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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

No. 29.

DOROTHY AND MATHILDE;

OR,
THE UNCLE'S WILL.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

CHAPTER I.

There never was a more charming, quaint, old-fashioned gentleman, the owner of it, than was to be found within the limits of Deepdean Vale. It was a spot where the devotee of 'by-gones' might rhapsodize, and which the urbane and silver-haired squire delighted to expatiate on, for next to Dorothy, his only child, this old-fashioned gentleman dearly loved his old-fashioned garden, and it must be confessed, both were delightful in their way.

Mr. Cheyne himself, in point of universal benevolence, philanthropy, and unaffected courtesy, greatly resembled the notable Sir Roger de Corerley; his politeness arose from real kindness of heart, and his gentleness of demeanor from simplicity of character and real piety; although a constitutional tendency to inactivity, and a dislike to innovation and all 'new-fangled ways,' assisted to produce a certain apathetic repose, redeemed from slothfulness only by genuine good nature. Mr. Cheyne was a widower, and his young daughter had the misfortune to lose her mother just when she was beginning to need most a mother's care and counsel. The squire had married late in life, Dorothy was the child of his old age, and the fair, delicate girl so nearly resembled her deceased parent, that many a time and oft the tears coursed each other down the bereaved husband's furrowed cheeks, as he gazed on this sole treasure left to solace his declining years. The pleasant inheritance which had descended to Mr. Cheyne from father to son in a long unbroken line, from various causes had been of late years much impoverished and diminished; though it still afforded an income amply sufficient for all the moderate wants of one who found in his garden, his devotions, and the perusal of Evelyn's works, a full source of quiet and healthful recreation, comfort, and enjoyment. The estate, indeed, was known to be much embarrassed; and it is probable that both Mr. Cheyne and his fair daughter would have suffered to vegetate in obscurity, unnoticed and uncourted by their more affluent neighbors, had not Dorothy's reputation as her uncle's heiress secured for them a degree of attention which these primitive, contented, humble souls were far from desiring. Dorothy inherited from her parents an affectionate heart and a love of quiet, which had reconciled her to a life of seclusion, and inspired a dread of city crowds; indeed, her father's favorite quotation—

"God the first garden made—and the first city, Cain's she had learned to repeat with infantile gusto.

Deepdean, Mr. Cheyne's dwelling, resembled more an enlarged rustic cottage than a substantial family mansion; yet it was substantial, and was capable of affording accommodation for a family, with a retinue of retainers more numerous than were to be found in the present proprietor's time. Grape vines overspread it, roses and woodbine climbed to the eaves, or twisted knots of flowers round the casements; as to the material it was composed of, whether stone, brick, or wood, it was impossible to discern, there being not a single speck uncovered with festooning greenery. It was extremely irregular in form, huge chimneys and gables; and it stood in the midst of the smiling antique garden like a great summer bower, always green, always fresh and sunny, even in mid winter. But the Deepdean garden—what words may describe or do justice to it? There were gray walls lined with apricots and plums, and straggling vines and luscious sun-burned peaches, with walks between close laurel-hedges, and beds of flowers bordered round with miniature hedges of box; here were spiked lavender, pink, stocks, and clove-carnations; fruit trees, trained espalier fashion, dropping their ripened burdens on the paths; and out-of-the-way odd corners, filled with every herb the hygienist desires. There were holly-bushes, clipped into extravagant shapes of non-descript creatures; patches of level emerald green sward, turf softer than velvet, finer and richer; formal terraces, statues and fountains. Old spreading chestnut-trees, beehives, sun-dials, and a pleasant fruit-bearing ravine, celebrated in the valley for its productiveness. The place had been laid out in obsolete taste by some old-fashioned proprietor long, long ago; and so it had been left, for the sake of association, or, it might be, idleness, or in the spirit of veneration for primitive perfection, which dwellers in secluded spots are prone to nurse. And none ever carried this veneration to a greater extent than did Mr. Cheyne; he might have passed for an embodiment of the antique genius presiding over the solitary green vale of Deepdean, haunting the garden, and hiding in the green bowery

dwellings. Nor was Dorothy an unapt illustration of one of the those shadowy forms with which the ancients loved to people sylvan solitudes; and the slight pale girl, gliding at twilight hour among the fountains and flowers, or when the moon arose in solemn glory, bathing every object in mystic light, might have seemed a spiritual creation, till her merry laugh dispelled the illusion; for Dorothy was of the earth, earthy, with faults as plentiful as those of any of Eve's fair daughters, although her doting sire accounted her as near perfection as the old garden, and that could not by possibility be improved.

Tenderly and truly the young Dorothy returned all this lavish affection; she often felt it would be impossible for her to leave this fond father and his dear home; and this feeling was strangely dominant, accompanied by tell-tale blushes, whenever a certain youth, named Francis Capel—second son of a wealthy baronet, their nearest neighbor—came to Deepdean; and he came pretty often, too, being an ardent admirer of Evelyn, of the old garden, and of Dorothy; which last circumstance was viewed complacently by Mr. Cheyne, as Francis was a fine, generous, good fellow, and a son-in-law after the squire's own heart. It seemed, indeed, as if the course of true love, in this particular case, was destined to run smooth; Sir John Capel viewing his son's attachment with approving eyes, for although Mr. Cheyne's affairs were not in a flourishing condition, Dorothy was her Uncle Hardinge's presumed heiress, and Francis, as a second son, inherited only a few thousands in right of his deceased mother. The young folks had plenty of time before them—they were both children yet, said Sir John Capel—and although there was no positive engagement between them, it seemed an understood thing that sweet Dorothy Cheyne and gallant Francis Capel were one day to become man and wife. Of this said Uncle Hardinge, little was known by Mr. Cheyne or Dorothy; he resided in the metropolis, principally at his club, was a fervent beau, entirely given up to selfish pursuits, and caring for nothing beyond the narrow circle which formed his little world. In youth he had been a traveller, residing much on the continent, from which he had imported many foreign habits and tastes. These were so incongruous to Mr. Cheyne, that the brother-in-law seldom cared to meet, and slender intercourse was kept up between them during later years—Mr. Cheyne abominating the town as Mr. Hardinge did the country. Nevertheless, as all Mr. Hardinge's fortune would descend to Dorothy, in the event of his dying without legitimate issue, and as he was a reputed bachelor, not in the least likely to enter the matrimonial state now, it may readily be surmised that he was a personage of vast importance to the country relatives, who regarded him as the beau ideal of a finished courtier. Annual presents of bijouterie arrived at Deepdean for Dorothy, evidencing the fine taste of her uncle; and annual presents of gastronomic delicacies were despatched to the exquisite gourmand, who valued no gift equal to one that would excite his worn-out palate. The Deepdean hams, the Deepdean herbal recipes, were all pronounced invaluable by the town gentleman; and this interchange of good things being regularly kept up without personal contact, an excellent understanding was the result. Now, although Dorothy heartily desired long life for Uncle Hardinge, yet she was fully sensible of the benefits which would accrue from her accession of fortune on his demise; and in golden day dreams to which this idea gave rise, there ever mingled, in association with her beloved father, another individual—need he be named?—the dark-eyed Francis Capel.

Dorothy well knew her poor father's embarrassments—his frequent want of ready means—and she looked forward with yearning hope to the period when she might pour forth her golden treasures to neutralize all his anxieties and privations—to ward off every blast from his revered head, silvered with the snow of many a wintry storm. Dorothy was as shy and retiring as a timid fawn, but playful withal in the precincts of her own home, among those who knew and loved her; but when, at intervals she went forth to mix with her equals—particularly at Capel House—a proud reserved bearing, quiet and self-possessed, took the place of girlish diffidence. Intuitively, Dorothy knew that at Capel House she was valued for the sake of Uncle Hardinge—by all save one; as the daughter of poor Mr. Cheyne of Deepdean, she was nobody, despite ancient lineage and an untainted name, but as the heiress of Mr. Hardinge, she wore out rouse of fashion, she was feted, caressed, and received as a future daughter of the Capels. But, ah! how the aspect of all things changed when she wandered with her father and Frank in the old garden; how happy might they three be there, just as they were—comparatively poor.

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot." This was what Frank said, and Frank was sin-

centy itself. To do the youth justice, he never thought of Dorothy's heirship, save in connexion with his own family; for him she would have been best and dearest, had such a personage as Mr. Hardinge never existed. But Frank well knew his father's way of thinking, and that Sir John Capel was a worshipper of Mammon; not that Sir John was particularly hard-hearted or intolerant, but, like most fathers, he considered the prudent side when the settlement of his children was concerned. And who can blame him for parental vigilance and forethought, when not carried to an unfeeling extent?

"I have received a letter, which I fear may summon me to the great Rabel, Dolly my dear," said Mr. Cheyne to his daughter one morning, in a state of evident excitement, which he vainly strove to check or conceal. "It is from Doctor Emslie, a friend of your uncle's, who writes to say that Mr. Hardinge is laboring under a severe attack of stomachic gout, which causes much alarm and anxiety as to its ultimate termination. Doctor Emslie adds, that he thinks I ought to be present; and he throws out a mysterious hint that my presence is absolutely necessary, in the event of my poor brother-in-law's decease, as there are family matters which require explanation and arrangement." What can he mean, Dorothy, my dear? Don't you remember the name of Emslie, and hearing your uncle once speak of him as a learned and excellent physician, who had retired from active life, and resided somewhere in the lake country?—Ah! Emslie, Emslie," continued Mr. Cheyne hesitatingly; "your dear departed mother, Dorothy, my dear, knew Mrs. Emslie very well, if I recollect rightly; and Doctor Emslie and your uncle Hardinge were friends from youth, the latter having had it in his power to forward the doctor's advancement in his professional career; and no doubt Doctor Emslie has always felt under an obligation to him. But there is a sort of mystery in this letter which I do not comprehend, coming, as it does from so honest-hearted an individual. I think, Dorothy, my dear, I had better attend to it immediately, and make the necessary preparations for a journey to the metropolis. It strikes me as being rather odd, that Doctor Emslie was sent for before me," added Mr. Cheyne, again hesitating and speaking slowly, as if trying to recollect past events, and string them together, for a link in the chain was broken, and the old man's memory was sometimes treacherous.

"Perhaps, dear father," replied Dorothy cheerfully, "poor Uncle Hardinge wished to see me professionally, and has high confidence in his skill; let us yet hope he may yet recover and be spared for years to come."

"Nay, my dear," replied her father, shaking his head, "that in the course of nature is scarcely possible; for uncle and I were born in the same year."

Here Dolly threw her arms around the speaker's neck, cluding him fondly for being so "unkind as to speak so," and hiding her tears on his shoulders.

"Well, well, my darling, for your sake I trust to be spared yet awhile," said Mr. Cheyne, caressing the fair head which rested beside him; "but as for the circumstances you alluded to, of Mr. Hardinge sending for Doctor Emslie professionally, that I do not believe to be the case, seeing that your uncle has for many years been under the care of a celebrated metropolitan practitioner, in whom he places implicit faith.—No, no; it is not for any such medical consultation your Uncle Hardinge needs the presence of Dr. Emslie. But I will set off for the scene myself, and have all mystery, which I abominate, cleared up. I cannot think what oppresses me, Dorothy, my dear, but, in connection with this Dr. Emslie and his mission, something weighs heavily at my heart, which I cannot shake off. It is as if coming events cast their shadows before, and a great calamity were about to befall us."

"Ah! dear father, you are merely disconcerted by the prospect of this journey to town, and leaving Deepdean for a while; and, then, anxiety for poor uncle is so natural, that I can account for these passing shadows." And Dorothy tried to smile brightly, but the smile faded away into a tear, for she, too, was infected with a strange sadness; and it seemed as if Dr. Emslie's name had cast a spell over them both.

Days of suspense passed away after Mr. Cheyne's departure to attend to the sick bed of his suffering relative, for writing was his aversion, and the short bulletins, containing daily hopes and fears, touched on no other topic than the sufferer's amendment or relapse. Dorothy was forced to content herself with these scraps; and fully prepared by the last accounts for those which were to follow, she at length, without surprise or violent emotion, received the notification of her uncle's death. This notification, however, spoke of feelings less equable; it was in Dr. Emslie's handwriting, who, while assuring her of her father's perfect health, added that recent

events had agitated him greatly, and rendered him incapable of exertion for the present. Dorothy, on the receipt of the letter, would have instantly set out to join her beloved parent, to ascertain with her own eyes that he was well; but Dr. Emslie added in a postscript, that Mr. Cheyne proposed returning to Deepdean immediately after the funeral, and wished to defer the communication of important tidings until then. What could these tidings be? Dorothy asked herself again and again. What had happened to agitate her father so keenly, and to prevent his writing to her in person? Conjecture was vain; but, restless and uneasy, haunted by vague apprehensions of sorrow in store for her, Dorothy eagerly counted the days until Mr. Cheyne returned, when, clasped to the parental bosom once more, she almost forgot the anxiety in delight, until the change in her father's aspect caught her observation, and the shock occasioned a sudden revulsion of feeling.

"Father, dearest father!" she exclaimed in dismay, "how haggard and wretched you look. What is the matter? There is something even beyond the natural grief for poor Uncle Hardinge here. Tell me, dear father, what happened to bow you down thus. You are ill—worn—the journey has been too much for you."

"My poor girl," sighed Mr. Cheyne, "it has been too much for me; but not in the way you imagine. I am weary, but not in the body; it is the mental powers which have been strained and over-taxed. I have all news for you, my poor girl—a surprise—a painful one, Dorothy, my dear. Can you guess it?"

Dorothy trembled, and gazed into the old man's clear blue eyes. She read their tidings at a glance, for they were speaking eyes to Dorothy; she was so accustomed to watch her father's every look, to anticipate his every wish. "Father!" she exclaimed in a low trembling voice. "I am not the heiress; say, am I mistaken?"

"You are not mistaken, my poor girl—my poor, poor girl. The blow fell heavily on me at first; but I am sustained, as you will be, by the knowledge that tardy justice is at length done to the innocent, the unoffending. Your uncle, Dorothy, my dear, has left two children to bear his name and to inherit his property. It is a bitter and cruel disappointment for you, my darling; but God grant strength to bear up, and conquer all self-righteousness, when you hear the tale."

Pale, speechless, tearless, Dorothy clung to her father, supplid and stunned by what she had heard. Like lightning her thoughts flew to Capel House. How would they receive her now? What would Francis do? What would she do if they were separated? All her air built castles—all her plans for helping and comforting her father vanished away—all the charming dreams of the future dispelled. It was a bitter-cup; she could not dash it aside—it was to be drained to the dregs; and silently poor Dorothy listened to the history her father proceeded cautiously to unfold; and though most cautiously he proceeded, yet his fear was seriously aroused for the beloved child who, in mute attention, hung on his words; she seemed so frail a creature to battle with so chilling a disappointment. Mr. Cheyne thought, too, of Francis Capel, and his heart bled for the young pair. He knew Frank's worth, but he also knew Sir John's mammon-worship; and the idea of Dorothy marrying into a family who did not wish to receive her, never for an instant entered the head of the worthy squire. This sweet first love-passion must end; but Mr. Cheyne grieved more like a young than an old man. Age does not often sympathize thus with youth; and this bond of sympathy it was which had so firmly knit the affection of father and daughter. Together they had deplored the loss of the beloved wife and mother; their joys and sorrows were all shared in common; and never since her birth had Dorothy conceived a thought from her fond parent. Though Mr. Cheyne mourned the ending of this early love, yet he had looked forward so confidently to his child's future aggrandisement, that to give up all hope that it might still be accomplished was beyond his strength. He therefore proceeded to unfold the new page whereon the future was traced in dim perspective, and he did so with some trepidation as well as caution, for the future was very different from that which Dorothy permitted herself to anticipate. Poor girl, she did not exclaim: "It is very hard," or "Very unjust;" her silent anguish pierced the father's heart. She felt for his disappointment even more than for her own. But was it not still in her power to make amends for fortune's unkindness, and to restore peace and prosperity?—Might not the lost fortune still be hers on one condition? Ah, that condition. There was the trial of her faith and submission.

