into effort - Times It is not the business of a Catholic journal to de-

onl, excuse, or prop up the Irish Professant Church If it were our inclination, it would not be our dary and if it were our duty it would not be our inclination Mr. Glassione and the Liberal party in Parliament have formally committed themselves to attempt disenablishment, and their success or failure will depend apon the part taken by the Euclish people at the next general election. After all, it is a question of a Protestant Church, and the decision rests with Protestants. The Irish Protestant Church has not de served so well of Catholics that they should besti themselves in its defence. For our own part w have neither inseigned nor supported the attack and are glad to be entirled to decline all responsibility for the results, if they should prove unfavorable. We member the No Popery times of the Beelesia stical Titles Act, when the restoration of our Hierarchy, a harmless and inoff nsive step, in concerned, being falsely represented to them as an aggression on our part, threw the whole nation into a fit of unmanageable frenzy. Since then we have considered at the wisest poley for Catholics to rek for what they wanted for themselves, and to take what they could countrymen, without meddling with Protestant Church questions, or with the disputes of Protestant about their eccesionical affairs. It it were though that the equality of privilege with the Protestants Courch in Ireland, as d a State endowment, were desirable, we should have g'adly joined in supporting the demand. The question, however new raised by Mr. G'ads'one is not about giving anything to Ostholics but about taking something from Protestants, and we shall worth results of his undertaking with keen interest. It seems to no that among the Cath lies of Ireland his enterprise fings much tayour, and that in general they would rather see the Protestion Church disc, tablished, and, if possible, disendowed, than get anything for them selves or their own Church. They may be right in good that may result from their policy. But the p wer to decide the issue of the contest is not in erted is more than the wisest of us at this moment

| knows. - London Inblet. STATISTICS OF THE IRISH CHURCH -The relative number of the principle religious hodies in Ireland according to the Census returns of 1861 were as 'ollows: Members of the Established Church, 093,357. or II 9 per cont. of the total population; Roman Catholica, 4505 265 or 777 per cent; Preshyterians, 52 1,291 or 9 0 per cant.; Methodists, 45,399, or 0 8 p. r. cent ; Independents, 4 532; Baptists, 4 237; Quakers 3 695 or 0.1 per cent; persons returned under all other persuasions, 18 798 or 0 3 per cent, exclusive of 303 Jews The province of Ulater contained the largest number of persons in communion with the Established Church the member of which amounted to 391 315, or 20 4 per cent of the population of that province. In Leinster the Established Church, had 180 587 adherents or 12 39 per cent of the population; in Munster they numberel 8,860 or 53 per cent; and in Concenght, where the m mbers of the Established Church were fewest absolutate and relatively to population, they amount el to 40 596 or 4 44 per cept. The tumber of the members of the Established Church in proportion to population was greatest in the county of Fermanagh, 40 608 or 3/84 per cent. The suburbs of the city of Dub in follow, with 17 669, or 35 per cent, and the a unity of Admirch, with 58 735, or 30.9 per ceat. In the counties of Down and To cone respectively the mini terragione 6 1995 and 52 240, are 2013 and 21 of per cent. In the lown of Baltat they were 20,832, or 24 7 per cent. It the counties of Dub'in (exclusive of the suburbs of the city), Wicklow, Antrim and Londonderty, in the country of the town of Carrickfergus, and in the oil cof Dublin, the members of the Escablished Church w remore then 15 and under 20 per cent. In the King's and Queen's counties and in the counties of Oavan, Carlow, Kildare Donegal, and Monaghan, and in the City of Oak their per centage was over 10 and under 15 councies of Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmenth Wexford, Cork (East and West Ridings), Tippersty (North Riding), Leitrim, and Sligo, in the town of Drogheda, and cities of Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford, Protestants of the Established Obnuch were over 5 and under 10 per cent. In the counties of Kilk-nav Limerick, Tipperary (South Riding), Kerry and Rescommon and in the town of Galway the percentages exceeded 3, and were under 5. In the counties of Waterford, Gilway, and Mayo they exceeded 2, and were under 3; and in the county of

did not constitute a majori y, or the principal section of the population in any of the counties or towns countries above, yet in the country of the town of Carrickfergus they formed a majority compared with the Roman Catholies the proportional numbers being 19 3 for the Established Church, and 11.1 for Ro. m n Catholics, while the Presbyterians were 59.9 per cent. In the counties of Antrim and Down, the county of the town of Carrickfergus, and the town of Belfast, the Roman Oatholics were outnumbered by the Presbyterians. Of the entire population of the 33 Parliamentary boroughs (797 467) the number belonging to the Established Church was 133,120, or 16.6 per cent. In the boroughs of Carrickfergus and Coleraine the members of the Irish Church were in a majority as regards Roman Catholics, and in the borough of Lisburn they were the largest section, Turning to the towns of Ireland, it appears that in Dromore (county of Down), Lurgan, and Portadown (county of Armagh), Portobello, in the suburbs of Dublin, and Lisburn, in the counties of Antrim and Down, the members of the Established Church form. ed the largest section of the population, but nowhere did they constitute an absolute majority over all denominations except in the town of Pertebel o. which included 776 military of the Established Church resident in the barracks. In the 27 cents, 1834 to 1861, the population of Ireland had decreased 2 155 133; the Roman Catholic population had fallen off by as many as 1 930 795 or thirty per cent, and the Pretestant by 224 731, or 14 8 per cent. The decrease in the Established Church was 159 803, or 18-7 per cent Dividing the population of freland in o two grand classes. Protestent and R man Carbolic, it annears that the former amounted to 1 289 206, or 22.23 per cent., while the latter amounted to 4505.
265, or 77 69 per cent. The proportional number of Protestants and Reman Catholics respectively in each province was 140 and 85 0 in Leinster, 6.07 and 93 8 in Munster, 49 5 and 50.5 in Ulater, and 51 and 93 8 in Connaught. The census returns of 1861 gire the following account of the number of persons belonging to the Established Church men, women, and children, all told - in the several discress or Ireland. The Archbiehop of Armach, Primate of all Ireland who is also Bishop of Clogher, is returned as oresiding over 150 778 souls, being rather more than 53 per cent of the entire population of the two dioceses. The Archbishop of Dublin with the diocese of Kildere annexed is returned as presiding over 112. 766 souls, being a fraction over 18 per cent. of the population of those two dioceses; the Bishop of Down and Connor, 108 993 soule, being nearly 20 per cent of the population of these dicerses; the Bishop of Dromore, Derry, and Raphoe, 110 425 souls, being above 17 per cent, of the population. These four are the only prelates having in their discesses b-longing to their Church so many as 100,000 souls. or so large a proportion as a tenth of the population of their dioceses; they are the dioceses comprising the Irish metropolis and the north-west, and including 42 per cent. of the population of I-cland. Of the other 53 per cent, the consusted and iff cent tale; The best return is that for the united directs of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, showing 53 196 sculsmen, women, and children-belonging to the Established Church being less than 10 per cent, of the 547 891 inhabitants of those discaso. Next stands the Bishop of Ossery, Ferns, and Leighlin, presiting over 35 663 souls being between 8 and 9 per cent. of the population of the dioceses. The British of Cork Cloyne, and Ross is returned with 43 228 souls, or a faction over eight in a hundred of the people. The Bishop of Meath 16,259 souls, being at one 6 per cent. of the population. Lost come four diocesia, containing together above 1,600,000 souls, reach 28 per cent. of the population of Ireland, and each of the four having less than 1 in 20 of its population be-longing to the Established Church. The Behop of Kill-loe, Kilfenora, Clonter, and Kilmseein gh is returned as presiding over 15 906 soult, or 4 71 per cent of the population; the Bishop of Limerick Ardfert, and Aghador 15 103 souls or 3 83 per cent of the people; the Bishop of Cashet, Rolls, Waterford and Lismore 13 863 souls, or 3.73 percent of the inhabitants and the Bishop of Tuem, Kill In, and Achony 17,157 souls being 3 37 per cent, of the population. Since the returns were made the population offreland has become less by about a quarter of a million. But although on principle and as a serent rule,

we regret every new victory of the voluntaryles and refuse all priicipation in their enterprises, it is not our place to decide, and we shall not attempt to hat precise relations between the State and the Carbolic Church in Ireland would, in the cresent circumstances of Ireland and of the Catholics of Ire-I and, he more conducive to the welfare of the Church and to the salvation of souls. What would be the hest relations between the State and the Church in any country, at any particular time, is a matter on which the Pore claims to have a voice, and makes his voice heard when he chooses. But a fair offer is no c use for fend, and the offer to raise the Catholic Church in Ire and to an equality of status with the Protestant Established Church appents to us in itself a more gratifying, complimentary, and tempting offer than a proposal to lower the Protestant Church to the status of a voluntary association. Cromwe'lian Williamites and Orangemen of Ireland, and the Low Church Protestants of Ergland appear their hands—it is in the hands of the Protestant to consider Ur. Disraell's policy either quite people of England—and how that power will be extestable. The Evening Mail tells us : - Mr. Gladstone sed Mr. Distaeli are both avowedly levellers, but from and to opposite points. The one says to the Roman Catholic Church, Friend come up higher. -The other to the Est blished Cou ch, Get down lower - lower than the breathing level - emeng the things under the earth, namely, which shall emerge and be seen no more. Mr. Dieraeli's plan is not less fatal ultimately; but it is more gradual. There are natures which would rather prove the worst at once than sink and dwi-dle painfully into dissolution -When those eminent Roman statesmen who succeeded to the Imperial purple had noted a reputed millionaire for death, and saw that the 'crisis' inviting execution had arrived, they generously permitter him to choose the process of his death. The Irish Church finds now two propositions before it .-Mr Gladstone offers to despatch it at a blow with his iron mace. Mc. Discaeli proposes tapping a few veins, and placing the patient in a warm bath .-Tablet.

> THE PROTESTANTISM OF IRELAND -- It seeks to overbear the conscientious conviction and hereditary faith of fire million people by giving to a much wealthier community a sixth of their rumber the property once devoted to the religious was to of the whole, in order that this wealth, so eppropriated and monopol z-d, may turn the scale against numbers and convictions. The edigion of the few was been imis supported and protected, in order that it may have the same secular aids and appliances in the convoversy as that which has not the State for its friend. It is impossible to deny that this is in the nature of persecution. The State has always felt it, and has always had a bad conscience and a wask temporizing policy upon Irlsh affice. This is Icish Protestantiem, which has never been accepted in this country unless under protest, and with a cettain antiputby which it was impossible to suppress As for the supposed union between the two Churches, it has no existence in fact. It is a Parliamentary fiction, hegioning and ending in the title of the Book of Common Prayer - Times

Mackay has arrived in town from Cork the author rities having wise'y resolved to remove out of the reach of possibly reckless sympathizers a prisoner to whose conviction considerable importances was attached. David Barry, who was acquited at the Cork Assized on Sit rd. y on a charge of being concerned in the robb-ry at Messre. Allport's has been con-Clare the members of the Established Church form. victed of having arms in a proclaimed district, and

DUBLIN, March 24. - An effort is now being made with an energy which may atone for its tardiness, to erect a testimuoial to the memory of one of the most distinguished and popular members of the Anglo-Geltic nobility—the late Earl of Rosse. A public meeting with this object was held yesterday in Parsonstown, at which all classes, and especially the local gentry, were largely represented. Colonel It will be recollected that plaintiff, who is a shee-Bernard, Lord Lieutenant of the King's County, occupied the chair, and in his address introducing the subject peid a just tribute to the eminent abi ities and virtues of the deceased pobleman. In the charge to the grand jury at the recent assizes Chief Justice Whiteside had passed an elequent eulogium upon Lord Rosse, which he regarded as a lesson to remind them of their daty The High Sheriff of the county moved the first recolution, which expressed a deep sense of ' the irreparable loss which this country and the nation at large have sustained in the death of the late lamented Earl of Rosse, Mr. Licyd, in seconding the resolution, advocated the erection of a national monument. Colonel the Hon, J. C. Westenra proposed that a suitable testimonial be erected. Colonel Dwight seconded the motion, and added his testimony to the worth of the deceased earl. The proceedings were less characterized by oratorical essays than business like action. A committee of noblemen and gent'emen was appointed to collect subscriptions and carry out the object of the meeting. Mr. Head, Mr Themas W. Treuch Mr. Mullins, and the Rev Mr Ryan, P.P. delive ed addresses in support of the e practical me sures, and hore testimony to the character of the l te earl, not only as a min of science, but as a resident landlord. The earn-stness of the essembly was evinced by the fact that subscriptions to the amount of over 6001 were at once handed in. A large space is occupied in the daily journals with speculative accounts, first present they can can be little more, of the arrangements for the visit of the Prince of Wales. A large influx of visitors into the city may be confidently expected, and it is stated that numerous applications have been made to leaving hotels for accommodation. Some disautisfaction is expressed at the route laid out for the procession of the knights from the castle to the cathedral, the course being extremely short, and running through parts of the city which do not look to advantage even under the most favourable ciroumstances. Much of the objection, however, is quite unave idable. St. Patrick's and Punchestown will be the two great scenes of interest during the visit Firm the pomp and solemnity of the one to the gaiety and excitement of the other will be an in substance, easy and natural transition. Vehicles of all kinds in the matter. are already in demand, and the railway directors contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of endless trains filed to overflowing In addition to the ball to be given he the Lord Mayor for which arrangements are in ir gress .- Times Cor.

