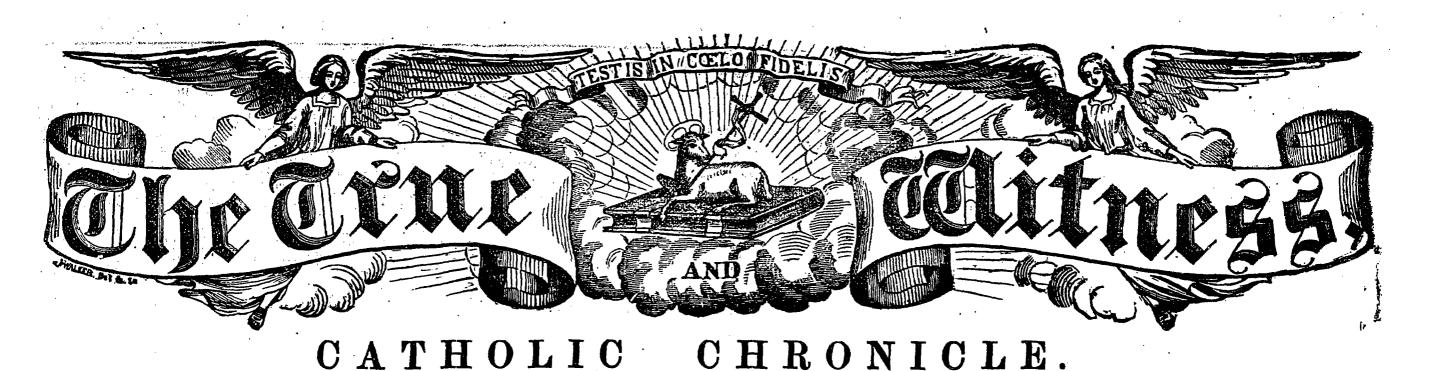
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YOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

ELLEN AHERN; on, THE POOR COUSIN.

CHAPTER V.-Continued.

' My dear and beautiful cousin, upon my honor I appreciate every word that you say, and admire your enthusiasm, but really, Fahey is the man to talk to. I know nothing on earth about the people and their affairs, and he does. Speak to him. I date say he will do what is right. But I must say good morning. It is precisely ten o'clock, and my horse is waiting for me,' said Lord Hugh, returning his watch to his pocket, and kissing his hand to ber as he went out.

'The bone factory will be set up, Aileen avourneen,' said Sir Eadhna Ahero, with bitter emphasis. Sir Eadhna Abern, has jaslice and humanity

no surer footing than this on earth?' said Ellen, from whose cheeks the flush of indignation had scarcely faded, as she stood before him.

'My own experience, and what I know of the history of men, has made me a skeptic on that point, a suilish. We do not serve the prince of this world, therefore we are weak to contend against those who do. Have your pony brought round and take a gallop in the bracing eir, it will do you good,' he replied, smoothing the soft brown curls away from her forehead to kiss ít.

But Ellen Abern went out amongst the flowers -she needed quiet and soothing influences alter having ner faith in the general humanity of man so suddenly shaken-and having gathered enough to replenish the vases, she arranged a boquet, and sent it with her compliments to Lady Fermanagh's room ; after which she retired to her own apartment, to finish some sewing she had on hand, and to think. But after a little while spent in this manner, the silence became irksome to her, her thoughts became barassing and despondent, nor could she shake them off; her cotton knotted, her work puckered, and defied her ingenuity to fix it according to the pattern, and finally ner needle snapped in two, with a click that made her start and scream, then feel ashamed of her weakness.

· I think the faculty would declare that I also am troubled with perves,' she said, folding the work deliberately up ; 'and Lady Fermanagh have reason to be confirmed in her opinion, that I ken tomb. Dou Enrique, without an unneces never set a stitch in my life, if they could only sary word, untied the strings of her bat, and, takhave seen me this hour past. I'll don my riding habit and cap, and let Gazelle carry me just lips, saying: 'A few drops of this will revive wherever his fancy may lead him. Perhaps the you, Miss Ahern. Go, my Lord, to yonder hut, sunshine and air may do something for me.'-And having arrayed herself for a ride, she sent a servant to have Gazelle saddled and brought is fainting. How do you feel now, Miss arch of the old ruin, she saw him enjoying his round, and went herself in search of Thela. Once more in the saddle, with the soft sea air and sunshine playing together amidst her curls, and wooing the roses to her cheeks, she threw care to the winds, and giving her pony the reins, he bore her swiftly down along the fugged baleagh towards the ravine, where a single narrow, perilous pathway skirted the angry torrent. Impelled by some wild, uncontrollable spirit of daring, she guided her horse's head towards it, but Thela, as it apprehending danger, attempted to drag her back by the skirt of her riding habit, and a quick, reiterated warning bark ; but her spirit was np, and she could not see why Gazelle should not carry her along this narrow ledge, as safely as he had often before carried her along the very verge of the clifts on the sea shore .--Thela, finding all remonstrance useless, led the way, as if to pioneer the undertaking and be at hand to rescue her if she lell. The great massive rocks, which arose towering up to a great height on each side, from whose interstices many a luxuriant vine, and an infinite variety of mosses bung like fantastic draperies, almost shut out the sunlight; but here and there a ray fell slanting down on the dark waters, and lit them up with a strange and fitful brilliancy. A bittern, startled from its nest, flew shrieking over her head, and echo repeated the notes, until the whole ravine seemed full of fiendish laughter. Ellen Abern saw her peril when it was too late to turn back; and sat pale and silent, watching every footstep ot her pony, whose fine instincts led him to place his hoofs in the surest and safest spots. But near the point where the ravine opened on the grounds of Catha-guira, and the stream, accelerated by a slight descent, plunged around an angle of the rocks into it, the force of the torrent had worn away the loose soil and stones. leaving a chasm of about five feet wide in the path. Ellen Ahern saw it with consternation. and reproaching herself for having so thoughtlessly placed her lite in jeopardy, committed herself to the care of Divine Providence. Gazelle and Thela discovered the danger as soon as she did : and while the pony, with dilated nostrils, ears bent back, and every throe and nerve strained to secure a sure footing, picked his way cautiously along, the dog leaped along the uneven, her to administer the only restoratives in his Ellen Ahern then took the hand of the unforrugged path, uttering every now and then a sharp, power. Consciousness presently returned-a de- tunate creature, and spoke soothing, kindly words other,' replied Lon Enrique. But,' my Lord, ruggen pain, uttering every now and then a sharp, power construction and the second regardless of them, and the matter I wish to discuss with you at present i 'ls it moustrious and thrifty, your Lordship?

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in solemn gradeur ; the dark, rapid torrent, foaming along with a deep, reverberating roar; the danger ahead, and her utter loneliness, made the moment a terrible one to Ellen Ahero. She thought how terrible it would be to fall, full of life and health, with lite's morning sunshine around her, down into those mad, turbid waters, to be dashed from one rugged rock to another, until all semblance of humanity was stricken out; and she felt the blood flowing away from her lips to ber heart, while every instinct and feeling became concentrated and vivid in its conceptions for the impending peril. She was calm, chilled and rigid-not a nerve trembled-not a sinew relaxed-it was for life or death. If it was for life, she felt how necessary it was to retain her self-possession-if for death, she desired still more to be recollected and have the command of every faculty, that her last act and her last thought might be an earnest offering of faith, contrition, humility, adoration and hope to the Lord and Giver of Life. She raised her eyes at this moment, and at some distance off she saw Lord Hugh and Don Eprique standing on the nearest point to her they could possibly reach, with looks of astonishment and terror depicted on their coun-

precipitous rocks on each side, frowning down

tenances. They could not help her; had they attempted it, they would not only have imperilled their own lives, but her's, also. She had now reached the chasm. Thela leaped it without difficulty, but the pony halted-quivering in every limb—the loose stones gave way under his boofs, and in another moment he would have lost his footing. ' My trust is in Thee, my God !' was the strong cry that went up from Ellen Ahern's soul, as feeling that, humanly speaking, every. thing depended on her, she urged the frightened animal to leap-closed her eyes-commended her spirit to Him who had given it, and the next moment found herself in salety on the other side .---The rest of the way was comparatively safe and easy, but she felt her strength failing her-obiects swam before her eyes-a shadow seemed to gather over her vision, and Thela's exultant barking sounded far off and dreamy. She noted all this, and, by a strong effort of will, nerved herself up, quickened the pace of her pony, as the path widened, and urged him across the shallow ford of Catha-guira, where the two gentlemen met her, listed her from the saddle, and placed her weak and almost insensible, on a broslowly and languidly unclosed, and she looked stood, scanning with a wild and startled gaze, is of quite another character. I wish to make about her with an inquiring expression. 'How are you now, my pretty cousin?' said Lord Hugh, who was seated on one of the old tombs, where he amused himself by switching his

boots with his short riding whip. 'I fear that I have given you a great deal of trouble. Did I faint ?" said Ellen Abern, endeavoring to rise, while an eloquent blush suffus ed ber face.

'Be quiet a few minutes longer, Miss Ahern. You have not sufficiently recovered your strength to stand,' said Don Enrique.

'I say, Miss Ahero, what the deuce brought you over that break neck path? I wouldn't have given a bubble for your life when you got to that chasm. 'Pon my honor, I shut my eyes fully expecting to see you go down, and the mischief of it was, I could not help you,' said Lord Hugh, all unconscious of the bull he had perpetrated.

. 'It was terrible !' said Ellen Abern, with a shudder. 'I remember it all now distinctly. I am thankful, though, that friends were at hand to aid me when 1 most needed assistance. It was a daring, reckless adventure, and I am properly pupished."

'I feel some curiosity to know, Miss Ahern, what sentiment predominates, when you glance back at the imminent peril you were in a short half nour ago ?' said Don Envique.

'A sentiment that will govern me while life lasts,' said Ellen Abero fervenily, while she clasped her hands, and lifted her eyes suffused with tears towards heaven. 'Whenever human aid seems to fail me in the difficult straits of life, and when those dark hours come, which all inortals know more or less, in which all eartily hope is abandoned, I shall cast myself with childlike confidence, nothing doubting, on the strong arm of that Divine Providence that this day succored and there. Sometimes she disappears for two and delivered me from an untimely death. Ob, or three days at a time, no one can tell where.' 1 can never forget this lesson of trust in God, as long as I have breath.'

'I should say,' observed Lord Hugh, who had listened to her with a singular blending of ad miration and sarcasm expressed on bis countenance, ' that your pony over there ought to come in for a small portion of your gratitude. Had he been less surefooted, you would not be sitting there now singing palins."

'And how is poor Gazelle after his tright ?-Where is be, my Lord ?' said Ellen Ahern, as she rose up, assisted by Don Enrique, and looked Ahern, shall I have the honor of attending you with his arm in a sling and his face bandaged up, round her. 'Gazelle didn't faint,' replied bis lordship, ' but has been, like a sensible brute, cropping the and procure a vessel of some kind, and fill it with rich grass hereabouts, ever since he landed on water as speedily as possible. I'm afraid she terra firma.' And, sure enough, through an ther up the valley, to visit a sick person.' repast as quietly, and in as matter-of fact a way, confess,' said Lord Hugh, whose self-love was as if he had not been an actor in what had like to have been a sail tragedy. 'Gazelle is sensible,' replied Ellen with a smile, · but the same power that guides the wild bird to the pathless realms of air, upheld and directed his feet along you rugged ledge. Do not seek to cast a shadow over my Faith, for it is life's sunshine, my Lord." Just at that moment a shadow fell across the group, and a low, gibbering sound caused them to start and turn quickly round, when an object scarcely looking human, met their wondering gaze. It was an old and decrepid woman, whose skin, as yellow as parchment, was drawn tight over the bones of her face. Her eyes, small and sunken, buried like two fierce coals, far pack in their sockets. Her hair, white and dishevelled, hung in tangled mass s around her elfish face and bent shoulders. She was toothless, and her livid lios were puckered and sunken. Her hands were long, and her fingers looked like talons. She was bent almost double, and clothed in rags, over which an old scarlet kirtle was thrown.

fingers, and pointing to an old moss covered tomb on which lay an effigy of one of the ancient | for them.' Barons of Fermanagh, led him towards it. He, full of human sympathy for so miserable and wretched a being, yielded himselt to her guidance. are much more productive than these.' Ellen Ahern and Lord Hugh Maguire, surprised

at her singular movements, followed her until she reached the tomb, where, stooping over, she wiped away the green mould from the marble

features with the corner of her kirtle, and passed her fingers carefully over them, as it to ascertain their exact form ; then, by a quick movement, she rose up, and touched the forehead, nose and chin of Don Enrique, and turned again gibbering and wewing towards the effigy.

'What can she mean, Miss Ahern? How can I aid her ?' asked Don Eprique.

'You cannot aid her; but her meaning is verv perceptible to me. She has discovered a strong resemblance between that effigy of one of the chiefs our house and yourself.'

'Egad!' exclaimed Lord Hugh, 'I see it myself. I see it myself. If you were not a Spaniard, Don, I should say you were connected in some way with us.'

"Strange !" replied Don Enrique, "and flattering as strange. That is a far nobler face than I could ever boast of: but it it pleases the unfortunate creature to think there is a resemblance, let ber faith remain unshaken.'

'Did you say the old hag lived there?' said Lord Hugh in evident disgust, pointing towards the but over the graves.

'Yes. The hovel has been kept in repair by the people of Fermanagh, who watch their opportunity, and come while she is away in search of roots, to put a little thatch and plaster here · I suppose she would make a terrible rout

f graves, but and all should have to be removed ?'

'It is to be supposed she would; and I can assure you, my Lord, that such an act would stir the depths of other hearts besides old Nora's.---We are peculiar in our views about disturbing the resting places of the dead in this region,' replied Ellen Ahern with emphasis.

'Just in the very line-' said Lord Hugh in a musing tone. 'It will have to be done. Miss those fellows now !' said Lord Hugh, as Fahey,

Don Enrique's features ; then suddenly springing you an offer for these lands of Cathaguira. I forward, she grasped his arm in her talon-like am rich, as my letters of credit and introduction will show, and am willing to pay a liberal sum

No. 37.

. They are not for sale, sir. The lands that are advertized lie farther up in the valley, and

" Could no inducement tempt you to dispose of the Cathaguira lands ?' persisted Don Enri-

'I think not. I have certain plans, you understand, that I could not effect anywhere else on my estate. My revenue from this Barony is meagre, and 1 intended to establish a manufactory just on the edge of that stream, which, peopie who are acquainted with such matters, assure me will prove quite a source of wealth, and at the same time improve the habits of the people. who are an indolent, thriftless set."

'Have you ever lived amongst them, my Lord ?' inquired Don Enrique carelessly.

'No; but Fahey never writes that he does not tell me of the immense difficulty he has in getting m yrent-roll balanced. It is true that he manages to do it, but it is, as he asserts, at the peril of his life. Fahey is my agent.

'And do you not wonder, my Lord, when you look at the sterile region around you, and the meagre resources within their reach, how they contrive to pay even a moiety of the demands of this agent,' said Don Enrique with noble indignation. ' Has it ever occurred to you, that they must have deprived themselves of the simplest necessaries of life to do it? Pardon me! I am a stranger, but the peasantry of this country, for whom there seems so little justice, interest me deeply.'

'It is all a mistake, sir-they have more justice than any other people on the face of the earth,' said Lord Hugh Maguire, looking at his watch.

'In one sense, they have doubtless,' renlied Don Enrique with quiet sarcasir. 'But my Lord, my I beg the favor of you, to think over my proposal about these lands.'