During his travels abroad, it appeared that Mr. Hardinge had been captivated, by a beautiful foreigner, the being an orphan, the daughter of an artisan. No one imagined that the marriage ceremony hallowed their affection, for it

was kept a profound secret—a fact which doubtless originated in Mr. Hardinge being rather ashamed of his wife's inferiority in point of rank; a false shame, indeed, which imputed no shame to supposed guilt. After the birth of two children, a girl and a boy, continued bickerings began to imbitter his domestic peace; and this, added to disgraceful conduct on the part of his wife, led him to return to England in company with his two children, leaving Mrs. Hardinge to nurse her career of dissipation in her own land. Fortunately for them both, this evil career soon terminated, the unhappy and misguided woman being carried off suddenly by infectious fever. Mr. Hardinge determined never to acknowledge his miserable marriage, but to place his offspring where they would live unknown, and never to remove the stigma which rested upon their birth. It was Dr. and Mrs. Emslie who undertook the charge of the motherless children. The doctor was under obligations to Mr. Hardinge, who had been to him a firm, disinterested friend; and gladly he repaid the debt of gratitude by fostering the children, whose very first entrance on the stage of life had been under false colors. Neither Dr. nor Mrs. Emslie was acquainted with the truth; they regarded Mathilde and her brother Gervase as the offspring of shame, and always considered Mr. Hardinge's conduct most generous towards beings so unhappily circumstanced. Having no family of their own, the poor children became to them objects of the most tender interest and solicitude. Lavish means were provided by Mr. Hardinge, who, however, never openly came forward to acknowledge them, and Mathilde and Gervase were brought up in the belief that they were orphans. Whilst Dr. Emslie deprecated the sin, and lamented over the sorrow, he was too sincere a Christian to rest on the heads of the unoffending children the crime imputed to their parents. He watched over them sedulously, while the exemplary Mrs. Emslie performed the real mother's part, until death removed her to a better world.

But when the time of Mr. Hardinge's departure approached, all things in this sublimary scene assumed a changed aspect—the sins of his youth wore a deeper dye, and rose up in fearful array to upbraid and terrify. The dying man set for Dr. Emslie, and confided to him the fact of having executed a will wherein was specified the legitimacy of his children, and the indisputable proof of his marriage with their mother together with full directions for their future guidance.—Dr. Emslie was of course greatly astonished; and notwithstanding that he rejoiced at the good which accrued to those so dear to him, yet he felt for the disappointment which must inevitably result when Mr. Cheyne was made acquainted with the truth. To unfold this startling truth was Dr. Emslie's very painful duty; and Mr. Cheyne arrived only in time to hear it corroborated by Mr. Hardinge, who, fully sensible of the last, asked his brother-in-law's forgiveness for the deception he had practised; adding, disjointed sentences: "But all things may yet be well. Gervase is a good lad. Tell Dorothy it is my dying wish that she—"

The unfinished wish was fully elucidated in the will Gervase, who wanted a few months of completing his twenty-first year, was named sole legatee of his deceased father's large property, on one condition—namely, that within six months after he attained his majority, he espoused his cousin, Dorothy Cheyne. In the event of their not marrying within the prescribed period—no matter from which side the demur proceeded—then the whole property passed to Mathilde, who was her brother's senior by three years.

Moreover, the will specified that Mathilde and Gervase were to reside at Deepdean, beneath Mr. Cheyne's roof, until the allotted period expired; removing thither forthwith, for the purpose of affording the cousins ample opportunities of cementing a friendship, which Mr. Hardinge trusted would be "lasting and sincere," and for their "temporal and eternal benefit." This was a strange expression from one who had thought so little about eternity, but the approach of our last enemy works miracles, even on the most stubborn and obdurate heart. And so it was with Mr. Hardinge; his had been an eleventh hour repentance; and tardy justice at length was yielded to the innocent victims of a father's folly and a mother's misconduct.

"And so they are coming here, dear father," said Dorothy, pale and trembling; "these strangers are coming to our quiet home. Mentions they are like birds of ill omen, descending on a sheltered nook, where the old nest lies hidden among the leaves. Ah, we do not want them, dear father, we have been so happy together—there is no room in our old nest for them."

"My child," murmured Mr. Cheyne, embracing his daughter, "we have no choice—unless, indeed, you reject these unknown cousins altogether. They are to be pitied, not scorned; and you may learn to love them, Dorothy, my dear."

Your cousin Gervase is very handsome and spirited, Dr. Emslie says.

Dorothy flushed scarlet; her thoughts were with Frank Capel, and how he would bear this heavy blow so fatal to their cherished hopes...

But this state of matters was not suffered to continue long; Mr. Cheyne came to an understanding at once with Sir John Capel on the subject of Frank's addresses to Dorothy...

Thus everything was settled to the satisfaction of the two elders; but it so happened that Frank, who was a hot-headed fellow, determined to judge for himself, and in the true lover-like style, importuned Dorothy to do so likewise...

A letter from Dr. Emslie, couched in most delicate and feeling terms, announced the near approach of those whom he called his 'dear adopted children.'

'O father!' said Dorothy, wretchedly, 'do you not think that Dr. Emslie asks too much of poor

human nature, when he requires me to bestow great love on my adopted children? It is asking a great deal of my poor girl, responded Mr. Cheyne...

'Well, dear father, I will try and be kind at any rate to this unknown cousin,' sighed Dorothy. 'I will pray not to hate her.'

'My dear, dear child,' said Mr. Cheyne, folding her to his heart, 'it is not in your nature to hate anything.'

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday a pastoral from his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, was read in the several churches and chapels of the diocese. The pastoral was devoted to the approaching festival of the patroness of Ireland, St. Bridget...

As to secret societies, I repeat the words which I addressed to you last October, when communicating the resolutions of the Irish bishops, adopted at their meeting held in the beginning of October...

What departing the criminal folly of engaging in secret societies, open rebellion, against the Government of the country, is not with the other prelates of Ireland at their late meeting...

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT SWINDLER.—The following is recommended to the attention of the 'Lords and gentlemen' who assembled at the Rotundo on Wednesday, in support of Orange Ascendancy and of the greatest swindle of ancient and modern times...

But it has been said that after all the Irish State Church is only a 'sentimental grievance.' A very few questions will dispose of that assertion. If at the time of the reformation Ireland had been the strong country and England the weak one...

ISLAND IN 1868.—The following letter from Mr. Denis O'Connell Heron, Q.C., appeared in the Times of Monday. It is not only a conclusive answer to the misrepresentations of the Times and other journals in the interests of Ireland's enemies...

to their cause. Very recent events have shown that those who are loudest in refusing comparatively small concessions one year, may find themselves forced to give large ones the next.

Lord FRANCIS on IRISH POLITICS.—The following letter from Lord Francis to the O'Connell Don, M.P., has been published:—Stradbrook Hall, County of Dublin, Jan. 18th.

On Monday last three arrests were made in this city, one at least being considered of an important character. The recent robbery at Mr. Allport's establishment which caused such a profound mystery at the time has been partially solved by the arrest...

ATTEMPT TO SCALE THE WALL OF ATHLONE BARRACKS.—On Friday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the guard over the magazine was startled by seeing a man endeavouring to scale the wall.

political independence; it was a cruelty to give the franchise to the Irish farmers. No Irish elector ever forgets the day on which he is dragged by the agent to the poll, guarded by soldiers, to vote, under threats of evictions, for his absentee landlord...

THE DUBLIN DETECTIVES OUTWITTED.—The Dublin Express mentions an instance of a clever stratagem successfully resorted to in order to elude the vigilance of the Dublin detectives. A telegram from the police of Holyhead transmitted the intelligence that a suspicious looking person was on board one of the mail steamers...

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ATTEMPT TO SCALE THE WALL OF ATHLONE BARRACKS.—On Friday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the guard over the magazine was startled by seeing a man endeavouring to scale the wall.

LORD LIFFORD AND THE REPEAL QUESTION.—Lord Lifford replies to the Irish papers to the Repeal declaration of the Catholic clergy of Limerick, upon whom he thinks 'conciliation is thrown away, since to them nothing will be satisfactory short of dismemberment of the empire. He claims to discuss all such matters as an Irishman. He is a Saxon by descent, but by birth and family connection of 100 years on the one side and 200 on the other, and by constant residence in Ireland, as much an Irishman as Messrs. Hayes or Higgins. Though the latter puts an 'O' before his name, or even as Messrs. Stephens or Roberts, whose names are undeniably Saxon, if he (Lord Lifford) had had a seat in the Irish Parliament, he had his grandfather and great grandfather, he thinks he would have voted against the Union in 1800 as he certainly would now defend it. As one of the peers representing Ireland in Parliament he has pressed upon the House of Lords the expediency of, as far as possible, placing on an equality the Reformed and the Roman Catholic Churches in Ireland. He has also long advocated the propriety of securing to the tenant at-will the value of all property invested in improving his farm, with the knowledge and consent of the landlord or his known agent, even though it be their tacit consent. He protests against the monstrous assumption everlastingly made whether by Fenians or by their next-door neighbours, Repealers, that in Irish questions, whether that of republic or of repeal, Ireland is at issue with England, whereas the contest is far more intimately and immediately between Irishmen who have nothing to lose and Irishmen of property, education, and respectability almost to a man—this is the difference between our case and that of Hungary. Lord Lifford understands the peaceful means of seeking equality of the Churches which he understands Bishop Moriarty to pursue, but Dean O'Brien would perpetuate an agitation which restricts employment, unduly increases the letting value of the land, and drives the surplus population from Ireland. Ireland's poverty, he maintains, is as nothing compared with the palmy days between 1782 and 1800. Its degradation spoken of in Repeal addresses, he considers a calumny. He grants the long series of English injuries exacted by Dean O'Brien, but England has long cried practically to Ireland, 'Mea maxima culpa; peccavi.'—Pall Mall Gazette.

IRISH TRANQUILITY AND BRITISH CAPITAL.—The same cry about British capital being kept away from Ireland by agitation was heard during O'Connell's lifetime; and yet, from 1848 to 1864 or 1865 there was a long and almost uninterrupted period of apparent apathy. Why is it not shown that during this period, than which we can hardly expect any more peaceful, untold millions of British capital did flow into Ireland? Either the fact was so, or it was not. If it had been so Lord Stanley would not now have to appear in the guise of a prophet; but since it has not been so, his argument is self-refuted. He seems to fancy that merely political considerations will avail to direct the tide of capital to this part of the empire as to that part of it, irrespective of other circumstances. The presence of gold mines in Australia, of good coal mines conveniently situated, in Scotland, seems to him unworthy of notice, compared with the absence of agitation. He is probably not aware that even during the disturbances of last year in the south of Ireland existing manufactures were extended, and new ones established, in places which were far from being regarded as the most tranquil. But he has not allowed us to see in what way he expects that mere capital would be laid out in Ireland. Indeed, he has omitted to show that the country really stands in need of English wealth. Is the British capitalist to start new factories, and drive the native manufacturer out of the market? Is he to take farms over the heads of the native tenants, and enlarge his enterprise by driving some of these out of the country and ruining others? It is not easy to see how this would minister to the content of the most peaceable community of Irishmen. But perhaps, the British capitalist is to be invited to gild the bogs and mountain sides, and rule himself for the greater honour of Conservative States.—The Chronicle.

The life of a process-server in Ireland, though it cannot boast of the wild adventures of former days, when it was a romantic pursuit, is still not free from peril. Take an example from the heart of the capital itself, and conjecture how popular and pleasant it must be in remote parts of the country. An application was made on Saturday in the Court of Queen's Bench before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, to have a service deemed good which was made under the following circumstances:—The sheriff's officer stated in an affidavit that he went to the Four Courts Marshalsea to serve a process upon a prisoner confined there for debt. When he arrived at the 'batch,' as the entrance is called, apprehending foul play if he went in without protection, he requested the deputy-marshal to have the prisoner called. This the deputy refused to do. He asked then if the marshal would protect him if he entered the prison.—This, too was refused, and the deputy-marshal having been reminded of the danger which might attend any attempt to execute the writ said he could not help it. The process server then asked him to present a copy of the writ to the prisoner, which he consented to do, and it was now sought to have this deemed sufficient service. His Lordship declined to grant the application, pointing out the alternatives which the process server had. He commented strongly, however, upon such a statement being made 'in the 19th century in a prison in the city of Dublin, almost within view of the court, that the marshal could not protect his officer if he entered the prison to discharge his duty.' He had consulted the Lord Chief Justice, who concurred with him that the matter could not be overlooked, and he, therefore, directed that a copy of the affidavit be served upon the marshal, and an answer required within two days.

THE RECENT ARRESTS IN CORK.—Barry Fitzpatrick, compositor, employed by one of the local newspapers offices, was brought before the magistrates at the police-office on Tuesday morning, charged with assaulting and threatening Sub-Constable Duffy. The policeman stated he was on duty in Patrick-street, and, about four o'clock yesterday evening the prisoner came up to him and said, 'Duffy, you scoundrel, do you know me? I will die for you.' 'Perhaps I do know you,' said witness, 'and be very cautious of what you say and do.' 'You swore against Walsh,' rejoined he, 'for having Greek fire, and by G— I will make short work of you.' The prisoner then commenced to fumble with his pockets, as if he was looking for a revolver, and witness raised him. Fitzpatrick then struck witness two or three times in the face, after which he arrested him. Mr. Collins, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner, who pleaded 'Guilty' to the charge, throwing himself on the mercy of the court. Unfortunately the prisoner went to a wedding on Saturday night, and since then he had been on a 'spree.' The Bench in consideration of his plea of 'Guilty,' and of his large family, imposed the mitigated punishment of one week's imprisonment, and ordered him to find bail for his good behaviour. They condemned his conduct as most reprehensible.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER IN CORK.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood of the Bandon Railway-station were startled by a terrific noise which shook the house to the foundation, shattered several panes of glass, and upset much of the furniture in the surrounding houses, and considerably alarmed those residing near the scene of the occurrence. No one knew the cause, although every one believed that it was an explosion of gunpowder. It was all made clear yesterday, however, by the discovery of the pieces of a gunpowder canister next a gate of the extensive premises held by Messrs. Adams and Keating. Whether the affair had anything to do with Fenianism or attempted robbery is not yet known, nor has any one been arrested.—Cork Constitution.