An extraordinary prosecution is now proceeding at

the Kiikenny assizes Robberies of sheep upon an extensive scale have been going on or some time in the neighbourhood of Thomasiown and every attempt to discover the perpetrators failed until recently, when suspicion fell on three men usued Tobin, two of wrom, named Patrick and James, arc now on trial. They are respectable looking farmers, having two forms one of which, containing 40 access was rented from a Mr Andrews, and the other from Mr. March of Spring Mount, near I bheyleix, in the Queen's County. In October, 1867, Lord Carrick, Sir John Power, Mr. Francis, Mr. Seigue, and other gentlemen living within a circuit of about two miles round Thomastown had several of their sheep stolen. On the evening of the 11th of September Sir John Power had counted a flock numbering 28, and next morning found it rejuced by two. Patrick Tobia oxed for years rent to Mr. Marsh, who came on the 28th of November to Thomastown, and in an interview with Tobin agreed to take 30 sheep in part payment, and gave a receipt for a year and a half's rent The sheep were convered by train to Abbeyleix. On the 13th of December Patrick Tobin sold four sheep in a neighbouring fair to a butcher named Murray. On the 19th of December Sir John Power and other gentleman who had ben robbed went to Mr. Marsh's land with the police and examined his purchases. Several stolen sheep, and among them a ram, were identified. Four sheepskins were obtained as against the power of conferring them by a foreign f om Mucray. They were in an advanced state of decomposition, lime having been applied to them | Catholic Church to England, by giving territorial but the ears were preserved, and in them was found titles to her bishops, was made for the purpose of the peculiar brand used by Sir John Power,—namely a small bole made by a gun-wad punch. An attempt in meeting that aggression. It was accreely worth had been made to destroy the trace of the brand by while to take steps to efforce the penalties, but the slitting the cars, but Sir John has positively sworn act itself was most valuable as a protest. to their identity. An amusing incident occurred in the course of his examination. Counsel for the defence tried to break down his evidence upon crossexamination and to show that he could not be certain in his ilentification Serjeant Armstrong, however proposed to corroborate his testimony by producing on the table the ram which had been identified, and which was then within the precipc's of the court-The suggestion was at once adopted by the Lord Chief Biron, and the reluciant witness was parity pulled, parity propelled through the court, no the steps, and on to the platform on which the witchair stood. He manifested at first a disposition to treat his Lordship with contemptuous levity, nerforming some antics which afforded great morriment to the succestors, and almost disturbed the gravity of the Bench The Chief Baron considerately ordered some turnips to be brought in with a view to insure the decorom of the witness. After some little time he recovered his self possession, and, with an air of of calm and dignity, surveyed the court, especially out for the appointment of a committee. These who the galieries and then uitered a comple of surpressed prepared the net as a proved part new educit the province. ba-hs, the only evidence which he voluntered to to give. He was fully identified by the herd, and then very uncoremoniously precipitated from the table He is to be produced again during the trial. which has not yet termina ed

The Downpatrick correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writing on the night of the 17th uit, says: The great festival of the Apostle of Ireland was fittingly celebrated this day by the successor of St. Pair ck in the See he founded, and the inheritors of the faith he preached, the doctrines he taught, and the tites and ceremonies he practised. After the celebration of the parochial Masses the faithful were edified by the solemn coremony of the public reception in the parish church of a sister (known in the world as Miss Teresa Walsh, daughter of William Wa'sh. Esq., of South Anne street, Dublin), in'o the community of St. Patrick's Convent of Mercy in this town, and at the close of this solemn act of religion the first stone of the memorial church of St Pat ick. which the Rev. P. O'Kane, the devoted pastor of the parish, has undertaken to rear in honer of our patron saint, was laid by his loadship the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Catholic Bishop or Down and Con-

The Irish Times in alluding to the imprisonment in Dublin for debt, of Mr George Francis Train, has the following concerning a visit paid to the latter by the wife of Captain Mackey :- She told him that her maiden name was O'Connell, that she was married to Captain M. ckey a few months since in one of the churches in Cork, and she showed her wedding ring, which hears the name of 'Ellen S. Lomasse.' she stated, was the real name of her husband Mrs Mackey complained that there were no funds for the defence of her husband, and Mr. Train intimating that he had given all his pocket money to Colonel Nagle and the Jackmell prisoners, said he would see what was to be done for her, and he then forwarded a despatch to Mr Adams, the American minister at London, the request of which, however, was not complied with.

The friends of united education in Befast are taking messures to oppose the grant of a charter to a Catholie University. A meeting is about to be held t protest against it, and to cisim the opening of Trinity College to all denominations.

unlawful imprisonment, &c., in taking plaint ff to beld in the City Hall Glasgow. The Lord Provos: America against his will, and making him pay for was in t e chair, and on the platform were Messrs. his return passage, by a forfeiture of his gold watch, Dalglish and Grahem, the members for the city, ended, at the Cork assizes, by claintiff obtaining a verdict of 6d. damages and the value of the watch, which, however, had been already lodged in court. maker, doing business in Mallow, had gone on board an Il man steamer to see a friend about to emigrate, and that the vessel started while he was yet on board, and brought him to New York and home again on the return voyage Hence the suit, which ended practically in a verdict for defendants.

The action entitled "Financry v. Studdert," for alleged libel published in the Pall-Mall Gazette, was tried at the Cork assizes, and ended in the withdrawal of the case, on defendant making an open retraction of the imputations against the plain tiff and naving all costs of suit. Plaintiff is a res pectable farmer residing at D umcliff. in the vicinity of Ennis. Defendant is agent of a Mr Whitlack, an absentee lendlord, residing in England, who publish ed in the Pall Mall Gazette a letter written by Mr. Studdert, and which contained the libel concerning plaintiff, who in it was called "a Feeian Bead Centre, lately discharged from jail."

The Darry Sentinel, of a late date, says :- Las week, while some laborers were employed at cortain expansions in the neighbourhood of Fintons, partions of a human skeleton were turned up. Robert Bucharan, Bog, coroner, held an inquest on the remeins. Dr R danson was of opinion that the hones belonged to the body of an elderly female, and that they had been deposited in the earth for about half a century. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

Dunlin, April, 14th. - After a parting interview wire the Queen this morning, the Prince and Princess of Wales, recompanied by their respective suits left Lond n on their visit to Ireland. They took a special train for Holyhead, where they will embark on board the fleet which is to conver them across the Irish Sen I is expected they will laud in Dublin at noon to-moreow.

The Freeman's Journal says :- The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the alleged neglect of duty by Dr Young, medical officer of the Mountjoy Prison is relation to the death of a Fenian prisoner have brought the inquiry to a close, and it is understood ther report will be made public in a short time. It, in substance, exonerates Dr. Young from any blame

DUBLIN April 15. - On the reception of the Prince of Wates yesterday, one of the noticeable features of the decorations was the frequency with which the American Banner was displayed with the fligs of Eagland and Ireland.

A farmer named Andrew Scott, aged 66 years, receably committed suicide at Balliashiach, courty Down, by drowning himself.

#### GREAT ERITAIN.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL .- In the House of Lords on Thursday, Earl Stephone moved for the appointment of a select committee to is quite into the crossion of any law as to the assumption of coelectistics tiel gin Great Beitain and freiand, and whether an and what alteration should be made therein.  $\nabla f_{\mu}$ reminded the House that in 1850 the Popa though: proper to alter the system by which he had no to that time regulated his spiritual authority in this kingd m by conferring territorial titles on the dignitares of the Roman Catholic Church in England. This created much excitement throughout the country and the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which imported heavy penalties on the illegal assumption of ecolesinstical titles, was pa sed. But no attempt had ever been made to enforce the penalties, and nothing could be worse than the systematic violation of the law on the one hand and the systematic cornivance at that violation on the other. He objected to the act on that ground, and also because it had a painful effect on the people of Ireland.

Lord Re leadale and the act whale protest, not so much against the essumption of ecclesiostical titles prelite. The change in the government of the Roman

Lord Lyveden looked upon the appointment of a committee as premature, as there wis a bill before the House of Commons for the repeal of the act.

The Duke of Somerset did not think much advantage would be derived from the appointment of a committee. He was still of the opinion he expressed when the act was passed that the act of the Pope in conferring acclesiantical titles upon Roman Catholic Prelates in this country was an outrage upon the Queen and the liberties of the country.

The Marquis of Chanricarde said the act was a grievance to the Raman Catholic prelates and roust he repealed, but he doubted the expedience of arpointing a committee when the matter was pending before the other floure of Parliamout.

Raul Grey said the bill before the House of Commons repealed the uct; but it was necessary to go a tep further, and to declare the effect which the acaid produced.

The Lord Chancellor thoughts east had been made was a protest made in a most inconvenient form, and ecompanied by consequences which had proved eminently undesirable.

The E rl of Malmesbury gald the Government, as a Government, had no oil etien to the appointment of a commit eat but on the contrary reported it as rather useful than atherwise. He regretted to absence from the House that evening of Earl Russell, who took so considerable a part in the passing of the act. The motion was then agreed to .- Tab

MR JUSTICE MELLOR ON WORKHOUSE MISMANAGE-MRGT. - Mr. Justice Mellor, in charging the grand jury at the Liverpool essizes on Mondy, made some very strong and indignant observations relative to the leath of an infant, who had been senided to death by an imbecile nurse in the Wigan workbon e. Risor ship said that he had read the deposition with very great pain for he found from them that the prisoner charged with the crime was on imbecile perfectly unfit and incompetent to have anything to do with children. One witness deposed that she had frequently done the duty which devolved upon the imbecile woman because she thought her entirely unfit to have the care of an infant child. It appeared to be the practise at the Wigan workhouse that the halt the lame, and the blind-persons incompetent for anything - were put to tender and difficult du les He could not help thinking that it was a very sad thing that the lives of the infants in the infant ward at Wigan were entrusted as it appeared to him, to persons utterly unfit and incapable, simply because they could discharge no other duty-not because they were wholly unfit for that particular duty, but because they could do nothing else. He did hope that the publicity given to this case would call some attention to the managemement of the Wigan workhouse, because it was impossible that those people in the work bouse could have the same advantages and comforts which were obtained by and which prevailed amongst people in independent circumstances. Yet because they were children of the poor they were not to be handed over to persons who were wholly unfit and incompetent for the management of them,-Daily News.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN SCOTLAND. - On Friday evering the first of what will probibly be a series of stormy public meetings for the promotion | Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of Ragland is already. Should the ultimate decision in the two

Professors Blackburn, Nichol Ramsay, Allen Thompson and Edward Chira, members of the magistrace and Town Council, many city clergymen and others. The hall was crowded in every corner long before the hour for taking the chair, a large proportion of those present being working men and students from the University. The first resolution, which was of a general nature, calling for an increased and im-proved supply of both teac ers and schools was moved by Mr Grabum, M.P., and second d by Profees r Allen Thompson and carried without any di The second moved by Mr James Campbell, of Tillicheway, providing for compulsors clauses, was also passed unsnimously, but over the third which was moved by Mr. Dulglish, M. D., and secended by Professor Nichol, a fierce controversy arose, which completely divided the meeting. Thresolution was as follows :- That a nation i sys tem of education must be, in the broadcat sense of the term, unsecuritien; that any religious teaching or service, for which provision may be made, must be given exclusively at a distinct hour; and that the children's attendance at the hour must be optional gnivlovni saastustte-non eneibreug bna etner, q or no disqualification for any privilege of the school On the Rev. Mr. Guilt proposing on amendment that no education could be neticaal the was not scriptural, and that did not provide for the use of the use of the Bible and the shorter catechism during ordinary school hours, a bideous oprour council which for some time prevented all progress of basiness. When the poise subsided, the chairman oa led for a show of hands- for the amendment first and then for the motion. The meeting was so equally dirion that after the rote had been taken twice, the chairman announced that there was a mejority. 'if anything,' for the motion; Professor Ramsay afterwards moved that the school should be sup ported in part by local rates; that the general man agement is a Board appointed by Government and the local management should be vested to a Burd elected by the interesters This term out on was also carried; and a committee us. appointed to communicate with the Lord Ad vocate, and to watch the progress of the education movement. The meeting broke up at 10 minutes before 12. It is expected that the antisecular party will soon take steps to feet further the public opinion of Glasgow on the subject.

AN ARTICLE IN THEIR OWN STYLE, - What is the est of the Americans going on bethering and homhapping in this war! Here is the Government at a good look, the President defying Congress and Congross denouncing the President. The latter is made s keep a Minist r whom he hates, and he speeds to ! the law to turn him out. Reconstruction feele and l the narrows are part'y inclined to obey their lase marrers, partir disposed to seize the United States generally and make the whites work for theta. And everybody is obliced to toally the Irish, for the sake of votes, though as soon as the votes are given the Irish will be kicked. The President 19: a trap for Grant and Grant souls the President Is this at the of things to go on? Is this a coudi fee to to which one descendants of the English should be plumped? ten they not zee with their eyes and unders and with their eibnies? Consign the Americans bove before them a splendld chance of receveration. Let tiem have a coup detail they like the French words Abolian the President as a power, but let him tergo and have responsible Ministers. Men responsible to Parliament (get rid of the offected wind Congres) and liable to be turned out when a majo ity opposes them Abolish also universal suffrage, and impose a qualification which shall exclude all rowties, Iri-h contractors New York municipals, bullybors, pugi lists, and the sour generally .- Create an aris'neracy -the Americans have the word 'Honorable' and Reverend, now, and it is childish to be afraid of Baronet' and 'Lord.' Have a standard of manuers and good breeding. Don't wear block claires in the merning. It a word, become as gentlemaniy as you are a great nation. We frankly present you with this advice in exchange for your lectures on our duty to Iteland, and insemuch as you are at de-d lo k as we have said, and our institutions are work ing exceedingly well-a man from the ranks has just become Premier - we consider that we are doubly entitled to blow you up for not understanding your own business | Let's liquor up all round - Punch.

The present Board of Admiraty, on ffine, found we pessessed 35 armour-dated ships, of which all but four were provided and of which hardly any two resembled on hother in 8'zs or speed. They found it an sempted rule with the ardifferents that a rifled gun would gierce any iron plate with 18 inch backing, provided the calibre of the gun executed by one inchatio, thickness of the place. Of our 35 ships then beauched the great majustify carried 4.1.2 inch plating, while the Billerophon with 6 inch and the Minn turclass which 5.1.2 inch platfor, but only a 10 inch hacking, and were little, if at all, stronger than them are thirly armored class. But to bring to hear against these froncla is the French had rifted guest of 0.1.2 and 10.1.2 inch eilibie. Wolleie's bel produced tiff d guis of 7 iach 8 iach, 9 iach, 12 iach, and 13 iach colline: and the Americans had smooth bores, float of 15 inch collibre, and were working busily at 23 meh sm .o.htores, which, indeed, ther taxe since completed. It was evident, therefore that for numbers of defence these 35 chips were a f ilner. Their vertical aidcould not keep out of her shot of shell from the mark by which says to had Swa

were in contemplation, of which the inviscible claswas to carry 8 inches at the water line and 6 inches above as I below and the Hercules 9 inches at the water line and S inches above and below. But the 3 inch Woolwich can and the 15 inch American gun would piece, as it then was believed, and as subsequent experiment has shown, fronclar's with 9 meh playing, and far larger gans were actually in exist ence and on the eve of being produced. By all the rules of artillery it was of no use plating, unless with 11 inch or 12 inch armour, and this was out of the question with broadside chips of high freeboard and any moderate dimensions. For purposes of offence our Irondlads were even less iff ctive. Few of them could carry on the broadside even the 9 inch gun. note the 12 inch or 13 inch gun; notester, with any armament, however light and handy, they rolled in moderate meather to such a degree that as gun perciagos they were nearly usedness, and as one of the Admirals reported of one rather rough day's firing at a turger, the practice was wild in the extreme, nor was there at any time the least probability that we could have hit any ship except by accident or mir-

THE PREMIER UPON THE CRISIS - We (Globe) are enabled to publish an important letter, which bas been addressed by the Right Hon. B. Disroeli to the Earl of Darrmouth, in reply to a memorial, expres sing confidence in his Premiership, forwarded to the right hon. gentleman by the Council of the National Union, and of the Constitutional Associations connected with that body. It has been forwarded to us by Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, hop. sec. of the National Union, and is as follows: -

20, Downing strest, March 24, 1868 My Lord .- I have received with pride and gratiude the Memorial of the Council of the National Union, and of the Constitutional Associations connected with the body, in which they express their confidence in me, and their 'thorough determination' to support by all means in their power the Government I have formed by the command and with

the approval of her Majesty. Such expressions of feeling on the part of influential bodies of my countrymen are encouragingly opportune.