'I don't know what good it would do, because I am determined, and have made all my arrangements to carry out my plans-but come up and dice with me to morrow evening, Don - perhaps may be able to oblige you, and at the same time go on with my own scheme. There come made his appearance, leaning on the arm of a lank, solemn looking individual, who wore gray small clothes and a Scotch bonnet, and who was no less a man than the Factor engaged by Lord Hugh Maguire, to superintend the building of the spinning factory. '1 shall expect you to-morrow evening, Don.' 'I shall come without fail,' replied Don Enrique, as he turned away from the spot, and went to look for his horse which was cropping grass somewhere near. He had but little expectation of realizing what he wished when he accepted the invitation to dine at Fermanagh, but he hoped to be able to tempt Lord Hugh Maguire's greed for gold, by offering a sum far beyond the real value, for the Abbey and lands of Cathaguira. The next morning, Lord Hugh Maguire, wrapped in his dressing gown, was walking backwards and forwards on the terrace which we have before described, smoking a cigar, and looking around him with a careless, indolent eye when his attention was attracted by a motley crowd of men and women coming towards him. Most of them were dressed in patched garments : the women were dressed in red kirtles, and the men in blue and gray cotamores, shich they wore about their shoulders, as much to conceal the scantiness and shabbuness of their garments, as for any warmth they offered. As soon as they perceived they were observed by Lord Hugh, they bared their heads and shouled in stentorian chorus : ! Long live the Magure !---Long life to your Honor! May your Lordship reiga over us forever !' Lord Hugh, startled and surprised at a spectacle so new to him, bowed haughtily in return to their heartfelt greeting, and as soon as their 'cead mille faltha' had subsided, he asked them 'What they wanted ?' We came up to welcome your Lordship to the ould barony, and beg pardon for the scrimmage we got up around your Lordship's carriage, all by rayson of being in too great a hurry to show how glad we was to see one of the ould stock back amongst us,' said Patrick McGinness in his very best English.

ing a small flask from his pocket, placed it to her

Abern ?' 'Better,' she said, trying to smile, while she put her hands to her forehead and looked around her with a bewildered gaze. 'Thela, a bouchal, where are we?' The dog gave a low whine,

and looked wistfully in her face, then laid his head on her knees. 'I fear you are ill, Miss Abern. I wish she could shed a few tears. You are quite safe, and with friends."

'Friends !' she repeated, in a plaintire tone. 'A friend who will be unto you a brother,' said Don Enrique, with earnest emphasis .--Rouse yourself, Miss Abern. The danger is over. You had a narrow escape,' he said, while he chafed her hands, and again moistened her lips from the flask of eau de vie; hut nature had been overtaxed-her eyelids drooped and she lainted, and would have fallen but that his strong arm maintained ber, and ber head sunk heavily on his shoulders. The long, glossy ringlets fell back from her temples, and her face, as white as Parian marble, looked more pure and beautiful than any ideal ever dreamed of by Phidias or Angelo. But had she been the shrined image of some saint, he could not have regarded her more reverently; or had she been his sister or wife. more pityingly. Lord Hugh Maguire now came towards them with a pewter can of water in his hand, which he had taken from the rude but that leaned tottering and dilapidated against the Abbey wall.

'Hilloa !' he cried, 'not fainted ! Egad ! but she's beautiful.' Thela placed himself couchant, and snarling, before ber. Don Earique, with his disengaged hand, sprinkled her face, and let a drcp or two of water trickle between her lips. Take my cloak, my Lord,' he said, in that quiet tone of command which seemed natural to him, and spread it over that little mound. Miss Ahern will recover more quickly if she is in a recumbent position. Untasten the clasps."

which Don Eorique usually wore to conceal his graves, where she has hved ever since. Roots deformity, and arranged it awkwardly enough | and herbs, and the waters of yonder torrent, supover the little, half sunken grave; when Don ply her with all she needs, nor will she partake of Earique laid her gently down, and kaelt beside any other sustenance."

'Hilloa, there !' shouled Lord Hugh, tossing her a shilling, ' begone back to your den. Is she a witch or a banshee, Miss Ahern ?'

CHAPTER VI. - THE BANSHEE'S CRY.

Speak gently, my Lord, her story is a sad one, said Ellen Ahern, in tones of commisseration .-In the troubles, or, as it is called by some, the Rebellion of '98, her two strong, handsome sons were shot down before her eyes, and her dwellof bloodshed and run at the point of their ner. bayonets. She became dumb and idiotic from that moment, retaining ao trace of human feeling except love for her dead. They were buried there under the Abbey wall, and she, with her

Lord Hugh unclesped the short Spanish cloak own hands, reared that rude but over their

' Thank you, my Lord. I would not for the world, grieve Thela to day, by accepting any other escort. Besides which, I am going far-

' I feel complimented by your choice, I must evidently touched. 'May I presume to help you to mount your pony ?"

'Only see, my Lord, how ridiculous any as-sistance would appear,' replied Ellen Abern, springing into the saddle with a light laugh, while the pony, which had been led to her by Don Enrique, neighed and tossed his mane, as if in joy and congratulation at ber safety.

' Thou art the very prince of ponies, Gazelie !' she said, as she leaned over and smoothed and patted his glossy shoulder. 'I thank you both, gentlemen, for your timely assistance to day, and wish you good morning.' They lifted their caps, and stood for a moment looking after her as she rode away; both admiring her beauty and grace, but each of them governed by sentiments and feelings so widely different, that if their hearts could have been laid bare for inspection, one might might have been excused for wondering whether or not they belonged to the same species.

' I'm heartily glad that girl's living at Fermanagh. She'll amuse me !' said Lord Hugh, switching of the nettle tops with his riding whip.

· Miss Ahern amuse you, my Lord,' said Don Enrique in an indescribable tone of reproach and indignation.

'Yes; otherwise I should die of ennui.-She's a bandsome, spirited creature, and it's a pity she is without fortune or other advantages.'

'The very defencelessness of her position should make all men her brothers and protecing burnt to the ground by English soldiers : tors !' said Don Enrique, with something of after which she was bunted away from the scene the lofty chivalry of a Spanish conde in his man-

'Miss Abern is with friends, sir !' said Lord Hugh, a little nettled.

'With strangers just now-' replied Don Enrique, quietly.

' You seem interested in Miss Ahern ?'

"As I am in everything that is noble and good. I think Miss Ahern a gem of the finest bowing. water. Probably though, the true point of attraction is, that her position and my own bear, in many respects, a close resemblance to each

'What is your name?' asked his Lordship, while he pufied a cloud of smoke from his lips. 'Patrick McGinness, your Honor !' he replied

· Patrick, you can tell those people that I am obliged to them, and hope they will be industrious and thrifty, for I intend to have no idlers or loungers on my estate?

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL: 19. 1867

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said Patrick McGinness with a leer. Bedad, Thin, it's no choice with us about the industry, for no West Indian nagurs works harder, but the strift is another thing entirely, hy token of hav- and refer so frequently to the evils of secret and reing no time to practise it. But we're willing to work-men and women of us-and hopes your Tordship 'ill give us a chaace of getting along, by taking the reins out of Tim Fahey's hands, who drives and drives us, until he's well nigh bunted the sowl out of our bodies. Au', your Lordship, if by sickness or misfortune we fall behind hand with our rints, he cants and rackrints us, without grave or favor for past services, not caring a tuppence whether we're driv to the ditch side or the road ; and we hopes, all of us, that your Lordship, bein' our true master, with the good ould royal drop in your veins, will see us righted.'

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Good people, I know nothing on earth about your affairs. Fahey is an honest fellow, and you must make your complaints to him,' said Lord Hugh, brushing the cinders from his segar; ' for

really I cannot be bothered with them." "Ask him about Cathaguira and the graves,"

whispered one of the men, nudging McGinness. . . . If your Lordship thinks Tim Fahey's all that It's no use to argy the case any longer ; but a much misery ? For my part, I feel the greatest com--day'll come-to late for us, maybe-that'll show him up in his true colors; an' how he drains and drives us for ten pound that he may pocket fire of it. But is it true, your Lordship, that you're' going to put spinnin' jennies beyant there at not to be directed so much against the knaves and Cathaguira over the graves of our children and miscreants who seduced them-against the men who kindred ?' asked McGinness.

'No-I shouldn't like to do that,' repl ed his Lordship, with a cold, cruel smile.

A shout of joy arose from the crowd, and cries of 'He's a true Maguirc after all! It was one of Tim Fahey's lies! Long life to his Lordship, and a *quite* grave at last.⁹ 'But,' he added, 'I am going to put up a

factory over there, and all who do not wish the the graves of their kindred built over, must remove them when notice is given, or I shall be obliged to have it done. Now go away, all of you, and hereafter go with your complaints to preserving the public pasce seem to have been ani-Mr. Falley.'

Then arose a sound - at first it was like a sough of the tempest-shrill and mournful from their grieved and outraged hearts, gathering in strength and tone, untill a wild ullalu filled the always felt and appreciated by the warm-hearted air, and echoed with a sad, reverberating wail, far down in the ravine, where it was lost in the dash of the cold torrent-just as their petitions for redress had been wasted on the selfish, hard nature to which they were addressed. Their hopes-the hopes of long patient years and waiting-had been in a moment dashed out; they knew that they were still to be down trodilen and scourged by an iron taskmaster; and for an instant their courage gave way. Lord Hugh stood scowling a moment or two after them, as they retreated from his presence, wi hout a thought of pity, or a single desire to lift one jot or title of their burden from the shoulders of his displayed. Receive with charity and paternal love brothers who a should be drag give there those straying members who abandon their wicked brethren, who, 'a weary with dragging their crosses,' had come supplicatingly and full of loyal emotions, to him, their only earthly hope for redress; then he turned away, and strode into the keep in mind the words of God in the prophecy of house, where he encountered Sir Eadhna Ahern. who, having witnessed the scene from a window. was coming as fast as his trembling limbs allowed him, to meet him.

'Lord Hugh Maguire, I am an old man, and your kinsman,' he spoke out, ' and I can no longer hold my peace. Call back or send for Bat if you give warning to the wicked, and he be

tion, violence, or bloodshed, in order to obtain re-

dress. Why, then, you will say, when you know all this, do you so often quote the censures of the Oburch, volutionary societies? My reason for having done so is, that I was convinced that for the last five years attempts were continually made, though without much success, to seduce ususpecting 'tradesmen, and to lead astray unwary and inexperienced young men into illegal combinations, by promises of liberty and independence. Whilst wolves were seeking to devour the flock I could not be silent. It afflicted me to think that even one of the poor committed to men, wimce, and children in the Diocese of Kerry. my care should be drawn away from the paths of Dr. Moriarty's address is an able one, and will be duty; bence I found myself obliged to speak inces- largely used by the supporters of the Establishment santly, in season and out of setson, against the ovils is which designing knaves were endeavoring to involve yood and religious but incautious young men. Would to God that they had listened to my advice ! Had they done so, our fields would not have been stained with their blood, our gaols would not be filled with somany prisoners, and our, hills and valleys would not be the scene of the sufferings which bail, rain, snow, cold, and hunger have inflicted on those who did not listen to the advice which had been given them for their own interest, and in a spirit of paternal charity. As it as easy to foresee

the evils which were impending, why should I not have endeavored to prevent them? Now that they are known to all, let me ask, is there any heart so hard that would not be touched by the sight of so passion for the poor deluded people, and I think. them worthy of the greatest commiseration. They were made dupes of by others, and they were led astray by the vilest arts and imposiures. They can not, indeed be justified ; but public indignation ought have introduced among us the system of plotting and of action represented by Mazzini and Garibaldi, a

system admired and eulogised by public writers when applied to other countries, but which, in reality, is vorthy of the reprodution of all mankind. Probably the praises given in our public; Press to these heroes of revolutionism, and the ovations granted to them by the public, have hed considerable influence in bringing about the misdeeds which we now deplore. The unfortunate poor men who have been led astray by their enemies have suffered severely for their folly, but they must admit that their sufferings. would have been much greater were it not that our rulers have acted with great lenity and moderation. and that the nolice and others actively employed in mated with a most praiseworthy spirit of humanity in all their proceedings. May God inspire all in authority to continue to act in this way. May all their undertakings be guided by a spirit, not of hatred or vengeance, but of Christian charity. Kindness is people of Ireland, and preduces a great impression even on those who would be but little moved by the terrors of the law. Having said so much on present evils, dearly beloved brethren, I again exhort you to avoid all secret and dangerous societies, so severely condemned by the Church, and to cut off all communication with those designing and reckless men who are trafficking on the ruin of others, and who, whilst driving their dapes to destruction, keep far away from danger; and I implore through the bowels of the mercy of Jesus Christ I implore of those few who have gone astray to retrace their steps, to make reparation for the past, and to re-

concile themselves with God and the Church. And you, beloved, members of the clergy, continue the same watchful vigilance which you have hitherto ways, but cease not to raise your voice against those who persevere in their perverse designs, or who would lead their dupes to crime and destruction; and ever Ezekiel: 'Son of man, I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; and thou shalt tell it. to them for me. If, when I say to the wicked. Thou shalt surely die, thou declare it not to him, nor speak to him, that he may be converted from his wicked way, and live, the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but I will require his blood at thy hand.

the proposed project of endowment many years since, nor has anything occurred in Ireland since that decision which is at all likely to influence its reverael. So far, Dr Moriarty stands alone in the Irish Episcopacy in advocating the permanent endowment of the Anglican Oburch in Ireland, , nd in the expres-sion of readiness to accept a portion of the present revenues of the Establishment as an endowment for the Cattolic Church. He asks his clergy to petition Parliament to so re-cast the Church revenues, whilst the rest of the Episcopacy sent, last year, petitions to the House of Commons, signed by nearly a quarter of a million of persons, or many more than there are largely used by the supporters of the Establishment as an evidence, whatever its true worth may be; of disunion amorget the Spiscopacy, and thus turn the flank of our strength, at a moment when everything heralds the advent of the total overthraw of the Established Church in Ireland.

The Catholic Prelate, Dr. Manning, in a pastoral letter to bis London diocese, informs his hearers that for six years the numerous flock in the !rish dioceses of Cashel, Ferns and Emley, have pledged themselves not to set foot in -a public - house on Sunday.

The Irish Rebellion of 1798 broke out on the 23rd ot May, and though the rising in Dublin, in which many thousands are ready to share, proved aboritive, Naas, Clane, Prosperous, Ballymore, Rustace, Kil-cullen, Carlow, Hacketstown, and Monastereven were all attacked by the rebels within the first three days. In those three days great numbers of rabels were killed. Thus in the attack on Naas, on May 24, one hundred and fifty rebels were killed. In the attack on Carlow, May 25, four hundred rebels were killed, and two hundred hanged, or shot immediately after-warda. In the attack of Monastereyen sixty-eight rebels were killed. In the 'attack on Hacketstown' two hunned rebels were killed ; and in the action at Tara, on May, 26, three hundred and fifty rebels were killed. The Wesford rising took place on May 27, and in four days the rebels lost the battle of Kilthomas, won the battles of Oulart, Euniscorthy, and Three Rocks, and took the towns of Enniscorthy and Wexford