Marcus Adams, one of the men concerned in getting up the Cork funeral procession was arrested on the 28th. He had previously been in custody on suspicion of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy. A correspondent of the Irish Times at Queenstown states, in a letter to that journal that the feeling in regard to the recent execution at Manchester seems to be lessening little in intensity. The Standard says many circumstances show a rapid improvement in public feeling respecting Fenianism both in England and Ireland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Stanley, in a speech delivered at Bristol, has laid down the Government programme with unmistakable distinctiveness.—Well, gentlemen, there is another subject on which I fear I cannot speak in an equally cheerful tone. It is one which I suppose at the present moment is hardly ever absent from the mind of any person who takes part in public affairs. I mean that painful, that dangerous, and to us in appearance at least, that discreditable state of things which unhappily continues to exist in Ireland. We have indeed in that country a strange problem to solve. I suppose there never was a time when Englishmen of all parties and all classes were more anxious to give all reasonable satisfaction to Irish demands, and even, as far as can be done without national injury, to humor the feelings and prejudices of the Irish people [hear, hear]. The material condition of Ireland is not bad, certainly it is far above the average of what it has been in former years.—The peasantry are better fed, better clothed and better paid than they were twenty years ago [hear, hear]. The more educated class share absolutely and without restriction all the advantages of British citizenship. Nothing is wanted except a little peace and security for uncourted millions of British capital to pour into that country as English wealth has poured into Scotland, as it continues every day to pour into colonies that are separated from us by the breadth of the globe [cheers]. Yet it would be idle to deny that discontent is very widely spread, that dissatisfaction is not unfrequent, and that there is a portion of the population, I hope not a considerable portion, but still a portion that regard their connection with England as a burden rather than a benefit. Well, that is a miserable state of things; and yet, when we ask for a remedy, who is there that can give us an intelligible answer? [hear]. I do not undertake to do it. All I venture to attempt is to throw out a few hints, which, if they have no novelty, at least can do no harm. In the first place, do not let us disguise from ourselves the fact, that there is a party—and it may be a considerable party—whom no possible concession will satisfy [cheers]. Those who go in for a separate national existence, or repeal of the union, which practically comes to the same thing, are asking for what they never can obtain [cheers]. And it is only true kindness to tell them so in plain terms [loud cheers]. We will not allow the British Empire to be pulled to pieces in virtue of any fantastic theories, nor because politicians may have talked unadvisedly about the sacred cause of nationality, as applied to other countries.—Ireland and England are inseparable now and for ever [loud cheers]. Then again, there is another cause of disturbance which is temporary in its character, and which we may fairly allow as being likely to pass away of itself—I mean the return here of Irish Americans who have taken part in the great civil war on the other side of the Atlantic [hear, hear]. Every war, every great war leaves behind it a residuum of men unfitted for peaceful pursuits, full of energy and courage, and reckless of life.—Taken as a whole, and considering the number of forces engaged, I do not think the proportion of that class in the United States has been very great. Still there are a good many of them, and we are blessed with the presence of not a few of them here. That is an inconvenience which, in the nature of things, will not continue. But setting aside the mere temporary evidence of discharged foreign soldiers turned into conspirators, there remain two great subjects of parliamentary controversy—the Church and the land [hear, hear]. Now, to the first of these, you will excuse me if, in the position I hold, I say nothing at present. It is perfectly clear that if any legislation is to take place—I don't say that it ought—affecting in any way the political position of the various ecclesiastical bodies in Ireland, such legislation ought not to be the work of a dying parliament, returned by a constituency which is itself about to be considerably modified [hear, hear]. And in any case, we have this to remember, as practical men, that here are Protestants as well as Catholics in Ireland, who, though numerically fewer are socially powerful, and that it is sometimes possible, in endeavoring to conciliate two opposite parties, to find that you have only succeeded in making enemies of both [laughter and cheers]. Well, gentlemen, if I were not wearying you—[cries of 'No, no!']—there is that other question of the land, upon which I should like to say a word or two. I want to see that question fully and thoroughly argued out in parliament, with out disguise on any side as to what is meant. The demand constantly put forward as you all know, is that compensation should be granted to the tenant for improvements which he has made. That, under proper safeguards, is well enough. We have admitted that principle, but when you have settled that point, the fundamental cause of difference still remains. What, I won't say the Irish peasant, but a considerable number of the Irish peasantry, want, is not compensation for improvements, which not one in a hundred ever make, but to be transferred without payment from yearly tenants into owners of the soil [hear, hear, and cheers]. Now that is a demand which I can't conceive under any circumstances that a British legislature can assent to [loud cheers, and a voice, 'Certainly not!'] If the principle is good for Ireland, it is good for England also; and more than that if the operation is to be performed at once it will have to be performed indefinitely, for the tenant turned proprietor might of course sublet and, if I know anything of Irish nature, he certainly would.—[hear, hear]—and then you would have a fresh class of tenants at will under the same conditions as those which existed before with only this difference, that you would have removed a body of landlords who were tolerably well to do, and substituted for them others who will be needy and consequently very exciting [cheers]. Nor must you forget this, that, under a system of innumerable small ownerships, you would have the very worst evil of the Ireland of old days revealed and intensified—I mean the continual subdivision of holdings, and the consequent indefinite multiplication of paupers [hear, hear].—Every landlord good or bad, for his own interest endeavors to check that tendency to subdivision.—Take away the check, and in twenty years' time, I will undertake to say, you would have a population doubled in nearly every one of them, supported exclusively by the soil, all of them, therefore, trusting to the potato; and when that fails, as from time to time it always will, then look out for the famine of 1847 over again [hear, hear, and cheers].

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE IN OLERKENWELL.—It was rumored this morning that another Fenian outrage had occurred in Olerkenwell, and the House of Detention being spoken of as the precise locality, a vast crowd assembled at that spot to learn the facts. About a quarter past nine o'clock this morning a very respectable looking man named O'Riordan, of Sharrington, was passing between Northampton-street and Hampton-street, within a short distance of the House of Detention, when he was, without the slightest warning fired at by a man who suddenly made his appearance, and the bullet entered the right side of his neck, just below the ear. The unfortunate gentleman did not immediately fall to the ground, and before any one could approach him to render him assistance—and there were several persons near at the time—three other shots were fired in rapid succession from the same deadly weapon, but fortunately they did not take effect. Some hesitation was felt in encountering a man who was armed with what was seen to be a revolver, which he still held in his hand, and of which, as was afterwards discovered, three chambers still remained undischarged. A man named O'Connell, living at Sewal-cottages, Seward-street, St. Luke's, however, went up to the assassin, seized him by the collar with one hand, and the revolver with the other, and firmly grasped and held him until a policeman named William Knight came up and took the man into custody. He also took the revolver from him, and thus prevented him attempting any further mischief. A cab was procured, and the assassin, Robert Bate, and the policeman, O'Riordan, were speedily driven to the police station in Bagnigge Wells-road, where he was charged with attempt to murder. He was asked his name, and he gave it as James Needle, and his address as No. 13 New-street-square, Fetter-lane, Holborn, adding that he was a solicitor's clerk. He appeared to be quite indifferent to his situation, and, indeed, seemed to be under the impression that he was rather an injured person than a criminal. He had rather the appearance of a man of weak intellect. On his being seen by Inspector Potter, he at once identified him as a man who had been to him on several occasions for the last twelve months, making complaints about his being suspected of being a Fenian, and his great annoyances at being followed about, but he said they were only weak-minded people, and he supposed that they would get tired of doing so in time. There was a rumour that Mr. Bird, the milkman, who was a principle witness in the Olerkenwell outrage at the House of Detention, was the person who had been shot, and in consequence numerous persons went to his house to ascertain if that was the fact.—Pall Mall Gazette.

QUEEN'S EVIDENCE IN THE EXPLOSION CASE.—Yesterday the prisoners charged with the murder of the persons who perished by the Olerkenwell Explosion were again placed in the dock at Bow street. The police had succeeded in finding what was deemed incriminating evidence, first against three, then six, and within the last few days against nine prisoners. Yesterday they were brought up, but instead of nine, only eight could be counted. These were Barrett, English, the two Deans and Mrs. Justice O'Neill, O'Keefe, and Allen. One of the most prominent of former prisoners, Mullany, did not appear. His companions probably wondered what had become of him; his Counsel may have been perplexed. But they were not long in doubt. The Counsel for the Crown rises; the first words he utters are, 'Patrick Mullany; the missing prisoner enters the witness-box, and, in his own character of Queen's evidence, proceeds to make the remarkable statements which may be read in our report to day. So many Irish patriots have ended by betraying their cause that it would almost seem that where three Fenians are assembled two of them are ready when the time comes to turn approvers. Most of these men hold together only till they are in personal danger; some of them probably meditate the betrayal of their accomplices from the first. It is the duty of the Government to take advantage of the fears of those who conspire against it, and with the view of bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the late outrage, it has accepted Mullany's Queen's evidence. Mullany according to his own account, has been a 'Centre.'

The proceedings of the general court-martial which assembled at Chatham Garrison on the 23rd ult., under the presidency of Col. R. Boyle, C. B., for the trial of Patrick Daly and James Molloy, two privates in the 25th Battalion of the 1st Royals, on the charge of having made use of Fenian and seditious language in the public streets of Chatham, having been formally approved, the sentences passed on the prisoners were publicly promulgated at a general parade of the whole of the officers and troops yesterday. The particular charges on which the accused were arraigned before the Court were for having in High street, Broadway, Chatham, on the evening of the 13th ult., shouted out, 'The Queen may—' and the Colonel may—' I'm an Irishman to the backbone, and I'll swing the same as Larkin and Allen swung before. If there is any Irishman here let him fall to the rear' and other language of a corresponding character. The prisoner Daly was likewise charged with striking Corporal Clarke of the Royal Engineers, who was in charge of the escort that conveyed him to the prison. The Court found both the prisoners guilty and sentenced Daly to be branded with the letters 'B. O.', to be discharged from Her Majesty's services with ignominy, and to undergo five years' penal servitude; the prisoner Molloy was also sentenced to be dismissed from the army with ignominy to be branded with the letters 'B. O.' and to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for two years. After the order of the Court had been read the prisoners had portion of their uniforms stripped from them, when they were marched to the barrack gates, the band playing the 'Rogues March,' and banded over to an escort for conveyance to prison.

CONVICTION OF SIR COLLING EARDLEY FOR BIGAMY.—The trial of Sir Colling Eardley for bigamy took place at the Central Criminal Court, London, on the 27th Jan., before the Recorder. The baronet was married on the 13th Dec., 1857, by the Rev. Mr. Hawks, at Calvary Church New York, to Emily Florence, daughter of James Magee, a cotton broker. The father of Lady Eardley and Mr. Charles Moseley testified that they were present at the marriage; that it was registered according to the law of the State of New York; and that Dr. Hawks at the time made a voluntary statement that the marriage was as good in England as elsewhere. Mr. R. de Tracey Gould, a member of the New York bar, testified that it was a strictly legal marriage. It was proved that Lady Eardley had been compelled to separate from Sir Colling in 1853, on account of his infidelity. In the separation deed Sir Colling had, under oath acknowledged that she was his wife. It also appeared that Sir Colling had run through the whole of his fortune over which he had power. Fortunately, for the lady, however, the father of her husband, knowing his son's proclivities, had made a strict settlement before his death on the wife, which placed her in comfortable circumstances. It was then shown that in September, 1867, Sir Colling married Miss Bessie Allen, an actress at Drury Lane Theatre, a young lady of great beauty, irrefragable character and some property. Miss Allen did not appear against Sir Colling, but it was understood in court the deception, and fraud he had practiced upon her was of a most scandalous nature. It was evident that he never intended that the marriage should be published, but it was so published by the sister of Miss Allen in the Times, and in this way became known to the friends of Lady Eardley. The defence set up was that the first marriage was informal and illegal, but the recorder condemned the attempt to set up such an excuse. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving the box, and the baronet immediately sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, with hard labor; the Recorder telling him that, had the wife of a second marriage appeared against him to give her testimony, he would have got five years' penal servitude. Mr. Gifford and Mr. J. P. Benjamin were the counsel for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montaigne.

The notorious Murphy, whose proceedings in various parts of Lancashire and elsewhere have caused such serious commotions, is now at Ashton-under-Lyne, and has succeeded in 'throwing a fire-brand amongst the English and Irish populations of that town. He has engaged a large room in the heart of the town as the theatre of his performances, and nightly, for more than a week past, he has delivered addresses in terms which have roused his hearers to a state of great excitement. On Friday night Murphy lectured again under the protection of a band of men armed with revolvers, axes and miscellaneous weapons, and his own revolver was also in readiness. The Irish had assembled several hundreds strong, in the Burlington-street Chapel, to resist any attack upon the building. The special constables were called up and placed in the Town Hall. Murphy adopted a more than usually belligerent tone and informed the audience that he intended, if he were called upon to die, to die well. Fortunately his courage was not put to the test; but at one period of the evening a disastrous collision between the English and the Irish mobs seemed imminent. The Irish had guarded Alma bridge, on the way to Dunkinfield to prevent a renewal of disturbances which had been committed there by bands of ruffians from Ashton. The police and special constables cleared the way, but the Irish seemed anxious to provoke a fight, for which many of them were all prepared. At three o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm was raised that a mob was coming from Dukinfield to attack the Roman Catholic chapel. The chief constable assembled his men and a company of specials and went into Little Ireland, where he found the Irish standing at the doors of their houses, in a state of great excitement. They were in readiness to defend their houses and the chapel had an attack been made, but nothing of the kind was attempted. Mr. Dalgleish ordered the Irish to give up their weapons and was obeyed without resistance. Amongst the arms thus secured were pokers by the dozen, axes, cleavers, portions of scythes blades fitted with handles so that they could be used as swords, iron-headed bludgeons, and several peculiarly dangerous weapons formed by fastening butchers' knives to the ends of long brush handles. The town was quiet on Saturday. Yesterday, Murphy preached twice, and the hall was on each occasion crowded to excess. No disturbance took place. A number of the volunteers were sworn in as special constables. We are mistaken when we state on Saturday that the Mayor of Ashton had called out the volunteers, and had also sent for troops to Manchester.—Manchester Guardian.

Whether or no a new scene is to be opened to day in the Natal comedy we are unable to say. We are authorized to make a mysterious announcement that the Bishop of Grahamstown has given the Bishop of London an assurance that the intention of consecrating a new Bishop for Natal in England is abandoned. But has the intention of holding the consecration elsewhere been abandoned? It was originally intended, as the Bishop of London has told us, to hold the consecration in Scotland. Is that intention resumed? or, at first supposed, is Mr. Macrorie to be exported to St. Helena as 'raw material, and there manufactured into a Bishop? Anything may be hidden under this ambiguous announcement, which seems expressly designed to keep every one as far as possible in the dark. This is the extraordinary feature of the week's proceedings. No one, not even those who might be thought to have a claim to information, seems to know what it is going on. Synoptic Church Journals published in the course of the week have not a word to say on the subject. The Bishop of London obtains only negative information. To the Archbishop of York, as he gently puts it in the letter we publish this evening, 'there appears to be some secrecy in the arrangements.' At the risk of levity—the responsibility for which must rest with Dr. Gray—we cannot help suggesting a parallel. One is reminded of the familiar arrangements which precede an encounter in the Prize Ring. We all know the course adopted when in that carnal sphere it is intended to pit two combatants against each other. The police, of course, are on the alert, and must be kept in the dark. The day for 'the event' is known, but the time and place are concealed from all but a select few. It is often doubtful to the last moment whether the event will come off at all. If all goes well, and if the 'Pet' and his backers hold on, they are exultantly conveyed in the early morning by special train to some spot where they can either evade the police or are out of their jurisdiction. The border of two counties is a favorite place, so that if pursued in one county they may escape into the other, and on a recent occasion it was proposed, by an exact anticipation of the present instance, to pitch the ring on some foreign soil. Hitherto scarcely an element of similarity is wanting, and it only remains to add the special train, the hurried journey to the border, and the final evasion of the ecclesiastical police. Such is the style of proceeding which the Bishop of Capetown, his supporters and advisers, think conducive to the welfare, and we suppose to the dignity, of the Church.—London Times.