We have heard something lately of the crisis of

The case of Howe v Ioman and others, brought for of a national system of education for Scotland was rather at hand; for the purpose is now avowed, and Ritual suits be given against the defendants, I think that by a powerful party, of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilisation and is the only security for our religi us liberty, ... I have the honor to remain, my lord, yours since ely, Signed,

B. DISRABLE. The Right Hon, the East of Dartmouth.

THE FERIAN PRISONERS IN NEWGATE. - On Monday he authornies at the Oid Bulley had received no intimation of any special arrangement, if any such be in contemplation, for the trial of the seven prisoners now in the gaol of Newgate on charge of murder is connection with the affir at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, or of the two charged with treasonfelony. The next session is fixed for this day fort night, but there is a very general impression that the rial of the Fenian prisoners will not begin until the following Monday, though nothing is yet deficitively known in that respect. A longer interval than usual will have chapsed by the time that the rext systian comes round and as the ordinary business usually lasts the greater part of a week, and may on but account be still more protrected then ordinarily it is hardly likely that the a preaching State trial as it may be designated, can commence until the week begining the 13 h Acris. As respects the prisoners there is reason to believe that the poorer of bem will be aided to a limited extent in their defence by essiatance from the sher fire fond, but we and estand that will be confined to feeling coursel, and will not extend to the payment of any preliminory expenses attended to the preparing copies of and sitious given before the time strates. In other will late xperses is eldent to the preparation of briefs or counsel, we have reason to believe, will not be one in any way from the Sheriffs' fanet. On princitie, and for obvious reasons, the fund is ordinarily discensed in enabling the very poorest prisoners, especially women and fore goors charged with grave er at a, who may be friendle a in this country and lestitute, to procute council and in affording them . Hete needful sid on leaving prison at the expirati nofsentence; but this will be un extraordinary ir aid upon it. -- Times. THE ESSIAN CAPTAIN DESCRIBERT Selford

resturday mounting a man, giving the name of Russell, was accested by the posice on the supposition that he was the 'Capital Densy who was rescued from the prison van in Hyde to d. Manchester, with C donel Kally, on the memorable 18th of September last. On Ween addry the Chilf Constable received interpretation the Deesy was sadging at a house of a rean named Standford, 60 Orden't lane, Safford, close by Ordeni'-station of the Manchester and Liverpoe' Railway. The information being correborated wher circumstances which had come to the knowledge on the notice, the Chief Compatible of Sold and an inspector of patient went to the piace of half-part 7 Joseph perford a normal grand found the supposed Penian load a loop in bed and bevice ur ferbig pillow volgger ur da kračeč bingle bir the pristol. As above so to the gave line name of Rus ell, and self he was a louise policies. Stands fird is a night-watchmen in the employ of the Wiren C all Company. The point removed their prisoner and it is expected by will be deivered over to the Manufester force, and brought before a magistrate for examination this (Priday) moraing. So far as we can learn, bene of the Man chester police who have yet earn the personer have receptified him as the verbable 'Caltain' Deary though some of them speak of a resemblance. One of the reports current is thit halis not. Deasy; but a Fenien financial agent who has been employed to supply the F wace here and elsewhere with funds. Our correspondent hears on good authority that there is reason to suppose that Deasy has never left the neighbourhood since his rescue. He was attacked with a dangerous sickness soon afterwards, requiring the attendance of a medical in in ; yet with such filelity have those who are privy to his place of concealment guarded the secret that the police have hitherto been haffled. Persons have professed to give them the secret; but whather purposely to mislaud, or because them eives misled, is of little importance.

Legron, April 16 .- General Nagle and six of the crew of the 'John-l' packet, who have been set at liberry on condition of names returning to the country, sailed for the United States to-day by the 'City o' Baltimore.

Special Constanter -- The period for which speand explosion, las, in many instances, expired; the warrants of many others will expire in the course of the present month. It is not we believe, intended by her Majesty & Government to ask for any fresh porreis, but to tely on the ordinary powers of the City and Matropolitan policy force, for the preservaof the peace. The justice in special sessions slone have the power to order payment from time to ime of such reason ble allowances to special conat blea for their trouble, loss of time and expenses ed also order the payment of such expenses is may we been incurred in pr viding staves and other necessiving. It is understood that the junices of the various divisions in the metropolis will meet in the ecuratiof next week to make the orders usual inanch cases.

Howing, Training, and Pluge. - No one can doubt her whatever else rowing tray be, it is an admirable tric of plack. It is, with one exception, the only ontof our eport practiced by gottlemer, for which any Song training is undertaker; and training may be

les the art of deve coing plack. There ere, morelists know, certain virtues which depend ine ify upon our physical organs. No man can be the empty healthy is mind who has but digestion. It is said that Calcinism was pradicated from a corin district in America simply by drainage. A horough system of drains improved the general be sof health, and put an end not only to agues, but to the gloomy spirit favourable to unpleasant doctrice about predestination. On the same principle, courage is intimately connected with a vigorous condition of the budy. It is physically possible to go through efforts after a few weeks' regular living which would have knocked you up at the beginning of the regiod; but training if we look at it from a general point of view, should raise a man's courage, not only by diminishing the painful obstacles arising tion excessive fat and other evils that flesh is heir to, but by more directly raising the motale of the subject. A trainer has not done half his work who allows his crew ever to get out of spirits, to contemplace the possibility of disaster, or to dwell upon their own funciful or real ailments. A man about thistirt in a severe race should not only be clear in complexion, and well-developed in muscle, but should have the bearty confident smile which, being tran-slated, means 'death or victory." - St. Pauls, edited by Anthony Trolloge.

The Owl says it is understood that the office of Mi later of Education will be offered to Sir John Pakington; and that General Pecl will be invited to resume his former position as head of the War Depariment.

DISRUPTION .- The following paragraph appears in the Western News : - I think it cannot be denied that there is every year a growing tendency on the part of this school (the Anglo Ontholic section) to secede from the Established Church They are growing more impatient of what they term ' Eran tuniem, or, as laymen would say the authority of the State. At the same time, they find themselves every year more able to do without State assistance. The really extraordinary success which they have met in reviving the weekly offertory makes them comparatively indifferent to the miserable endowment which they receive by virtue of their connection with the State Church. It is certainly not from pecuniary reasons that they have not seconded

it will hardly be possible to prevent the rupture, which seems to be ever drawing nigher. It would but require a bishop or two to set the example, for it to be followed by a large and influential party both of clerics and laymen?

SOMEWHAT MIXED. - The conjugal relationship seems to be rather loosely understood by some people in England. A very edd case was beard lately before a magistrate in Landon, during which the following strange dialogue occurred :

Plaint if I em very much ill-used by a woman who is my bushand's wife, and a man who is another woman's husband,

Magistrate I don't clearly understand you. Plaintiff - D mit vou? Well, I am my busband's wife. I want to take proceedings against my busband and his wife. The lead me a rare life, particularly my husband's other wife.

Magistrate-He can't have another wife. Plaintiff-But he has got her, and I paid for it. Manistrate-You mean to say that your husband

has committed bigamy.

Pixintiff - That I do; and I paid for it.

Magistrate - You paid for it? Pinntill -Pre get it here (producing a certificate). paid 21 7d, for it to the parson's wife at Hammersai h

The magistrate finding the certificate duly made

at, asked the plaintiff it she wished to prosecute her husband for bigamy, to which she replied, with grent candor: 'I don't mind what I do to him or to her. I

should like to get rid of them both. First he is with me, and then be is with her, and then they are both at me together. I want to prosecute him for marrying the two of us.'

Every Seetch Camily pays on an average £11 16s of thurstion, whosens every brish family pays on an average only £8 10s.

#### UNITED STATES.

Among the appointments announced in the Constory of March 13 h, the following are for the ni od States :---

Right Rev. Daniel O'Connell translated from Caviopolis in part, to Marysville, in California, new

Right Rev Silvester Horton Rosecrans, Auxiliary of the Most Rev Archbishop of Cincinnati transand from Pompeipelis, in part, to Columbus, new

Rev. Francis Becker, priest of the discuss of Rich-mond, to the new See of Wilmington. Del ware. Rev. William O'Hara, priest of Philadelphia, to

he new See of Harrishurg. Ray Joseph Molcher, priest of St. Louis, to the iew See of Gleen Day.

Rev. Michael breizs priest of the diocese of Milwanted to the new Sec of La Crosse. Hev. John Hogan priest of Et. Louis, to the new

See of St. Jos of Mo. Rev B roard McQ raid, priest of the discess of New-

ck, to the new See of Rochester, N. Y. A. d on the 16 h Rev. William McGloskey, Rector of the American College of the United States, was announced as promoted to be Behop of Louisville Rev. Toblas Mutter, of Pittsburgh, to be Bishop of

Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan to be Blahop of Buf-

Rev. Jus. Gibbons, of Baltimore, Bishop of Adramitus and Vicer Apostelic of North Carolina Rev. Louis Lontens, of San Francisco. Bishop of Castabala and Vicar Apostolic of Idaho Territory. Rev August Revoux priest of St. Paul's, Bishop

of Limics Vicar Apostolic of Montana Territory. Rev. John Projectus Machboeuf, priest of bants Fe, Bishop of Epiphany Vicar Apostolic of Colorado and Ulah. - Translated from the Official Roman Organ, Giornale di Roma.

IMMORAL ADVERTISEMENTS. - We could bardly believe it, but the following animadversions of the American Agriculturist, of New York, furnish the evidence, that a professedly religious paper, of the moral tone, and under the control of Henry Ward Brecher, would admit of an advertisement of the obsome character mentioned in the criticism. Is it poscible that the fashionable aristocratic Protestantism of New York city is so far degenerated in the scale of merals as to give open complemance to such a violation of decency and virtue? Here is the extract cr. constables were sworn in last December, after to which we have time merely to allude: 'If the the about occasioned by the Glerkenwell outrage New York Independent shall hereafter advertise ite self as a ' religious journal," or lay any claim to that character, ther placing before its reiders such an advertisement as filled out the whole of its fifth page in glaring type, on February 20th, we think the American Bible Society should promptly send to the office of the paper a large type edition of the Scriptures to the end that its editors or publishers may be able to learn the first principles of true religon, Christian principle and common decency. We have no quarrel with the Independent, on general grounds; but in helmif of outraged morals we should feel oblized to advise every family in the land to shun the paper, and to provide a long pair of tongs with which to seize and thrust into the fire every copy that may chance to find its way to their dwellings, unless there is at once a guarantee that its advertising pages shall not hereafter counteract and render ridiculous the religious teachings of its reading columns. We are glad to see the Christian Intelligencer's earnost profest, and to know that its own advertisements are usually so guarded that it is not compelled to besitate to throw the first stone at the Independent -as, alas! too many professedly religious papers are obliged to do"

CROP PROSPECTS .- There is every indication, says the Buff to Express that the barvest of 1868 will be an immerse one. In Wisconsin the winter wheat in looking remarkably well but little of it having been winter killed; and from the North-Western State the prospect is equally cheering Kansas promises the largest crop the State has ever been blessed with; and in Illinois it is equally hopeful. Indiana will have plenty and to spare. In Onio and Michigan wheat never looked better, and a much larger breath buf been awan than ever before. In Canada the prospect is munificently promising; indeed it could not be more so. If the weevil and other meet's should not be destructive, the wheat crop of all North America will be the finest and largest ever before known. This auspicious state of things cannot fail to make the heart of the farmers, as well the hearts of the denizens of the city, to ' rejoice and be exceeding

To Democratic ears the voices of the spring, as they proceed from the recent elections in all parts of the State, are of a more pleasing and inspiriting character. Everywhere the tide is running in favor of that grand old party which is championing the constitution and the perpetuity of a free form of government in this country against the treasonable and revolutionary acts and purposes of the men in power at Washington. At no time has the Demoratic party exhibited more devotion to principles or a sterner resolve to defend the right at all hazards, and the vote polled in the different towns boroughs and townships proves that the people are determined to hurl from power the men who uphold support and defend the reign of Sumner, Stevens and their tellow conspirators.

The Bungor Whig says that twenty-six divorces were granted in Knox county at the last term of Court, and fourteen in Oxford county, and that twenty five libels for divorce were entered in Somerset county at the last 'erm. At this rate there would ... be from three hund ed to four hundred granted in the whole State. The applications on the dockets last fall numbered more than five hundred, and they are increased every term in consequence of the increased faci ities that have of late years been efforded dissatisfied couples for release from matrimonial infeligities.

# True Mitness.

4.50

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 4 No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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all subscribers whose papers are delivers by carriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and f not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellais.

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Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no ellers wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless mre-pard The figures after each Subscriber's Address

every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus " Joan Jones, August' 63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1838.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL - 1868. Friday 24.-St. Fidele de S.M. Saturday 25. - St Mark, Sunday 28 .- Second Sunday after Easter, Holy Family. Monday 27.-St. Leo P. D.

Toesday 28 - St. Hermeregild, M. Wodnesday 29 .- St. Peter, M. Thursday 30 .- St. Catherine of Sienna, V.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were well received at Dublin, and assisted at a banquet given on the evening of the 16th inst., in their bonor by the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn. Amongst the invited guests were several dignitaries of the C tholic Church in Ireland, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop Dr. Cullen, and the President of the Catholic College at Maynooth.

The Feman trials in London were to have commenced on Monday last before the Lord Chief Justice, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Meetings of the Liberal party have been held in London and elsewhere throughout England: the general tone of those meetings seemed to be in favor of the disendowment of all religions, and the conduct of Mr. D'Israeli in clinging to office after the adverse vote of the House of Commons, was strongly censured. The case of ex-Governor Eyre is again before the public, he having been arrested by a warrant from the Bow Street magistrate, on a charge of baving illegally proclaimed martial law in Jamaica, on the occasion of the negro outbreak and massacre

A rumor, but unhappily not confirmed, had reached London to the effect that the British captives at Magdala had been released, and that ats object having been obtained the expedition was about to be recalled. Latest despatches bowever represent Gen. Napier as still advancing, and as having reached within sixty miles of Magdala, where it is thought Theodore will offer

A report was current that Garibaldi had left Caprera for Naples, from whence it was inferred that a storm was brewing. The correspondent of the British papers writing from Rome as usual circulate alarming reports of the Pope's health. All however was quiet in the Holy City up to latest dates.

The impeachment farce in the United States is not yet brought to a close: people are weary of it, and seem inclined to treat it as a very poor or vapid burlesque upon the memorable trials of the first Charles of England, before the Parliament, and of Louis XVI. before the Conven

The trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians has commenced in London. That of Burke will follow In Dublin the Prince of Wales after having been installed on the 18th as a Knight of St. Patrick, has been entertained with a grand review of all the troops in garrison.

Our Canadian winter is drawing to a close and already some steamers are in port.

The examination of the prisoner Whelan. charged with the murder of Mr. McGee was resumed in the Police Court Ottawa, on the 16th inst. Mr. O'Reilly appeared for the Crown, and the case of the prisoner was watched

over by Mr. Buckley of Ostawa. A. J. Turner deposed that he knew prismer, who owned a revolver. That he had often heard prisoner use threatening language respect ing Mr. M. Gee: that prisoner was a Feman. but witness did not give any information of the threats that he had heard, as he thought prisoner was only blathering.