When we recal the bloody horrors of those evil days, the burnings, torturing, and murderings committed on both sides, and the desperate battles fought with varying success, we can scarcely hold that the Fenian rising has as yet entitled itself to be called a rebellion. All accounts up to the present time agree in bearing witness to the absence of any of the darker atrocities which usually accompany popular uprisings All agree that, so far, there has been a remarkable abstinence on both sides from person and property. So many confident assurances have been already felsified that we have no inclination to forecast the future. We have been assured repeatedly that Fenianism was a mere delusion, that it had no root in Ireland, that it had been a bubble which had burst, that it had been a false alarm, that it had been a swindler's scheme to extort money on false pretences, that it had been a cunning trick of this or that political party, in order to get credit for energy and prodence, that it has been a newspaper invention to procure purchasers by supplying a tensation, but that at any rate whatever it had been, it was now past over, dead and buried, and would never again be heard of. With the fate of these self sufficient prophets staring him in the face, he would be reck less, indeed, who would hazard another prediction of the speedy abatement of the Fenian nuisance. There are those who profess to know that we have only

seen a preparatory and incomplete reheatsal of the play itself; that the serious work has yet to come and that the Feaian leaders have meant no more than a demonstration. According to this view it was judged necessary to prove to the Feninus themselves, and to their sympathisers in Ireland. America, and Great Britain, that in spite of all that had been written in the press, the Fenian organisation was a reality, that it obeyed orders, and that a simultaneous and combined movement over a 'wide field might at any moment be produced by the word of command. A slow, creeping, lingering, sluggish rebellion, always threatening a crisis, interfering with every profitable pursuit, and destroying every pleasurable opportunity, is not to be cured by shot or steel. And the only treatment is to build up the patient's strength and to invigorate his system, so as to enable him to expel the disease and to resist infection and contagion not converted from his wickedness, and from his evil for the fature. It is a slow and tedious process, and those people-unsay what you have said to them way, he indeed shall die in his iniquity, but thou therefore there is the more reason why no time should or the seed your words have sown will bear a hast delivered thy soul'-(Ezek. iii) I shall add be lost in having recourse to it. It is an infelicity of harvest of whirlwind and fire !' tention of men to the exclusion of matters offer more real moment; but if the present Government remain in office they will have an opportunity, such as no other is likely to have, for when they propose reme-dial measures for Ireland they have a power to silence objections and remove difficulties which does not belong to the Liberals. - London Tablet Fenianism has not struck root in the Irish soil, and is merely a noxious American exotic which a fortnight's hard weather was enough to wither up. Had the Government given way to panic, and, in obedience to the dictation of the ruthless Orange faction, proclaimed martial law in Ireland, it is not improbable that Fenianism would become popular and dangerous, but the admirable manner in which the Executive has behaved has given to the conspiracy the coup de grace. The special commissions at which the prisoners will be tried according to the regular forms of law, as if the offence charged against them instead of being the highest, were the lowest known to the tribunals of the country, will probably stamp out the pestilence, though, like the cattle plague, we must be prepared for sudden isolated outbreaks of the malady for a year or two. But we do not believe, and we never did believe or a low ourselves to be persuaded that Fenianism was anything more than a passing peril to the public peace, or that it involved any real danger to the institutions of the empire. The Yankee organisers of the conspiracy in their goa head style took no notice of the huge impediments to success that beset the Fenian path in Ireland. The Fenians proclaim themselves Republicane-they proclaim their purpose to discard legal and constitutional means, and to have recourse to physical force and violence for the accomplishment of their design; they proclaim their resolution to oust the present owners af the soil of Ireland, and to distribute the land of the country among themselves ; and they have made no concealment of their hostility to the well earned nfluence of the Oatholic clergy over the minds of the Irish people. These principles are not popular in Ireland. There are, of course, exceptions ; butspeaking of the Irish generally, we do not fear contradic-tion when we assert that they are monarchial; that they have no sympathy with Socialism; that they respect the rights of property ; that they revere their clergy, and cling to them as their surest, trustiest, and most devoted friends; and that, if they should ever be driven to prefer violence and physical force to constitutional and legal means for procuring a redress of grievances, it will be by the culpable mis. conduct of the Imperial Parliament and Executive.-Weekly Register. The leaders, in fact, however sincere and earnest they may be at the present moment in their desire to get up a 'fight' will find it very difficult, if not im-possible, to induce the people to fight for them In a former letter I said such was the state of the case : and what has recently, happened in Kerry tends to confirm my view. A certain number of the members very little or no fighting, if volunteers from the populace, do not swarm into their; ranks. Some time ago they might have gone so, while the wealth

revelations that have been made of their weakness, their incompetency, or their dishonesty, tae spirit of the people has been much depressed; and they are cautious about committing themselve into the hands of men on whose integrity and honor there are such dark stains. The revolutionary material that at one time was comparatively dry and ready for the match, is now heavily soaked with wet, poured on it by the very hands that had piled it up; and, if they try they will find it hard work to light it even for B brief space at any corner .- Dublin Cor. of Irish American.

DUBLIN, April 9.- The trials of the Fenian prisoners on the charge of high treason commenced here yesterday, but were to day postponed until the 22nd inst.; The prisoner Massey has turned. Queen's evi dence.

The Irish Police, who have put down the recent attempt at insurrection, are to have rewards to the amount of \$10,000, new barracks, and breach loading rifles, for their fidelity.

Referring to the arrests in Kilmallock, the Oork Herald writes :- ' In a recent publication we alluded to the arrest in Kilmsllock of a perton named/Patrick Walsh, as one of a party who attacked the police barrack in that town It appears that the name given by the prisoner way fictitious, and that his real name was O'Brien. Up to last week he was an accountant in the establishment of a wholesale merc ant in this city, at a salary of fully £200 a year, and he left his employment to 'join the Fenian ibsurgents. 1. C. 1. C.

The Ennis correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle under dats 20th of March, says :- In consequer Ca of the great fall of snow on Monday, the country mails were late, and on Tuesday morning the usual mail cars were unable to proceed on their way to the various country towns. The mail bags had to be carried oy men on horseback. The approver who has made information against the persons of this town, is at present in the police barrack, and a rumour all day prevailed rolative to his having been poisoned, but, on inquiry, it turned out that he had only been slightly indisposed.

. The Galway Vindicator says that on the 19th ult., Constable Henn say, of Glennamaddy, 'arrested a Fenian who gave the name of James McFheeby, One of the aliases of the notorious Head Ocatre Stephens. Although dressed in the meanest apparel he was evidently an American Fenian emissary. On examina tion the constable states he comes as near the personal description of James Stephens as it would be possible, and Constable Hennessy is not yet convinced that he may not receive the reward. The mysterious personage was lodged in Galway gaol.'

FINDING OF AMMUNITION. - On Salurday evening, a boy, while walking in a field at the rere of the Gas Works, Belfast, discovered lying beside a pool of water a large quantity of ball cartridge and percussion caps. He gave information of the fact to Sub constable Robinson, who went to the place indicated, and found upwards of two hundred ball cartridges in a damp condition, and also some boxes of precussion Caps. He had the ammunition removed to the police station of the district. On Friday some civilians, while in a field adjoining Mr. Reynold's foundry, Falls road, found embedded in the ground upwards of four hundred ballets. The bullets were removed by the constabulary to the Falls-road police barrack.

BONFIRES ON MOUNTAINS .- The passengers by the last train from Downpatrick on Saturday evening were considerably surprised by the appearance of several fires some distance from various parts of the line. It was understood that these were caused by the burning of ' whins' -a practice usual at this period of the year; but there were some who regarded the event as the precursor of Fenian demonstration in the county of Down. The anthorities of Downpatrick, however, entertained no fear that the peace of the county would be disturbed, -Northern Whig.

JUDGE KEOGH AND THE OBANGEMEN .- We beg to direct the attention of the Newry Telegraph, and all the Irish journals of the same stamp, to what occurred the other day at the Omagh assizes. There were some party conflicts between the Tyrone Orangemen and the Oatholics, which were provoked in the usual manner by the former. They marched in procession, had their fifes and drums, and played party tunes insulting to the Ostholic population. Riots and assaults were the consequence Next came the trials before the magistrates, who as they generally do,

SACEVILLE STREET, DUBLIN .- General or distiller, solicitor general or sharp practising attorney, as it may be, the roadway of Sackville street seems the liveliest. Turn to the foot pavement and you will behold even a more exhibitating epectacle. The flags are one parterre of beautiful girls. Were I an Ame. rican, I should back Broadway, New York, from two until five p.m., during the season, and in the space bounded on one side by Oanal street, and on the other by Union square, for a display of female loveliness not to be equilled in any other street of the world. Indeed, the young ladies of Manhattan are exceedingly pretty; but at prettiness their good looks halt. They rarely, very rarely, rise to beauty, lacking as they do the great essentials of beauty amplitude, colour, roundness, and suppleness of form. Elles sont gentilles mais pas belle. Sir Joshua's Muscipula is pretty ; but Sir Joshua's Nelly O'Brien is beautiful. As a Great Britain, a United Kingdomite impartially enthusiastic in my admiration of the Rose Shamrock, and Thistle, I must unbesitatingly-al. though the decision has not been arrived at without mature consideration-award the palm of peerless beauty to the graces of Sackville street, Dublin, I think you may see there the most beautiful women in the whole world. They seem not only to look better, but to dress better, to walk better then any ladies do elsewhere. The Rose and the Thistle need not be enraged at the preference given to the Sham rock. I was always of opinion that the way in which the Shepherd of Mount Ida finally decided uoon his award was by means of a mental toss up; first the old goddess out, and then two out of three. I am sure that the rogue thought in his heart that they were all equally beautiful: and if you look at their portraits in P. P. Ruben's picture in the National Gallery, you will admit with me that neither of the defeated candidates had any season to be cast down. When you add to a blooming bevy of belies - fresh and radiant and emiling, disdaining carmine and violet-powder, and who would laugh the cunning sybil' Rachel to score were she to whisper them anent 'Arabian baths,' or propose to make them beautiful for ever' (are they not beautiful already ?) - when we add to these the prettiest, rosiest, grace. fullest children that Pater or Materfamilias could wish to set eyes upon, and the comeliest and most comfortable looking of matrons, and the tallest and statel est and most unimpeachably attired swells-real swells, mind you: no provincial bucks, no pinchbeck dan-dies, no 'one-horse' counts: but swells who are undergoing a splendid exile here in the shape of garrison duty or staff appointments at the Oastle ; swells whose natural habitat is in. Rotten Row and Fall Mall: and when you finish the whole picture with a native population vicious albeit ragged, lu. minous though slightly unkempt : the best natured, the easiest pleased, the most clastic the most place. ble, the kindest hearted people in Europe-what is

there an' it so please you, cause you to usurp the attributes of the melancholy Jacques, and profess to find this merry Forest of Arden tad ? - From Belgravia for February - By G. A. SALA. CAHIRCIVEEN. - A meaner and a muddler place than this I have seldom come upon in the course of my travels. It is well situated at the foot of the mountains, and in full view of Valentia river and harbour, and at a very great distance looks even picturesque. But the charm which distance lends is broken when you have to pick your way through the dirty streets and get a near view of the miserable dwellings in which many of the inhabitants are content to dwell. Yet the town has a considerable trade. It is the capital of a very large country district, cut off by sea or mountain from practicable communication with more important places, and the country people flock to it in large numbers for the sale of produce and the supply of their few wants I drove through it on the butter-market day, and the principal street was througed with peasants and farmers and their carts. The English tongue was hardly to be heard. Irish was evidently the mother tongue, and you find yourself silent and helpless among the crowd, remember-

ing with some mortification that you may stay within the limits of the United Kingdom, and yet hear three languages not one word of which you can un. derstand. I have been assured that from some lins Irish falls liquid and soft, with ' syllables that meathe of the sweet south;' and one can readily believe this; but the Irish of the Cabirciveen market-place seemed pre-eminently sharp and grating-a language of all others fit for haggling, wrangling, and the wrath which wears itself out with words. The people bring in for sale great plenty of butter, with eggs wool, feathers, hides, and other small produce. They arry back little, for they want little-a bit of salt fish, perhaps (judging by the smel, very salt), and of grocery and drapery very meagre supplies. Their thrift startles those even who know something of the home life of the English peasant. In most cases necesssity may compel this thrift, but the small far. mer is given to small economies, and in clothing and food he and his family deny themselves many things which almost the humblest in England regard as necessaries. With rude appliances they manufacture the freize out of which their coats and closks are made; linen and woollen goods for household uso or wear are also made at home, and it is only in preparing for weddings and for fanerals that the country people spend with a free hand. Then extreme parsimony is followed by extreme profusion.

When I need advice, old gentleman, about the management of my affairs, I shall not ask it of a dotard !' responded Lord Hugh, striding past him.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

PASTOBAL BY CARDINAL CULLEN .- We extract the following from a Pastoral by his Eminence the Oardinal Archbishop of Dublin addressed to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Dublin on the feast of St. Patrick : 'Though anxious to avoid every extraneous matter, I cannot conclude those few lines on our great Apostle without referring to the Fenian Brothers, whose late foolish and reckless proceedings have gained for them so much notoriety, and are so well calculated to injure the country, to stop all business, to increase the miseries and wants of the people, and to afflict every friend of Ireland.

When writing to you a few days ago in prepara-tion for the holy season of Lent 1 cautioned you against having any connection with this party, and explained to you how the course they were pursuing would inevitably lead to their min and disgrace. I also reminded Oatholics that the Roman Pontiffs, and especially our present Hoiy Father, Pins the Ninth, had repeatedly condemned all secret societies. having for their object to injure the Church or civil society, whether bound by oath or not, and that conrequently all those who join the Fenians, whether they be sworn or not, incur the penalty of excommunication, so that such unfortunate and deluded men are cut off like rotten branches from the Chu ch of Onrist whilst living, and are liable to be deprived of Christian burial if they die without doing penance for their sins. As far as the great body of the faithful of this diocese is concerned, I felt it quite unnecessary to refer so often to the censures of the Church. You, my dearly beloved brethren, know your duty, and discharge it for conscience sake, in obedience to the dictates of the Scripture, which says, 'Let every soul be subject to higher powers. . . He that resisteth the power, resistpowers. He that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist, purchase to themselves damnation'-(Rom. ziii. 1.)-Undoubtedly you feel that you suffer admitted grievances; you complain of them, and you endeavor to obtain redress by peaceful and legitimate means, Dilowing the advice and the example of the great O'Connell; but, at the same time, you abhor all conspiracies and other deeds of darkness, and you condemn revolutionary movements, always the source of the greatest calamities, and generally lead. ing to the establishment of military cospotism. This feeling is so general that even in the very neighborhood of this metropolis, where every effort was made it would weaken and eventually destroy the infla-to enlist the sympathies of the working classes, as I ence of the Catholic clergy. Dr. Morie ty, adopts, have learned on the best authority, the rural populi in fact Mr. Aubrey De Vere's principle of florelling lation, the bone and sinew of the country, could not up,' and distinguishes, which few but refined logical of the organization, is certain localities, may answer be induced to join in any attempt to resist authority, minds like his own does, between endowing 'a a summons to the field; but they can vent re on or to violate the law The same feeling bappily prevails in the counties of Wicklow and Kildare; and in no doubtithat the Bisbop of Kerry advances , weighty, all the remote districts of this diocese; and I believe arguments, but such that most of them are not new, it is prevalent in every part of the kingdom-that is, and few without refutation, against the total disen-the people, though sorely feeling their grievances, dowment of the Arglican Establishment. Oatholic believed in, and while its foremost leaders were con-

avoid the dreadful vice of drunkenness on his fes ival, to keep Away from public houses, and to shun everything that would tend to profane a day which we ought all to devote to practices of piety, and to de. dicate to thanksgiving to God for the blessings of faith which He has bestowed on us. May St. Patrick intercede for us, protect our poor country, and obtain assistance for us in our present trials; and may the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

† PAUL CARD. CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland. Dublin, March 12, 1867.

The mission of the Oblate Fathers at Mountrath, Queen's County, was brought to a happy and successful termination last Sunday, when five thousand tervent Christians assembled within the walls of the spacious and beautiful church at Mountrath, to renew their baptismal promises, and bid farewell to the boly missioners who had labored iudefatigably during three weeks for their spiritual weltare. Seven thousand souls partook of the bread of life during the mission. Many years shall elapse ere the people of Mountrath cease to speak of the glorious sight they witnessed on Sunday evening, when five thousand Obristians, holding lighted candles in their hands, renounced Satan, and promised to serve God and obey His Holy Church during the remainder of their earthiy pilgrimage. All the publicates of Mountrath, Protestant and Catholic, have bound themselves not to sell intoxicating liquors on Sun. days. These are a few of the many fruits of the mission given at Mountrath by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate .- Nation .

The Bishop of Kerry has issued an important and very elaborate address to 'his clergy upon the question of the settlement of the Established . Church .-His lordship is most careful in guarding i himself against the imputation that he proposes any dogmatic . opinion upon the question, assuring the clergy that 'We have no mission to judge of such controversies,' and, again, ' We pray you to remember that we do not speak to you with authority, although we are deeply convinced of the soundness of the views we submit to you,' Throughout a letter, extending to upwards of six columns of the Feenan, Dr. Woriarty, in a style singulalry clear and elegant, and through a well-arranged classification of argumen's, against, no less than in support of his views, discuss es, with his usual ability and candour, some of the propositions that have been advanced for the settlement of the Church question. He is, in brief, for equality and the overthrow of ascendancy, a' result to be attained, in his opinion, by applotting the existing Church temporalities between the several religious bodies by a capitation rate founded on the the senses. Endow all: not disendow any. Arch-bishop Whately was of the same opinion, but from a different motive, as he assured Mr. Senior, because Ohurch, and "pensioning the clergy." There can be

allowed all the Urangemen to escape, except out and committed a number of Catholics for trial.