A new Protestant sect has arisen in Essex calling themselves 'The Peculiar People.' One of the tenets is that medical assistance shall never be called in. When a 'Peculiar Person' is sick, the elders of the sect pray to the Lord that the sick person may recover, and then leave the matter to the Lord's hands. They conceive that the texts 'Oured is he that trusteth in man,' and 'Trust not at arm of flesh,' clearly point out the impropriety of invoking medical aid. A 'Peculiar' baby fourteen months old, was seized with inflammation of the lungs last month. The elders were called in and they anointed the child, gave it brandy and water, and prayed over it but did not call in a doctor. The 'Peculiar' baby died as might have been expected under such treatment; an inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against its parents. Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, believing that the age of miracles is past, admitted them to bail, but intimated his intention should another case of the kind come before him, he would send the parents to Newgate.

We are all more or less like the typical Irish landlord in the well known story. Evicted tenants may threaten our stewards, but threats to take away the lives of our stewards do not touch us. It was so in the matter of the Fenian raid into Canada. The news of it did not ruffle our equanimity. The promptitude and loyalty with which it was repelled did not excite any vehement admiration. The commutation by the Home Government of the punishment of the chief offenders was taken as a thing of course. If we compare the excitement at the outbreak in the south of Ireland last spring, when the loss of life was almost nominal, with our calmness on hearing the tale of the slain by the Fenian inroad into Canada, we must be at once conscious of an inconsistency of conduct, due, we may perhaps say in our own justification, rather to defect of imagination than to carelessness of feeling. It cannot, however, be deemed unreasonable if our fellow-subjects in Canada chafe under the comparative indifference manifested at the losses of life and property suffered in the provinces. The Home Government of England, therefore is bound to consider the sentiments of the Canadian people before taking a single step in further mitigation of the punishment of the raders.—Times.

HORSEFLESH PROHIBITION.—The growing desire for horseflesh ought not to be overlooked by our ecclesiastical contemporaries. It is neither more nor less than a return to the Pagan practices of our earliest ancestors, a relapse into the precise wickedness which our Christian missionaries so much trouble 1200 or 1,500 years ago. Horseflesh was eaten in those times as meat offered to idols, and was valued accordingly, and the missionaries forbade, or else converted to keep up a taste for it hoping thereby to eradicate the last for idolatrous offerings from the hearts of the new Christians. In England, where

great care was taken not to deter the Pagans from Christianity by too sudden a demand for change of customs, the Pontifical of Archbishop Egbert rules that 'horseflesh is not prohibited,' adding however, as a hint to all respectable persons, 'though many families will not buy it.' At a Council held in the year 785, under the presidency of Gregory, Bishop of Orlés, it was decreed as follows:—'Many among you eat horses, which is not done by any Christians in the East. Avoid this.' With arid missionaries eating horseflesh was classed with idol worship and the exposure of infants as three things which a man must renounce when he became a Christian.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CONVERSION OF 'SWEETIES' IN CHURCH.—Not in any spirit of gloom at exposing the dark sins of a sister country, will England bear the appalling truth that every Sunday, in Edinburgh there are four hundred shops open, chiefly in the confessional line, and that on the Sabbath morning there were seen to enter one only of these places, 2,637 persons chiefly children. But what does it mean? A solution offered by a Scottish contemporary is that a great quantity of the sweets thus procured are sucked in places of worship; and if this were all, the matter might not wear so hideous an aspect for the services in Scotland are very long, and not at all interesting to a child. A juvenile bearer in an English church who needed goodies, in addition to the organ, the statuary, the colored glass, the frequent changes of posture, and the shortness of the sermon, must be a very depraved little voluptuary; but one thing is to be said for a poor child who has to sit through a long, and to him dull, discourse, and perhaps through two services, without a break, as has happened to the present writer.—Shilley Brooks.

UNITED STATES.

In the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, the other day, on a motion to give the General Assembly authority to establish a bureau of agriculture and emigration, the negro members expressed themselves strongly against the immigration of a white laboring population, but though that men with capital ought to be encouraged. Dr. Bayne (negro) made a most violent tirade against the foreigners. He said the scheme of immigration was got up in the days of slavery to keep the negroes down and now they wanted it to keep the negroes out of work. They wanted to flood the State with low Irish and Dutch, the scum of the world, in order to cheapen labor and starve out the black man. Another of their schemes was to bring these ignorant foreigners here to vote down the negroes. He hoped the Convention would thwart these wicked designs and put its foot down on any scheme of immigration. The motion was finally carried by a majority of one.

Cobbett's power of abuse has been often referred to, but Sir Henry Belmer, in his recent work, has quoted an epigram of it, written when Cobbett was in Philadelphia, which is almost unmatched in its swiftness and sarcasm: It is fair, also, to observe that this State (Pennsylvania) labors under disadvantages in one respect, that no other State does. Here is precisely that climate which suits the vagabonds of Europe; here they bask in summer, and lie curled up in winter, without fear of scorching in one season, or freezing in the other. Accordingly hither they come in shoals, just roll themselves ashore and begin to swear and poll away as if they had been bred to the business from their infancy. She has too unappreciatedly acquired a reputation for the mildness or rather the feebleness of her laws. There's no gallows in Pennsylvania. These glad tidings have rung through all the democratic club rooms, all the dungeons and assemblies of traitors, all the dungeons and cells of England, Scotland and Ireland. Hence it is that we are overwhelmed with the refuse, the sweepings of these kingdoms, the offal of the jail and the gibbet. Hence it is that we see so many faces that never looked comely but in the phyllo, limbs that are awkward out of chains, and necks that seem made to be stretched.

We know not how it may be in England but in France, and in our own country, there has been remarked a very significant and alarming diminution in the size of families. Marriages are less productive than they used to be; at least, such is the general and the probably well-founded impression. There is no decrease in the marriage rate of France; on the contrary, it is stated that throughout the Empire there is a constant and considerable rise in the marriage rate. But the population of the Empire does not augment. It falls off, rather by some scores of thousand a year. It has fallen off by as much as two hundred and fifty thousand, and it would fall more perceptibly yet, were it not for the increased longevity of the people in our improved civilization, and the number of early marriages. The smallness of the families is the fact that rises alarm; and this is due to causes that are general in their scope and character—causes of various kinds, partly physical, financial, partly prudential, partly social but partly, also, moral causes of a very subtle and insidious nature, which it is difficult to trace, and yet more difficult to speak of than to trace, from the extreme delicacy of the subjects they involve.

It is here, in this diminishing size of families, that we seem to detect a conspiracy against the institution of marriage; for we can account for such a phenomenon only by supposing an unwillingness to rear offspring; and as the end of marriage is the rearing of offspring, an unwillingness to do it supposes to a certain extent the resort to means that reduce the number of births; and what is this but a deliberate conspiracy against the institution of marriage? This is a point of exceeding delicacy but it is a point of so much importance, that to pass it by lightly would be unpardonable. N. Y. Tribune.

The Ducyruis Journal says:—'A gangling specimen of humanity came into our office on Monday and enquired for the editor. We signified our readiness to respond, and asked what we could do for him.—'Why, I can't get no paper for two weeks, and I want to know if you've been and stopped it on me.' On turning to his name found he was over two years in arrears, and we told him we had stopped it. On further inquiries we also learned that the former regarded himself as having been lied out of a heavy amount of arrears, and we declined to renew, when the worthy broke out with:—'See here, Minister, I've bin takin your paper for six years just to help it along and now for you to warn me to pay up, it's too darned mean!' But it didn't soften us in a bit, and we stop twenty more this week. We have had quite a number of that style of fellows, men who were anxious to help a soldier's paper along but who far have forgotten to pay. Hereafter we will get along without the aid of their distinguished services. No one in the future will receive our paper who has not paid for it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—There seems to be no doubt that the appointment of Minister to England has been tendered to General G. B. McClellan, but nothing definite has yet been heard from him as to his acceptance. The resignation of Mr. Adams, it has been ascertained from an official source, takes place in April.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—It is reported that Fenian operations on the Pacific coast are being placed on a war footing, with the probable intention of a raid on British possessions in the north. The State Senate to-day unanimously passed resolutions asking the President and Congress of the United States to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the United States. Those who pretend to know, say there is more dissipation in Washington this winter than at any time since the war. There is certainly a great deal of interperence in Congress. An independent candidate for sheriff in Kentucky puts forward as his chief claim the fact that he once slept with Andrew Jackson.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY - 1868. Friday 28 - Holy Crown of Thorns. Saturday 29 - Of the Feria. MARCH - 1868. Sunday 1 - First Sunday in Lent.

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

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday. The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland may be necessary in the disturbed state of that country, but of itself, and if not followed by other and more popular measures, its remedial effects will be but small. On the Church question all parties in Parliament seem to be agreed that not one word can be said, not one reason urged, for the keeping up of the Irish Protestant Establishment, but as yet no party has shown any disposition to meet the evil boldly, and to apply the one remedy that is needed.

There has been a comparative lull in the Fenian excitement of late. A few arrests are made from time to time. Messrs. Sullivan of the Dublin Nation, and Pigot of the Dublin Irishman having both been found guilty of publishing seditious libels, have been sentenced, the first to six, the second to twelve months imprisonment.

will not submit; the fragment of a Congress which presumes to legislate for the U. States, will not yield—so that a crisis, to use a euphuistic form of speech, is to all appearance at hand.

The latest telegrams from Washington inform us that the revolutionary majority have carried a vote for the impeachment of the President by a vote of 128 to 47. The greatest excitement prevails; all sort of wild rumors are in circulation, and a few hours will decide whether the cause of legality and the Constitution in the person of the President, or that of the revolution in the persons of the majority of a bogus Congress will prevail.

OUR ZOUAVES.

Every true Catholic, every Canadian Catholic especially, must take a deep interest in the fortunes of the brave young men, who actuated by the noblest of motives, have, like the Crusaders of old, given up home and country, and ease, to rush to the aid of Christian civilisation, and of their Church attached in the person of her Supreme Pontiff by the sweepings of Italian jails, by the foul borders of the Revolution gathered like obscene birds of prey from every corner in Europe.

The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the first detachment of the Canadian contingent had all arrived in Montreal by Tuesday the 18th inst. On the morning of that day they all assembled for Mass in the Church of the Gesu, and with souls cleansed in the waters of penance, approached the table of the Lord to partake of the bread of the strong.

In the evening at 7 p.m. a grand ceremony, having for its main feature the benediction of the Colors of the Volunteers, took place in the Parish Church of Notre Dame. The whole interior of the building was brilliantly illuminated, and splendidly decorated for the occasion with arches of evergreens, amongst whose branches might be distinguished the flags of Great Britain and France, the red Cross of St. George, side by side with the tricolor of our Gallic friends.

The Choir, consisting of three hundred performers, accompanied by the powerful organ, and the band of the Chasseurs Canadiens, executed according to programme a brilliant selection of music from Rossini, Meyerbeer, and other great masters. An appropriate address was delivered by Monseigneur Lafleche, Bishop of Anthonem and co-adjutor of Three Rivers, which was followed by the Hymn of Pius IX. Then came the benediction of the Colors by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, who at the close called upon the volunteers to engage themselves as men of honor to abstain from everything that might bring disgrace upon the country which was proud to call them her children, upon the flag which he gave to them, and upon the sacred cause in which they had engaged themselves.

The ceremony was concluded by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, during which was sung Tu es Petrus, and a Tantum Ergo by Lambillotte, followed by the Laudate Dominum. A collection was taken up which amounted to about \$1,000. The sum previously collected for the expedition exceeds \$16,400.

On Wednesday afternoon the Zouaves mustered early in the afternoon at the Bishop's Palace, and after a few words of encouragement from Mgr. Lafleche, marched with colors flying, and amidst a dense crowd, from the Cathedral to the Depot in Bonaventure Street—where at 3.30 p.m. amidst the loud cheers and best wishes of the assembled thousands they took the cars for New York, whence on Saturday morning they were to sail by the French steamer for Havre.

We give below the list of these noble youths

and their parishes. Canada will follow their steps with love, and hope, and pride:—

- Auger, Onesime, Montreal
Arsenault, Baie des Obaleurs
Bergin, Theophile, Levis
Bertrand, Obs. G. avocat, Quebec
Blackburn, J., Beauport
Bastien, Alfred, Montreal
Brunet, L.
Bedard, Jean-Bte., St. Remi
Bourget, Achille Levis
Bourget, Alphonse, Levis
Bernier, Romuald,
Bernard, James, Drummondville
Benoit, Joseph, Weedon
Brunelle, Edouard, Batiscan
Brunel, Elie, Pointe-Levis
Bissette, Eugene, Ste. Elisabeth
Beauchemin, Joseph Ulric, Beaucoueur
Beaudoin, Moise, Montreal
Brouillet, Auguste, Montreal
Bourget, Marcel, notaire, Village Launzon
Charron, Charles, Lennoxville
Champagne, Joseph, commis, Montreal
Oouture, Alphonse, Ste. Therese de Blainville
Outelet, Ypprien, St. Polycarpe
Oulmier, Elizard, Somerset
Oulalut, Joseph, Sault-au-Roccollet
Cherrier, Benjamin, St. Hyacinthe
Osbreiter, Charles, St. Jean Baptiste de Roxton
Campbell, Emery, Malmaison
O'Donnolly, Felix Etouard Danville
Oormier, Moise, Beaucoueur
Obouinard, Pierre Levis
Comte, Paschal, Montreal
Charbonneau George, St. Vincent de Paul
Dufresne, David, St. Barthelemy
Desarrie Leon do
DeHempel, Casimir, Montreal
DeBellefeuille, Lieut. Obs. Henri Lefebvre, St. Eustache
Demers Louis David, etudiant, Montreal
Dugas, Stanislas, etudiant, St. Laurent
De Lorimier, Alphonse, Laprairie
De La Croix, G. Greiz, St. Charles
Des Patis, Adolphe Forget, Montreal
Dugas, Pierre Urgel, avocat, Montreal
Desjardins, Henri, Terrebonne
D'Auray Telesphore, Coteau-du-Lac
Dupuis, Berthe, St. Constant
Du Sereault Epiphane Frs. Xavier, Trois-Rivieres
Demers, Louis Joseph, Malmaison
DeOzeas, Capitaine Charles, Sherbrook
Forget, Lucien, Ste Marie de Monnoir
Fréchette, Edmond, Quebec
Fortin, Augustin, Islet
Gosselin, Louis, St. Laurent Q. O.
Garneau, F. X., Quebec
Gendron, Francois Xavier, St. Theodore d'Acton
Gouin, Moise, La Baie du Fevre
Grosleau, Athanase, Montreal
Gervais, Gaubert,
Gaumont, Alfred, Somerset
Gervais, Oamille, Pointe-aux-Trembles
Gadbois, Alphonse, St. Cesaire
Gaudet, Ludger, St. Christophe d'Arthabaska
Hebert, Medard, Laprairie
Hughes, George E., St. Maurice
Hurtubise, Edwin, Montreal
Jauron Napoleon St. Joseph d'Fly
Lachapelle, Severin, St. Remi
Lamarche, Adolphe, Montreal
Leblanc, Edouard, commis, Montreal
Lefort, Jerome, etudiant, l'Assomption
L'Anglais, Obs. Frs. Xavier, Kamouraska
Leclaire, Etienne, St. Hyacinthe
Labella, Joseph Toussaint, notaire, Montreal
Lavigne, Theophile, Montreal
Legris, Joseph, St. Francois de Salles
Legrain, Dominique, Ste. Therese de Blainville
Langerin, F. A., St. Isidore
Laporte, J. D., Sorel
Lapointe, Adelard, Beaucoueur
Leblanc, Joseph, Montreal
Lébel, Charles, Paspebiac
L'Hérault, Thomas, St. Hyacinthe
Lamarrs, Basile, Longueuil
Lefebvre, Louis, Montreal
Lemieux, Edouard, Quebec
Labelle Auguste, Montreal
Morissette, Jean Baptiste, Quebec
Muray, William, Quebec
Morissette, Theophile, Quebec
Michaud, Thomas, T. S., Kamouraska
Muhall, Capt., New York
Muro, Henry, commis, Montreal
Moreau, Uric
Marion, Jean Baptiste,
McKenzie James, Terrebonne
Mar-band, Albert, H. St. Jean-Dorchester
McKenzie, Henri, Terrebonne
McNier, Laurent, St. Jean-Dorchester
Martineau, Herman, Kamouraska
Massicotte, Alphonse, Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan
Morissette, Theophile, Quebec
No-mandin, Thomas, Baucherville
Nolin, Jean Baptiste, St. Hyacinthe
Oliver, Louis, St. Nicholas
O'Meara, Alfred, Quebec
Provost, Leonard, Montreal
Pepin, Emile, Lachenaie
Pate, Pierre, l'Ange Gardien
Pare, Stanislas A., Lachine
Patenaude, Francois, St. Remi
Pare, Louis Gedeon, Lotbiniere
Papillon Simeon, Outouais
Pelquin, Adelard, St. Judo
Pereault, Gilbert, Montreal
Perrin, Emery, avocat, Ste. Scholastique
Paquet, Louis, St. Henri de Lauzon
Richer, E. H. Montreal
Rossignol, Etienne, St. Barthelemy
Renaud, Alphonse, St. Remi
Roy, Yrille, Levis
Rheault, Luc, Nicolet
Roy, Jean-Baptiste, St. Felix de Kingsay
Raymond, Narcisse Nos, St. Hyacinthe
Roy, Francois, Somerset
Rousseau, Oscar, Nicolet
Shiller, L. W. Charles, Montreal
Surprenant, Alphonse, St. Constant
St Germain, Leopold Napoleon, St. Eustache
Senecal, Alfred, St. Cesaire
Eincense, Felix, Montreal
Stella dit l'Etoile, Joseph, Sherbrooke
Taillefer, Capitaine, Ste. Martine
Thibault, Francois Xavier, St. Alexandre
Tett, Jean Trois Pistoles
Toussaint, F. X., Quebec
Trudelle Charles Quebec
Varin, Eugene, Terrebonne
Voh, Quebec
Verrault, Jules E. Levis
Vallé, Charles, St. Roch de Quebec
Vincent, Joseph, Outouais
Villeneuve, L. G., Lachenaie.