Mr John McGee, ball brother of the deceased, identified prisoner as one of two men who on the night of 1st January last, about 1.30 g.m., called at Mr. McGee's house in Montreal, and under the assumed name of Smith gave information of a design to burn the house. In consequence the deceased applied to the Police for the murder of Mr. McGee. for protection. This was confirmed in part by Chief Constable McLaughlin of the Montreal of iron was found by the detectives, concealed in Police.

seen the prisoner's face somewhere. John Downs | upon some one against whom he had a spite. bad seen prisoner lottering about the House on night of the murder. Patrick Buckley another Messenger had seen the prisoner hanging about the galleries on the same night. Several other witnesses also testified to the same effect .-Francis Kilby met prisoner in a drinking house about 5 a.m., or a few hours after the murder. Spoke about it, and prisoner turned to the counter and took a drink. When this was over noticed that Whelan had a smile on his face: he had on also a dark coat and light pants. Elizi Tiernay, a servant where Whelan boarded, deposed that he was out on the night of the murder but could not say at what hour he went out or when he returned. Saw him in the course of the morning, when prisoner washed himself, and took no breakfast. Other witnesses were ex amined as to the boots which the prisoner had on, on the night of the murder, and John Doolan identified the pair produced in Court, as having been cleaned by him for prisoner the morning after the murder. There was not much mud on

On the 17th the examination was continued. Evidence was adduced to show that on the night of 1st and 2nd January, the prisoner about 5 a.m. was bearer of a letter from Mr. McGee to the Chief Constable. More important was the following, which we give in full: -

' Ed. Arms'rong, sworn-Recollect last Saturday morning, examined the yard in rear of McKenna's facing on Wellington street; I had my attention called to these premises from bearing that a shot had been fired from that neighborhood on the Thursday night preceding the assassination; on the verandah at the head of the steps leading to the rear of the empty building next McKenna's, I saw, on Saturday, foot marks in the snow; I went into the house which s vacant, and passed through till I came to the door at the head of the stairs ; I found all the doors open going down stairs into the ball, I found a slab of wood, about three or four feet long; the square end of it rested against the door, and as the door opened the stick slid up; it offered no resistance to a person wishing to enter from the outside, but just kept the door shut; the hall door, on Sparks street, was not locked and a person could quickly push it oven and pass through the empty building and yard; it is mite open; I searched the front room on the second flat particularly, and found there a piece of newspaper, a piece of red olotting paper, and other pieces of paper, now produced; the tissue paper among them appeared to be soiled with powder stains; there were scraps of writing on the papers; I watched the tracks on the remanda at the head of the stairs until Detective O'Neill came with a pair of boots; the boots and tracks fitted exactly in every portion - could not have fitted closer ; the left foot track leading into the yard was very distinct, and this we more particularly measured; the one leading out was not so distinct the boot now produced I recognise as the one comared with the tracks; the nail marks in the beel of the boot produced were marked distinctly in the snow on the verandah; from the front windows up stairs could see Tratter's clearly; the house next to McK. npa's most have been vacant some three mon bs; remarked the window sill in Mrs. Trotter's where the bullet mark was; the shot could have been fired from Mrs. Kenna's door ; the ball door of Mrs. Trotter's is to the west of the empty boase; the window sill is only about fifteen inches from the door, and is

To Mc Buckley -- My attention was drawn to this touse on the Tuesday morning after the murder; I do not think it snowed after the murder; when I looked at the verendah on Saturday, there only remained this patch of old snow which was shaded ; the rest was almost clear of snow; there were two foot marks plain as if made by one entering the door; one as of a person leaving but not so plainly marked : the verandeh runs the whole length of the block but is boarded off in rear of each house; the lower part of the building is tenanted by Offord, shoemaker, but the upper part is altogether untenanted; the bullet merk at Trotter's traverses the window sill from east to west

G. H. Perry, sworn - I am a civil engineer, the plan produced is of Parliament Buildings and grounds with Wellington, Sparks, Queen and Albert streets, with intervening blocks as far as Buckley's stubles and eastward from Sappers' Bridge to O'Connor street; the Hon Mr McGee's track as described by witne ses. was 1430 feet from the Par'isment Buildings to Trotter's ; by going through the building at Offord's to the rear into Wellington street from Trotter's would be a distance of some 900 feet, while, round by O'Connor street, the distance would be 1230 feet; from the Parliament Buildings to Buckley's door was 1620 feet, so that Buckley had only 190 feet further to go then Mc Gee ; from the vacent house to Tratter' was 120 feet; by the rear way Wellington and E'gin streets, to Russell House would be 1180 feet; along Sparks street to Brasell House 980 feet; by O'Connor. Queen and Elgin streets to Russell's House, 1710 feet distance on map; to Buckley's from Trotter's door to the rear of the premises at McKenna's would be 170 or 175 feet, and, adding the yard, would make it about 318 from Trotter's door to Wellington street this would be passing through the vacant house.

Detective O'Neill, sworn-Examined boot tracks closely; there were two visible; quite so: one showed as if the person was in a hurry; the other was disfigured; fited one of the boots produced to the track, it corresponded; the snow appeared to be old; to have been there all winter; snow went off the same day, a thaw having set in.

Cross examined - It snowed heavily next morning; the old snow remained; the left foet was the one which corresponded most closely; know one of Mrs. Cowan's sons; he is not full grown; they lived next to Mrs. McKenna's; had a varandah next to hera which did not communicate

To Mr O'Reilly - It would take 59 seconds time to go from the Parliament Buildings to the verandah over fence and all: on leaving the rear of the vacant shed you get into Wellington street; thence to Elgin atreet to Ru-sell House; could go all round is three minutes ever from Mrs. Trotter's, through the vacant nouse on to Weilington and Eigin streets, thence to R188-11 H. use

To Mr Buckley There was no fastening on the ront door connected with the verandah At this stage of the proceedings Mr. O'Reilly said ha, in consequence of information received from

Montreal, it would be necessary to adjourn until tomorrow, and that then he would pray that the loves tigs inn be conducted with closed doors. The eximination was continued on Saturday but with closed doors, so that we are unable to

say what new evidence was brought forward, or what transpired. At the close of the proceedings | flad, and next turned up at Woodstock, C. W, call-Whelan was fully committed to stand tos trial | ing himself John Chalmers, where he was on the

Wielan's shirt, where he had hidden it with the Kalamazos, Micha whate be pre cond, and again tary a long and prosperous career.

This is all that as yet has oozed out, respecting this affair, and we do not feel ourselves at liberty to make any comments as to the guilt or innocense of the accused. These are matters upon which in due time a jury of lis fellow-citizens will be called upon to pronounce, and in their hands therefore should they be left. We suppose bowever that the authorities know what they are about, and that they are in possession of information which in due time, and when the ends of justice require it will be brought out. What seems certain is that there exists, or did exist in Montreal and other places in the Province a regular Fenian organisation; and that the names of all those who are, or have been in any way connected with this association, are in the hands of the authorities. Many arrests have been made during the course of the week, and startling disclosures may be expected shortly. We have full confidence in the sound judgment, and determination of the authorities, and therefore wait with pa-

Mr. Galt in a letter to the Governor General under date 11th of January last gives some very Union of the B. N. A. Colonies in one Confederation was forced upon the Government of dened, blood-sweating French Canadian Catho Canada, and of the difficulties with which the promoters of the measure had to contend. We make some extracts: -

this subject before our Parliament as a means of reconciling the interests of Upper and Lower Canada. and, at the same time of uniting the disjointed elements of British power in North America. Shortly after, in 1858, I joined the administration formed by Mr. Cartier as Premier, having as the basis of our policy Confederation; the same year Mr. Cartier, Mr. John Ross and I were delegates to England, and pressed the subject unavailingly on the Imperial Government, then as now under my Lord Deiby. The following year being again in London alone, i was once more brought by me under the notice of the late Duke of Newcastle, the Colonial Secretar; under Lord Palmerston, but with the like ill success Withou' baving ever ceased to form 'he ultimate po licy of the Government it slumbered until the no litical difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada culminated in such repeated failures to form an enduring administration, that some remedy had to be sought. By the suggestion and agency of two members of one Parliament, Mr. Alexander Morris and Mr John H. Pope, negotiations were opened with Mr Gao Brown, the leader of the Upper Canada Liberal Party, and at the conferences held by that gentleman with Sir John A. Macdonald Mr. Cartier and myself, a coali ion was formed on the basis of Confederation. I do not propose to introduce the history of the various conventions held between the several Provinces. But it now becomes my duty to refer to the diffication, political and material, which had to be overcome. Those that were material consisted mainly of the adjustment of the relative burdens, assets and liabilities of the several provinces. in providing means for the local governments, and provisions to permit of a fair union of resources. In my position as Firance Minister of Canada I have had my full share of responsibility in dealing with these subjects, but I do not regard them as of such importance as to entitle any one to particular merit when all were stirring for a common object. It was widely different with the political difficulties. They consisted, as your Lordship is well aware, in the peculiar position of Lower Unnada, whose population was composed of a large majority of French origin combined with a wealthy influential and numerous British minority. The effect of Confederation was to place the French Canadians for ever in a minority in that Parliament which had to deal with general subjects, and the British minority in an equally doubt ful position in Local Legislature which was proposed for each Province. Mr Cartier, as the acknowledged leader of his countrymen, had to face and overcome the fears, prejudices, and jealousies of a proud sensitive population, dreading infringements of their cherished religion language, and laws while I had the relatively equally difficult task of satisfying my OWD countrymen that they could safely entrust their civil rights of property, and their educational interests to a majority of a different race and religion. We both succeeded .- Mont. Gazette

IS HE NOT A BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING?—It is asked whether the amusing vagabond of whom the following description is given in the Montreal Witness of the 6th inst., as a caution to its readers, be not a " converted priest?" seeing that he is evidently just the stuff out of which these idols of the conventicle are carved. We cannot say. Probably such may be the case: and if so the only marvel is that the F. C. M. Society have not secured his services for the evangelisation of us pour Papists. Here is the description of the "man of God:"-

A man calling himself John H. Murray, claiming to be a minister in the Scotch Preshyterian Church, just from Caneda, came to Frankfort, Ill, a few months since, and represented to the Free Biptist Church in that place that he was in burmony with the doctrines of the church, and had been hap 'zad by a Buptist minister in Canada, from whom to nurparted to bring recommendations. The chu ch being without a minister, he was engaged to snowly them for a time. Some sugnicious circumstances occurred to cause doubt as to the genninen as of his pretensione, and, a clue being obtained of his previous operations in Canada an investigation was institu ted, resulting in the discovery of a chain of tes imony coavicting this man of being the west infamous of impostors. It came out that about hine years ago this man come to Canada from Scotland, and, under the name of John Mayor, married near Kingston, a Miss Oatherine Wilder. He left that place, and, coming to Bath as a Presbyterian minister and tenoner, married a Miss Amey, under the name of John Brakine.

A rumour of his former marringa following him he point of m rrying a young lady, who was saval he a imely discovery of his previous merisge. He fled w tume; and flad sonin, after vie v weeks, tons r

Etienne Roy, a Messenger of the House had intention it is supposed of committing an assault married under the name of John Melville Gordon Mayor. While there, publications in the Canada papers led to his detection, arrest, and conviction for bigamy, and his incarceration in the Michigan State Prison for three years. Six months of his time were deducted from the centence; and he enlisted in the army, remaining until the close of the war.

> POWERFUL LOGIC .- The Montreal Wetness how it manages to survive. The following is a specimen, as striking for its clear unimpassioned reasoning, as for the gentlemanly and truly Christian spirit that it breathes :-

"The time 's not far distant when an oppressed that the Government has reasons for believing and burdened people will hear the gospel cound it. the temples erected by their swe t and blood, in which the blighting rituals of idolatry now chain souls."-Witness, 6th inst.

To many of our readers the above will be scarce intelligible without the aid of a Glossary. Be it understood then, that by "an oppressed and burdened people" is meant French Canadian Catholics: by the "gospel" the peculiar religious opinions of the illiterate clique that finds an appropriate exponent in the Montreal Watness: also that " sweat and blood" is a figurative or highly tience for the publication of such details as in poetical form of expression for tithes and church due time they shall think fit to lay before the rates, paid by Catholics in Canada-though of course it would be monstrous so to designate the same contributions made by Irish Catholics for the support of a Protestant establishment: that the "blighting rituals of idolatry" is a cuphuism interesting details as to the manner in which the | for the Catholic worship; and that the " channing of souls" implies that these poor oppressed, burlies are booked for something very unpleasant in the next world, if they don't at once accept the gospel according to the Witness and the pedlars I was the first Cavadian statesman who brought of the F. C. M. Society. Of course " reserved seats" are kept for the special use of our bishops, priests and nuns, who are aiding and abetting in the imposing of the chains upon the laity.

> The N. Y. Herald, not a very trustworthy authority indeed, but one which in this instance is probably not very far from the truth, an nounces as the policy of the Republican, or revolutionary party in the United States, the reneal of the original Constitution-which virtually has been repealed since first the Northern States declared war against the Sovereign States of the South—and the establishment of a Dictatorship. The means by which it is proposed to accomplish these ends are the deposition of the President, and the suppression of the Supreme Court. Gen. Grant is to be elected, at the point of the bayonet, as the head of the Government for a term of ten years, and by martial law if necessary: and in the meantime to conciliate the masses, and to reconcile them with despotism. power to inflate the currency to any extent is to be given to the Banks. Whatever we may think of the radical programme as given by the N. Y. H. rald, this much has long been evident to every one but a purblind fool-that the whole course of events in the United States since the unhappy defeat of the gallant Southerners has been setting decidedly towards pure military

The Report of the Registrar General for Scotland shows that 9.6 or nearly ten per cent of the total births in Scotland for the year 1867 were illegitimate. The most striking and melancholy fact brought to light is, that the greatest amount of impurity, obtains-not in the cities but in the rural districts, where it was supposed that the "social evil" is almost unknown. Another fact worth noticing is, that the greatest immorality amongst the rural populations obtains precisely there where the Calvinistic element is most preponderant, and where Sabbatarianism is most rampant. Not in the Southern and West ern districts, where there is a large admixture of Irish Catholics with the Scotch Protestant population: but in the north eastern and southern divisions was impurity highest of all-in some counties " reaching 15 per cent," and in one to no less than 17.7 per cent. This is a borrie picture of the state of morality in the land of the " open bible," in the very stronghold of British Protestantism. Still facts are stubborn things. and their evidence cannot be impugned when it is given to the world by the Registrar General in an official document.

The Mayor of St. Catharines, it is said, has adopted the ball and chain for prisoners sentenced to hard labor, and employe them in not see why in Montreal we should not utilize our dronk irds, and loafers generally, by setting them to work as scavengers, and street cleaners. This would be better every way for the material and moral interests of society, than the present silly plan of stall-feeding them in the Government hotel. The prospect of two months street sweeping would deter many a hardened effender from again making his appearance before the

The Catholic Chronicle is the name of a new It is stated that on Saturday morning a piece and was next heard from near R shearer N Y., weekly paper published at A'b my in the United bid been preserved, maple anger might have become where he preached as new a send married under 3 States. We heartily wish our new contempo-

The Church Times, an Anglican, but Ritualistic organ, speaks in very hard, but very just terms of the Reformation, its promoters, and its effects. It denounces it as "an unmitigated disaster:" as " a hypocritical pretence to veil an insurrection of lust and avarice against religion." It adds that it-the Reformation-" corrected deals such dreadfully hard blows to the Papal no evil whatever:" that "the superstition of the system in Lower Canada, that it is a wonder past has but given way to the infidelity of the present:" and that there is no reason to suppose that there is "any larger proportion of really God-fearing persons than there was before the reformation of religion was taken in hand by a conspiracy of adulterers, murderers, and thieves," This is the conclusion, adds the writer "at which most impartial and intelligent readers of Dr. Hork's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury will arrive." It is really refreshing to find Protestants forming so true an estimate of the mean. ing of the great religious apostacy of the sixteenth century, from the study of their own docu-

> The Daily News understands that two gentlemen, one French, the other English, have been appointed to perform the duties of Fire Marchal for the City of Montreal. The Daily News adds that both are members of the legal profession, and that Mr. Dunbar Browne is one of the gentlemen so named; but we do not learn that either of them has any practical experience in the matter of fires, which after all is the one

What are required in a Fire Marshal are the medial faculties of a detective officer, rather than those of a judge or of a lawyer; and above all that he be one who at every fire, should be present on the spot, making himself master by personal observation of all the circumstances. that might have caused it. In short a smart hold and experienced Detective, would be the right man in the right place.