The cases came forth before Judgo Keogh at Omagh, and some revelations were made re pecting one of the transactions by a Constable O'Neill, which shows how justice is administered in Ulster. The Constable swore that he identified six of the Crange rioters before the magistrates, but only one of them was sent for thial. Judge Keogh saw plainly how the magistrates had acted, and observing that their decisions showed a partizan spirit, he said he would represent their conduct to the Lord Chancellor, who has the control of the magistracy.

It is creditable to the judge, although a queer Character, that he did not wink at the gross injustice he knew had been perpetrated. He stated that pri soners of the Orange hus, living in 'Ulster, did not dread the law, and that when leaving the dock, after being acquitted by brother Orangemen on the jury, they smiled at the mockery of justice enacted on their trials; and when such deeds were done by men in authority, he said it was impossible that peace could prevail in the province.

Every one must now see the wicked agencies employed to screen the guilty Orangemen from punishment. The e disturbers of the peace resolve to have a saturnalia. They march in procession into some Untholic district. They have their band with them, who play party tunes. The Catholics allow them selves to be provoked into a conflict, and that is just what the Orangemen want. And when the strife is over there are summonses and cross summonses issued. But what do the Orangemen care? They know they will have some friend in court, to insist that the charges against them have not been 'proved, but that all sworn against the Catholics is correct in every particular. And then the Catholics are committed for trial, and the Orangemen sent home to plot new riots and new assaults on their unoffending neighbours.

Surely it is time to bring such infamy as this to a close. There is no honest man of any creed can approve of it. But the subordinates would not indulge so often on such sport, if they were not protested. They are not so courageous as to aspire to the honours of martyrdom. But they are instigated by evil passions, and nothing delights them more than torturing the Catholics. It is their favourite pastime From their earliest years they have been taught to hate Pope and Popery, and all the Ouristian precepts have failed to change them from their evil courses, because men in 'authority' smile | upon them and throw the shield of their protection over them when they are prosecuted'

How the Catholics of Ulster, have lived amongst such a wild, bitter and lawless community we cannot imagine. Their patience must have been extra-ordinary. ' Almost every day they have heard them. seives called opprobrious names, and observed their liberty attacked and their very lives assailed But we hope their patience will be soon' rewarded. The magistracy of Ulster, or at least some of them, have been found out. The deads which have come to light in Tyrone cannot remain (unnoticed : and lot is hope that if the magistrales alluded to by Judge Keogh are proved guilty of 'conniving at the crimes of Utaogemen, a proper example will be made to deter other evil does, and that the administra ion of the law in Uister for the fature will be closely watched, in order that guilty Orangemen may not escape, and that innocent Catholics may not be doomed to suffer unjustly .- Dundalk Democrat ..

Around Cahirciveen comparatively little land is under tillage; it consists chiefly of bog and mountain land, on which a few sheep and cattle find pasture Among the latter the famous milker, the Kerry cow, ought to be found, but the pure breed has been bought up at fancy prices by the stranger. The

peasants you meet, men and women, are mostly barefooted. Some of them seem to show marks of Spanish descent; jet black bair, full, dark eyes, and checks coloured half by the olive, half by the rose, are by no means anfrequent. There were types both of the Spaniard and the Celt in a troop of child en who, just diamissed from a roadside National School, rushed after my car, 15 of them, and kept up with it for at least two miles on the road between Glenbeigh and Kells. They did not shout, they did not beg, they hardly interchanged a word with each other, perhaps because they had no breath to spure, but kept on at tip top speed, looking, brimful of fun and high spirits and onjoyment. It was cruel to ask these children, just released from school, questions in mental arithmetic, but I did. English children would have tailed at once, pirhaps rising with one consent as they went a groan for the unfeeling stranger who had set them lessous out of school. But these youngsters entered into the spirit of the thing at once, and asswered, all pauting as they were, with a vivacity and intelligence which spoke well both for school system and schoolmaster. Moreover, when I proposed the no-ways munificent reward of 6d, for divisi n among them, the chief spokeshoy, with 'a charming nuivele, raised objections, because, he said they lived too far apart for such an arrangement." And so we paried. As the car drove out of Cabirciveen in the dusk, it was exceedingly difficult to edge through the country carts that were still standing in the stree: or were now being driven home. In vain my driver shouted in civil Irish and very uncivil, at times even profane, English. The other drivers gave it him back in revisioniller and more easy piercing vernacular, and got out of the way with the most provoking deliberation, while pedestrians who had chosen the middle of the road showed entire willingness to be knock-ed down and ridden over

Why the insurrection should have begun at Cabir" civeen is a mystery as Astory is now told to this effect :- An insurrection had been planned and was to have broken out all over Ireland at the same time as the rising here. At the last moment the Fenian place were chaoged, and the rising west constermanded, but as Cabliciveen is difficult of access, Ithis order was not received by " Colonel' O'Connor in time. The same mistake was committed at Opester, though there is no want of communication with that city, because the Fenian organization is not so effective in England.as in Ireland,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE------APRIL 19, 1867.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED SEDUCTION OF A SOLDIER FROM HIS ALLEGIANCE. - Yesterday evening, about a quarter to ten o'clock, a young man, a porkcutter, named Arthur M Larnon, residing at Peter's hill, was taken to the police office, charged with proclaiming himself. to the pointe-once, our get with protaining dimeent. a Feniar, and endeavouring to seduce a soldier from his allegiance, It appeared that the soldier, whose name is Edward Watsh; and who is a private in the A company of the 3rd Buffs, was drinking with a companion in a public house in Peter's hill, when of Oatholic life, will have truths to speak which M Larnon came in and said he was a Fenian, and every Catholic must rejoice may now have a chance esked the soldier to become one too. The soldier of bearing fruit in a place where the seeds of moordered him out of the room, as it was engaged by dern rationalism are being scattered with no nigordered him but, of the roun, and the prisoner refused gard hand.' 'The general Oatholic public, how bimself and his companion, and the prisoner refused gard hand.' 'The general Oatholic public, how with the soldier then went to the Peter's hill ever,' continues the Gazette, 'has a right to know to 'go. ""The soldier then went to the Peter's hill police-barrack, and reported the occurrence, when two sub-codstables arrested M'Larnon, and lodged him in the police office.-Northern Whig.

It must bal admitted that the government of Lord Darby has shown a disposition to respond to the call of the Irish people, and we trust that they will obtain sufficient time to pass their measures for our country. But the spirit of faction is hard at work. The of the Fenian revolt-are striving to regain their former power; and they are receiving assistance from many of the corrupt Irish members. Now we have ao doubt that if this par y becomes successful, and regain office the state of Ireland will become far worse than it is. We fear that their restoration to power will add great strength to the Fenian ranks, aud that Ireland will be convulsed from end to end. They will do nothing for the benefit of the country. Their object will be to depopulate Ireland more and more; and should they follow that disastrons course, we may expect troubled times ; for nothing will calm down Irish resentment except taking care of the poople, and this the Whigs will never attempt, for usy hate the creed of Ireland, and the race that inhabits this gallant old nation .- Dundulk Democraf.

The correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Sweneford, under date 22d ult, says :-- With deep regret I have to announce the death of John S. Len non, Esq, Sub-Inspector of police. He left his house yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and until 6 o'clock in the evaning was missing, when two of the police found him in a field adjacent to the town in a dying state, and blood flowing from his head with his revolver laying beside him. He was immediately taken to town and shortly afterwards expired. A tele, raphic despatch was sent to Dublin Castle announcing his death. As yet I have not obtained full particulars. Considerable excitement prevails.

The Derry Sentinel says :- A requisition to the high sheriff of the city and county of Londonderry to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of the city and county, 'for the purpose of manifesting their respect to the laws, and determination to support the authorities of the country' at this crisis, when insurgents are in arms, is in pr cess of signature .-It is usaded by the lieutenant of the county, and several influential gentlemen have already attached their names.

SALE OF LAND IN IRELAND -- The BOVOCATES for facilitating the sale of land in Ireland, in such moderate lats as might prove within the means of all who could manage by industry and frugality to cultivate them with eff-ct, may be gratified to learn that this process is already going on to a very considerable extent By a Parliamentary return just lasued it appears that among the sales of land effected in 1865 | Scotland. and 1866 by the Irish Landed Estate Court, 117 were c: ten acres and under, forty-six between ten and twenty acres, and 108 between twenty and fifty.--And these were in addition to a vast number of sales iccluding houses with small plots of land (sometimes not very small) attached to them.

It will hardly be believed-it, is one of those Ungs difficult to understand, and had we not the wish we could go along with his Royal Highness athority of a Protestant bishop for the fact, we and his distinguished and benevolent relative in authority of a Protestant bishop for the fact, we should hardly dare to make the statement-that in their support of this society. But we cannot forget Iroland there are five dioceses of the Establishment that of all the children which this society supports in which the members of the Anglican Church are and educates, certainly the great majority, probably only 2 per cent. of the whole population. These are the whole are Catholics. Now, in the list of noble-Uashel, Tuam, Meath, Limerick, and Killaloe. In men and gentlemen present at this Irish charitable Cashel the author of this pamphlet-the Bishop of dinner, we do not recognise the name of a single Ca-Down-isstances, says the Pall Mull Gazette, which tholic. And this is easily accounted for if the deecertainly not Catholic in its views, quoting the scription of the society published a fortnight ago by Bishop's pamphlet, 'twenty five benefices with only our Dublia contemporary, the Nation, be correct, and as an 'agricultural poet,' and about 65 years of age. 303 Protestants, while their aggregate income is we have no reason to doubt of its correctness. 'The Mr. Young began life as an nailer, which is to his 303 Protestants, while their aggregate income is 1.218, so that the spiritual sopervision of these 303 School,' says the Naiton, 'is a day school. No Ca-Protestants cost about £14 per annum a piece.' And, thelic priest is ever admitted to visit the Catholic is to his discredit. Lord Derby had hardly got be it always remembered that these during are the children. There are separate departments for boys seated in his ministerial chair before a petition from proceeds of lands and other property of which the and girls, and the children of Irish parents flock to this man and his friends asking for a pension was Catholic Church in Ireland mously robbed was so infe three hundred years ago without even the excuse of average attendance was about 500, but lately, owing e so-called 'Reformation' as took p ace in England. to the renewed opposite of the Catholic clergy, the The property of the Catholic Church in Ireland was number has considerably decreased. The teachers much taken from that Church by violence and are all Protestants, and though the children are not found as if Lord Derby was to morrow to confiscate the subjected to any religious pressure, the whole attunds of the Wesleyan Methodists or the Baptists, mosphere of the place, as far as it is at all religious, and apply the money towards building or endowing is Protestant. In addition to free education t e Anglican churches. To copy from another Protes. children receive a suit of clothes once in the year, tant authority, the London Review, 'Take the 'dis and a breakfast in winter. On St. Patrick's Day trict,' says that paper, ' where Fenianism first showed itself, namely, the tract which reaches from near will not say in exchange for, but instead of, their ed itself, namely. The Church grievance in that religion. Free education, clothes, and food, are the district is truly a disgrace to civilisation In all attractions beld out to poor Irish parents to induce Kerry the State Oburch numbers but 6,200 Anglicans them to send their children there. Alas, that so against 195,159 Roman Oatholics, and the minority of 3 per cent. have forty or fifty incumbents enjoying and food were purchesed at too high a price-the entire Church revenues of the diocese. But in the total loss of all religious feeling in their children. district itself which we have marked there are not many parsons, and few as they are they contain mongst them precious samples of Anglican clergi- | Highness the Prince of Wales.' Lord Derby and men. There is the eccentric parson at one place, the drunken at another, the hunting variety at a third lords as vice-presidents. We should like to see any part, and a downright lunatic at a fourth. To mend society which Irishmen generally could regard as matters, a few of the agents and small landlords in honestly benevolent obtain such distinguished pathe locality have taken to preaching and proselytis- tronage. But if we lived in this bope, we should ing on their own account.' whose national or individual acts Englishmen are so Being chiefly ultre-Protostants, its originators and fond of critcising, as if this island was the arbitrator supporters must be credited with a benevo'ent inof the wide world, read these truths, may they not be clination to teach the faith of St. Patrick to poor excused if they declare with us that in England there Catholic children. However, it was part of the poare things hard to be understood? 'Can the civilised licy of the concern to start under a good name. The world produce in the year of grace 1867 a parallel name of St. Patrick, they rightly judged, would take piece of iniquity, perpetrated under the name of religion? Say what he will,' declares the Pall Mall An annual dinner is held on St. Patrick's Day in Gaertle, 'an Established Church kept up for the support of the good work. benefit of 2 per cent. of the inhabitants of a diocese, 13 not only regarded by the remaining 98 per cent. as an insult, but really is an insult.' There is never smoke without fire; no rebellion so uttarly hopeless and desperate, as that which has lately broken out in Ireland, could ever be ransed without marvellous provocation. We do not justify the Fenians, but, from Protestant authorities alone it is easy to prove that the patience of the country has been sorely tried. As regards the Irish Church Estublishment, men of all opinions and creeds are agreed that its total abolition is the one only remedy for the many evils with which it has so long cursed Ireland. - Reckly Register. $\{1,\dots,n\}$ <u>1.</u> 1. • 1

inspire in those who come to hear from his own lips' the teaching of the Oatholic Oburch on some of the momentuous questions which are now agitating the public mind in England. The voice, to whose at tractive tones Oxford' has been so long a stranger, strengthened by an experience of over twenty years that the proposed mission at Oxford has nothing to do with any project of Catholic education at the university of Oxford. Mixed education is contrary to the views of the English bishops, and has always been discountenanced by the Holy See.'

A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC OHURCH IN SCOTLAND. -We (Weekly Register) learn from a prospectus sent end of the year 1866. It is due to the labours of a Catholic layman, and has undergone revision by an eminent Oatholic priest. We have long thought that such a book is much wanted by the Catholic the history of the Catholic Oburch and its clergy in Scotland, previous to the Reformation, and during the progress of that event, has been falsified distorted, or entirely misrepresented by such writers as Buchanan, Knox, Pinkerton, Jamieson, and M'Orie .times, to blacken the characters of the illustrious Churchmen and eninent statesmen of former ages, were the great leading objects of these writers; and it must be confessed that, to a great extent, they succeeded in imposing upon their countrymen-thus training successive generations of Scotchmen to believe that falsehood was truth, and to detest the religion of their forefathers.