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION.—Our anticipations that this remarkable work would meet with a cordial acceptance from the public of this Continent, have, if we may judge by the several editions of it already published, been fully realised. We have before us at this moment a new edition, "People's Edition" as carefully and as handsomely printed as the first, for the low price of twenty-five cents, for which sum, forwarded to the Messrs. Sadiers in postage stamps, any one may have the pamphlet of about one hundred

and forty pages forwarded to him by return of post.

It is indeed impossible to speak too highly of the merits of this work. Nothing that has issued from the British press for many a long day can in point of humor, of courteous satire, trenchant wit, and acute logic, be compared with it. It is full of fun, and fun of the most refined quality: so keen is its edge that even where it most deeply cuts, it cannot be blamed as harsh or cruel: and even the most inveterate of Anglicans must do homage to the courtesy and fair play of his opponent.

The plan, or plot of the so-called Comedy is very simple, consisting in dialogue betwixt the representatives of the various shades of opinion in the Anglican Church—High, Low, and Broad; in which their several views are brought out, and developed into their legitimate logical absurdities. This plot is carried out through two Scenes; in the first of which is discussed the question whether in the Church of England as by Law Established there be any authority to determine disputed points of Christian doctrine? In the second, the question as to whether Anglican Orders are divine or merely human? forms the main point of discussion.

If it be impossible to exaggerate, it is also very difficult, almost impossible, to give any idea of the merits, of this most excellent Comedy of Convocation by means of extracts. We will make the attempt however, premising that we are determined in our selection rather by the limited space at our command, than by any thing of peculiar merit in the passage selected. The subject under discussion is as to the seat of authority in the Anglican Church. Amongst the Dramatis Personæ one suggests the Archbishop of Canterbury, which is met with a merry burst of laughter, at the monstrosity of the hypothesis that in that gentleman any authority to determine disputed points of Christian doctrine can possibly reside. Another suggests the "amiable lady whose hospitality many of them had enjoyed," the Archbishopess of Canterbury; but neither in that amiable lady, any more than in her husband, could any more doctrinal authority be found than in the "King of the Sandwich Islands." A third suggests the Queen as "supreme in all causes, spiritual as well as temporal;" but the fact that Her Gracious Majesty, though a model of every private virtue in domestic life, is a Presbyterian in Scotland, and an Episcopalian in England, made it evident that, even if South of the Tweed she believed in the 39 articles, once North of that river she discarded them for the Westminster Confession. The Privy Council was set aside as the supreme spiritual authority for Anglicans, because in substance the Privy Council had decided that of contraries both were true. Convocation was suggested by Archdeacon Jolly evidently as a joke, but the suggestion provoked only "loud laughter," with cries of "shame" from Dean Pomposus. The claims of "the formularies," and the 39 articles were reviewed but only to be scouted; and so every proposition in its turn was treated, till the Rev. Lavender Kidds rising thus delivered himself of the Low Church, or extreme Protestant theory:—

The Rev. Lavender Kidds, (who seemed much excited, and rose amidst cries of "Order, order," and considerable laughter), observed that he now assisted for the first time at the Assembly of Convocation, and had been deeply shocked by the unscriptural tone of the discussion. (Suppressed merriment.) For his part, he gloried in the Thirty-Nine Articles of their pure and reformed Church, and especially in their noble testimony to the grand truth that the religion of Protestants was the "Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible." This was the "Authority" of vital Christians, and he cared for no other. This was the simple and grand lesson of those venerable formularies which had been that day so grievously undervalued and calumniated. Really it seemed to him to be preposterous in any Protestant assembly to talk so much of "Church authority." Authority, indeed! Who wanted it? And if they had it, who would obey it? Certainly no member of that House with whom he had the happiness of being acquainted, — (laughter and ironical cheers) — least of all the High-Church party, who had recently been forming a society to protect themselves against their bishops. (Renewed disapprobation.) He contended that their forefathers had done without authority, and had wisely regarded it as a mark of the Beast. He was for the Bible and the Bible only. Perish the Articles, and the Church itself — no, his zeal was perhaps carrying him too far. What he meant to say was — in fact, he wished to observe — as long as they had the Word they wanted nothing else. He knew, indeed, that Dean Primitive and Archdeacon Obasable preferred Authority to Scripture — as long, that was, as they could keep the former entirely in their own hands; but he had invariably remarked that they refused to their bishops and superiors the obedience they required from their curates and parishioners. But Englishmen, he felt convinced, were not to be cajoled by a spurious Popery; and if they must renounce their liberty, it would not be to those who used that liberty themselves to resist the very Church they copied in everything but their obedience. (General cries of "Enough, enough," amid which Mr. Kidds resumed his seat, with the air of one who had delivered a solemn and snubful protest.)

Dean Blunt regretted that Mr. Kidds had so abruptly terminated his discourse. He respected every conscientious opinion, but feared that Mr. Kidds had failed to grasp the real point under discussion. The reverend gentleman need only reflect that the interpretation of Scripture texts was even still more various and incongruous than that of the Articles, in order to convince himself that if authority were wanted to determine the one, it was at least as essential to expound the other. It was curious that Mr. Kidds did not perceive that everybody had the Bible as well as himself, but that everybody drew a different Christianity out of it. — From the Christian, who denies the divinity of the Lord who bought him, up to the Puseyite, who believes in everything Catholic except in the Catholic Church—all were Bible Christians. But this was only another way of saying that Bible Christianity is, of all fallacies, the most transparent; the fallacy consisting in this, that no professedly Bible Christian

ever really takes the Bible for his authority; what he always takes is his own interpretation of the Bible, that is, himself. So that, "the Bible, and the Bible only," meant really "my interpretation of the Bible and not yours." Hence, the Bible and self were synonymous terms in the mouth of the Bible Christian. — For example (continued Dean Blunt, with a candour which appeared to startle Convocation), if Mr. Kidds take a text of the Bible as meaning one thing, and I take the same text as meaning exactly the contrary, it is obvious that neither Mr. Kidds nor myself takes the Bible for authority: what we take is ourselves; but as nobody has sufficient sincerity to say openly, "my only authority is myself," therefore, Mr. Kidds calls his opinions "the Bible," and I call Mr. Kidds' opinions "unscriptural."

He (Dean Blunt) would only detain the House to suggest to Mr. Kidds the answer he must give to the question proposed by Dr. Esay. Assuming Mr. Kidds' theory—that a man's conviction of the truth is the same with truth itself; in other words, that hereby becomes the truth to every one who thinks he finds it in the Bible—the real solution of Dr. Esay's question was as follows: "Let a man be sure that the Bible teaches that there is a God, and then he is a heretic if he deny it; but let him have the smallest doubt upon the point, and then he is a heretic if he assert it."

Dean Primitive was unwilling that the observations of Mr. Kidds should pass without any other reply than Dean Blunt had thought fit to give them. He had spent thirty years of his life in combating the errors of that party in the Church to which Mr. Kidds belonged, and he hoped to continue the same holy warfare to the end. He was aware that the so-called Evangelicals insisted upon the plainness of Scripture, and were accustomed to assume, with strange disregard of notorious facts, that nobody need find any difficulty in deciding the true meaning of any text whatever. With the permission of the House, he would give a few illustrations of the Evangelical method of dealing with the inspired book; from which it would very clearly appear, that when they boasted of appealing to the Bible, they only appealed to their own version of it, that is, to themselves; and that their favorite ebullition, "the Bible, and the Bible only," meant simply as Dean Blunt had well observed, "my interpretation of the Bible, and not yours!"

Thus, when our Lord said to His priests: "I give to you the keys of the kingdom of heaven," it is plain, according to the Evangelicals, that He meant: "I give to no man the keys of the kingdom of heaven." When He declared: "Whoever sins you remit, they are remitted;" beyond doubt He wished them to understand: "I particularly withhold from you the power to remit sin."

When He gave the promise to His Church: "I am with you always, even to the end of the world;" manifestly He designed to say: "I am with you only to the end of the third or fourth century, after which I shall desert you until the sixteenth."

When He announced: "I will send the Holy Ghost, and He shall guide you into all truth;" it is clearer than the day that He wished to tell them: "The Holy Ghost will teach you just so much of truth as each individual can gather for himself from the private study of the Scriptures."

When He made the wonderful statement: "The gates of hell shall never prevail against the Church;" even children can see that He meant: "Hell shall triumph over the Church for eight hundred years and more."

Finally, when He exclaimed: "He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican;" how obvious the interpretation: "He that will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a brother; provided only he read the Bible, and call himself an Evangelical!"

As the Evangelicals dealt in this manner with the words of the Master, it was not surprising that they should treat His apostles with the same derision. A few examples would suffice. —

If St. Paul said: "A man that is a heretic reject;" everybody perceives that he meant: "Particularly court the company of heretics, and gladly join in prayer with them."

If he exhorted: "Let there be no divisions;" what is more evident than this truth: "Without divisions the human mind will be enslaved by priestcraft!"

If he taught that there should be "no schisms in the body;" surely it was equivalent to saying: "Let the body be made up of schisms!"

If he affirmed: "The works of the flesh are manifest, which are sects;" it was precisely as if he had said: "Now, sects are the first-fruits of the Spirit!"

If, alluding to holy marriage, he observed: "It is good for a man not to touch a woman;" how manifest the meaning: "Everybody should marry, and particularly priests!"

If again he said: "He that is married is divided;" how transparent the scriptural lesson: "All men ought to marry, in order that they may be divided."

If, once more, he admonished Christians: "He that is not married careth for the Lord;" how patent the Apostolic counsel: "Maks haste to marry especially the bishops and clergy, that you may cease to care for the Lord!"

He would now proceed to give illustrations of a different kind, and from a different source. He was anxious to show, as a mere matter of fairness to Mr. Kidds, that his method and that of his party in the Church was not inconsistent with the language of the Articles, which would supply remarkable specimens of the same kind. For this reason he felt at liberty to remain in communion with men whose views of Christianity were diametrically opposed to his own. Both could plead the approval, silent or spoken, of their common mother. The maxim, "Quia non movetur"—which in their communion might be interpreted, "Peace at any price"—was not to be lightly esteemed; and perhaps, in the event of any future revision of the Thirty-Nine Articles, the sense of that salutary maxim might be embodied in theological terms, so as to constitute the fortieth of their number.

The examples he proposed to add were as follows; each was unique of its kind:—There was the example dogmatic, the example critical, and the example evasive. And first, for the example dogmatic.

The Twenty-eighth Article pronounced that the Catholic doctrine of the Sacrament of the Altar is "repugnant to the plain words of Scripture." Now the plain words were: "This is my body." Consequently, when our Lord said: "This is my body," the plain meaning of His words was: "This is not my body." By parity of reasoning had our Lord said: "This is not my body," the plain meaning of His words would have been—"Transubstantiation!" On the same principle, when there came a voice from Heaven: "This is my beloved Son," it is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture to suppose that the Eternal Father revealed the Hypostatic Union. But had the Eternal Father affirmed: "This is not my beloved Son," the plain meaning would have been, what, in short, every good Christian erroneously believes to be true. He (Dean Primitive) had always regarded this statement of the Articles as an intentional and ingenious irony, of which the Bible theory was the object; and it was with his reservation that he swore to it at his ordination. For if the statement were seriously made, it would be perhaps the most eccentric defence of common sense, and common honesty, wit; which the literature of the world had hitherto furnished them.

Next for the example critical. He (Dean Primitive) had found himself some years since attending a parish meeting in the north of England, presided over by a clergyman of great repute. The question under discussion was the best mode of treating controversial subjects in their divided Church. One clergyman strongly objected to all controversy, on the ground that it quenched charity, and led to no practical result. Immediately arose another, who declared in a loud voice, and with great energy of manner, that he had the authority of Paul himself for the condemnation of so wretched and unscriptural an opinion. For did not Paul say: "th...

without controversy, great is the mystery of Godliness; and could be more clearly imply that with controversy, all the mystery vanishes?—(Great laughter, during which Mr. Kidds rose, as if to leave the room, but appeared to change his mind.)

Thirdly, there was the example of St. Paul. At an Archidiaconal meeting in a small town in Wilshire, the discussion at dinner turned upon fasting. It was a Friday, and he must confess that the dinner provided by the landlord of the inn, who was probably not a theologian, was both ample and succulent, including a haunch of venison, to which all had done justice. Several of the younger clergy maintained, whether from a tardy sentiment of remorse or could not say, the scriptural duty of fasting. This was indignantly denied by an incumbent of the school of Mr. Kidds. Hard pressed by various texts, and especially by the express words of St. Paul, from which there was no escape, he exclaimed, after a few moments of painful deliberation: 'Paul was a young man when he enjoined fasting, and probably became more scriptural afterwards.'