In the Montreal Gagette we find the annexed paragraph:-

"The astonishing number of sixty-six divorce cases are to be heard at the session of the Supreme Judicial Court which commences at Taunton or Tuesday April 21st.

We see not what there is "astonishing" in this, for we know that when once the dam is broken down, the waters will rush in. What is "astonishing" is, that despite the well-established demoralising effect which flow from legalising Divorce, or not to put too fine a point on it, adultery-men will persist in the same vicious course of legislation, setting God's holy law of one with one and for ever, at defiance. But this law cannot be defied with impunity, and woe to the state and people that take upon themselves to set it aside, by setting up their filthy and demoralising Divorce Courts.

We learn by letters from Rome that our Panal Zouaves with their worthy leader Cantain Tai'lefer met with a most flattering reception from the Sovereign Pontiff when they were admitted to the honor of an audience. The company have already commenced their drill, and we learn with much pleasure that Captain Taillefer has already received an appointment in the Papar army, as Corporal.

A pension of \$1,200 for the term of her life has been voted for the widow of the late Mr. McGee, and a further sum of \$8,000 for the benefit of the children. No one will deem this sum excessive; and we hope that in addition, the Legislature will undertake to discharge any debts that may have been due by the deceased at the time of his death. Though long in public life, he died poor, and this redounds very much to his credit.

Patrick Buckley has been again arrested on suspicion. It appears from the evidence of a Mr. E. Starr, a Messenger, that on the night before the murder the prisoner had repeated conversations with Whelan who was observed to shake his fist in a menacing manner at Mr. Mc-Gre. Rumors of course are plentiful, in the absence of anything definite till such time as the authanties see fit to lay the information of which they are in possession before the public.

Mr. M. P. Ryan, an Irish Catholic gentleman well-known, and wherever known highly esteemed for his excellent qualities of head and heart, has been decided upon, at a numerous meeting, as a breaking stones on the public streets. We do fitting candidate for the representation of the West Ward. Mr. Miller is also before the public with an address to the constituency. We underland that the name of Mr. Redpath is

> Mr. A. M. Delisle has been named as Returning Officer for the approaching election in Mon-

The yield of maple engar is unnonally abundant this year. Seeing the quantities that are brought to market makes us egret that the maple forests of Onnada have een so rushlessiv on away If they a considerable exportation and a consequent revenue O importance, in the otherwise full ouring (83300). Whereas it is scarcely more than an amusoment.

#### OBITUARY.

It is my painful task this week to, Mr. Editor to record the death of Mr. Joseph Bissonnet, which occurred on Tuesday last, 14th inst., at Cedres, Beauharnois. He died of consumption, at the early age of 22 years. Mr. Bissonnet made his studies in the Montreal College, and aithough his illness obliged him, the year before last, to retire from the College, he soon returned, eager to resume his studies and complete his course. It was last June he had the bappiness of seeing that long and extensive course—such though many differed with Mr. McGee in his as obtains at the Institution in question - brought politics and opinions, still those who had been his to a brilliant and eminently successful termination. On that occasion he found himself the reciment of several excellent prizes, to the gratification of heavy loss. That if he had been carried away his numerous friends and well-wishers, and the loud laudits of those present at the distribution. He was selected, too, on that same occasion, to act a part in a Latin dialogue on the human mind, which he did in a manner that reflected much credit on himself as well as on the College. But Mr. Bissonnet has just gone to his "long home," leaving these behind, and taking with him his virtues, or rather the fruit of them - for "we brought nothing into this world," as St. Paul tells Timothy, and certainly we can carry nothing out.

The qualities and virtues of the deceased were not these usually found in students - those usually classified under the common appellation of or dinary. They were of a far higher and purer order, and were such as causes always the delight of his Professors as well as the delight and edification of his confreres and of all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. But he was chiefly noted for his application to study, for his punctuality in the observation of the rules and his religious duties-an application and punc- family of the deceased. tuality which could not fail to produce the most abundant fruits in the one and the other. He had, and always showed great love and veneration for all his ecclesiastical superiors, charity and respect for his equals and inferiors, and finally, humility and diffidence in himself.

His last days were spent under the paternal roof, in the arms of those who held him most dear; where the kindness of a father and the tenderness of a mother southed his soul with all the offices that the tenderest affection could suggest. His good parents have just reason to lament his early demise, and we sincerely sympathize with them in their bereavement; but they can, and certainly do, find consolation in knowing whole in full uniform, were stationed around the that the " death of the just is previous in the Hall. sight of the Lord." Of him they can justly say: "Consummatus in breve, implevit tempora multa"-being made perfect in a short space, he fulfilled a long time. His numerous friends will fied some comfort in the same and similar considerations, remembering that if they do as he did in the sight of God and man, their separation will only be for a short time.

Mr. Bissonet had made up his mind to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and had he been spared, would, no doubt, have been a " vessel unto honor, sanctified and profitable to the Lord."

His funeral ceremonies took place on Friday last, when the Rev. D. Lefebyre, his spiritual director in the College, celebrated Solemn Service for the repose of his soul. Through the kind nermission of the director of the College, the Rev. Charles Lenoir, several of the students

On Sunday, the 12th instant, at Huntingdon in the County of Huntingdon, a large and influ-Sacristy immediated after Mass to express their adistinguished Statesman, an accomplished Scholar teelings concerning the murder of the late Hon. Thomas D'Accy McGee.

On motion William Finn, Esq., was called to the chair, and Jas. P. Sexton, E.q., appointed

Jas. P. Sexton then proposed the following resolution which was seconded by William Finn. Esq., and-Resolved-" That we, the Catholics of Huntingdon, do hereby testify our horror and indignation at the cowardly murder that removed removed from amongst us our distinguished fellow countreman and co religionist the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee."

Mr. Sexton in presenting the resolution said: That they were met there that day to express their borror of a crime which had laid low an accomplished scholar, a brilliant orator, a true patriot and one of the most distinguished Irish men of the present century. And while meetings of this description were being held from one end of the Dominion to the other, by persons of every country and creed, it was only right that the Catholics of Huntingdon should express their abhorrence and detestation of an act of barbarity unprecedented in the annals of the country. That all were indebted to this great man for his fearless denunciation of those associations and con spiracies which sought to bring ruin and desolation upon Irishmen in Canada who in the exercise of their Religion and the maintenance of their rights enjoyed liberties greater than which no man possess. That while they came there to day to testify their horror and indignation at the crime committed, they were also there to pay bonor to the memory of the victim slain, and to show their sympathy for the bereaved widow and proposed and carried unanimously. her orphan children who had thus been cruelly deprived of their protector.

It was then moved by Patrick Kelly, E-q., seconded by Charles Furey, E.q., and-Resolved-" That we bereby record our just appreciation of his talents as an orator and statesman, and deplore in common with the whole Dominion his irreparable loss to the country at large.

A Branchand, Esq., then addressed the meeting and stated that the lamented gentleman was known not only in Canada, but throughout the Empire, as a historian and a man of letters .-That in his public career he had proved him-elf a conscientious man who boldly followed the path of duty at the risk of life itself. That had be have been alive to-day. All men therefore of their distinguished chief should deplore the loss of so just a man us Mr.

It was moved by Peter Keiran, Esq., seconded | McGra.

by Joseph Rice, Esq., and-Resolved-" That we also record our deep and heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved widow and orphan children in this, their hour of grief and sorrow."

Joseph F. Dubreud, E.q., here addressed the meeting and said :- That though comparatively a stranger among those present still he could not allow the occasion to pass without paying his tribute to the memory of the brave man who had fallen while engaged in the performance of his duties as a representative of his country. That most bitter political enemies now come forward and testified to his talents, and deplored his by sickness his death would have been a source of the utmost grief to his family and friends, but what must be their sorrow to see him cut down in the prime of manhood by a coward's blow. His family surely deserve, and will certainly receive heartfelt sympathy of all present.

It was then moved by the Rev. Mr. Gagnier, seconded by A. Branchand, Esq., and-Resolved - "That this meeting do hereby express their hearty concurrence in the action of Government in making a suitable provision for the family of the late Hon. T. D. McGee."

The Rev. Mr. Gagnier then made a few s' ort but eloquent remarks, and concluded by expressing his sincere regret that circumstances prevented him from attending the funeral at Montreal and thus shew his own sympathy, and that of the flock under his charge.

It was then moved by Richard Finn, E-q., seconded by Patrick McGovern, Esq. :- " That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy of the resolutions transmitted to the

Joseph F. Dubrenil, Esq., then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary, and then the meeting closed.

#### TOWN OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Saturday evening last, the largest meeting ever held in Beaubarnous took place in the Market Hall, which was densely crowded by inhabitants of the town of all classes, creeds and nationalities, who had assembled together for the purpose of expressing their borror of the assassination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, as d their sympathy with his family. The Hall was all draped in mourning and the two companies of volunteers under command of Major.

Wartin and Captains Beaudry and Prudhomme, the The following gentlemen were on the Platform; Rev. Mr. Charland, Cure, Rev. M. Sym Presby terian Minister, Rev. Father Dedebant, Major Martin

P. C. Duranceau, J. K. Elliot, A. DeMartigny, T. Brossoit and W. Cross. at eight o'clock precisely, His Worship the Mayor

of the Town, Jas Lynch, Esq., took the chair, having on his right the Rev. Mr. Charland and the Rev. Mr. Sym on his left, J. Brossoit, Esq., N.P., was requested to act as Secretary.

His Worship explained the object of the meeting

and, nearly unable to overcome his feelings by times, paid a glowing tribute to the virtues and talents of be lamented Hon. T. D. McGee. The Rev. Cure moved the following Resolution, se-

conded by Major M. Martin: That the inhabitants of the Town of Beauharnois

have heard with horror, indignation and Borrow, of the coward'y assassination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The Rev. gentleman supported the Resolution with

one of his usual elequent addresses in French, in and Professors assisted at the funeral .- R.I.P. which he referred to the assessmention of Mr. McGee. as one of the greatest outrages ever committed in this country and to the far spread fame of the deceased as a Poet, a Scholar and Orator

The Ray. Mr. Sym moved, seconded by P. C. Du-rancenu, Req., the second Resolution, as follows: That by the death of the Honorable Thom a D'Arcy ential meeting of the Catholics took place in the McGee, Canada has been deprived of the services of

and a true hearted patriot, and that we take this onportunity of expressing our sincere regret, at a loss which can only be characterized as a national one. The Rev gentlemen in an address in English, full

of elequence, reminded the meeting of the great loss that not only Canada, but the whole of the civiliz d world, had sustained by the assassination of the Honorable T. D. Mc Gee.

The Third resolution was then moved by J. K. Elliot, Esq. seconded by T. Brossoit, Esq.

That during his residence in this Country, the late and lamented T D. McGee, in all his public acts, proved by his conduct that he was animated by a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of Canada, his adopted country, and the welfare and happiness of J Ryan, \$1. te people.

Mr. Elliot supported this resolution pointing out the atracity of the crime. The high and elevated position of the lamented decessed, and especially his extraordinary ability both by words and practice in doing all in his power to allay all differences among his fellow countrymen, and to clevate the min the opinion of their fellow citizens, and hoping that such a dastardly crime would meet with just punishment and an elegent appeal to follow the example of such an accomplished Scholar and patriot.

Martigny, E.q., Registrar, and seconded by W. Oross

Esq.

That we deeply sympathise with the family of the late and lamented T D. McGee in their present effliction, and that a copy of these Resolutions be communicated to his respected widow and family.

The mover alequently depicted the grief in which the family had been plunged by an act which had no parallel in this country. The seconders of the Resolutions each addressed

the meeting on the different resolutions all deploring the lose which the Country had sustained. His Worship was then requested to leave the Chair, and Dr de Martigny to occupy it when the usual wate of the ke to the Chairman and Secretary was

Union St Joseph - A meeting of this Union was held on Monday last, in recerd to the death of the late Hor. TD McG-a The President occupied the chair, and Mr. Francois Ousson acted as Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by Mr. A'fred Narbonne seconded by Mr. J. B.

That in view of the tragic end of the Hon Thomas D Arcy McGee, this Society deems it his duty to protest against the atrocious crime committed

That this Society, not having the occasion to assist is a body at the grand demons'ration which took place to day profit by its first meeting to ex press ald the regret it feels in the loss of so eminent a man as the Hon Thomas D'Aray McG.a.

'That this Society beg of the family of the Hop. Mr. Mi Gentonecept its condolerce on the occasion chosen to be popular instead of just, he might of the crue! loss they have sustained in the death

> That appeared these resolutions be published in the newspapers of his city, a d that a copy he sent in the family of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy

## IN MEMORIAM.

O fatal night! O night of wor! When from the Senate thou didst go, Unconscious of the heilish foe, That lay in wait to sly thee.

II. O God! among mankind couldst be, A monster of such cruel:y? A demon t'was in buman form That raised his hand against thee, III.

True to thy God. to thy country true, No matter what might be to rue, Thy duty thou didst ever do, And Enven was contented. IIII.

O envied death I in such a cause, Thy country's glory, thy country's laws, To die, were sweet, were glorious, Such death is Immortality.

And Canada thou lov'dat so well, In distant years will proudly tell, The noblest of her children fell, To build up her Dominion.

VI. Almighty Gad! in pity hear, Of thousands the heartfelt praver, That on his soul Thy light may -hine, [nally. Whose fondest hope was to be Thine eter-

Ames.

Williamstown, April 12.h 1868.

Mr. Pinkerton, who has come to Canada to an ravel the secret of Mr. McGee's murder, was born a Setective, and is presibly the most perfect in this art of any man living. Hy has abundant opportunity for the exercise of his skill in a country with well nigh forty millions of lubabitants, speaking the same language, moving about without the ristraints of passports, or that official scruting which never slam bers in Europe and containing an abundant supply of continental scoundrelism. The success which has waited on Mr. Pinkerion has followed him through a long and varied coreer, and the mention of his name infuses terror amongst criminals. His agencies are scattered over the continent, and he follows up the traces of the felon with an instinct which soldern fails. We venture to afirm - relying on Mr. Pinkerton's rare Bagacity - that he will make short work of the criminals who conspired to marder Mr. M. Gre. and lay his hands on them wherever they may hide, whether in the United States or in Canada.

OTTAWA April 14. - Senator Bin. Wier, died at 9 o'clock this morning, quite suddenly. He returned last night with other members of the Upper House from a trip West. He eat a hearty supper at Prescott, en route. At six o'clock this morning he mag his bell complained of being ill, and asked for a doctor. M. Wier complained of oppression of the chest.

At Coaticook the Catholic Church buildings are considerably enlarged and a residence for the pastor has began. The name of the clergyman is H. Chartier, who counts many years of his labor in the Townships.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Antigonish N.S. C. M. Donald \$1; Licolle, H.B. r. ker \$2. Graphy, Ches Collins \$2 50: Port Lewis J Finn \$1; Fitz oy Harbor, Mrs Copps \$2; Williams town, Rev J I McCarthy \$2; Carleton Place, P. Galvin \$2; Waterloo, Gian Moran \$2; Penetan guishane, M Quinn \$2; Lordon. J G Harper \$2: Manotick. R Tighe : 2; St Malachy, D O'Callaghan \$2; French Village, M Ling \$2; Cavan, R Smeth \$2; Panmure, J Mantel \$2; Tham sville M Black \$3. Per P Purcell, Kingston - M Finnagan \$4; D

Per J O'Reilly, Hastings - Mrs Graham Per J Kennedy, Lindsay-Self \$1; G Gregory \$2 Per P Kennedy, Springtown-Rev Mr Roughr. Renfrew \$2.