As the prospectus states, the object which the compiler of this work has in view is, to tell the truth regarding all matters connected with the history of the holy and distinguished men, who converted the people from Paganism to Obristianity, and ruled the Scottish Church in the ages of faith,

In an appendix will be given, from the most authentic sources a list of the archbishops and bishops who filled the various sees in Scotland up to the time ; of the Reformation ; an account of all the bishops, vicars apostolic, and coadjutors, from Bishop Nicol son, the first Catholic Bishop in Scotland after the Reformation. up to the present time; the names of all the priests who served on the Scottish mission, from the year 1800 ; the chief districts in which they labored ; the age at which they died, and the date of their death; an account of the Scottish colleges, and foundations at Rome, Paris, Douay, Valladolid, and Ratisbon; an account of the cathedrals, churches, abbeys, monasteries, convents, hospitals, and religious houses in Scotland, at the time of the Reformation

It must be pleasing to all Catholics, and it is hopeful for the future of the faith, to witness the able and impartial works that have lately been published on Scottish history, which refute the falsehood, and brush away for ever the calumnies that so long tarnished the fair fame of the ancient Church of

ST. PATRICE'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY IN LONDON. -The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society held its annual dinner on Saturday, the Dake of Cambridge in the chair. His good natured R yal Highness was all benevolence and urbanity, and banded in a donation of a hundred guineas from the Prince of Wales, who was prevented from attending. We nearly all parts of កេហ៍ពលរី For years the then they all dine at the schools. All this is given, we many should discover to their cost, that the clothes The Society now advertise their institution as 'under the patronage of her Majesty, and his Royal Lord Rassell figure among a host of other noble die in despair. It was certainly a bright idea to When Americans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, or others call the school of such a society 'St. Patrick's.'with it the Irish, and to succeed they must deceive. The results of such a system of education-the Godless' and the 'Souper' systems combined -for poor I tish children in London, are just what we should expect. Their youth is exposed to all the temptation of a great city, and they are left without the support of religion to enable them to withstand it. What wonder that, their future career is often best known to the police, police magistrates, prison chaplains, and gaolers! A London priest, who was long chaplain to a convict prison, most positively doclares that by far the greater number of the prisoners under his care were brought up at St Patrick's. Even he was so deceived by the name that for some time he was under the impression it was the Obristian Brothers' School established in the same neighborhood. He actually wrote to Os dinal Wisem in complaining that the Obristian Brothers, did not do their duty to the children under their care; for those brought up by them knew nothing of their religion, and very many of them received their first religious instruction in prison. He was soon undeceived by the Cardinal as to the management of 'St. Patrick's, Luchte Ohurch. In spite of the change which since most abandoned prostitutes are not unfrequently the same course will be followed now ...

that time has come over the English mind, it still known by the prefix O or Mac." But almost invacannot ce doubted that many will be found open to riably the names are only inherited from Irish pathe influences which Father Newman cannot fail to rents; and they to whom they are affired have, in a vast number of instances, graduated in 'St. Patrick's' School. As long as a society miscalled 'benevolent' tries to make poor Irish children in London hot curnest bat indifferent Catholics, and as long as it bers of Irish. Mr. Walpole, it is reported, has exsupports a school for this purpose, so long miy we expect to see 'Irish cases' in the police reports. Conducted on the principles and views of the committee, the school of the anciety, to the certain knowledge of those who best know its results, has been a seminary for thieves and a nursery for outcasts. Let not the blame be laid on Oatholic justincts or Irish training. Weekly Register.

A London correspondent of the Belfast News Letter says, under the head of 'Dissensions in the Royal Family,' while speaking of the throng which was present, when Mr. D'Israeli introduced his Reform Bill into the House of Commons :- The Prince of Wales, the Dake of Cambridge, Prince de Teck, and Prince Christian of Slesvig-Holstein, were present, us that a book with this title is about to appear. Its as were Earl Russell and the principal members of whigs -our greatest enemies, and the real authors | range will extend from the earliest period to the end | his late Cabinet having seats in the House of Lords. It was remarked and commented upon that neither the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Oambridge, nor Prince de Teck took the slightest notice of Prince Obristian. The latter came alone, and retired alone ; community. Almost every incident connected with and during the whole period the royal party were in the house not a single syllable was exchanged with Prince Christian. The Prince of Wales, however, spoke to several members of the House of Commons, and on rising to leave, bowed to Lord Barrington, who occupied a seat next the gangway which se-To defame and slander the saintly men of Catholic parated him from the peer's box, in which the Prince was seated, rose and took off his hat as the Prince passed, and bow.d. His Royal Highness, Lowever, not only extended his hand to the noble Lord, but stopped for a few seconds to speak to him. Of Prince Obristian, however, as before stated, no notice whatever was taken - a circumstance which goes to corroborate the rumor that the royal brothers-in-law are not on such affectionate terms as might be desired. Indeed, it is well known that the marriage of the Princess Helena with Prince Christian was opposed not only by the Prince of Wales, but also by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge, and that all those refused to 'give her away.' The Duke of Cambridge would not even go t) the wedding, pleading a sudden attack of gout as his excuse. It was under these circumstances that the Queen herself expressed her intention to give away the princess, which she actually did. Of this historical fact there can be no doubt whatever.

> His Royal Highness the Dake of Cambridge made a long and able speech last week on the subject of recruiting for the army; in which he gave it as his opinion that it was not improving the condition of the soldier, but augmenting his pay, that would in-duce men to enligt. The Duke also made one remarkable mistatement of fact. He said :- ' This country boasts, and justly boasts, that it is the only country, except that great American Republic, with which we are so intimately connected, in which there is no forced labor, i e., military service. With the exception of Great Britain, there is not a sing e country in Europe, however small where there is not a conscription.' There is, as our readers know, one other country in Europe where the army is raised by volnatary enlistment alone, namely, the Papal States. Not a very great country, perhaps, in a temporal sense, but quite large anough to form an exception to the sweeping assertion of Ilis Royal Highness.

LORD DERBY AS MECCENAS. - A bear with a sore head may be considered a happy creature compared with Lord Derby this morning It is not enough that he sees defeat overhanging his Reform Bill, but the wicked Liberals are choosing this moment to bring a swarm of stinging exposures of his blunders to settle on his head. His government had to begin the week by defending its appointment to the bench of Mr. Churchward, a man twice convicted of bribery and of trading in public offices for political ends.-And last night Mr. O'Reily brought forward some specimens of the poetic blights of Mr. Young, to whom Lord Derby granted a literary pension of £40 a year, the recital of which made the House roar with laughter. Robert Young, who describes himself credit; and he left nails to write bad verses, which laid before him, and unfortunately, wit bout a glance at the poems, the pension was granted. When Young's name appeared on the pension-list the ques-tion began to be asked. 'Who is Young?' All that could be learned was that the Earl of Enniskillen had subscribed for a large number of copies and then consigned them to the flames. But Mr. O'Reilly managed to obtain a copy which he brought down to the House last night. Young regards himself as having three great missions : 1, to excite fury against the Catholics in the breasts of Orangemen ; 2, to supersede Thomas Moore in the affections of reland : 3, to obtain Government patronage. From the preface it is plain that he expected a blind world to oppose him. If' he writes, 'a Moore, the author of seditions and licentious songs, has been considered deserving of a pension by our present Whig-Radical Administration, the humble man who exerts his talents in writing loyal and constitutional pieces must surely have some claim on the patronage of those whose cause he advocates, although he cannot make pretensions to the expensive and highly cultivated genius of the celebrated Irish bard. -Should be be assailed by critics of the Romish or Radical school who scruple not in the present day at attempting to blacken by calumny every man, no no matter how eminent for virtue, who has the manliness to speak or write on behalf of the Protestant religion, he tells them before that he despises their malignity, and can afford to treat their lucubrations with silent contempt.' It was ludicrous to see the sheepish look of the Oabinet of the Poet Premier while Mr. O'Reilly was reading this extract, interrupted at the end of every phrase by the explosive laughter of the House. Mr. Young, having decided that the best way to take the taste of Moore (of whose writings he repeatedly de-clares his disapproval) out of the Irish mouth is to put somothing sounder into the same part of the poet's ballads, gives the world such work as the following, in which the reader will recall the movement of the 'Exile of Erin':

There has been a Fenian alarm in Liverpool. On | me some indulgence on this occasion (hear, hear)-Thursday night three hundred Marines arrived at of reminding my hon, friend that a Cardinal is not Rock Ferry from Woolwich, and were at once conveyed on poard her Mejesty's ship Donegal. A company of the 81st regiment has been ordered from Ohester to Birkenhead, where there are large numpressed his origion that the volugieers are quite entitled to use their arms in defence of their armouries. The Liverpool volunteer armouries are now in a thorough state of defence. The Lord Clyde and the Wivern, from Holybead, have been ordered round to the Mersey. The public officers of the Customhouse, Post-office. &c., have been requested to hold themselves in readiness to protect those buildings.

The fact of next year being a 'leap year' has added £13,000 to the estimates for the British army .-That is one day's pay for the forces.

Female evangelists appear to be on the increase in England. In addition to Mrs. Thislethwaite and Mrs. Rooth, who occasionally address congregations in London, Miss M'Farlane has been holding services at the Polytechnic Institution; Miss Octavia Jary has been addressing large congregations at Atherstone; Miss Geraldine Hooper, besides her 'usual ministrations at Bath,' has been holding services at various other places; and Miss J. L. Armstrong has been preaching at Arbroath and Dundee.

The number of marriages celebrated at the various churches and chapels in Scotland indicates the following as the proportions of the population attached to the chief religious denominations :- The Established Church, 45 per cent; the Free Church, 24 per cent; the United Presbyterian Church, 14 per cent; the Catholic Church, 9 per cent; the Protestant Episcopal Ohurch, 2 per cent.

What won't thieves steal? In one of the London police courts, on Saturday, a skilled pockpocket was committed for trial for stealing a Parsee merchant's turban! in another, a beery navvy was sent to gaol for a couple of months for stealing leaden collin plates from St. Pancras's churchyard - he was engaged in tunnelling beneath it - and selling them for as much as they would fetch as metal in the rough.'

An English journal says : ' At no time since the Russian war has the establishment of Woolwich Ar senal been more actively engaged than at present notwithstanding the numerous new resources of improved machinery and mechanism which have advauced with the time. A moderate supply of the new rifles and ammunition is despatched periodically stations, and in case of emergency, by railway and other means. On Friday night a large number of cases of the new cartridges and ammunition were tent off from the Woolwich Arsenal, as a reserve for the army in Ireluad.'

Advertisements for servants in which 'none but Protestants' are told to apply, used to be not uncommon ; but an advertisement which appeared in a recent number of the London Times is a unique specimen of the requirements of servantgalism. Two young women want a situation 'in a got tleman's or tradesman's family, in any capacity in which they might be useful. One is seventeen years and the other fifteen;' but ' no Ritualistic family need apply !

House of Commons-February 21. - Mr. M'Evoy moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Mr O'Reilly and Sir G Bowyer deprecated the introduction of the bill at the present moment unless there were a certain prospect of a practical result being attained, and they mentioned that this was the opinion of the leasing Uatholic prelates.

Mr. Whalley looked upon the admitted infraction of the law every day by Dr. Maoning as so great a scandal to the country and so discreditable to those in power, that he felt disposed to second the proposal for the repeal of an Act which was allowed to remain a dead letter. ('Hear, hear,' and a laugh.)

Mr. Gladstone though ready to support the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, held it to be of little use to raise this question unless Mr. M'Evoy had an assurance that the Bill would be supported by the Government.

Sir J. Gray and Mr. Reardon, and Mr. Newdegate also took part in the debate.

No member of the Government was present to give an answer, and a long conversation followed, in which various Irish members supported the view teken by Mr. O'Reilly, and urged delay. Ultimateiy, leave was given to bring in the bill, and it was read a first time.

necessarily an ecclesiastic (hear, hear.) A Cardinal is a Roman Prince, and I have known Roman Princes aud Oardinals who were not ecclesiastics. In fact, it is not necessary in any way that he should be an ecclesiastic. I remember a Committee of this House which, I think, was presided over by Sir Robert Inglis-of which, at all events, he was the most eminent member, and that before that Committee, which was considering very delicate questions of religions interest, the late Cardinal Wiseman was summoned. Cardinal Wiseman appeared in the dress which Cardinals are accustomed to wear, and which is their right, and there were several gentlemen on that Committee whose feelings were annoyed. (Laughter.) They protested against the appearance of Oar-dinal Wiseman, not only as a Cardinal, but as being in the dross of a Oardinal. Now Sir Robert Inglia was an extremely well informed man, though his opinions were perhaps extreme upon the question of the two Oburches, and no man could suppose that he would have shrunk from expressing his opinions .---He was also a man of very coremonious manners, a highly finished gentleman, and he perfectly well knew what was the social rank of every individual. Well, in that case he admonished his friends on account of their zeal, which he said was perfectly uncalled for because Cardinal Wiseman was a Cardinal, and therefore a Roman Prince acknowledged by the laws and customs of society in tris country .-Sir Robert treated him accordingly with the u most coremony and attention. (Hear.) Sir, I will not say snything further beyond expressing this feeling of my own-that I really think it is highly desirable that the Catholic Prelates of Ireland should mix a little more in the world, and enter a little more into society than they have done. (Cheers and laughter.) I really beleve that it would be mutually be-neficial to both parties (cheers) that it would, to a great extent, terminate asperities for which there is no foundation whatever, and that it would perhaps tend to bring about those improved relations between the followers of the two religions in Ireland which I think every sensible man must desire. (Loud and general cheers.)

JUSTICE TO IRELAND I-While all are anxious about the state of Ireland and a feeling of alarm and insecurity prevails, such as in all probability has not been feit in the country for more than half a century; while the most incredulous are forced to admit the existence of things which they would have pronounce ed impossible a month ago; while even the most unthinking are arrested for a moment in their career of by the ordnance store vessels to the whole of the out- | folly and vanity by a dim sense of public danger never felt before and even the veriest Pungloss has to confess that after all there may perhaps be something not quite perfection this best of all possible worlds; at such a time, at such a crisis, it is pleasant-nay, more, it is reassuring-to find one man equal to the situation, one man who knows what is amiss in the body politic, who has no doubt what is the right remedy, and who means to use it. We are informed by the Owl-and the Owl, as we know, is never wrong, but snaps its back viciously at all attempts at contradiction; we are informed by the Ow: with a grave unclousness which if we could suspect the Bird of Wisdom of such unscemly levity, might make us suspicious of covert sarcasm, that 'the Bishop of London, with that thoughtful consideration which characterises the right reverend prelate, has resolved not only to pay a delicate compliment to Ireland at the present crit cal conjuncture, but to recognise the union between the Established Ohurch of England and Ireland by inviting Irish bishops to preach in the metropolis on Sunday next-this day- being St. Patrick's Day.' Hear it ye misguided men who are now 'out,' who have left the comfortable shon-boards and the flesh pots of Saxon thraidom for the cold bitter north easter-enough to make a Kingsley shudder-and the blinding enowstorm drifting pitilessly along the stately Galtees! Hear it ye ill-fated ones, as you stand shivering on the bleak monutain. sides, where it is to be feared you will have to keep St. Petrick's Day with but a Lenten mare! Hear it, and be sad and repeat, and wish yourselves back to a tumbler of whisky punch and all the ondearmonts of a rashly and, as it will now seem needlossly aban-coned home! How admirably the time is chosen ! how happy is the occasion which has been selected for impressing on the bonighted mass of the Irish people the great, glorious, and comforting truth that the only Ohurch known to the law in Ireland is that of a trusted and favoured micority, and that the great Ohurch of England has made common cause with her lit te sister beyond the Channel to remove from the paths of others those stumbling blocks in the shape of riches aud earthly grandeur which have always proved a trial and a snare. Never again let it be said that England is deaf to the wants of Ireland | Never let it be forgotten that when causes which the political economist seeks in vain to analyse - when memories which the historian would fain bury in eternal silence - when social, national and religious inequal. ities, which the politician looks on hopeplessly as the evil legacy of evil times - when all these causes, and others yet more complex and inscrutable, had driven a considerable portion of a brave and impulsive people into wild and hopeless rebellion-there was one man, a high dignitary of the Oburch of England, who, undismayed by the failure of hundreds who had gone before him, proceeded boldly to probe the wound to its depths, and apply a styptic of such sovereign virtue that it must succeed ! The true remedy for Irish disaffection has been found at last : and, like all great discoveries, strikes us at once by its extreme simplicity ! What Ireland really wanted -though she may have thought otherwise-was not repe 1 and tenant right-not a resident and improv-ing gentry-not equal laws and impartial justiceone thing alone was needed to bury in oblivion centuries of feud and violence-to heal the breach between Celt and Saxon - to reconcile deep rooted animosities of race and creed so that the descendants of the men of Derry should fraternise with the descendants of the men of Limerick, and the Grand Master of Ulster stretch out the right hand of fellowship to the Head Centre of Munster- and that one thing was that three right reverend fathers of her State Church , as by law established,' should be allowed to preach from three London pulpits on St. Patrick's Day !!-Observer.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

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FATHER NEWMAN'S OXFORD MISSION. - The Times any s'that the Westminste Guzette states that the mission in connection with the Birmingham Oratory, which Father Newman, on the advice of his bishop, and with the sanction of Rome, is about to open in the city of Oxford, and the church which he proposed | and what was before incomprehensible was now easily to build, will at once relieve Oatholicism, from the understood Others who now hold the position he reproach of being inefficiently represented at the farmerly held have given us their experience in the had quarters of Eaglish intellectual life. ' The same sense as to the results of this ' Benbrolent Soamo and characters and persuasive powers of Fa- ciety's school. It is a startling and undeniable fact ther Newman cannot fail to attract attention and that many whose p mes savour of Ireland are charged exercise influence over the rising generation, to with the commission of grave crime). There is whose fathers he was personally we I known at the hardly a gang of thieves in London, whose deeds are time when he and so many of his friends and disci-) revealed through the agency of the police, in which pies gubmitted, themselves so unreservedly to the Oa- an Irish name does not figure on the muster-roll. The

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- "In Munster assassing in league are invited The laws to resist and confusion create,
- By priests of sedition to outrage excited, To bring back the horrors of dark Ninety-

eight.'