Before resuming his seat, he would beg to offer his humble contribution towards the solution of the question proposed by Dr. Easy. It would certainly be sin and madness to deny the existence of God, but it would, be thought, be wrong to consider it heresy—at least in an Evangelical. He very much feared that in that particular section of their Church, heresy was impossible: because heresy was only the 'choice' of one's own religion, and the Low-Church theory required every Protestant to make that choice deliberately for himself. Given the right which modern liberty conferred on every Protestant, of gathering his religion from the Bible, it would be unreasonable to call any man a sinner, and absurd to call him a heretic. A Christian, on the Low-Church theory, could only be a heretic when he differed from himself, and persisted in wilful disobedience to his own opinions. Heresy, therefore as far as they were concerned, was a word that had lost all sense and meaning. A man might be a criminal in denying the existence of God, but he could not by any possibility be a heretic. The Low-Church party had conferred this boon on Christian England, that it had rendered heresy, which used to be the greatest of crimes, an absolute impossibility for anybody to commit.—pp. 28-34.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a letter from the U. States asking for information as to the steps to be taken by persons who desire to join the Papal service. Had they arrived in Montreal in time, provided with the necessary funds, they might have joined our first Canadian detachment just started. If another detachment is to follow we will give timely notice to our correspondents, with all details as to money matters, and conditions of service. In the mean time the volunteer if physically competent, will always be gladly received at Rome, if he bring with him the required testimonials from the ecclesiastical authorities of his diocese or parish.

The Montreal Witness is a terrible fellow for soup. He has been cross questioning some of the old women, recipients of the victuals given at the door of the St. Joseph Convent, Cemetery Street, and has made the important discovery, which he hastens to proclaim to the world, as a proof of the debasing influence of Popery—that the peace of which this Romish soup is made "have been run over by mice, so that the soup has a nicey flavor." Not being ourselves familiar with the taste, or flavor of mouse, and never having used it as an article of diet, we cannot say how far this may be the case: but "all accounts agree" says the Witness, that the Papal soup is very inferior. Another proof of the blighting influence of Romanism, and of the great need there is for bringing its benighted professors to the light of the Gospel, and the enjoyment of soup unflavored by mice.

The London correspondent of the Dublin Irishman asserts most positively that out of eight persons arrested on the charge of being parties to the Clerkenwell outrage, no less than four have tendered their services to the British Government as informers, offering to give evidence against their accomplices. This is how it is that the authorities are so well posted up on the secrets of Fenianism. Informers amongst the members of secret societies, breed and multiply like maggots in carrion.

The detachment of Zouaves which left Montreal on Wednesday afternoon, arrived in New York on Thursday, where they were welcomed by the Archbishop of that City, and hospitably entertained by its Catholic population. They were to have sailed by steamer St. Laurent for Havre, at 10 a.m. on Saturday 22nd inst.

On Monday the 17th ult., the students of the Montreal College witnessed a scene whose infrequency and solemnity produced an impression which will not be easily obliterated. Three of its senior students, Messrs Lamarche, Lachapelle, Brunet, and an ex-professor, Mr. Forget Des Patis, who have volunteered their services for the defence of our Holy Father, bade a last adieu to their Alma Mater, before their departure for Rome. Their appearance in uniform had an electrifying effect; many an eye brightened with enthusiasm, and many a heart beat with the same generous desire that inflamed those young soldiers of Christ. Four silver crosses, whereon were inscribed the names of the wearers, were presented to them, as also \$60 which, with \$120 sent to the Papal Committee, were the result of a Bazaar in aid of the Pope. They spoke a few valedictory words, but these, though full of significance, were but feeble when compared to the blended expression of sorrow and happiness, of dejection, and triumph depicted on their countenances. Kneeling, they received the blessing of the Rev. Director, who in language suitable to the occasion, disclosed to them the grandeur of their cause, and the glory which their deeds

would reflect upon the institution they were leaving. After having embraced their fellow-students, and mingled their tears with those of the friends they were leaving behind them, they withdrew.—Com.

The Winter Examination of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, was held in the Hall of the Institution, on Thursday, 20th inst.

The Rev. Father McCarthy presided, and a number of the parents and friends of the young ladies were present. The exercises occupied four hours, during which the several classes were carefully examined on the usual branches constituting a first class English and French education.

The ready and correct answers in Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Arithmetic, Science, and use of the Globes the very creditable specimens of penmanship and drawing; the choice and well rendered music, vocal and instrumental, proved beyond doubt, that nothing is left undone by the good Nuns to secure the advancement of the children confided to their care.

Though but a few years in operation, this Academy is already well known and highly appreciated. The attendance is quite large, and comprises many young ladies from a distance.—Indeed it would be strange were it otherwise, the terms being exceedingly moderate, the board all the most exacting can desire, and the locality one of the most salubrious in Canada.—Com.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—March, 1868.—Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal.—This most excellent Catholic periodical with this number enters upon the fourth year of its useful and brilliant career. Conducted upon the same principles as those upon which it has been hitherto conducted, we venture to predict for it a long life.

The contents are highly interesting, indeed the "Story of a Conscript" alone is worth the trifling subscription money; and every number, besides articles of value to the theologian, contains tales original and selected which the father of a Catholic family may always safely place within the hands of his children. It is in short a publication which we would wish to see introduced into every Catholic family in Canada. The price of single copies is 38 cents, which may be forwarded in postage stamps. The annual subscription is \$4. For particulars see advertisement.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS AND PRIESTS OF THE DIOCESE OF LOWER CANADA.

Monsieur Bourge's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday. A grand dinner took place in the Bishop's Palace, and in the course of the afternoon the following address to the Pope was drawn up and signed by all the clerical gentlemen in the city who had congregated for the purpose of taking part in the recent demonstration and wishing good speed to the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves. It recommends them to his consideration and is as follows:—

To our Holy Lord and Father, Pope Pius IX. MOST HOLY FATHER, The undersigned Bishops and Priests of the several dioceses; in the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec in Canada, humbly prostrate themselves at the sacred feet of your Holiness, which they kiss with profound veneration; and they unanimously take the respectful liberty to testify:

1. That it is with bitter grief that they learned that your Holiness had been exposed to imminent danger in the too deplorable events which occurred in the Pontifical States in October and November last.

2. That they bated in this respect to inaugurate the prayers ordered by your Holiness in the Triduum which are now being offered with exulting fervour, and which leave it to be hoped that, heaven, will at last be moved, by granting to the Holy Church that signal triumph which its sufferings shall have merited for her.

3. That they are happy to perceive that the faithful confided to their care have shown themselves singularly devoted to the Holy See, and the august person of your Holiness, through the sacrifices they impose upon themselves, in order to give their young men the means of reaching Rome for the purpose of enrolling themselves under the Pontifical banners, and by magnificent demonstrations, which are the signal proofs of their devotion to the Apostolic chair.

4. That they could not see without inexpressible emotion the arduous displayed by the young men of Canada to associate themselves with those of other countries who are collecting in Rome in order to offer their services to your Holiness.

5. That it is a great happiness for them to be able to inform your Holiness that this very day about one hundred and forty of these devoted young men, are about to proceed under the care of a Committee of citizens who have displayed a zeal worthy of all praise in forwarding the departure of the first instalment, which will be followed, it is to be hoped, by a second, so as to respond as much as possible to the ardour of the young warriors who wish in great numbers to devote themselves to the defence of a cause which they consider to be that of all true sons of the Church.

6. That they take the opportunity of their assembling in this city at the brilliant demonstration got up as a token of their devotion to your Holiness and encouragement to the Canadian Volunteers who are about to undertake his defense, to attest that the utmost reliance may be placed in Rome upon the operations of the said Committee, which are conducted scientifically and with a single eye to the greatest good of the religion; and that the list of the said volunteers which they place at the feet of your Holiness contains reliable information worthy of all confidence.

May your Holiness deign to bestow abundant benedictions on all the Canadian clergy and people, who are wholly devoted to you, so that faith and piety may continue to reign in this country; and so that the evil principles which disturb the other countries of the earth and which seek a foothold in this may never be allowed to spread their fatal contagion.

(Signed) Ig. Bishop of Montreal. F. R. Bishop of Antvedon. A. Truteau, Vicar-General. and about two hundred other Priests and Diguitares Montreal, 19th Feb. 1868.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE FATHER DOLLARD On Saturday morning the last rites of the Catholic Church were accorded to the remains of the late Father Dollard, St. Mary's Cathedral as was tastefully draped, the altars pulpit, ornate windows, pillars &c., being covered with black, festoons and draperies falling from the roof. The chancel window was hidden by a black curtain, bearing on it a

large white cross. The whole Church bore a sombre appearance. The body was lying on a platform erected within the rails of the Sanctuary whilst the Mass was being performed. A Grand Requiem Mass was sung by the Right Rev. Bishop Horan, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Rooney, of Toronto, as Archdeacon, with the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Nanawau, as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. O'Keane of Port Hope, as Sub-Deacon the Rev. Mr. Gohier, of Regiopolis College officiating as Master of Ceremonies. The funeral service, was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, who, from the time of his ordination as a Priest until his elevation to the Bishopric, served under the direction of Father Dollard. During the Mass the Choir, mostly composed of male voices, sang by the solemn music incident to the service in very fine style. After Mass a procession was formed, headed by crucifix and censor bearers, composed of the students of Regiopolis College, wearing surplices and soutanes, and all the clergy present, each person carrying in his hand a lighted candle and being bare-headed, preceding the body, which was borne on the shoulders of Messrs. James Hart, Michael Flanagan, Michael Macnamara, James Birmingham, Maurice Dinn and Wm. Hart, four aged Priests acting as pall bearers. The procession proceeded from the Sanctuary out of the Cathedral, and passed around to the side of the building where it entered the passage leading to the vault underneath. Here the ceremony was brought to a close by the reading of prayers for the dead and sprinkling the coffin with holy water and incensing it. The vault is built immediately under the grand altar, and directly opposite that containing the remains of the late Bishops McDonnell, Goulin and Phalen. To say that the Cathedral was crowded throughout the ceremony would give no adequate idea of the numbers present and the many tears shed by both Priests and people, as they followed his remains to their last resting place, spoke most eloquently of the worth of the late Father Dollard. He is gone from amongst us, and it is much to be hoped that whoever succeeds him as Parish Priest of Kingston will exhibit that same spirit of religious toleration and uprightness of character that have won for him the high esteem of all good men.

The following clergymen from other parts of the Diocese (not including, of course, Bishop Farrell and Mr. Rooney, who belong to other dioceses) were present during the service:—Rev. Messrs. Quinlan, O'Leary; Roche, Prescott; Kelley, Peterboro; Lawler, Picton; Brennan, Belleville; Brennan (Jr. Priest), do.; Brown, Nanawau; O'Keane, Port Hope; O'Connor, Gananoque; O'Donnell, Douro; Toomey, Camden East; O'Brien, Brockville; Mackay, Tyndring; O'Shaughnessy and Murray, Perth; O'Donoghue, Loughboro; Hart, Kemptville; Stafford, Wolfe Island.—Kingston Whig

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. James McCulloch of this City, under the following painful circumstances. It appears that Mr. McCulloch was to have left Montreal on Friday evening by the train to escort a young lady to Quebec, but the train did not leave till 12 o'clock on Saturday. On arriving at the Danville Station Mr. McCulloch entered the Telegraph Office to telegraph to the young lady's friends that she was coming. While there, we understand the train started, and Mr. McCulloch on discovering the fact ran forward and attempted to get on one of the cars when his foot slipped, and he fell on the rails and was instantly killed. From a telegraph received in town we understand the body of the deceased gentleman will arrive here to-day.—Gazette 24th inst.

The water of a well in Lucknow (Ontario) recently became so salt that it could not be used, and there was a great excitement on the discovery of a brine spring without boring, one speculator offering \$1000 for it on the spot. The owner, however, had higher notions, and announced that \$25,000 was the least that would tempt him. The excitement subsided when it was discovered that a drunken teamster had managed to upset a barrel of salt into the well.

A murderous assault was made at Windsor on last Thursday by an American desperado on Mr. Joseph Clarke. The assistant used what the professional term is 'sawdug,' a weapon which kills by congestion or a suffusion of the brain without leaving any external mark. Mr. Clark defended himself with his knife and cut the assailant badly.

OUTRAGES AT NIAGARA FALLS.—It is alleged by the Hamilton Times that people are still subjected to robbery and violence at Niagara Falls—in fact: that the police whom the Government sent are in league with the robbers to practice extortion on visitors. When some one shoots down one or two of those ruffians there will probably be a serious attempt made to put a stop to the practice of such impositions.

A company of the 17th Regiment, numbering 84 men, left Toronto an evening or two since for Kingston. It is reported that the military authorities had received information that a Fenian attempt to liberate the prisoners in the Penitentiary was contemplated.

HALIFAX, Feb. 21.—In the Assembly to-day the Attorney General's Repeal Resolutions passed without a division. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Troop, a Committee was appointed to draft an Address to Her Majesty founded on the resolutions, praying for Repeal.

It is reported that the Hamilton Naval Brigade, under command of Capt. Harbottle, will be called upon to do duty on one of the gunboats on the opening of navigation. It is understood that all of the Provincial gunboats will be manned by volunteers.

A magnificent new Catholic Church is projected at Windsor, to be constructed of white brick, with frontage of fifty five and depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, at a cost of \$20,000.

The quantity of wood chipped and piled in various parts of the Province during the present winter is said to exceed the amount of business in that line in any previous year.

Accounts from Nova Scotia represent the Repeal feeling as increased in intensity. Meetings are being held all over the Province, at which the greatest unanimity has so far prevailed.

Two illicit stills were recently seized near Quebec and confiscated. There are several more in the same locality, which are 'wanted' by the Revenue officers.

Married.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. E. C. Tache, Canon, at his Lordship's the R.O. Bishop's Palace, John Joseph, son of Mr. J. H. Daley, to Agnes Sinclair, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Pannic, all of Montreal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2, \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superior nominal, \$7.65; Fancy, \$7.65 to \$7.70; Extras, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.75 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal; per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. O. Spring, \$1.67; Peas per 60 lbs.—90c. to 91c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery.—Dull at 40c to 47c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 95c to \$1. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-stores at \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.35 to \$5.37 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.95; Thirds, \$4.60 to 4.65.—First Pearls, \$5.85. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.25 to \$19.50.—Prime Mess, \$14.50; Prime, \$14.00 to \$14.50.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. A GENERAL MEETING of all the male members of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held in ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Bonaventure Building) on WEDNESDAY 4th MARCH prox. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening to make arrangements for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day. W. H. Hingston Esq., M. D., L. R. C. S., has kindly consented to deliver an address on the occasion. Other eloquent speakers will address the meeting. Every member of the Society, and every Catholic Teetotaler is requested to be present. Badges can be got there for St. Patrick's Day. MICHAEL McCREADY, Secretary.

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebec. For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undersigned personally or (if by letter post-paid.) JOHN McGUIRE, Chairman.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 755.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent, AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. ISIDORE PAQUIN. T. & C. G. DE LORMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

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

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent. AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the twenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. GERMAIN PELTIER. T. & C. G. DE LORMIER. Montreal 10th February, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Chrysostome. Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrament street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock, p.m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. 2w.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } Dist. of Montreal. } No. 336.

DAME APPOLINE FAVREAU, Plaintiff: vs. BENJAMIN VALLIE, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband. MOREAU, OUNET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal 5th February 1868. 1m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Terrebonne, } No. 34.

DAME ANGELE LABROSSE dite RAYMOND, Plaintiff: vs. ALEXIS DROUIN, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Dame Angele Labrosse dite Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en separation de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said District. OUNET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868. 1m

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } Dist. of Terrebonne. } No. 32.

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff: vs. MAGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer. OUNET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. THOMAS MATTHEWS, By his Attorneys ad litem. CURRAN & GRENIER. Montreal, January 17th, 1868. 2m

FOR MAYOR MR WILLIAM WORKMAN.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal. } AND ITS AMENDMENT. IN RE: JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act. NARCISSÉ MILLETTE, By his Attorneys ad litem, LORANGER & LORANGER. 26th December, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. } In the matter of FRANÇOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, Insolvent. ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANÇOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, By his Attorney ad litem, S. W. DORMAN. 2m Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of EDOUARD PAPIV, Trader, of L'Assomption. Insolvent. THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March next, at Four o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament street. 2-in. Montreal, Feb 20, 1868.