Per P Lynch, Allumette Island-Wm Jenning: \$3 Per Rev A E Dufresne, Sherbrooke-Miss H V

McAfferty \$2. Per F O'Neill, Fitzroy-Rev E Vaughan \$2; J Gorman, Pakenham \$2. Per Rev J Pelletier. Richebucton NB-S. If \$1;

D O Leary \$2; Pierce Quilty \$2; Mrs. M. Sutten \$2: Senry O Lewy \$2; Henry Festham \$2; Martin Flanagan \$2; Mrs Caroline McDermott \$2, Mrs Caroline Daver \$5. Per G Murphy, Ottawa - Wm. Davis \$2; John

Murray \$2; P McDera ott \$2; B Dunn \$750; T. Hanley \$2.50 : Richmond R. v M O'Connel: \$2 ; Thos Doolev \$2

Per J Bot field Eganville - Self £2; T. Sheridan \$2 : P. Regan \$4 ; D Madigan \$4 ; J. Dwyer \$1; D

Correction - In remittances of 10th inst. the amounts per P Lynch. Allumette Island, should have tein acknowledged as follows: Rev Mr Lynch \$4: Rev Mr Corbet \$3; T Doff\$3, M Donnellon \$2 A. H McDonell \$2; Mrs Hogan \$2; P Murphy \$2

# Died,

In this city, on the 15th inst, Julie Josephe

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, April 21, 1868

Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5 75; Middlings, \$6 00 n accomplished Scholar and patriot.

The fourth resolution was then moved by A. L. de \$7.30; Superine mountal \$0.00; Fancy \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superine mountal \$0.00; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$0 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs.
Ontment rer brl. of 200 lbs. - \$6,25 to \$6.50.

Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,67}

Peas per 60 lbs - 91c. to 93c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 47c to 48c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about \$1 10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.80 to \$0.00

Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5,15; Thirds, \$4,95 to 0.03.-First Pearls, St. 65. Pork per tel. of 200 lbs-Mess, \$19,50 to \$00,00;-Prime Mere \$17 fo : Prime, \$14 00 to \$14 50.

Rys per 56 lbs. - \$1.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 1bs. - Latest cales ex store at \$0,95 to \$1 00.

### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 21, 1868.

1			8.	Q.	,	R-	ø.
Flour, country	, per quintal,		20	6	to	21	Ü
Oatmeal,	do	,	15	ŋ	to	15	3
Indian Meal,	do		14	0	to.	15	0
Barley, do,			4	6	to	5	0
Peas, do.			5	0	to	5	6
Oats, do.			2	9	lo	3	0
Butter, fresh, 1	oer lb.		1	в	to	1	8
Do. sait			0	10	to	1	0
Beans, small v	vhite, per min		0	0	to	0	
Potatoss per b	ag		4		to	4	6
Onions, per mi	not,		7	6	to	10	0
Lard, per lb			0	7	to	Ð	8
Beef, per 1b			0	4	to	0 (	-
Pork, do			0	6	to	0	8
Mutton do	•		0	5	ta	0	6
Lamb, per qua	rter		3	-	ŧo		0
Eggs, fresh, p	er dosen		0		to		10
Haw, per 100 k			-	•	-	31	
Straw			\$6	,00	to	\$7	,0 <b>C</b>

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

IMSOLVENT AUT OF 1864-5. In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE of the Parish of St. Olet District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TURSDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will ap ply to said Court for a conformation thereof. ANTOINE DEGUIRE.

By his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEERO SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65.

No 1007. In the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, ir dividually, and as co Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNET & CO:

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of May next.

WILLIAM BENNET.

By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th Warch, 1868. 2m - 33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795.

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

loso!vent

#### AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee

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

By his Attorney ad litem
T & C. C. DE LORIMIRE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIRE, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of kichelieu,

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire - Assignee. NOTICE is berebt 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 Forenoun or so soon bereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said dis-

By his Attorneys ad litem
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIRR.

# Per P Furger, K Signal and Proceed \$1, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Per P McGuire, Cobourg -- J McKenny \$1; B Lilly In the matter of HUGH McGill, of the City and

District of Montreal,

NOTICE is bereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attornies, will apply on the ninetrenth day of the month of June next, at half. past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superfor Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District,

for his discharge in bankruptey.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Atternies for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st Merch, 1868

# INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu.

The undersigned has made a deposition of the consent of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturd-y the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of he Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same.

OCTAVE LACHANCE. Sorel 27 February 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. in the matter of REMI PREVOST, Trader of of the city of Montreal.

Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that h has made an assignment of his estates and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and ther 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 onth with the vouchers in support of such claims

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee Montreal, 4th April, 1868

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, § No. 1145. NOTICE is berehy given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gaguon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en seperation de biens agaiost her said busband.

J C. LACOSTE, Atterney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868.

# INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

The creditors of the undersigned are hereby untified to meet at the office of J M. DESILETS ESQ Advocate, corner of Notre Dame and Alexarder Streets in the city of Three Rivers, on SATURDAY, the twenty fifth day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to receive a statement of their affairs and to name an assignee.

HART & FONTAINE. St. Barnabe 30th March, 1868.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW VONTH of MARY, or Reflections for each day of the mouth; By the Very Rev P. R. Kenrick Price 50 cts. TALKS PROM THE DIARY of a SISTER of MERCY. LIFE AND LETTERS OF MADAME SWETCHINE.

\$1 50. LIFE OF ST. COLOMBA, Apostle of Caledonia; By the Count De Montalembert. \$1.00.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON

In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JAJKETS!

Pea Justels at \$5 Pen Jackets of \$6,50 Pen Jackets at \$8

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE

Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

oJuvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTES' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4. \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$1 and \$5

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

J G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

## J. D. LAWLOR,

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER. I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the

Heavicat. Persons about to Purchasa will please observe that I build co

CHAIN STITCH MACHINES.

The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch ulike on both sides which will not Rip nor Rave PRICES - FROM \$25 AND UPWARDS.

WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Deminion, while my prices are less. PARTICULAR NOTICE

The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACTINE: A very liberal salary and expenses will be all or commission allowed. Country Morein as, So imagiers, Clergy. men, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the changest as well as the best SEWING VACHINES now before the public.

I desire to place my Sewing-Machines not only in the manaions of the wealthy, but in the 'humble cottages' of the poorer classes (who most need Machines,) and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or increase their own happiness, by introducing a really merito ious "labor-saver." If costly Machines are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices connot fail to suit the most fastidious. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons' interests require me to my, that so far as respects the practical uses of a Sawing Machine, it is only sees should exercise their preference as to the style they want or have the means to purchase.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS, DIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES.

PEGGING MACHINES and BOOT and SHOR MACHINERY REPAIRED at the FACTORY, 48 NAZARETH STREET.

All kinds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED and IMPROVED at 385 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL and 22 JOHN ST. OUEBEC,
All MACHINES WARRANTED and kept in
REPAIR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CHARGE

Orders will receive prompt attention immediately upon reception. No charge made for packing or shipping Machines. Drafts made payable to J. D. Lawlor or order, can always be sent with safety, and without fear or loss. Address, in all cases. J. D. LAWLOR

Montreal.

12m.

April 24th, 1868.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &C., 675 ORAIG STREET, Two doors West of Bleury, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEMBED TO.

WANTED. TWO FEWAL'S COMMON SCHOOL TRACHERS in the Township of Hemmingford, holding deplomas from the Roman Catholic Board of Examinors; one competent to teach the French and English languages, and one to teach English; to whom Liberal ealaries will be given. Address-Jas. Claucy, Sec. Treasurer to Roman Catholic Dissentient School Trustees. Hemmingford.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Revo. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos-

e ceable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen-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 OPENto the Pupils.

TRRMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable haifyearly in Advanca.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

### FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes :- The National Guard troubles at Toulouse have been followed by some still more serious at Bordeaux. On March 21 a numerous band paraded the Rue de la Tresorerie, singing the Marseillaise. The commissary of police of the quarter presented himself, and attempted to take away a red flig carried by one of the party. A scuffle ensued, and the commissary was badly knocked about. A grocer, who came to the aid of the officer of justice with an iron rod in his hand, was disarmed and beaten. Subsequently the police made several arrests. In the Si. Nicholas quarter a sergent-de-ville was illtreated. On the 22ad the young men ordered to appear before the C uncil of Revision in the Place Tourny presented themselves with big carrots in their button holes and in their hands. These pacific emblems of agriculture threw ridicule upon the proceedings, and provoked great gustaws from the crowd. The police showed themselves in great force everywhere, and many our suff-riogs. agents went about in plain clothes. In the Place Tourny a picquet of regular troops was obliged to aid the police. These disturbances of the 21st and 22nd took place subsequently to the trial, on the 20 h, by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, of three young men arrested for singing the 'Marseillaise,' and crying 'Vive la Republique,' on the 19th. One of these, who excused himself for carrying a red flag on the ground that he had seen one paraded in the streets on the day before, which nobody interfered with, was sentenced only to four days' imprisonment; but the two others, one of whom publicly barangued the mob, and spoke against the Army Bill, were sentenced respectively to three months' and one month's imprisonment.

The Patrie says that placards of an anarchical nature have been posted up at Rennes. The imperial procureur ordered the arrest of three young men charged with the offence. On their examination, it was found that their object was to foment agitation.

in Wednesday's sitting of the Legislative Body, the debate upon the Public Meetings Bill was resumed. After Article 9 had been voted, the House adopted the entire bill by 209 voiceto 22. The orders of the day being thus finished, the Chamber adjourned on the motion of task as saviours of society - Times. the President. The date of the next sitting is i not fixed.

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes: -It is amusing to witness the absolute silence which the Monitous preserves about the movemeuts of Prince Napoleon. It sets a rare example of decorum to the journals of Europe, for As far as the official organ of the French Government is concerned, the Prince has never for a moment quitted the Palais Royal. Not deigning to notice the rumors that were so rife as to the object of his journey, it has left to the semi-official prints the care of, not exactly denying (which they were quite capable of doing) that he was absent at all, but that there was any political motive for it. It is remarked that something like this occured with respect to Salzburg. It was aftirmed over and over again, that the Emperor went only to express, in person, to his imperial brother of Austria his condolence on the people believed it; and it is now all but admitwill on the part of the Sovereigns. The discreet silence of the Moniteur, and the protestathe public that the Emperor's cousin had no earthly motive but amusement for going to Gerobserved, plausibly enough, that the best way to keep them from falling into it would be to have prevailed on the prince, if he was really bent on

point, or even to put off his excursion to some other time. The very fact of a visit to Germany in the present state of relations between the countries, was regarded as a sign that something was going on in which the foreign policy of and artitlery—so large as to preclude every chance France was more or icss interested, and, as a of a conflict. That matters should be brought to tresh proof of the uncertainty in which it has been involved for some time past, the Temps observes:-"The French Government, ever since the changes that have taken place in Europe with its connivence, and which have turned against it, is visibly in a state of uneasy restleseness. All feel that it is a prey to some secret disquist; that it is baun ed by a vague craving for action; eagerly longing for an occision. if not to take its revenge, at least to raise itself by some signal act. It wants to rally public opinion to

with Russia. If an occasion for employing new ar maments be not found, it will try the effect of dis arming. The means are nothing provided the end be attained. Now the grand aim is to discover, in the stageant waters of public indifference, some new current of popularity in favour of the Government.'

it; to recover its lost prestige; perhaps too, to make

a diversion from the difficulties excited at home by

the awakening of public opinion. It does not exact-

ly know what to do, but it wants to do something.

war with Prussia is too hezardous, it may try it

The general opinion is that, whatever may have been the mission of Prince Nacolean, it has not been attended with all the success desirable. The same writer concludes : -

One fact is that Prince Napoleon's journey, whatever may be the object or the result, may mark another check to our influence in Europe. We need not add that our desire to see public opinion more moved than it is by the dangers which that policy exposes us to, and those anxious to use the control a representative regime always gives to a country.'

Prince Napoleon, on the morning after his return to Paris, was closeted with the Emperor from 3 a m. till near half-past 12, and doubtless gave a ful! account of what he did and said in Germany, and also of what he did not say or do The haste with which the Emperor had the statement about his (alleged) projected visit to St. Petersburg contradicted is taken as an indication that his imperial highness has not obtained much during his stay at Berlin.

Much is said about a visit to St. Petersburg, conof June. The Duke de Lebchtenberg would go to

devoted to a visit to Moscow. There would be a b fore Cronstadt.

Complaints of the depressed state of trade contique to be heard. The working men of Roubaix known for its cloth manufactures, have addressed a petition to the Empress supplicating her to intercede with the Emperor for the abolition of the Commercial Treaty, 'one of the most potent causes of our commercial reverses.' The lace manufacturers of Cambrai write to the Minister of Commerce to the same effect. 'We are convinced,' they say, 'that the Commercial Treaty is the sole cause of our ruin. We do not besitate demanding from the Government, through you, to give notice in due time of the cessation of the treaty And the working lacemakers of Caudry (Nord) inform the Emperor in their petition that -

Our profound misery is mainly owing to the Commercial Treaty with England, of which we earnestly demand the suppression. That treaty has made us lese the fruit of 25 years of labour, and at this day there are only 100 frames working half time. Two men out of three are thrown out of work, and at a moment when the necessaries of life are so dear. Our complaints are extorted by our suffrings, and we pray your M jesty not to consider our patition as the result of murmuring. We know that you desire the well being of the working classes and we are suce your M justy will apply a prompt remain to

The Revue Nationale publishes an article by M. Leroy Benulieu, containing a number of terrible statistics taken from official documents. One of them gives the return of the number of men killed in action in the wars during the last four een years: . Crimes, 784 991; Italy, 45 000; Schleswig-Holstein, 3 500; N ribern America, 281 000; South America, 519, 00; War of 1866 45 000; Distant exceditions, 65 000 -Total number of men killed 1,743 491.

Paris, April 14. - The Journal des Debats, in an editor at article to day, acouts the apprecensions which have been raised of an approaching war, and denies that there is any reason to apprehend trouble with Germany. In proof of this the Journal says France has already refused to enter into a close illiance with England and Austria, unless Prussia is included.

A general election is at hand in France, and the Emperor Napoleon is canvassing for the people's suffrage. A Sovereign by the grace of G id may rely on the immutable course of his destinies; but a Monarch by the will of the nation feels less easy about Lis tenure of office, and evinces a natural anxiety to moke good the titles of his dynasty. The pamphlet for which the French semi-official Press has been for several days preparing the world, and which was feacribed as due to a high inspiration, has at last seen the light. The Emperer counts his friends. He rellans by what wast numbers of votes both the arivinal founder and the restorer of the Empire at vy ious periods attained the supreme rank in the State ; how the Unclaund the Neubew by decisive measures in extreme dangers, twice performed their

The French we equiet and submissive so long as the resent "ruler or their 'choice' made their coun ry prosperous at home and respected abroad, and their all gionce continued unshaken even since i is wonted foresight or his rare lack seemed to have abandoned him, and tines he was limself driven to admit the presence of dark spors' on the horizon. From the rise of the Empire to the 'crowning of the edifice' there has been peace within, if not without, it is the only one that has carried the respect for his boundaries. The very brend rio's or workmen's his imperial highness's incognite to this extreme. I strikes which now and then ruffled the surface of the happy community only added popularity to a Sovereign whose proudest titles were those of "Friend of the Artisan" and 'Emperor of the Peasant.'