'Oh, Erin, my country !' inspires the following :

' Thus maddened by Jesuit's poisonous chalics, The Popesmen no longer contented remain ; But bigotry, fierce persecution, and malice, Inflame their dark bosoms and over them reign.

'The Scripture that tells of eternal salvation, And man, erring man, in religion renews. The prelates of Rome, to their flocks' ruination. Withold, or pervert them to suit their own views."

'We might,' said Mr. O'Reilly, ' at least bave hoped that when the distribution of the Royal fund for rewarding dis inguished literary merit rested in the hands of the noble travelator of Homer, we got a judge of poetry (a laugh) to distribute it. Lord Palmerston, after appointing a pension to 'the poet Olose,' found that Close was a fool, and so rescinded the appointment, and paid Close from his private purse; and it is likely, from what Disraeli said complaining that Lord Derby had been 'hoaxed'-that

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Feb. 25. - Cardinal Cullen. -Mr. Newdegate asked the Ohancellor of the Exchequer whether the attention of Her Majesty's Ministers had been directed to the report of the proceedings at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of Dublin on Wednesday last, which was rublished in the Times of Thursday, the 21st February, whence it appeared that Cardinal Cullon was present on the occasion, in the robes and capacity of a Cardinal Legate from the Court of Rome, took precedence in that capacity, and addressed the assembly on matters touching the Government of Ireland ; and whether, assuming the above report to he substantially correct, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers, it was consistent with the laws of this country, or with international law, that an ecclesisstic should, in the capacity of a Cardinal Legate from the Court of Rome, be permitted, as representing that Court, but without being regularly accredited to the Oourt of England, or recognized in any diplomatic capacity, to interfere on public occasions of an official character, by advice or otherwise, with matters touching the government of the United Kingdom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer-Eince notice

was given of this question I have made inquiry respecting an event which had not before attracted my attention. The Lord Mayor of Dublin did not con sult the Government as to the guests whom he invited on that occasion. (Much laughter and cheering.) But I have made inquiries, as far as I could with decent respect to the Lord Mayor, as to the arrangements and the motives which influenced him on the occasion in question. The invitation to Cardinal Cullen was certainly nothing of an exclusive character. I really do not know what are the political or religious opinions of the Lord Mayor, but invitations were also extended to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who was prevented from attending by some accidental cause in domestic life. to the President of the Presbyterian Assembly, and to many other distinguished members of different denominations, among them the heads of the Wesleyan body. I cannot understand that any precedence was given to Cardinal Cullen otherwise than would be given to him in any society in which he might mix. Besides the Lord Lieutenant, there was no other Peer present, and therefore, according to the rules of social etiquette, Oardinal Cullen, who is recognized as a Roman Prince, took merely the same precedence to which he would be entitled in any assembly in England, public or private. I believe be appeared on that occasion in no diplomatic capacity (hear, hear) ; indeed I believe that there is no diplomatic capacity filled by Cardinal Cullen which is recognized, and I am doubtful whether he is really what is called a Cardinal Legate. Sir G. Bowyer - He is not. (Laughter,)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer-I was not quite certain on that point. I have reason to believe that Cardinal Onlien had some local rank given him with reference merely to the hierarchy of his own Church, which would ellow him precedence as a Cardinal Archbishop over any other Catholic Archbishop who might be present. It is pretty clear, therefore, that the e is no foundation for the assumption of my hon. friend that Gardinal Cullen acts in any diplomatic capacity in this country, or that he appeared in any

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UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC CHURCH. - The increase in number of our Oatholic population is manifest from the f ct that yet another new Ohurch is about being immediately commenced in the souteern part of this For years past, the congregation worshipping CILY. in St. John's Church have felt the present structure inadequate for the necessaay accomodation ; and this notwithstanding the constant labors of the two clergymen attached to that Church with their four districts hours for Sunday service. The purchase of ground, with pastoral residences already built thereon, has been effected. The generous donor is John Tracey, E:q; whose contribution is six thousand dollars. This is but one of a multitude of generous ects on the part of Mr. T. The Church will be known as 'St. Anne's,' after the mother of the Blessed Virgin -a designation chosen by its chief benefactor. The Bishop has appointed the Rev. T. Doran, Pastor of the new congregation. The many years untiring ministry in our midet of the Reverend gentleman appointed to this responsible charge, his known fidelity, and his social qualifications combine to render "his influence a surety for prompt and entire success. The Church will be constructed of brick and will be an ornament to the city, worthy to take its place slace those fine specimens of church architecture with which the Oatholics have adorned the city. -Albany Argus.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed a bill declaring that their own salaries and that of the diplomatic capacity on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) declaring that their own salaries and that of the I must take the liberty-I do not like making Governors shall bereafter be paid in ooin. So we golong acswers, but I am sure the Hou e will allow paper for the people and gold for the office' holders

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 19, 1867. 1 / 11

Witness. True The AD CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. S. E. CLERK, Editor. 10.000 TRANS TRABLY IN ADVANOR: Te. all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, . a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars. THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d. F We beg to remind our Correspondent sthat no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL -1867. Friday, 19-GOOD FRIDAY. Saturday, 20 - Holy Saturday. Sunday, 21-Easter. Monday, - 22-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 23-Of the Octave. Wednesday. 24 - Of the Octave. Thursday, 25 Of the Octave.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

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

The coupon of interest of this loan due on the 1s of April, 1867, will be paid as follows :---New York, at the backing house of Dancan Sherman & Uo.

Philadelphia, at the banking houre of Drezel & Co.

Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Formey \$ 02.

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

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

Boston, by Patrick Donance. Providence, R. ... by George A. Leete, Esq. MUNTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal. QUESEC, Canada. Branch of the Bank of Montreal Havana, Ouba, J. C Burnham & Co.

Lima, Peru, Aisop & Co. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent. AGENT FOR CANADA: ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal.

The Interest on the Bonds of this loan will hereafter be paid \$2 50 and 621 cents. ALFRED LAROCQUE. Montreal, 16th April, 1867.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Connected with the late Fenian rots in Ireland, the most important item 'of news is to the effect that the prisoner known as General Mas sey, and who was, if we mistake not, one of the leading Yankee Fenians, has turned Queen's evidence, and agreed to give information against his unhappy dupes whom he had led into the scrape in which they now find themselves .---For the latter it is impossible not to feel a certain amount of pity, but for the other, if the news by telegram be true, no terms of contempt. and contumely are too strong. The prisoners

well meaning and religiously disposed Protestants protest, is but a phantom of their own creation, destitute of all existence save in their own morbid maginations. They derive all their knowledge of the Roman Catholic religion from the enemies of that religion; from garbled, and often falsified quotations of Catholic formularies, which divorced from their context, strike them as manifestly anti-Christian, and against which all their better feelings revolt. Of Protestants of this class many are honest in their Protest ; and the chief faults to be imputed to them are their laziness, which prevents them from examining and determining for themselves, whether the hard things urged in Protestant controversial works against Romanism be true; and their credulity, which induces them to place blind and unlimited confidence in the generally but half educated, and often very unscrupulous, persons whom they accept as their ministers, as their religious guides and teachers. The ignorance of the class of Protestants to which we refer, is not " invincible ignorance" in the sense in which the Church uses that term; it is, on the contrary, easily o vercome, if only the proper means of enlightenment-that is to say, the recognised formularies of the Catholic Church-be employed to dissipate it; but the misfortune is, that with Protest-

ants generally it is believed that a full and accurate knowledge of Catholic doctrine can be obtained, without taking the trouble, slight as that trouble is, of consulting the authorised standards of the Church, in which that doctrine is fully and authoritatively set forth.

Amongst the many false, strangely false, notions respecting the characteristic doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, that obtain amongst Protestants, one of the most generally entertained is this :- That the said Church teaches, or encourages the belief, that men may, and must be, saved by their own works or merits, indeher Spouse, and makes profession of her faith, pendent of the merits of Christ; that austerities. self-imposed mortifications, can of themselves, and without faith, and without charity, deserve for him who practises them, eternal life; that the sacrifice of the cross, as the one Atonement for sin, and the infinite merits of Our Lord Jesus Christ, are in some manner kept in the back ground, or not insisted upon, by the teachers and preachers of Romanism: and that in short, the Papist is so trained, as to base his hopes of everlasting life, not upon what Christ has done for him, but solely upon what he is able to do for himself. This monstreus misrepresentation of Romish doctrine is not indeed often explicitly asserted in the writings of evangelical Protestants ; but it is always more or less implied, or insinuated in all their controversies, in all their appeals to the prejudices of their own brother sectaries. They rely with a full confidence upon the ignorance of their hearers, and their blind confidence in the truth of all that falls from their teachers' lips. Hence " free enquiry," when it assumes the guise of a desire to consult the writings of the authorised teachers of the Catholic Church, or to listen to what she has to say for berself, is always sternly deprecated by your evangelical Protestant ministers. What they lay to the charge of the Pope, and his clergy, with regard to keeping the Bible from the laity. is literally true with regard to their own policy with regard to the standards, or authoritative ex. ponents of Catholic doctrine. Your thorough evangelical would sooner see a man gloating over an impure romance of the French school, than engaged in a careful study of the Catechism ot the Council of Trent. In illustration of this very evangelical habit of insinuating" a calumny, which, if made in express terms might be at once met by an equally explicit contradiction, couched in the words of the formularies of the Church-we may be permitted to quote from the Montreal Witness of the 8th inst.; wherein we find the history of the marvellous change worked in a Romish priest by the words of a simple old woman on her deat: bed. The priest is made to say-of coursethat before this change he was esteemed a model of piety; that he practised all kinds of austerities, and mortifications-that he " confessed and communicated almost every week !" but that he litical combinations will have taken place, which | sought " to live upon good works and good conduct, and not by faith ;" that no one ever snoke to him about, or directed him to, Christ as the Saviour of sinners, as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. To him, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, well versed in her theology, and, marvel of marvels, saying

The Popery, or Romanism against which many | novel truth that by Christ sinners are saved ; and began, amidst much opposition and persecution to preach this anti-Romish doctrine. This in substance is the story of the Watness; and of course the impression left, or designed to be left, thereby on the minds of ignorant, though religrously disposed Protestants, is-that it is no where taught or insisted upon by the Romish Church, that Christ is the only Saviour of sinners : and that if He had not died for us, if He had not atoned for us, and paid our ransom on the Cross, we should all be excluded from the kingdom of God, and under sentence of death: and that it is taught by the same Church that we cap, and must save ourselves by our own works, without any reference to what Christ merit ed or did for us. This, we suppose, is the "Word of God" which, according to evangelical Prote stants, the Roman Catholic Church witholds from the people, or denies; and it is the belief t hat such is actually the case, that prompts the protest of many honest minded, but very ill-informed Protestants against Romanism.

And yet the most cursory glance at the Cat holic formularies, or the approved books of devotion most in use amongst Catholics, would s uffice to dispel this monstrous misapprehension of Romish doctrine. Nay, if Protestants would but bear in mind that the greater part of the Anglican Liturgy, its Litany and its Collects, are but translations, very beautiful translations we admit, from the Roman Missal and Breviary, a ud that therefore the doctrine as to the work of Christ in the salvation of man, contained in the one, is the same as that contained in the otherthey would see the absurdity, to use the mildest form of words, of the stale calumny urged against Romanism -- that it eliminates Christ, His work, His merits, from its system, and tends to substitute in lieu thereof, man, man's works, and the merits of human creatures :--- and this of the

" Deus Qui !" " Oh God, who seest that we place no confidence in any thing we do"- Collect for Sexagesima Sun day.

Church which in her public offices thus addresses

And this Collect, and hundreds of others of p recisely similar import: all breathing the same spirit: all asserting the same doctrine—that of ourselves we can say, think, or do, no good thing meritorious of eternal life; that our best a ctions, our most beroic sacrifices have, except in connection with Christ, no value of their own - our priest spoken of by the Witness must have been in the babit of reciting daily for years .---Every time too that he approached the Altar to say Mass: every time that he, in the words of the Canon alter Consecration, besaught the Lord for himself, and the congregation, that He would admit them into fellowship with the blessed in heaven, "not in consideration of our merit, but of Thy own gratuitous pardon through Christ Our Lord ;" every time that, smiting upon his breast, he called for mercy on the " Lamb of God Who taketh away the sins of the world," or bowing down avowed himself un worthy that the Lord should enter under his roof " Domine non sum dignus"-did he assert that great doctrine, which, if evangelicals are to be believed, the Romish Church ignores, or keeps in the back ground; and which it is insiguated that our priest had never so much as heard of until it was propounded to him by a dying woman. Is there, we ask, can there be assigned, we ask, any limits to the mendacity of evangelical teachers, or to the simple credulity of their pupils? That the Romish priest, at all events who tells such a story as that put forth in the Witness, is a har, all must admit-for he cannot he ignorant of the teachings of the Church, of the prayers which he daily offered up; and yet every converted priest tells the same story, to wit-that he renounced Romanism, because n taught that men must be saved wholly by their own works, and did not teach that Chris! was our sole Saviour and Redeemer. To be loved, the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church need but to be known; but known, not as they are given to the Protestant would in second hand, garbled quotations, dislocated or divorced from their context; but as they are to be found, living, and glowing with divine wisdoms and diviae truth, and divine charity in her own formularies, liturgies and authorised books of devotion. Were the most prejudiced Protestant, for instance, but to read the Roman Missal, bearing in mind too that the Liturgy of the Catholic Church is a daily hturgy, that the prayers therein given are daily recited by the priesthe would at all events abandon his monstrous prejudice, that the Romish Church keeps Christ and His merits, His death and His atonement for sin, in the back ground, or concealed from her people; he would be forced to confess that in the Mass, her daily service, she ever preaches one and the same doctrine as that explicitly laid laid down in the Catechism of the Council of mendation of His Lordship the Bishop of the Trent :--'Of bimself the sinner is totally incapable of making satisfaction; we must therefore fly to the divine mercy; and as justice, of which God is most tenacions, is an equal and corresponding attribute to a master in Israel, knew not these things." Then | me-cy, we must have resource to prayer, and to the RONTO, AGENT FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, who is fully authorised to receive all monies due this office and grant receipts for the same. For the first time be, the priest, "got a sight of no one ever obtained the passion of Ohrist, without which, no one ever obtained the passion of cin; from which, Office and grant receipts for the same.

satisfaction. Such is the value of the price paid by Christ Our Lord on the Orose, and communicated to as through the Sacraments received either actually, or in desire, that it obtains and accomplishes for us the pardon of our sins."-Cat. Council of Trent, on the Lord's Prayer.

Will the Witness please take note of this, ere he again presume to write against Romish doctrine.

GARIBALDI'S TOUR. - Garibaldi, says a Florence letter of March 18, continues his progress. He was at Milan yesterday, and reached Turin at 11 last night. His latest prank, committed at Verona on the 11th, and exultingly related by the Avanguardia, the new organ of the Left, will hardly increase his prestige. It appears that on arriving at the station s child was presented to him by its parents to be bap-tized. He accepted the office, 'I baptize thee;' he said, 'in the name of God and of the legislator Jesus ; may thou become an apostle of truth. Love thy neighbor; assist the unfortunate; be strong to com bat the tyrants of the conscience and of body; be worthy of the brave Chiassi, whose name I gave to thee; adieu !' The crowd frantically applauded .---Garibaldi was much affected by the enthusiastic reception he met with at Bologna. Asked whether he would return thither, he said that if he did so he should think he was returning to the bosom of his family.