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY,

ALMANAC, AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1868. With full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British North-America, AND A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS; IN IRELAND. D & J. SADLIER. Montreal.

HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE OPENING of the Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH of FEBRUARY NEXT. Parents desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the school term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of arithmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number to pursue next year's business class with advantage and those who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Apparatus now in full operation in the Establishment. Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish a result so advantageous to the country, the public is already aware of the many sacrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial course, has already exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MONTHLY MAGAZINE

OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE. MARCH, 1868.

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COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON. O. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The *Moniteur du Soir* in its bulletin states that in the general attitude of the Powers there is a concurrence of conciliatory dispositions and pacific symptoms. It refers to Lord Stanley's speech at the Bristol banquet, to the discussions in the Italian Parliament, and to the good understanding now existing between Prussia and Austria.

The same paper, in conclusion, says:—"The more Governments and peoples reflect, the more will they guard against exaggerated ambition, and by wisely giving pledges of general security will see that in the present state of European civilization peace is for them at once their interest and their duty."

The statement of the financial position of the French Empire, as given by the new Minister, M. Magne, is hardly reassuring. It tells us that on the first of last December the floating debt of the country amounted to about thirty-eight million sterling. Though there has been an increase in the revenue of 1867, in the matter of indirect taxation, there is, somehow, a notable deficiency between income and expenditure. This deficiency, the Minister tells the nation, must be met by extraordinary resources. Italian troubles, and the necessity of placing the French army on a footing which enables it to cope with the force of any hostile power in Europe, have brought about this grievous condition of things. Once remove the sub Alpine embarrassment, reduce the price of provisions, and next proclaim universal peace, and not only will the face of Europe be changed, but the French tax payer will enjoy an immunity from excessive demands to which he had been hitherto unaccustomed. The Minister makes a plea for his demand by stating that "the Emperor could not leave half done a matter which concerned the honour and defence of the country, when all nations," he says, "are adopting a more powerful organization. To stand still is to allow the balance of power to be overthrown to one's detriment." The Minister is also anxious that railways should be pushed forward at the expense of the State, in order to develop the produce of the Empire. They will afford abundance of work, and keep the artisans, and those who help them quiet. A loan, however, is contemplated. The object of asking for it is to restore the financial equilibrium, and to make both parties—the Emperor and the country—good friends. The nation which elected Louis Napoleon by such an astounding majority is not likely to refuse this new appeal to its pocket and to patriotism.—*Tablet*.

Paris, Feb. 1.—It is with the utmost fear and trembling that the Paris papers since their condemnation make the slightest allusion to the debates in the Chambers; indeed, they hardly venture to pronounce the words "Legislative Body" in their leading articles. As for anything like a rumour, it is out of the question, and the want of space compels them to spread the authorized report of the debates over two and sometimes three numbers. The *Temps*, for instance, says in its *Bulletin du Jour*—"The sitting of yesterday in the Legislative Body" (and then stops short). "If from the sitting of the French Chamber and the speeches of MM. Thiers and Pinard we turn our eyes to what passes abroad, &c.," and then, as it cannot say a word of what is going on next door, it gives an account of what passes in the Italian Chamber.

The *Presse* says that it would not doubt be agreeable to its readers to know whether the discourse of M. Thiers to which it makes allusion was answered, and who answered it; but it feels the deepest regret at not being able to satisfy their curiosity. To do so would cost it from 1,000 to 5,000 francs, the Sixth Chamber (Police court) having decided that it was an offence to make known even in what order the speakers followed each other.

La France, not being permitted to give its opinion on what is going on in the Legislative Body, reproduces the debates in the Chamber of Deputies of 1819 on the press. It says:—"It is the only means left to us to connect our efforts for this great cause with the noble struggles which it has always given rise to in the French Parliament; and what is more curious is that while recounting those ancient debates one may fancy he was reading the present."

It hopes that by doing so it will not expose itself to prosecution for an illegal *compte rendu*, and it also hopes that 40 years hence the French journals will be allowed to comment upon the debates of the Chamber in 1868; and so on of the others.

Such is the state of the French press 79 years after the French Revolution, and under a Constitution the very first article of which says:—"The Constitution recognizes, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which form the basis of the public rights of the French people."

The event of the week has been the suppression of the *emette* in the French Legislative Body. The Emperor in pursuance of a promise proposed a Bill on the Press, allowing any person to establish a journal without previous permission, abolishing the imprisonment of journalists, and referring all Press offences to the magistrates, who, however, can only punish by fine. The Imperialists grew frightened, declared that his Majesty had lost his head, and threatened to throw out the Bill. Even M. Rouher resisted the measure in private with his whole force. Napoleon, however, was in one of his fits of dreamy Liberalism, and an hour or so before the debate issued final orders to his Vizier. Mr. Rouher went to the Chamber, informed the majority that he felt profound emotion; that the Bill must and should pass, that if they rejected it they might go to their constituents as the opponents at once of Napoleon and of liberty. Of the eight millions of voters who created the Empire four millions were dead, a new generation had arisen demanding a larger liberty, and it should have it. The majority turned white-knocking that a free press will lay them all—but obeyed, and the first clause was passed by 215 to 7, whom M. Grenier de Casagne, their leader, at once styled the "Seven Wise Men." It is believed that the Bill will now pass, but the Emperor is furiously assailed by his own followers and may yet introduce an amendment.

SECRET SOCIETIES ON THE CONTINENT.—The Paris correspondent of the *London Telegraph* says:—"I hear that in certain circles there is considerable alarm at the working of the secret societies, which

reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and perhaps through Fenianism to London and Dublin. It is said to be a great Radical Combination, with branches everywhere, the most influential being at Berlin and in Wurtemberg. This alarm is not confined to Paris, but has been confidentially written about from most of the capitals of Europe. Here people fully believe that these universal secret societies are the main support of Fenianism in England. It is considered serious by persons who should be better informed than myself; and I have no doubt the idea goes as far as to keep alive that feeling of disgust, for which nobody can exactly account, which seems to me to pervade all Europe, and is clearly to be detected here.

The *Semaine Religieuse*, the organ of the clergy, treats of Fenianism, and after noticing the "unexampled audacity of the conspirators," the crimes committed at Manchester and Clerkenwell, and the precautions taken everywhere against them, proceeds:—

In the midst of these troubles, of which the end cannot be foreseen, and which threaten the Government and society, what is the attitude of the Church in Ireland? Does the Church, which has so long demanded reparation of the injustice from which it suffers, make common cause with the Fenians? Does it even accord them its sympathies? We are happy to declare, to its honour, that, notwithstanding the just grievances it may have, it has had nothing to do with these revolutionary movements; it nobly repudiates all complicity with the conspirators, who have done more to compromise its cause than to serve it.

The *Semaine* afterwards remarks:—"It is true that some ecclesiastics have appeared to treat Fenian doctrines with indulgence. Allowing themselves to be led away by ill judged patriotism, they, while rejecting the name of Fenians, have shown themselves favourable to fatal tendencies which are the ruin of all established authority. But the exception is so rare, the part of the Irish clergy who energetically condemn such opinions is so large that we have the right to affirm that most of the priests have in these circumstances so delicate for them given the example of the most respectful submission. The bishops, in particular, have done their duty with prudence and firmness. No doubt they desire as much as the people do to see the end of the evils their country endures; like them they wait with impatience the day on which they may obtain the reforms always promised and always deferred. But, however legitimate these aspirations may be, it is evident that violence and murder must not be employed to satisfy them; and it is on that account that the bishops have employed all their efforts to preserve the Irish people from being led away in a manner which might cause the greatest disasters. This conduct of the episcopacy deserves to be pointed out; it proves once more the civilizing mission of the Church and its salutary influence—an influence which now, perhaps, saves England from the horrors of civil war."

SPAIN.

MADRID JAN. 24.—Letters received here from the provinces—from Aragon and Catalonia—are unanimous in considering probable a speedy Carlist rising in those provinces in favour of the eldest son of Don Juan. They also state that the widow of Don Carlos has forwarded 40,000,000 reals to promote the movement.

New York, Feb. 20.—The *Herald's* Madrid special says: Despatches received from the provinces convey the intelligence that the leaders of the Carlist party have effected a revolution against Queen Isabella in the north, and that their adherents have taken up arms in large numbers in Navarre. Skirmishes have taken place between the civic guard and the insurgents in the city of Navarre. The Queen's officers are maintaining their allegiance. Some few persons were wounded during the tumult, and the ancient province of Navarre is agitated at many points. It appears as if the movement is the result of well-planned organization. The officers have already formed and carried away 3,000 copies of revolutionary placards addressed to the people of Spain. Each copy is headed with a wood cut portrait, as it is termed, of the oldest son of Don Juan who is entitled and named Charles VII. of Spain. This young gentleman is second cousin to Queen Isabella and grandson of Don Carlos, who made war against her accession to the throne.

SPAIN AND THE POPE.—A diplomatic note was recently addressed by the Italian Cabinet to the Spanish Government relative to a passage in the speech of Queen Isabella on the opening of the Cortes. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid has replied by another note, an analysis of which is given by the *Official Gazette* of Florence. The document declares, above all, that "the Spanish Government entirely shares the views of the Crown on the subject, and that whatever may be the nature of the insinuations contained in the Italian note, the Cabinet of Madrid is ready, if occasion should require, to give its assistance in defence of the temporal power of the Holy See." The despatch adds that "the speech does not at all refer to the affairs of Italy, but exclusively to what relates to the interests of the Holy Father, and that on this question Spain pursues a traditional policy from which she has no intention to depart."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The financial scheme laid before the Italian House of Deputies by Count Cambray Digny falls lamentably short of the mark. The pressing want of Italy is not so much of the replenishment of her Treasury, or the extinction of her floating debt, as it is the restoration of her credit. For the attainment of this object one thing mainly is required, and it is that the deficit in the Budget should be supplied at whatever cost. So long as the expenditure constantly exceeds the revenue, so long as year after year adds to the vast accumulation of national liabilities, the apprehension of evil is greater than the evil itself. The danger of bankruptcy is all the more threatening as it is indefinite. Italy has gone at a geometrical rate of speed on her road to ruin. All the world knows it that from 1860 to 1867 the yearly deficit has ranged between £20,000,000 and £10,000,000; that the funded debt, which in 1861 was £84,000,000 has almost been quadrupled in five or six years, even without reckoning the State and Church property, the railways, and other capitals, which have been sunk in the same insatiable maw of national extravagance. All this would be in itself, a very serious evil, but not altogether irreparable, if it could only stop there. Had the balance been established in 1862, the financial situation was not desperate. It need not be considered hopeless even at the present moment, if the yearly deficit could be supplied, and the balance could be re-established, no matter on what terms.

It is with this difficulty that Count Cambray Digny seems to have shown little ability or inclination to grapple; it is this great enemy, the yearly deficit, that he has not dared to look manfully in the face. He proposes to fill it up by new taxes, which may be paid or not; by reforms in administration which even if practicable, may be of doubtful usefulness; and, finally, by the gradual development of commercial prosperity, for which, even if it were certain no definite period can be assigned. As for any relief that may accrue from the imposition of new taxes, one should first consider how the Government proceeds in the collection of the old ones. At the close of 1865 the taxes, if we may believe the *Opinione* were already in arrear to the amount of £1,900,000. A twelvemonth later this sum had risen to £2,800,000. Up to September, 1867, out of about £11,000,000 that were due, £2,800,000 had been collected—an exhibition of administrative impotence for which the *Opinione* observes, "it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other community, Turkey and Egypt not excepted"—*Times*.

FLORENCE, Feb. 19.—A report is current here that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron

under the command of Admiral Farragut in the Adriatic Gulf and the eastern end of the Mediterranean. France asserts that Chevalier de Nigra, the Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to a faithful observance of the September Convention, as it now stands, and also to the payment of principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the Kingdom.

Rome.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Rumours of the resumption of the negotiations for a Conference on the Roman Question are again circulating in Paris. The chief points of the basis proposed for these negotiations are said to be the evacuation of Civita Vecchia by the French troops, the arming of the Papal fortifications and troops with French guns, and the protection of the coast against the incursion of Garibaldians by French vessels. It is even confidently stated, on good authority, that this basis was accepted by the Italian Government last Christmas Day. Prince Napoleon, allying to these rumours, is reported to have said the Emperor: "Wonderful man! It is barely a fortnight since he ceased to conspire with Italy, and now he conspires against her, with Austria and the Pope."

In the darkest days that the Papacy has known since Pius IX. was brought back to his capital by French arms there was never a sign of relenting. When Umbria and the Marches were taken when the Papal army was scattered and Lascariere returned to Civita Vecchia, and when Garibaldi's volunteers came down to the very gates of the sacred city, the same dogged and unbending spirit was ever manifested. "Non possumus" was still the cry, and the threat of departure was successfully employed. It is not now that submission or concession is more probable than on any former occasion. The priests are in high spirits, and in no mood to make compact with the enemy whose downfall they believe approaching. They are looking forward to an early breaking up of Italian unity, and to the formation of a federation of two kingdoms, with the Pontifical States restored to their former limits, as a barrier between them. Impressed with such ideas, Pius and his advisers are unlikely to prove pliant.—*Times Cor.*

The *Correspondence di Roma* treats as insulting to the Episcopate the Court of Rome, and the august person of the Pope, sundry statements which have of late appeared in the press concerning the forthcoming General Council. It says: "To dare to represent the Pope as changing his mind about a resolve which is one of the glories of his Pontificate and of our age, to say that this resolve is unpopular at Rome, and disapproved and opposed everywhere else except among the French bishops, who are described as capable of being the organs of a revolt against the Church, is enough to rouse the indignation of every honest and sensible man. The announcement of the future Council far from countering any objection in the religious world, has met with unanimous adhesion, and has given occasion to researches and works of the highest importance. All over the world the bishops, who have already replied to important questions put by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, are now studying with the help of their theologians and canonists, the subjects which are to be treated. Six commissions, composed of prelates and consultants, are pursuing the same studies at Rome, and meet weekly, each at the house of its Cardinal President, who then deliberate and communicate to one another the results obtained.

These six commissions are the Dogmatic Commission, the Diplomatic Ecclesiastical Commission, the Philosophical Commission, the Disciplinary Commission, the Commission of Ecclesiastical Public Law, the Commission of the Religious Orders.

Society has little idea of the virtue, science, elevation, and wisdom, brought together in these assemblies, where the interests of the Universal Church are discussed, and where the problems of politics and of social economy are solved. But when these special gatherings at Rome are all united in the vast general assembly of the Bishops, Prelates, Generals of Orders Monks, and Theologians, who will compose the Ecumenical Council, almost the entire sum of human intelligence will be found there obedient to the Sovereign Doctor, the Infallible Chief, whose mouth speaks the very words of Christ.

While we are writing, or know men living in retirement, humble Priests divided between the cares of their ministry and the habit of meditation, are revolving more thoughts than are to be found in all the universities, academies, parliaments, tribunals, diplomatic closets, and Councils of State. A-d if during the Council of Trent, worldlings who accused churchmen of gross ignorance, saw prodigies of learning arise, it will be found that during the Council of Rome the worldlings who while they treat the clergy with contempt, call themselves men of progress and of light will see still greater prodigies arise, and will, perhaps, confess in their astonishment that progress and light came from God, and are dispensed by His representative on earth.

Meanwhile, an illustrious and learned Archbishop is writing at Rome a historical-critical work upon Ecumenical Councils—a work full of learning and replete with instruction, in two volumes, one on the Eastern, the other on the Western Councils.