Whence, then, comes now this mistrust of his popularity, and this necessity for a new appeal to the masses? It was only, we believe when he strove to repair the disaster of Sidowa by an increased armament that the Emperor Napoleon shook the found :tion on which he had built his throne. The French people wanted a mitigation not an aggravation, of the conscription. They might perhaps, with resignstion, if not with cheerfu ness, have followed their Imperial leader across the Rhine if he had told them it was absolutely indiscensable for French honour that Sadowa should be avenged: but to assure them that there would be peace, and at the some time turn more this was affirmed, the less this hardheaded | gard for the people's judgment as for the peoalela interests. Precisely at the moment which the Imperial pamphlet comes forth to result, it was not entirely owing to want of good power, we hear of disturbances in some of the provincial cities of France, and these are caused by the first attempts made to put in force the new law tions of the Government press, do not convince for the organization of the Garde Na jourde M bile We are told, indeed, that the riots in Tolouse and elsewhere arose from no objection to the Army Law, and we are almost expected to believe that they are many. The public may be in error, but it is lowing to enthusiasm in its farour. We hear of nothing but the columness and regularity of the proceedings, the eagerness of the young men answering the cultheir excellent spirits, their patriotic ardonr. Br somehow these Battering accounts impose on nforeign travel, to direct his steps to some other one. In the midst of this hirmony a farring note is heard. The young men of Tou ouse muster in ristons columns; they strike up the Marsei'la se, they put out the gaslights, they cause the shops to ha abat. they break in upon the Special Councils of Revision and only yield to a large display of cavalry, infantry, such extremities for two or three days in a French town under present circumstances must be taken as a somewhat singular comment on the Imperial namphlet. It is true the Government organ assures us that the u hors of the tumutt were wellknown mischief m-kers. It is true that general Govou, the commander of the military division, affi ms that mixed with the deluded youth led astray by a false interpretation of the law were ticket of-leave men and others belonging to the soum of society; but we cannot, for all that, lose sight of the fact that this is the first instance in which the ominous cries. Vive la Republique! a bas 'l'Empire! have been beard from a French mob for many a year. Either we must believe that the disaffected party is not so contemptible as it is described, or else that there is semething in the supineness and faintheartedness of the well-disposed majority of the nopulation which renders it of no avail in discountenancing the boldness of a few ripters. We are far, however, from fancying that there is among the French people anything like regret for Republican times, or anything like settled hostility to Imperial rule There is no possible change on which the mind of a ressonable Frenchman can rest with the least confidence. There is no Opposition leader with a determined scheme of action; none ready to take upon bimself the responsibility of a revolution. France has come to an end of all political experiments. The present has nothing so dreadful as to induce her voluntarily to face an

unknown future. SPAIN. The Spanish journals publish an account of the release of a captive by brig ands after an imprison ment of more than two months under most extra ordinary circumstances. At the beginning of January last a wealthy inhabitant of Priego, year Cordova, named Chavarri, aged 73, was carried off hy bandits who demanded a sum of more than 200 000f. as a ransom. Notwithstanding a minute search made by the authorities, no traces of the missing gentleman were obtained until about a week back, when the Commander of the Civil Guard, named Ajana, discovered the month of the cavern in which, from intemplated by the Emperor of the French for the mon h formation received, he had resson to suppose that M Chavarri was concealed. Taking with him a party meet bim at the frontier of Meribolovo. It has already of his men he got himself let down by a rope to the naturally reserved, though coupled with no common with one hand exten ing the sun to the western factures, and agriculture be enjoined upon the seen settled that his Mejesty should be received at the loges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa, Star.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Palace of Peterboff: and that two days should be lighted a lintern, and on looking around saw an opening to a second subterianean cavity still deeper, grand review of 100,000 men and a sham naval fight Anjona now called for aid, and, with one of his men was let down by the same means to the second cavern. They, however, found no signs of any prisoner and were about to ahandon the search, when hey heard some groans from behind a heap of stones at one extremity. They then set to work, and after an hour's labour had made an opening to a third cavero, in which they found the unfortunate prisoner, who was then drawn up to the surface with the rope. He stated that he was provided with food every two days, and that he had suffered but little from cold.

PIEDMONT - Count Cambray Digny has presented the budget for 1869 in the Chamber of Donnties. It estimates the ordinary revenue at 775 531.835 lire, and the extraordinary revenue at 28 384 908; the ordinary expenditure at 941 611 031, and the extraordin ry expenditure at 62 651 221. The total deficit would therefore be 149,745,509, or 18 331,918 lire than in 1868. The estimates for the budget of 1869 are made according to the existing laws.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the granding tax was continued Signur Correnti, speaking in the name of the members of the third party, declared that they could only accept the grinding tex as the ultimate compliment of redical reforms, and of other measures destined to restore the public credit and a figureial equilibrium. The third party had lately supported he Gavernment, and would continue to support it if its policy was just and adventigeous to the country. but it would never consent to no alliance with the Church Count Cambray Digny replied to the obpetions made by various speakers to his financial proposa's. He refuted the accusation of evaggeration in his description of the gravity of the financial con-Siden of Italy, and demonstrated that not more than 547 multions of occlesivation) property were available to remove the deficit of 1868 and the forced currency.

The Correspondence Italianne cotradic's the state ments which have appeared in the official Giornale di Roma, that the Italian Government was endeavouring to foster agitation in the P pal States and to promote lesection amongst the Papul troops.

The police (says Router's Florer ce agent) have acrested at Perugia a Bourbon gent, ou his way to Rome with 20,000 francs and important papers relative to Bourbon intrigues in Southern Italy.

The following letter from Garibaldi dated Caprera 16th iast., and addressed to the American Minister in Florence, has been published this evening: -

I hear from my friends that Mr. Saward has done me the honour to include my name among the agants of the Government of the Great Republic. As I never hed that honour I beg you to request him to CAUSE my name to be removed. G GAR(BALDL'

Garibaldi has weitten to Karl Blind, the German Suges, from Captura, March 10: 'To combat Bonaparie is to combat the Evil One. In my opinion. berofire, not only all Germani, ought to withstand him, but it ly also. Nov, the whole world eaght to make common cause against him "

#### ROME.

News, date I from the Postifical frontier the 21st et, state that Mr. Od . Resell has charlined the extension of the provisions of the France Pontific 1 treaty of commerce to England, the arraig most to . v 'v is m he le Nev. 1867 1ci believed that the Worth German Confe eration, Aus tria, and perhaps Italy, wall obtain the same couditions.

Rome, March 21 -Admiral Farragut and his suite and an audience of the Pope to day. His Holinesa eceived the Admiral very graciously. It is expected that he will remain here one month.

The efficial Giornale di Rema : -Secret emissaries have come to Rome and endea vour to excite disturbances and corrupt the pontifical troops. They have been unsuccessful in these tempts, notwiths anding that they are amply provided with funds."

The French papers publish the following report of Cardinal Bonaparte's address to the Holy Father in the name of the newly created Uardinals, at the close of the first Consistory: -

Holy Father. - Penetrated with the liveliest ornitude, my venerable colleagues and I come to that k your Holiness for the dignity to which you have neighed to raise us, and to lay at the ugust bet of death of the Emperor Maximilian. The more the Emp reinto a vast barrack, showed as bittle re- Gol's V car on earth the tribute of our profound veneration, and the sentiments of devotion which Church and for the chair of Peter. The great heart ted that if the Salzburg interview produced no vindicate the popular origin of the Imperial of the Savereign Pontiff will understand the emotion halted: which fills my soul when I behold myself though so hare of merits, the interpreter of my venerable col sugues man so rich in virtues, and who have had the happiness of consecrating themselves unremit ringly to the service of the See of Peter, and of the august re-son of your Holiness. What consoles me n my nuwcrthings is, that the smaller my personal merits the more brilliant in the eyes of Christendom is the grod-will which the great Pius IX, has shown on this occasion to the noble and generous French nation, and to us glavious chief. We supplied by u. Holy Father, to grout us your paternal benefiction, that grace may descend upon us to perform wer'hillil duties incumbent upon us, and to devote ourselves till doub to the se vice and defence of the Apostoli: Throma, and of your Temporal Power.

Similar sentiments were expressed by the new Cardinal's Mer. Ricci who brought the Cardinal's but. Ho soid, 'can but adore the decrees of the Most High and thank God for His infinite mercies, and His August Vicir on Barth, who als deligated to look ipen my nothingness. A deep joy to my heart is the thought that among the chief defenders of the imperishable Pontifical throne, and of its Temporal Pop r, are found the grand and generous French nation, and its glorious and magnuminous Em-KINGDOM OF NAPLES -FRANCIS II, KING OF THE

two Sicilies -- Very few monarchs have been fated to receive so much severe crisicism at an early age or on a enderer grounds then has Francis the Second His spi i ed conduct at Greta has never been allowed to court against his ill-advised departure from Waples; nor has the patient and manly endurance of his untoward fortunes, which he exhibits at Rome, been weighed in the balance to palliate, if not to reverse the flippent, interested, and, in many cases, mendacious, reports of Special Correspondents.' The Bourbous have, more than once, been felicitously likened to the Stuarts; and certainly, if the former Kings they may fairly lay claim to the hanhammic and powers of personal fascination of our 'martyred King' and our 'me ris Monarco.' The following recount of a recent imterview with the young King Francis from the pen of a well known and impartial French litterateur, will be read here with much interest, if only to show the advantage of hearing both a des of the question as well in biographical depicture as in legal argument. 'I shall not easily forget,' says the sprightly Frenchman, 'my interesting and peculiar audience of Francis the Second King received, at the same time with myself Richard Wagner, who was the hearer to Queen Maria Sophia most accomplished musical amateurs), and an eminent author whose name, simply from political reasons. I may not name. Introduced into the State by that prince of courtiers the Duke of Regina, who is grand master of the ceremonies, the maestro and historian found themselves the presence of a young man, who, with an open and engaging countenance, came brick y forward to offer each a hand. As t e illustrious trio enterd into conversation, I

ter, balanced nevertheless with keer intelligence and a truly monarchical gift of reading the mental idiosyncracies of all with whom he comes into conact. These trais were very strikingly demonstrated in the nervous and powerful proclamations which be addressed from Gaeta to the terrified people be endeavoured to retain as his subjects. I can safely appeal to those who have had the bonour of ap proaching Francis the Second, and of hearing his clear and gentle voice, which is benevolent as fi m, and of measuring the intelligent appreciation of the past and of the future of that great country of which he once owned so fair a pertion, without a blush, in these boasted days of steam, electricity. and the vaunted people's press, a man who has already been, as it were, one of the pivots of modern history, could possibly have been so much so deeply maligned. Illustrious pilgrims, statesmen of Eng land and of France, all of note - friends as well as enemies - who visit Rome, attracted by the everenticing sight of fallen greatness, retire from the Farnese Palace with unanimous sentiment of pity for one—yesterday a mere boy, whom perfidy, treason and anarear have combined to render at once prematurely aged both in feeling as in intelligence. Still mbried with the frank credality which is the mark of Bourbon race, although often reserved to frigidity by the rememberance of his recent sorrows; living in the radified atmosphere of misfor and which at once evates woulst it purifies the bear; certain of the justice of his cause, patient without weakness, energotic without rashness, such a Prince will scarcely brow his sword again into the scale lightly, but carcely also will he again trust fortune in vain. The conversation, during my reverse, progresses vivectously; social eronomy, archivology, music, the beaux arts, are all touched on and not one subject passes under review without some traces of the young Monarch's learning and excellent taste. The historian is evidently becoming a rapid convert to Wagner's dreams of the future of Francis the Second. What, still standing, gentlemen?' says the host, pray sit down. We are three Kings is our way; but with one difference—you still reign, but I am a wanderer.' 'Such wandering' gallantly rei ins the historian, fas yours can, scarcely have anything but Naples for its goal!' And so we bow and depart, musing whether our learned frend has uttered a mere court compliment or an inspired prophesy."

#### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 19. - The fact of Prince Napoleon laving been commissioned to sound this Government, on sundry motters of importance is now officially idmitted by the Provincial Correspondent stating him to have come here without any 'definite political purpose.' Up to resterday he was represented as having had no political nursose whatsoever.

#### DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, April 14 .- It is understood here that he Emperor of Russ's has declined to interpose his good offices as a mediator between Denma k and Prussia, for the settlement of the controversy con erning the Schleswig Provinces.

Ceremuagen 16th - The propositions of Prussia to Denmark for the classion of cortain fort esses and territories, have been emphatically rejected.

RU5SIA. Sr. Permanung. March 21 - An Imperial decrea

sted the 29 host Pohrmary has been made cubile today, by which the Government Commission for International Affairs in the Kingdom of Poland is abolistd and its administrave juri-diction is handed over o the respective authorities of the Empire.

The complete union of the province of the Kingdom of Poland with the other portions of the empire is hereby effected. LONDON. April 16. - The Journal de St. Petersburg

ias a parific article on the state of Europe, in which save that a general disarmament of the European Powers is probable.

QUEER CHEISTIANITY .- That inculoated in an article we reed in last week's Presbyter, and in the Prestyterian Witness extended from the Methodist. The article was headed, 'The Young Martyr,' a story of the Wolfenses, very silly and very improbable We never saw it in any history; doubless the writer has a history of his own - his imagination. The queer Christianity we refer to is this. After telling how an old grandfather was foully murdered to the presence of his young grandd inghter, it goes on to state that the latter, although fully assured and persuaded that co violence was intended towards her fl dup the side of a mountain, and, reaching the brink of a precipice

'Undeanted, undizzied, she stood and turning to her amezed and beffled enemies a face where no expression but triumph rested, she exclaimed :

#### 'I will also die a martyr!' The fearful less was taken :

and then the article proceeds to laud this unfor upate girl, who had wilfully committed saicide, as a martyr, etc., and to sulogise her suicidal act as heroical and Christian! We have yet to learn that Christian may under any circums ances take his or er own life, or that suicide under any circumstances. s justificiale, or may be dignified with the name of martgrdom."

The Oriegne Gazette save that the Governor Garant of the province of Podoli, has published a ikase, in victue of which every Untholic priest wishng to preach a sermon, is bound to deliver beforehand to the conscrabin of the police a manuscript copy of his discourse. Any priest setting in contra-vention of this order is liable to severe tendities. Why don't Giribaldigo tiberate these people? Why don't the English and American journals that write so puttetically, and the English and American Iscarers who loudly shrick about the oppressed people of light, write a few paragraphs and sheek a few words in behalf of these Poles who are in the enforcement of the above order, more on, ressed than ing other people on earth? When Catholics are unquestionably the oppressed, these persons have not one word o' condemnation; when Catholics are reported to be the oppressors, they can not find con lemnatory expletives and epithets too wile to apply to them - Cin. Telegraph.