DR. FULLER'S GREAT CHANGE.-However Dr. Fuller and the Orangemen of Toronto may congratulate themselves upon " the Great Change in Italy," economists and moralists will hardly join in their gratulations. The weakening of Catholic influence may, in the estimation of True Blueism cover a multitude of sins ; but national bankruptcy and utter demoralization can hardly be atoned for, even by "the downfall of the Papacy." Supposing for a moment Priestcraft to be wholly the monster it is represented, surely, it did its work better and cheaper and more mildly than the present model regime. In the simple matter of prisons, and prisoners (the crowning accusation of Liberalism against Imperialism) the advantage to our mind appears decidedly upon the Imperial side of the ledger. Doubtless Mr. Gladstone-the Don Quixote of the Bourbon windmills-is at this moment shut out from the continental world by the discordant din of Insular Reform, but we may fam hope, that in the first moment of repose the voice of upwards of 70,000 prisoners booming over the Alps, and breaking with its prolane wailings the sacred stillness of their eternal snows, will penetrate across the fertile plains of France, even to the frescoed walls of St. Stephens to arouse him to action. Time was, when the voice of cue man (Pierio) sufficed to stir him, but in those days the sound travelled through the pure still air of Imperialism; now the thunder of 70,000 human voices rumbling through the disturbed clectric atmosphere of liberalism is impotent to move. Shocked was the pious mind of the English Laberal by the bare mention of torture in Bourbon prisons ; but " filthy and disgusting food' -" poisoned wine"-" fettered limbs"-" marks of torture on the body," all this in Liberal prisons proved and adjoitted by a Florence tribunal, have not yet had time to penetrate the exclusiveness of his liberalism. Seventeen million francs in seven years !- five and a half millions sterling !almost double the entire revenue of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, expended on the bagnios and prisons of a United Italy !- that United Italy

WHAT DO THEY WANT NEXT ?- We know not what to make of the Liberals or Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada. One would have naturally expected that the Union Bill just passed would have stopped their mouths, and sileaced their clamors for a season at least .-They have got all that they were wont to ask for. and still they ask for more ; "Give, Give" is still the burden of their song. They have got absolute control over their local affairs they have got Representation by Population, and consequently a decided ascendency in the Central Legislature-and yet are they not satisfied They are still holding meetings, and laying down platforms, and passing resolutions, and girding up their loins, and Lord knows what not besides. as if they were the most ill-used and oppressed people on the face of the earth. They are indeed a "queer lot." Just look at this, which we copy from their organ the Toronto Glebe of the 26th inst.

Mr. Scoble, M. P. P., is the speaker; the place, West Elgin; the cause of the gathering, a meeting of Reformers or Liberals to take preliminary measures for the coming elections .--When then thus Scoble :---

"You may ask me, what are the prominent question to engage the attention of the Reform party in the coming contest?" — (d very natural question indeed.) "Representation by Population is at rest; Sectarian Schools have in some way been opened up, and I anticipate trouble on that question. What then is to be the new policy? Are we to adopt a no party cry.' No; most assuredly no. The political Millenium has not yet come, and Liberals have not yet accomplished all the great objects of the pariy," (The Italics are our own) -" Cheers. So far then as can discover, the functions of the Liberal party are: 1st. to advocate and enlarge the civil, pulitical, and religious rights of the people, to the utmost extent compatible with good government."

We will pause tiere, and draw breath, for our astoushment is great, at the imprudence, at the want of reticence on the part of this good Mr. Scoble ; at the premature betrayal that he makes of the policy of bimself, and his friends, and of the uses to which they intend to apply their newly obtained political ascendency in the Legislature.

(1.) They-" the Liberals," so he assures us. and we believe him,-"" have not yet accomplished all the great objects of the party."

(2.) Their functions are to advance and enlarge the civil, political, and religious rights of the people.

(3.) Therefore there are certain "rights" in matter of religion which the Liberals claim for the people, but which in Upper Canada, at all events have not yet been realized.

What then are these "Religious Rights," of which hitherto the Liberals, or Protestant Reformers of U. Canada, have been, and still are deprived ?

They can worship God as they please ; and for that matter, they are free, in so far as man's laws can leave them free, not to worship God at all, or to worship the other party if that please them better. They can not be compelled, directly or indirectly, to contribute one cent towards the maintenance of any form of religion : no religious disabilities of any kind, legal or social, exist for Protestants in Upper Canada. What then are these Religious Rights-the vindication of which it is one of the functions of the Upper Canadian Liberals, in the new legislature, to accomplish 2

Having no burdens to bear on their own

shoulders, there is but one grievance but one

restraint upon the exercise of their " Religious

will be tried by Special Commission, and judging from the general tenor of the English press. there is no desire to inflict upon them the extreme measure of punishment which the law ap. plicable to the case allows. No fresh disturbances had occurred since our last.

The health of the Princess of Wales is such as to create lively fears amongst the British public, to whom by her virtues and graces this most excellent young lady has endeared herself since her residence in England. Parliament had adjourned for the Easter Holydays, and the fate of the Ministerial Reform Bill is still a matter of conjecture. The refusal of the Spanish Government to give satisfaction in the matter of the crew of the "Tornado" had been followed by the despatch of an armed force to Cadiz, to lend weight to the reclamations of the diplomatists: the result has been successful.

France and Prussia seem both bent on war, to determine which of the two is henceforward to be the great military power of Europe ; but actual hostilities will, we suppose, be warded off during the Paris Exhibition. Its close will probably be the signal for the breaking out of the long menaced Revolution at Rome : but by that time, new pomay well have the effect of frustrating the designs of the friends of Garibaldi, and Mazzini.

It is expected that the official proclamation of the Union of the British N. American Provinces will take place during the month of July .--Sophie Boisclair, the partner in crime of the man Provencher, has been found guilty. Asked Mass every day, all these things were unif she had aught to urge why sentence of death known. should not be passed upon her, she pleaded that she was enceinte, and the fact having been established, she was ordered for execution on the 20th of November. She protested her maocence, instructing that her husband had poisoned himself. Prevencher, on the contrary, asserted fession of her faith :--- "If Christ had not died the he knew the guilty parties who had poisoned the unhappy man : and thus both recognised the fact of the poisoning.

CF Subscribers in arrears in Toronto and vicinity will please send in the amounts of their indebtedness to MR. P. DOYLE, ARCADE, To-RONTO, AGENT FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, who office and grant receipts for the same.

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But chance brought him in contact with an old woman lying on her death bed. Then, for the first time, was the truth presented to him, when the old lady, addressing him, made con for me, if He had not atoned for me, and paid my ransom, I should, with all my good works and pious life, have perished eternally."

This saying "astonished" the priest, we are told; and he felt "not a little ashamed that he, not comprising Venetia, or the Duchy of Mantua ! Surely Priestcraft with all its power, real and imaginary, never was equal to this.

Rights," of which Mr. Scoble, and his party can But it is in its religious aspect, that " the complain. They cannot, and berein lies the gist great change" is most apparent and appalling. If of the matter, they cannot legally, at all events, impose burdens upon the Catholic minority : they there be aught of truth of reverence and of greatcannot at present interfere with, or curtail the ness in Christianity, it should not certainly be assailed in its very essence. Garibaldi's Baptism is simply the refinement of implety-a refinement of which the Italian mind under "the great change" could alone be capable. And what a state of morals does this baptism reveal ! Blasphemy unreproved in the glare of noon day, in onen market-place, before the assembled thousands ! Blasphemy in high places, amidst the noble, the educated the refined ! Blasphemy carried to a degree of refinement never before dreamed of by the Christian mind. The parents of the child baptised-the self-ordained Arch-Priest of Liberty in his vestment of blood-the cortege of this raving patriot-the assembled crowds of Verona, all partaking by act assent, or by silence in this huge blasphemy. The cables of revealed religion may have been severed in Italy by too rude a storm-but Protestant ministers have surely small reason for gratulation, in beholding the noble vessel thus drifting into Infidelity. Man has indeed the power to destroy, but God alone can create. It will therefore be but small cause for rejoining, when the poble fabric of Catholicity, which has protected Italy from Goth and Vandal, and made her all she ever was or will be, shall be razed to the ground, to flad that it is at all times easier to walk round Jerusalem for the destruction of its battlements. than to rebuild.

full exercise and development of the Catholic Church: they cannot make of her Ministers, tools of the State, to withold or administer the Sacraments at the behest of the civil magistrate : they bave not yet accomplished the great object of all Liberal statesman, that of asserting the supremacy of the State over the Church. This is what galls them, and hence these tears. So long as Mordecai salute him not, so long is the heart of Haman sad and troubled with him; so long will he not refrain from asserting his "rights" as he deems them, over the disrespectful, and contumacious servant of a Lord, greater than Haman's master. All else may go well with the would be persecutor; his ambition may seem to be satiated : the robe of gold and scarlet for the man whom the King delighteth to honor, may appear to be actually within his grasp ; but until he shall have "put down" Mordecai, he feels that his functions " have not vet been accomplished." So is it with our good Mr. Scoble, and his friends the Liberals, or Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada. They have got all they asked for, and all that apparently, their hearts desired. Their political ascendency is assured to them : but so long as a contumacious Church is able to assert its independence of them, and pursues its career calmly, indifferently, as if there were no Hamans, no Cavours, no George Browns, no Scobles, no "Jacks in Office" big or little, in creation-so long are their hearts full of bitterness, and still they feel that one great object of Liberalism remains yet unaccomplished.

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

Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Fergusons Falls and vicinity.

Mr. James McOras for Burnstown and vicinity.

La Minerve learns that Mr. Dion has sold his fire The proceeds amount at this date, to \$5,920, for States for the handsom sum of \$34,000.

Quebec Mercury says : It is expected that the Uabinet will assemble in Montresl or Ottawa on the 24th inst., to consider among other matters the action Sisters are about to carry on their good work in to be taken by the Executive in regard to th application for the commutation of the sentence of death, I passed upon Provencher at Sorel for poisoning.

SACERDOS.

The Sisters of Providence have published a report of their collection made on the recom-Diocese amongst all classes of our citizens .which the Sisters return their thanks to a generous public, both to individuals, and to the public

institutions that have nobly contributed. The

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-APRIL 19, 1867.

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY .- From the perusal of a work on the actual condition of Italy by a Protestant minister named Rev. J. A. Wylie, the Montreal Witness comes to the following conclusions :---

In Northern Italy, the people seem animated by the spirit of the Waldenses and the ancient Lombards; and the form which the Reformation " takes there is an effort towards ecclesiastical and political freedom."-- Witness, 26th ult.

In Central Italy, the people enjoy caricatures of the Pope and Catholic ecclesiastics; but " they care little for hearing the Gospel."- Ib.

In Southern Italy, and throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the movement " takes the form of the old atheistic pantheism. German pantheistic writers are eagerly studied, and Bible Christianity is rejected as of a piece with the mummeries of Roman Catholicism."

above described, Protestants may perhaps be able to trace the "hand of God." We cannot. We see, or we fancy we see, the agency of the "other party;" and applying the test, "by their fruits shall ye know them," we conclude from the works of the Apostles of the Italian that miss the father cut the tender flesh of the Reformation, to the devilish origin of their apostolic commission.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONT-REAL .-- Mr. Valade, with as many of the School Commissioners as could conveniently attend, visited, in the course of last week, the Catholic Commercial Academy of this City, which is under the direction of Mr. U. E. Archambault, assisted by Messre. P. Garnot, J. Archambault and W. McKay. This school has been attended, during the whole course, by upwards of a hundred students. The Course of study pursued in this school is thoroughly Commercial in all its branches. English and French reading, a most careful method of penmanship, Arithmetic in all its branches, Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Commercial Correspondence, and an extensive knowledge of literature in both languages-are taught in this school. The students answered in a most satisfactory manyer in all these branches. and the Commissioners and Inspector could not but openly express their utmost satisfaction. This institution, established for some eight or nine years, has daily taken such growth and has been so efficacious that the Commissioners have been compelled to refuse thirty students from the country seeking admission, from waat of accommodation. They intend to enlarge the establishment as soon as their pecuniary means shall permit them to do so. Students who at the end of their course have looked for employment in moreover can be dispossessed at any time, not Montreal have always found advantageous situations in the best commercial houses of the city. Such also is the case this year, for those who have finished their studies have not only found remunerative, but also very desirable situations.

our commercial houses. - Com.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, WOODSTOCK.

. To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman. SIR,-It is but seldom that the readers of your

IRISH GRIEVANCES. To the Editor of the Leader. ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto, April 6, 1867.

Sir,-As you were good enough to permit the insertion of two letters from "An Irishman in Canada," you will be kind enough to insert a reply. I could not, under ordinary circumstances. take notice of an anonymous communication taking me to task, were not the false ideas of your correspondent so widely circulated, and so innocently believed by many persons who wish for fairplay for all people ; but I think I shall serve the cause of truth, justice and humanity by stating the cause of Irish discontent. I would remark, as a preface to my observations, that it would be far better and show more loyalty to acknowledge frankly and at once the wrongs of Ireland, and help the peace-loving and loyal people of Ireland to obtain redress of their grievances from the British Parliament than to ignore and laugh at them. Such taunts sting bitterly In a "movement" of which the results are as the hearts of the injured, and lend another excuse to the revolutionary party to pursue their mad project. In Canada we are already paying heavily for Irish discontent - millions of dollars, and valuable lives, too, and how much more no according to parliamentary returns of 1863 is 4s one can tell. In this case we are as a father and son lasued at the same stake: the strokes boy. Therefore, 1 say that we in Canada would help England, Ireland, and Canada itself, were we to help the peace-loving Irish to obtain redress of their grievances by Constitutional means.

"An Irishman in Canada" asserts that there is no difference whatever in the form of Government in England and Ireland, and the same laws are in force in both countries, &c., &c., &c.-in fact that Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchinen are precisely and in every particular in the same political condition. There are so many assertions in this paragraph so ulterly false, that I conclude the gentleman who penned it must not be a member of the British Parliament, nor an Irish student of law, nor a constant reader of the London Times. How many acts of parhament have reference only to Ireland, and to Irish affairs? You could hardly afford me space were I to take assertion after assertion and show their fallacy. I would refer your correspondent to tracts published by the Irish League, and edited by O'Neil Daunt. In this peaceful league are the R. C. Bishops and Catholic gentry of Catholic Ireland. The land tenure is not the same in Ireland as in England. English possesses all the land in England; not so the Irish in Ireland. The English landlords make all improvements, build houses for their tenants, &c., or allow in the rent the value of the improvements which render the land more valuable. lo freland the poor tenants have to make all improvements: and being allowed one shilling for their improvements -a frequent occurrence in Ireland, where the landlord too often becomes iniquitously enriched by the sweat and outlay of the impoverished tenant. The Irish farmers sometimes act as This institution is called to fill a vacancy other men would having no lease; they make as which unhappily existed too long in our French little improvement as possible. But then the establishments of this city. It will also enable consequences to a farmer paying an exoroitant our youth to occupy most important positions in rent! Let a bad year or two come and he is runed, and the landlord is not exempt from loss. There is no use in talking of the land bargain .-The lrieb farmer must either take the land at the landlord's rate or emigrate. He is like a poor man obliged to borrow money from a usurerborrow, starve, or emigrate. Many hold on to take the English landlords in Ireland as an Irish na-SIR,—It is but seldom that the readers of your valuable journal are favored with anything con-together through all adversity as long as they be Catholics of Woodstock, but now I am happy to communicate the fact that the people | can. The Kamtschatkan loves his home. The of that town have commenced the good work of tenant votes for any other than his landlord's Upper Canadians did not want to be legislated for, refuses to send his children to the school of his fiding in natural justice makes improvements in the land, the land consequently becomes more valuable, but more valuable for the landlord ! res fructificat Domino !! The unfortunate tenant gets notice that the rent must be raised as the farm is of greater value. He remonstrates; the land is of greater value on account of the outlay orbitant and unjust rent. I recollect the case of a rich farmer in the county Dublin who had made vast improvements on his reuted farm. He built | was feted in England. The Irish are an affectionate coach houses, stables, &c., &c., of stone and he was demanded such an exorbitant advance on his old reat that he concluded he could not live and pay the rent demanded. He carried away as many of the moveables as he could, and his exasperated children did what harm they could to the barns, &c., &c. Such destruction was made a felony by an act of parliament soon afterwards : the British parliament during the last twenty years has made many enactments in favor of the landlords-not one to protect the tenants. The landlords are the members of parliament, and no wonder that they take care of themselves, suffer who may. Have we ever heard that in England 270,000 houses were razed to the ground, and as many poor families thrown on the roadside to perish or seek the poor-house or emigrate, to swell the numbers of the enemies of a government ned. which favored such inquity ? Two hundred and were levelled by the "crow bar brigade" as they were called in Ireland ! British officers at length remonstrated at being called upon to aid the "levellers." They could co longer prevent their tears from mingling with those of the houseless poor. How would our beloved Queen have In the afternoon His Lordship and the clergy stood these scenes? This levelling happened not between the years 1841 and 1851, including the continues. In the hitterness of my heart, in viewing the spiritual and temporal erils arising from the consequences of a wholesale emigration of an impoverished people, such as would have stances, be they English, French, or Scotch, I afterwards became public] to the bishops and clergy of Ireland, with the view that they, with 'consequence of a grievance, Ireland not governing within a space of ten yards a gentleman counted two

Parliament for the prime cause of the evil; but the clergy of Ireland, after thanking me for my letter, declared that they were utterly unable to do anything in the case. I pointed out very

plainly the political consequences of this forced movement of an exasperated people, and events since have justified my well-founded apprehensions. Would that a few years ago the same measures of relief for Ireland as now are proposed were enacted. In England landed proprietors reside, and have a friendly care of their tenants amongst them. The Queen and Royal family reside and appear from time to tune, and cultivate friendly relations with their people. In Ireland, on the contrary, the lords of the soil too frequently reside elsewhere and £4,000,000 sterling are yearly spent out of the country by absentees in gay capitals of Europe. The Chinese are objected to because they do not spend the gold in the country in which they earn it. The Revenue of Ireland is spent for the most part in England. Ships of war are built there; clothing, &c., &c., of the army are manufactured there-all of which would be made in Ireland if that country enjoyed self-government. The relative state burdens laid on England and Ireland in the pound sterling upon the assessed in come of England, whilst it is 6s 311 in the pound sterling upon the Irish.