Another Archbishop, whom we may name Mgr. Manning, has written some magnificent pages on this vast subject, and we know that they have been approved so highly that they have been immediately translated and printed for distribution.

Subscriptions are being organised in Italy and will certainly be extended into both hemispheres, to offer to the Pope funds sufficient to enable him to provide for all the wants of the Church at this solemn gathering. Such are the very incomplete data which we are enabled to furnish concerning the Council. Its suffice however to put the press upon its guard against the calumnies of Roman correspondents.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—We find the following paragraph in the Paris correspondence of the *Daily News*:—"The *Liberte* reports from Naples that the Italian authorities have lately discovered that one franc piece are circulating, some with the effigy of Francis II., King of the Two Sicilies, and others with that of Humbert I., King of Northern Italy." Both these coins bear on the obverse "Confederazione Italiana," and both were struck in France. These stories are scraps of evidence in support of the idea that the Emperor is now compassing and imagining the destruction of Italian unity and a return to the theory of confederation which he broached at Villafranca.

The Naples correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 29th Jan. says:—"This town has been afflicted by a dreadful catastrophe, by which many persons have lost their lives. Those who have been at Naples will remember the way by Santa Lucia to the Chiattamone, passing between the ancient villa of Lucullus, now Castel dell'Uovo, and the precipitous cliffs of Piazzafalcone. Last evening, shortly before eight, part of the cliff became loosened, and rushing down with a horrid crash, buried the houses beneath its ruins. The shock was felt all around, and the barracks at the top of the cliff, as well as the neighbouring houses below, are in a very unsafe condition, and have been cleared of inhabitants. The ruined houses, on account of the confined space on which they are built, were fortunately no so large as Neapolitan houses usually are. Still it is feared that from 70 to 80 persons may have been in them at the time; among others, it is said, some foreigners just arrived by train from Rome, and who were going to their hotel in an omnibus, passing that way as the cliff fell. Some wonderful escapes are related. The owner of a corals shop had shut his shop and had gone only a few yards when the crash came, and he stood there safe in person; but a ruined man. A cafe full, was buried, but the vaulted ceiling resisted the pressure, and the inmates were enabled to make their exit through a fissure in the walls not quite blocked up. Next the cafe was a wine shop; that is, however, completely buried, but it is hoped that it, like the

cafe, will have resisted the shock, and that the people there at the time may still be got out safe—a hope that is strengthened by the shoutings which are heard proceeding from beneath the ruins. The news spread rapidly, and all the authorities were soon on the spot; cordons were formed to keep off the mob, and the military were set to work by electric light to clear away the ruins. All Naples seemed to be flocking to the spot, and the excitement is intense as a mutilated corpse or some wounded person still alive is extracted from the ruins, and carried off in the military ambulances. The excitement is so great that the Prefect has published an address to the citizens inculcating calmness and order."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—The members of the Royal family of Hanover and a number of their adherents now here met at a private banquet this week, at which King George was present. It is reported that in a speech on the occasion, the King assured the company he would soon return home and resume his seat upon the Throne of Hanover in spite of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia recently received a deputation of Catholics from Rhenish Prussia. In reply to their address his Majesty said:—"It is well enough known that my forefathers and myself have carefully respected religious equality, and this fact has been openly acknowledged by the head of the Catholic Church. In the policy pursued by my Government I shall continue to watch over the interests of my Catholic subjects and the dignity and independence of the Pope."

RUSSIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.—A St. Petersburg despatch of the 31st of Jan. says:—"The policy of expectation has prevailed in the councils of the Czar. It has been pointed out that Russia must first finish her railways, lest she should experience, as in 1855, the impossibility of sending in time troops to the different requisite points."

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The *Patrie* to-day speaking under reserve, says:—"It has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is raising troops near the Danube."

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, replying to an article in some French papers, says that Russia is free from any desire of aggrandizement. She wishes no extension of her frontiers, but solely a secure peace for the development of internal prosperity. Her only ambition is the furtherance of industry, commerce, art and prudent progress throughout Europe. She has no international hatred, and does not claim a preponderance of power; but at the same time, will not suffer the arrogation of it by any other State. In conclusion it says:—"Whoever renders war inevitable assumes a fearful responsibility, and will earn the execration of history. A war at the present time would entail great misery and no glory."

The Czar asserts that, according to private intelligence received from Warsaw, an army of 200,000 men is to be assembled in the Kingdom of Poland as soon as the weather permits. The troops are to be chiefly stationed in the districts adjoining the Austrian frontier, and some of them will live in tents. Every owner of landed property in the kingdom possessing above ten acres will have to contribute two garners of rye, oats, and barley for the maintenance of the troops. If this intelligence is correct the national party at the Court of St. Petersburg must be assumed to be strong enough to attempt a certain pressure upon the resolves of the Austrian Government in Eastern affairs. Speaking of the Oriental question, it is a curious fact that, as we perceive from a published decree of the Council of the Empire, a secretary has been attached to the suite of Queen Olga of Greece, whose salary is paid by the Russian Foreign office.

Several thousand Poles from Lithuania, Volynia, Podolia, who were transported after the last rebellion, have been allowed to return, if not to their old home, which is to be entirely ransacked, at least to the kingdom of Poland Proper. Being there without any means of support, they were lodged in barracks to prevent starvation in the streets. The Poles are collecting charitable contributions for their suffering kindred.

The essential difference between the history of Poland and the history of Ireland, is that in Poland the Poles kept the ownership of the soil of their country, and that in Ireland the Irish lost it. In Poland the chief resistance to the endeavors of the Russian Government to destroy Polish nationality has been offered by the Polish aristocracy and by the Catholic clergy. Since the suppression of the unsuccessful insurrection of 1863, the Russian Government has brought to bear upon these two classes the most ruthless and systematic presentation in the belief that if their opposition could be overcome, the Russification of Poland would be accomplished with comparative ease. To deprive the Polish aristocracy of their landed property, and to substitute Russian, German or Jewish, for Polish landlords, has been one of the avowed objects of the Russian Government for the last four years, during which period numberless places of Catholic worship have been suppressed, great numbers of the Catholic Religious have been banished, and many thousands of the people have been forcibly converted to the Russian Church. But the difficulties in the way of the expropriation of the land of Poland are great, the process is slow, and the Russian aristocracy regard with disfavour a policy which is advocated by their enemies, the Liberal party in Russia, and which they reasonably fear may weaken the position of the aristocracy throughout the Empire.—*Tablet*.

UNITED STATES.

The candid tone of the discussion in England upon the Alabama claims should provoke like candor here. Lord Hobart bravely declares that no citizen should fear to criticize or condemn the action of his own Government upon the exploded pretense that he is thereby aiding the success of his Government in its negotiations. The principle he thus lays down for Englishmen is even more worthy to be followed by Americans. The British Government during the war declared utterly to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration. They now offer to submit them, provided no question be raised of the propriety of the Queen's proclamation recognizing the Rebellion as a state of war, and the Rebels and the United States as "belligerents" between whom the Queen and her subjects claim the rights of "neutrals." Mr. Seward refuses arbitration unless this question also be submitted as one of the points of the case. He does not ask that the arbitrator shall be authorized to declare whether or no the royal proclamation was justifiable. He only demands that all the circumstances should be brought into court, by way of evidence, and shall have such influence in determining the decision as, after deliberation, they shall seem to merit. We think it would have been just and generous for Lord Stanley to admit this demand; but since he has made a point of it, may be well to inquire whether we cannot afford to go to arbitration without it. That the Rebels ultimately acquired the status of belligerents, there is no question. The only dispute is as to the precise time when they gained the rights and incurred the responsibilities of that condition. We do not see how the conclusion can be avoided that the first person to recognize them as belligerents was the President of the United States himself. The proclamation of blockade was issued 24 days before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. Mr. Seward admits that a proclamation of blockade is a belligerent act and can only be enforced against neutrals. It is for our interest therefore to assume that the Rebels were belligerents at the time when the Southern ports were declared closed by Mr. Lincoln. If they were not then no war existed at that date between the confederacy and the United States, and for every British vessel seized in attempting to enter

a Southern port Lord Stanley has a claim against our Government. Some time before the royal proclamation was published, Mr. Seward declared that the Rebellion had assumed the organization and attitude of a separate political power, that it had instituted civil war; that the Government had established a maritime blockade. On May 4, 1861, Mr. Seward informed Lord Lyons the blockade would be conducted as strictly according to the recognised rules of public law, and with as much liberality towards neutrals as any blockade ever was by a belligerent. Thus he followed the President in recognizing the belligerent, and styling England a neutral, nine days before the Queen's proclamation was issued. Our Secretary of State then used this language because he desired England to respect the blockade, as a neutral. The words used were true and honest, were used for our benefit, and accrued to our advantage. The first step for Great Britain to take, as the legal mode of warning British subjects to respect the blockade, or violate it at their own peril, was to issue a proclamation recognizing the contest as a war, and the parties thereto as belligerent; and proclaiming herself neutral. Moreover, as soon as the first seizures of vessels were made under the blockade, the same question came before the United States Courts, and, on appeal, the Supreme Court declared that the proclamation of blockade recognized a state of war as existing, made the parties thereto belligerents, and imposed on foreign Powers the obligations and light of neutrals. After Mr. Seward, as the representative of the Executive Department, and the Supreme Court as the voice of the Judicial department of our Government, have thus declared that a state of war, belligerency, and neutrality did exist, with all its attendant consequences. If we cannot admit it, it is part of our claim, why not admit it, or at least consent to an arbitration without disputing it? This may be valuable hereafter. Lord Russell has stated that such a proclamation so early in the contest was "unprecedented." If it was so, then we may thank Great Britain for affording us the precedent. As a rule, we sympathize with rebellions, and the conceded right to recognize a rebel as a belligerent will benefit no other power so early or so often as it will ourselves.—*New York Tribune*.

The *Omaha Herald* makes the encouraging announcement that "no man has been killed in Cheyenne within the last six hours."

Two Ways.—There are two ways of dealing with our fellow-men both of which may be considered honest. One is to give your neighbor his due, but not one cent more. In shovelling the snow from the sidewalk, take care and not shovel any from before his house. Stop exactly at the line, and give him to understand that he must shovel his own snow. Pursue the same policy in everything, and let him know that he has a neighbour who will not suffer his rights to be trampled on. The result is natural. You stir up the same spirit in him. He looks out for his rights as jealously as you do for yours; and you soon find that you have got one of the least accommodating, one of the meekest and most obstinate neighbours in the world; whilst he entertains precisely the same opinion of you.

The other way is to deal not exactly, but generously. Always be willing to pay all the things you purchase are worth, and show less anxiety about paying too much than about paying too little. Shovel the snow from before both houses when convenient and not look as if you expected some grateful return for the favour. Feel that it is a pleasure to accommodate your neighbors in all things possible, and that, in matters of slight misunderstanding, it is always better magnanimously to surrender your rights than indulge in a petty quarrel. You will soon find that also in this case you will stir up a similar spirit in those you deal with; and that instead of jealousies and complaints of each other, which are the curse of a neighbourhood, you and your friends will imitate each other in doing kind offices. Or, if this does not result, you will still be the gainer. You will gain a noble and serene spirit of toleration, which will be worth more to you than all the tidies there may be dispute about. Your charity and generosity will be reflected back upon yourself; and the more liberally you treat those who use you ill, the larger and warmer your heart will become, and the sweeter and worthier your life.

Bob Dodgington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day after dining with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached Dodgington with his drowsiness. Dodgington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Dodgington repeated a story, and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Dodgington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."

In London they have a man who gives exhibitions in a huge tank having glass sides and filled with water. He sits on the bottom crossed-legged and grins at the spectators; opens his mouth quite wide, eats, drinks a bottle of milk, laughs audibly, smokes a pipe without extinguishing—all under water. His feats usually occupy about half a minute beneath the surface.

The following colloquy took place between a municipal justice and an unmitigated loafer: "What is your name?" "Thomas I. Cann." "Where do you live?" "How I can." "Very well," said the justice, "I can send you to Deer Island; do you think you can live there, Thomas?" "I can for I have tried it," said the fellow and he was led off.

The following advertisement appears under the head of "A Wife wanted." "Any gal what's got a bed, coffee-pot, skillet, knives how to cut out britches, can make a duntin'-shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my service till death parts both on us."

"Pa," said a little boy, as he was playing with a favourite jackdaw, who is the most liberal confessor I know? The gentleman looked puzzled, but did not reply. "Why Jack to be sure. He gives me a peck for nothing," said the boy, with a knowing look.

BAD TEETH.—Liebig asserts that the English people, on the whole, have very bad teeth, and does not hesitate to ascribe this dental deficiency to the practice of eating white bread with alum in it. The sulphuric acid decomposes the phosphate of lime in the teeth.

Mrs. Jones, a farmer's wife in Connecticut, says: "I love I've got the tenderest hearted boys in the world. I can't tell one of 'em to fetch a pail of water but what he'll burst out a cryin'."

READ! READ! READ! PLEURISY.

MONTEAL, C. E., May 12 1864.

Dear Sirs.—Last Fall, my wife was attacked with Pleurisy in a severe form, so that she was helpless, and I felt doubtful of her recovery. By reading one of your Almanacs which was left at the house, she was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. After taking two bottles she began to experience relief, and with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, which were recommended to be taken with the *Sarsaparilla*, she was completely cured by the use of five bottles. I feel bound, for the benefit of the public, to certify to this cure.

Yours, &c., JOHN GOODBODY, No. 8 Dumfries St. Agents for Montreal—DeVins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 464

CIRCULAR

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 that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, ONIONS, PEAS, BEANS, LARD, SERRANOS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT BACON, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

June 14th, 1867. 12m

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK!—This vital question involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drug-ging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, or will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depurating purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will realize your wish.

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

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanative nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clearing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness, and transparency.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A RENEFACER.

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

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

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations.

February, 1868. 2m

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

February, 1868. 1m

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

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.)

SHERBROOKE O.E.,

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First-Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 28, 1868. 2m

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

If allowed to progress, results to serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly to the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and OAF, they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 2m

THE PRESS.

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

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

BLACK TEA.

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

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 35c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superior do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 8 Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOPTICON

FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

Address— B. F. BALZLY, No. 1 Bleury Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867. 3m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL LOCK,

NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—

200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Buttered Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Sawed and Split Sillings; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 14 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BERNARD,

19 Notre Dame Street,

And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square.

December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.

All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly L. L. Bagg & 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,

AT

McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

WANTED

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

WANTED,

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

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &c.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

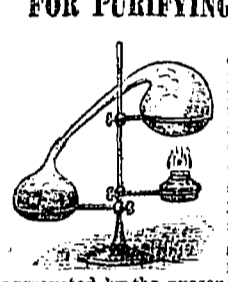
102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL,

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Incurable cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of admirable virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seizes the blood, and is deposited in the lungs, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be formed, and in the former, cancerous tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, 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, who are afflicted with the disease, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptions or visible forms of the disease, caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Piles, Epilepsy, Neuritis, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulation of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. Liver Complaints, and other ailments, arising from the impurities of the blood, are cured by the Sarsaparilla. Many, after taking it for general Debility, have witnessed a cure of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that youthful life, their blood, and where other remedies had failed, their fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Duag Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and all other ailments of the system which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is in no wise injurious 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 failed, their blood, and where other remedies had failed, their fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

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

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

Montreal,

General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER

54 ST. JOHN STREET,

Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street

MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY.

LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & O'Grathen Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton.

Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte, Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Girault, Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Street,

Montreal.

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 safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

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

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

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

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

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