THE OCEAN AND THE EVENING PRAYER. . The seting sun, whose rays were not then too powerful for our eyes, ready to descend behind the sparkling waves, was visible between the tores of the v. sae!, and continued to dispense day over illimitable sonce. are credited with the fallings of the latter race of From the jolling of the storn it seemed as though the radiant planet was every moment disappearing be yond the horizor. The mass, shronds, and yards displayed a rosy tiochre, whilst clouds wondered here and there in the east, from whence the moon was slowly emerging. The rest of the sky was clear In the northern horizon a waterspout, adorned with prismatic colors, sprang up from the sea, and formed a triangle withithe clanets of night and day, like a crystal pillar supporting the vault of the beavens .-What an object of pity would be have been who could have behold this majestic spectacle without perceiv ing in it the splendor of the Disty! Tears spontan cously started to my eyes when I saw my companions of despatches from her august relatives (who are take off their tarry caps, and in rustic tones organ toer simple and pious bymn. How touching was the prayer of those men, in a frail vessel, in the midst of the ocean, as they contemplated the setting sun! How affecting to the soul the supplication of those poor mariners! This humiliation before Him who sends the storm and the calm; this consciousness of littleness in the presence of infinity; the hymn resounding far over the distant waves ; the approach of night with its attendant dangers; our vessel itself could not help thinking how, to those who really a wonder amidst so many wonders; a religious crew, know him, Francis the Second, from his earlier years, has shown a turn of mind precociously reflective and in prayer; the Almighty stooping over the shyes, application of chemistry to medicine, the arms. with one hand exten ing the sun to the western factures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our col-

Indeed, kindness is the very keystone of his charac. onposite horizon, and from the regions of immensity, lending an attentive ear to the feeble voice of His creatures. No pen can describe all this; even the whole of the heart of man is scarcely capable of conceiving it.

#### CHATHAUBRIAND.

A HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE-I am wedded, Coleridge, to the fortunes of my sister and my poor old father. Oh! my friend, I think sometimes could I r cill the days, that were passed, which among them should I choose? Not those merrier days not the pleasant days of hope, not those wanderings with a fair-baired maid, which I have so often and so feelingly regretted-but the days, Coleridge, of a mothers fondness for her school hoy. What would I give to call her back to earth for one day, that I might, on my knees, ask her pardon for all those little asperities of temper which from time to time have givin her gentle pain! And the day, my triend, trust may come, when there will be time enough for kind offices of love, if heaven's eternal years be ours. On my friend, cultivate the filial feeling. Let no man think himself released from the kind charities of relationship. These are the hest founda-tions of every species of hency clence — Charles Lamb.

There is a fish called the laff, which is more serious than funny in its effects. It buries itself in the mad or sand and is the more dangerous for its power of assuming the exect color of is lucking place. It is armed with a spike, of which it c wound is only just short of deadly. An English soldier, pricked by ore in the hollow of his foot, was instently seized with f interess. The pain was so acute that it required four men to hold him down in his hed when the paroxysms came on; and although he coentually recovered, he was two months in the hospital. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the pain from the wound is that it increases and decreases with the rise and fall of the tide.

ADVANTAGES OF CONVERSATION. - Conversation cells out into light what has been lodged in all the recesses and secret chambers of the soul. By occasional hints and lacidents, it brings ad useful notions into remembranca; it unfolds and displays the hidden reasure of knowledge, with which reiding, observation, and study had before furnished demind By mutual discourse the soul is awakened, and allured to bring forth its beards of knowledge; and it learns how to render them most useful to mankind. A men of vast reading, without conv. rantion, is like miver, who lives only to himself - Wats on the Mind.

SETTLED BY STANDING .- Sir, your account has stood for two years, and I must have it settled immediately' To which the customer replied; - Sir, things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it h s been stending too long, suppose you let it run awhile."

A country editor having written a long article on hoge, a rivel waper unbraids him for introducing his famil matters to the public.

#### WONDERFUL!

Daving & Bolton, Druggis's, next the Court House, Montreal, have received the following:

MixA - The present is to see its to be 40 years of sge, wite of M. Heroux, N.P. have suffored for a year with viocent paloitation of the leart so den chills, extreme hart and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the army; my pulse was very variable - very flow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffication; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spiri's I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. 'Blood is Life ' I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs to quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was face from pairs, palpitations and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflictions. (Signed),

M. J. Nous Henoux. EMELIEN ROY, Merchant, M. FEROUX, Notary Public

Lapraicie, Sept. 20th 1862. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Devision & Co K. Compbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Rarte, H. R. Gr & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicu e.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOELD KNOW. -The traveller formisted with BR STOE'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, is prined against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and howels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done in e- se of a billous attack, is to empty the boxels. Bristo,'s Sugarcoated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleause they southe and heal. There is an eminent principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise coats. None of the sharp cutting, spaseholic hains, which accompany the action of mineral cuthorics are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and teave every orgen they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles liver complaint, et k heedache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and bear burn, they are the one thing needfal, and to other known medicine can supply their place.

They are rut up in place viate, and will keep in any climate. In all cases origing from, or aggreyated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used n connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lampiough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Lathem and all Dealers in Medi aine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - This is the origin I toilet water so much extelled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We nuderstand that it was for the parpose of profesting the public against imposition that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republies, Cuba, and Brezil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for this market as well as for those named. It has already become popular: and is likely to supersede here, as it has done in South America, the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of them.

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-Devine & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell Oo, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so ensily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely con-

MONTBEAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm 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 tout he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he wil keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, CATMBAL, CORNHEAL. BUTTER, CHEE'E, PORK, HAMS, LARD, GERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every artic e 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 mede. Cash advances made equal to two thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffitt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 C rumissioners Steet, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmotory and Bronchiel effections, eftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BROWCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected patts, and give simest instanticlief. In Buenchitis, Astuna and Car Ran they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficies by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from-E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York.

Henry Ward Bercher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's. New York. Hon. C. A. Phelys, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelew, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, E.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and o hers of eminance. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. Apri', 1868.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSEBY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messen er, at Chambe raburg, Penn :-

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winshow will prove the American Fiorence Nightingsle of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure that we will teach our 'Su-y' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MES WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth to the PROSPUCTUS. It perfertes precisely what it professes to perform every part of it -nothing less. Away with your 'Cordinl,' Paregoric," Drops," Landanum ' and every other ' Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, e sewhere. and madered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her 'Southing 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 Druggids. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous initations. Apr. il, 1868.

A Public Benefit .- Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children ; n this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim. that in Device' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great purdic benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives bealth and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, ble em to the complexion, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word

"Dovins," all others reuseless.
Prepared only by Devius & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBIC, { SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. DAME ZISCHE alius LOUISA SIMON, Plaintiff,

Moise alias Martin alias Maurich Bessunder, Seloon-keeper, of Montreal, Detendan'. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff has this day 4th April, 1868, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, returnable the 20th of feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we wil sell at April, instant.

S. RIVARD, Advocate, Att'y for Plain'iff. 4.35.

Montreel, April 4, 1868.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Milbrook, Fraservilla and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 .m. and 3.30 p. m. for Fo scrville Milibrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

FORT HOPE AND LINESAY RAILWAY

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3,00 p.m. for Milbrock, Bethany, Omemee and

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m, and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

Manager for Trustees.

BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA BAILWAY. Winter Arrangements, commencing 9th December,

A Train leaves Sand Point at 6.45 A.M., arriving

a Brockville at 1 P.M. A Train 'e ives Brockville at 3.45 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9.25 P.M.

The Trains on Main Lice connect with Trains a: Smith's Falls to and from Porth. H. ABBOTT.

COLE & BROTHER

WILL open, in Store No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner Victoria Square and Fortification lane, about 1st April next, with a first class stock of STOVES, IRON BEDS EADS, Iron, Hollow, Tio, and Japan. ned Wares House Furnishing Goods, REFRIGERA. TOR3, &c., &c.

Tinsmith and Jobbing work will be promptly at tented to; all at most reasonable rates.
W. P COLE;
W.

(Recently with the late firm of Wm. Rodden & Co.)

Saribrooks, Jan. 23, 1868.

March 26, 1868.

CANADA HOTEL. (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.,

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges.

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED.

Advertises 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 heat medical authority, that one balf the nervous diseases are caused j drinking impure Ten. The Montreal Tox Company have imported a supply of Tous in a can be wor ranied pure and free from possenson substance, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 the, and upwards. BLACK TEA.

Common Congou, Steken Leaf, Strong Tes. 450 500 ; Fine Flacuad New Season da, 550.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75e Sound Oolong 45c.; Rich Flavered do. 60 to: Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Ficest

GREEN TEA. Twankay U. mmon, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c.; ad 60c; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and ve.; Obcice, \$1; Fine Gnopowder, 85c.; Extra Su-

perfine do. \$! A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. par 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 Uo. 6. Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

OXY HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTION

FOR DIS OLVING VIEWS

I have the largest most jowerful, and perfect Disabiving Instrument in the city, and a large assortmeat of Historic Views of America, England, Sont hand, and Ireland, France, Spr in tell Switzerland. Germany, Prussin, Russin, Norwey, Egypt, &c -- Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Hamorans Views and Statuary at my command, with a shore

description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Fertively Bezwars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or

Address-

B F. BAUTZLY. No. 1 Bleury Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catho. hie Boeks, the works of Roglish Catholic writers of the sixtee thend seventeenth centuries and mostly printed to Foundars. The books now effered for sule are with very few exceptions, perfect and in epleadid form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has ninbably never been offered het re-

For particulars analy at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

> G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURN

CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 269 NOTFE DIME STREET

MONTREAL. Jash pard for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4 000 000 Feet.

The Enbarribers offer for Sale the Largest, Chean-, and Bist asserted Stock of . umber in this Citi. We have recently added to our stock half million rem akably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock : --

200,000 feet ist and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Sensoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260 000 11 inch do; 14 inch do; 11 inch Roching; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do ; I inch Basswood ; I inch do ; Butternur Lumber ; Hardwood de of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500 000 Sawa Laths; Lot of Sawa and Salit Shin-gles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Oraig Street, Viger Square December 13, 1867.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DOOR All orders promptly attended to by skirled worker,

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREE! (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

MONTREAL, The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Oard, and to solicit the favor of

their patronage. From the 1 ng and extensive practical experience of Mr. Maynaugh in the COMPOSITION ROOFING EUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Bangs & 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 punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montroal, 13th June, 1867

WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to,

TRACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistanti u an English Commercial and Mathematical School. Aadress.

> A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. a he man and man of business, with a good know ledge of the Fouch language, bowther mother tongue is Euglish, already accust and to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking afficie and Telegraphy etc., would find an adventageous position at the Misson Cultige, Terreboune, Lower Canada

Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be botter -- by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. PRAT OF 4:0. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants

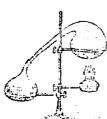
WHILESALE AND RETAIL

102 AND 104 MIGILL STORET. MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assertment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Muster's, conscions Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotel W rec, Ja maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c

IF Country Merchants and Parmers would be well to give them a call as they will Trade with then on Libera! Terms. May 19, 1867.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PUBLEYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from a cutery image of which are of a trail unarredion, character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed atterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of antis fremous values. Disords at a fragranged by the presence of scrofulan matter, have been radically curred in such unarredion matter, have been radically curred in such unarredial fremous public do not need to be informed here that it is most cases a specific and absolute reachy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most do not need to be informed here that it is most cases a specific and absolute reachy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most do not recently andiavites the attack of enabling or final dosess, without exciting a suspicion of its pressure. Leading it seems to breed informed marginally a slop into one or other of its Indeous forms, either out the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, toocretes may be suddenly deposited in the latter. surface or among the vitals. In the latter, thoer-cles may be suddenly deposited in the hogs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. The tacts

thes may be suddenly deposited in the lates or heart, or timors formed in the lates, The starts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparities 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 he so reduced by its subtle areasy, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that serofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to called, but is also engendered in persons born of pare blood. Low living, indice slica, that air, lecentions habits, unclendiness, and the depressing vices 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 intribit blood swelts the veins with an againmently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor fed insensible to the inaportance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Authorn's Fire, Rose or Erusioclas.

tual re neely.

In 8t. Anthony's Five, Rose or Erysipelas, for Teller. Salt Rhaum. Scald Head, Ringworm, Sive Ears and Eyes, and other eraptive or visible forms of the disease caused prima ify by the scrotulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is a 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 indepulse and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a consisting cares.

Sarsabarilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a consisting cares.

The sursuparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve those results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Sq. Air its or Ventroed and Ventroed part Ventroed and Ventroed and Ventroed and Ventroed and Ventroed and the care they are not determined the second and unimately cared by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulation of extrancous matters in the blood, have their remely also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, tornidity, inflammation, abress, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specifle disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon feltly those who are Languiet, Listless, Despondent, Steepless, and filled with Nerrous Amprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debillity, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed havant with that profific life they thought haddeparted on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, reknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

# Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Satermittent Fe-ver. Chili devel. Resident Ever. Brand Ague. Periodical or Millon Pever, etc., and unived all the affec-tions which arise from malarious, marsh, or missmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenie, Quinine, Elsmuth, Zine, nor any other mineral or poisonous sebstance whatever, it in nowise 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.

Unacelimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, avising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

C PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal,

Hancial Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE,

54 ST. OHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James S 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

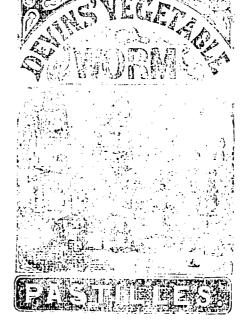
Wholesale at Wester, Kerry Bros & Grathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bilton. Retail at Medical Hall, Reaus, Mercer & Co. Devies & Bolton, Redgets & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Pictolt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Lethem, T. D. Roed Laviolette & Gir Idi Dejerding & Opevillon: and Wholesale and Fetail at the Pharm-cy of the

HENRY R GRAY, Chemist. 144 St. I ats muce Main Street,

November 5, 1867.



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.



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

THEY ARE PUBLIC VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING.

AND SURE AND GERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most has prevailed here of late to a feasful extent. For the last three weeks from ton to form and the form the last three weeks. estified to their valuable They can be administered with perfect salety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION - The success that these Pastillee have alroady at ained has brought our many spurious imi- epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally officetations; it will be necessary therefore to observe The genuine VEGEPABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes attaining thirty postilles, with full directions, and

me never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from env of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesele and retail from. DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



# Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. L&WLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Lew-

ing Mechines in the city.
N.B. -- These Machines are imported direct from the inventors, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many course 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 Atas Lock Stitch, Moiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same procepte as the Singer Machine. but run almost satirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines A. B. and C; the genuine flowe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines : Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Family MacLines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12 A 1 machines sold are warranted for one year. Kutire satisfaction guaranreed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand Quilting Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sawing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D. LAWLOR, lole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era 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 Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully didewelt Machines; the gennine Howe Sewing Ma attend to. chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. L WLOR'S, 365 Noter Dime Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets.

### HOUSE FURNISHELS ATTENTION

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECRIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS.

A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS,

JONSISTING OF:

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, Badroom

HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIORS TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May St, 1867.

# MERCHAN! TELOSING

DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,

J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about orde ing Suits are notified that the New Importations just rrived 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 rim-Customers' Suirs will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece with nea caving of much time

to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volun-teers, requiring full Outits, will find an immense Wholessle 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

## IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionabic Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$'5. The Suits being assorted, enstomers are assured that they will on supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Fell Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;— Cuild en's Suits, \$2 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON

ែរ \$16, \$18, and \$20.

THE RIGHT. 12m.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FINED IN AE USE OF

DAVIS PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MASHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Genchemen - . . 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 need it feely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholers in 1855, with the same good

Yours truly,

A. HUNTING, M.D. . . . I moved to copy to any that the Chalera the last three weeks, from ten to fifte 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 tive in checking the discuse

REV. CHARLES HARDING, Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vege table Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bower compia at bronchitis, congns, colda. &c . un t wc. ld cheerfully re-

commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER. Messra, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sira- Havin; witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killeria several enses of Dysentery and Ohniers Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it ... act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most encerfully 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 tea-

spoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhous and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes In this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours N.B .- Be sure and get the genuine article; and it le recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa-

tient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers. PRICE, 15 ets., 25 ets. and 60 ets. per bottle.

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