In an agricultural country with few manufactories -Eugland having monopolized that branch of trade, all would be fair and even encouraging if Ireland had her fair share in the national expenditure or even if her own surplus revenue were expended within her borders. Ireland is, in fact, paying out of her capital and not out of her income. Laws are made in England for Ireland by a Parliament in which the great majority are Englishmen and Scothmen who differ from her in interests, in religion, in nationality and in sympathy The subject of Turkey and the East, old though it be, never fails to command an amount of attention in the British Parliament, commensurate with the interests involved; and strange as it may seem, more is known by British people of Turkey, her laws, circumstances, needs and forthcomings, than of those infinitely more important regions whose population are subject to British rule. Laws are made in England for Ireland,' said the learned and witty Curran, 'and sent over there as eargo of shoes to St whom they may.' Too many of them pinch.

The second proposition of your correspondent 'that there is only one grievance in Ireland ' which, after all, as he says, is only 'sentimental,' is also false. The Established Church in Ireland is not the only grievance, and it is, moreover. fulse to suy that it is only sentimental. Is it merely a soutimental grievance, to be obliged to pay money for articles which you never bargained for, that you refused to receive as valueless, that you consider noxious ? The heavy burden of the Established Church is a real charge on the lands, and the tiller of the land, the Catholics, generally must pay in the last analysis 'the salary of the ministers of the Protestant Church-Cardinal Cullen is the owner in fee simple of his mansion in Dublin. It is only a sentimestal grievance that attacks his Eminence yearly when he has to pay a large amount to the incumbent of the Protestant parish in which he lives. 'One of the hardest things I have to do in the year,' said the superioress of a convent near Dublin to me, 'is to pay £16 to a Protestant minister to take cure of our souls.' Thousands of Catholics in Ireland have to do that hard thing. Sentimental grievance, forsooch ! Would the Protestants of Upper Ganada consider it only a sentimental grievance to pay to the Roman Catholic clergy a heavy land charge? Or would the Canadian Gatholics who form an overwhelming majority as the Gatholics in Ireland do would they not consider it an intolerable grievance to pay tithes to the Protest ant ministers and see their cathedrais and glebe lands in their hands. Your correspondent said that nothing could be more groundless than the notion that any but an insignificant faction of Irishmen desired to have an Irish parliament in Dablin. This I consider false, if we take into account the Irish people. If we was the cause of the late Canadian difficulties ? The had an equal number of members of parliament Lower Canadians would never concent to have themselves governed by a parliament in which a Protest ant country [Upper Canada] should have more members. I heard an intelligent and representative man in Lower Canada say ' that they would fight first.' The way Oatholic Ireland is govened by Protestant England, said he, taught us a lesson. To remove the difficulty, Lower Canada is to have its own local purliament and Upper Canals its own ; and confederate legislation for all imperial questions. Ought Ireland have ideas that other people, wishing to retain their rights and nationality, have pot? Is patriousm a crime in an Irishman and a noble virtue in every other man ? I need not refer to the way Garribaldi people. They cannot forget their country and their kindred at home. The poor emigrant's first earnings find their way to Ireland. From official statistics I find that five millions dollars are yearly sent to succour their relations, to keep cabins over their heads, or to pay their passage out. Ireland hes no effective representation in the British Parliament; and I look with pity on a true Irishman in its halls. Vincent Sculiy, M.P., counted the Irish Oatbolic members of parliament of late years-they have fallen off from 45 to 80. The landlord class is represented and the bulk of the people misrepres nied, and their wants and interests ignored. Before the union the Irish were subjact to the British crown ; now they are subject to the English people. In an English parliament, assembled April 4th, 1856 Lord Palmerston, in the house of Commons, uttered these memorable words : - ' Every member of parliament must know, that for a long series of years Ireland has been the victim of the misgovernment of this country. Lord Derby is reported to have said (when in opposition) 'that I cland was occupied not gover.

their people, might beg a remedy from the British | berself Four millions of pounds storling are spent | dead dogs, the wings and entrails of fowls, besides a by absence landlords out of ireland, that produces | large hole in the snow which had been used as a case that amount from its soil and the bard earnings of the poor Irish farmer go to enrich some other country than his own.

trial pursuits, except agriculture; a lack of employment for the people, as men of capital live out of the country. England of course, is mostly benefitted by this state of things. I have been in many countries, and I most solemnly say that I have nowhere seen peasantry so ill fed, clothed and housed, as in Ireland. After defraying all local expenditure, Ireland is obliged to remit annually out of her taxatoin about three miliions sterling for Imperial-that is English

purposes. 5ib. The population of Ireland was in the Year. Revenue paid. Population. 1841......8,191,597 £4,158,677 or 10s 10d, per head 1851.....6,574,278 £4,324,865 or 133 2d per head. £6 792.606 or £1 3s 5d per bead

These figures show legislation with a vengeance. The population of 1-61 counted a little more than five and a half millions, whilst the taxes amounted to over six and a half millions, or six dollars per head.

6th. Education is not on its proper footing. The governmental colleges were not instituted for the great mass of the people of Ireland, who are Catholics, but rather to provent them. The decominational system prevails in Eagland. Trinity college Dablin. is adapted to Processant only. It is endowed with one million acres of Irish land that formerly belonged to the Catholic Church. Four other colleges apily to med Godless, are not suited for the people of Ireland. The national school system is only tolerated by the Catholic bishops, who were obliged even to forbid Catholic aspirant teachers to go to the Normal schools, as their faith was there tampered with by a Protestant system of undermining. 7th. The Catholic University of Dublin, founded

and supported by Uatholic money, cannot obtain a charter, because it is a purely Catholic institution though for an imminently Catholic country. What would be thought of a isovernment that would refuse a charter to the Laval University of Quebec ? Here colleges of all denominations are sub-ided by the state. Only one is endowed in Ireland, Maynooth Uollege ; and the Government well knows the reason why. It is almost too humiliating to mention some ridiculous and insulting enactments against the Catholic clergy.

8th. A Uatholic bishop in Ireland or England cannot, without subjecting himself to a heavy face or imprisonment, sign after his name the title of the see that he spiritually governs and for which he was consecrated. A priest caunot officiate with sacred ceremonies in the old graveyards of freland,-nay, even over the corpse of his own mother-without infringing a so called law and subjecting himself to pains and penalties. A case of this kind recently occurred at a coldiers funeral in Ireland. The British officer commanding interferred with the Protestant incumbent's beadle who notified the priest to desist. By the maply interferen e of the officer, promising to take all responsibility on himself, the Uatholic cervice was read over a brave Irish Carbolic British soldier. A touching custom prevails in Ireland, and in no other country that 1 know of. The priests there repeat after mass at the eltar, the 'De Profundis,' for the souls of the faithful departed, as they cannot say that prayer at the graves of those who die in the Lord and are buried in the old Itish graveyards of their accestors. A layman is not prohibited to pray at tunerals. Being yet a child I performed my first semi-clerical act in the graveyerd adjoining the ruined darslield castle chapel in Lucin, county Dablin, by repeating the De Pro fundis, whilst going round the graveyard following the corpse of a scool-mate II are also the cortem

of blessed clay thrown into the coffin of the dead,

who were of course, to be buried without the blessing

of the tomb. The I ish ask, when they come to this country, how is it that under the same flig of England, the laws can be so different I repeat again, if Ireland was governed on the same literal principles as Osnada, Ireland and her sons would be an honour and strength to the British Empire, and not a difficutty at nome and abroad. Difficulties stare us in the face. Rations may surround themselves with their armies, navies and bulwarks; but can they shield themselves from the arm ab we? Justice and truth are the bulwarks of a kingdom. An Irishman in Canada' speaks of emigration. I do not wish to discourage a healury emigration, particularily of the Catholic Irish, as they are spreading the true faith in many lands. I have reised my voice against a wholesale and improvident emigration Ireland has been proved time after time to be able to sustain from fiteen to twenty millions of inhabitants, were all the lands reclaimed and properly tilled. During the fimine, we find in Governmental statistics, that able funds. more tool in grain, cattle and general provision were exported from ireland than would amply supply food for more persons than perished by the famine. (Statistic q toted in notes in the appendix to the sermon of M. Dupanloup). A poor emigrant speaking on this subject said to one of my priests : - ' Though I knew that in three months myself and wife and chidren would starve, as the potatoes rotted so fast, yet we had to sell every grain of wheat to pay the landlord the rent. My poor wife and children died, and here I am left in the world alone.' In con lusion, as a lover of peace and the British constitution, and in our own interest I propose that we get up a petition to our Gracions Sovereign the Queen to remedy the evils of Ireland and thereby cause peace to dwell there, and relieve Oanada from great expense and disquiotade. A voice from Toronto would show that we do not despair of seeing the evils of Ireland redressed constitutionally, and would have a telling eff ct in England. So think many good and loyal m n who wish to see Ireland dependent on the Brilish Orown as Oineda is, an honor and strength to it It would be noworthy in a Obriatian Bishop to have denunciations for revoltionary chiefs and their poor misguided dupes, and not a word of reproof for the oppressors of the poor. Our denunciations will be buried back at us as long as the evils remain unredressed. The British Parliament has in its power by a few acts, to effectually give peace to Ireland and remove from us the heavy burden of protecting our country and our homes. I have neither time nor inclination to answer a y more communications on this subject. Those who may require further proofs and information, I refer to Parliamentary returns, and pamphlets by the 'Irish National League ' I am, Sir, your obdient servent, 1 JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Bishop of Toronto.

pool during the winter. The smell was very strong and could no be healthy, although the residents in the house seemed to rather like it, for this filthy hole was only two yards from the front door .-- 1b.

DISGRAGEFUL .- We would call the attention of the police to a number of rowdles who collect every face evening at Pooley's Bridge and annoy those who have to pass that way with their remarks. Ladies are afraid to pass the bridge after dark for fear of being insulted, and as the rowdies occupy the rarrow sidewaik pedestrians are obliged to step into the muddy street to get past them. - Ottawa Citize

QUEBEC, April 13 .- A man named Graham about 30 years of age, lost his life through accident, while conversing with others in Baldwin's ship yard yesterday forenoon Several men were engaged in hoisting a large piece of timber, when one of the guy ropes slipped, and the timber falling heavily upon the unfortunate man, crushed him below it. Medical assistance was called in, but proved of no avail, life being extinct.

GUNBOATS .- The gunboats on the lakes are all ready for cruising as soon as the ice permit. At present the Heron is the only boat that can leave harbor. The following are the officers in charge of the British gunboate: - Heron, Lieutenant Solly; Britomart, Lieuteuant Allington; Cherub, Lieutenant Huntley - The Provincial gunboats have been manned from the Aurora as follows: - Prince, Alfred, Lieutonant Douglass, 3 officers, 1 surgeon, 2 engineers and 64 men; Rescue, Lientenant Fairlie 2 officers, 2 engineers, and 48 men ; Hercules, Lisutenant Haoper, 2 officers, 1 surgeon, 2 engineers, and 50 men. These boats have been in charge of Mr Wyatt, Governmoot Agent since they were laid up last fall. It is expected another boat will be place i on the St. Lawrence river when navigation opens

ROBBING THE LETTERS. - At the Spring Assizes held in Berlin last week, a young man named Black, well, formerly in the employ of Mr. Jeffrey as telegraph operator and assistant in the Post Office Herlin, was placed on Lis trial charged with abstracting money from a post letter in Uctober last. He was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary - Cobourg Star.

A NOBLE Boy .- Near the British school at Godalming, there is a branch of the river Way some six feet in depth. While the boys attending the school were at play on Friday, one of their number, Charles Best, a youth about nine years of age, fell into the water. As the poor little lell w was disappearing for the second time, another boy, about ten, named Wm Shelton, courageously jumped in the water and most gallantly rescued his companion. It was all done very quickly, but those who witnesse c the rescue, say it was a sploudid sight. It has been decided to present the boy with a medal, to bo purchased by penny subscriptions. - Perth Herald.

MORMONISM .- It may be asked of what advantage can it be to this community to hear a lecture on a delusion which is not likely ever to lead away people of common sense. It is nevertheless true that their are in this city those who have relations now in Salt Lake City, and from 5 to 6000 of our country people from Great Britain are annually recruited in England to swell the number of Brigham Young's followers. So systematic have been the reports of the Mormon apostles that they have opened a public hall in Kingston, which is nighty filled with people listening to the lying promises of these preachers. - Montreal Herald

EF Remittances in our next.

Died.

On the 11th inst., Francis Phillip, youngest son of Daniel McEntyre, aged 2 years 3 months and 22

MONTREAL WHOLKSALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 16, 1867. Flour-Pollards, \$4,50 to \$5,00; Middlings, \$6 50 \$6,60; Fine, \$6,90 to \$7,10; Super., No. 2 \$8,00 to \$8,10; Superfine \$8,50 to \$8,75; Fancy \$8 25 to \$8,50; Extra, \$8,75 to \$9,00; Superior Extra \$8,90;) \$9,25; Bag Flour, \$4,10 to \$4 221 per 100 lbs. Ontmeat ter brl. of 200 lbs., worth \$5,50 to \$5,75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb .- Rang for U. J . Spring according to samples. \$1.70 to \$1.75. Peas per 60 lbs- Market dull; the quotation pe

60 lbs. is about 82c to 84c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.-Worth 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Market dull, at 53c to 57c.

cerning the Catholics of Woodstock, but now I erecting a large brick church, of which the foun- protege for parliamentary honors-eviction ! He certain circuinstances they were unable until the landlord's choice-eviction! The tenant, con dation was laid four years ago, but owing to present time to proceed with the building.

On Sunday the 31st of March, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, the Right Rev. J. Farrell, D.D., laid and blessed the corner stone of the new church, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. G. Volkert, P. P., of Ingersoll, J. Bardon, of the Cathedral, Hamilton, and J. T. Wagner, P. P., of Windsor. High Mass was celebrated in the of the tenant. No matter-eviction or an ex-Town Hall at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. J. T. Wagner, after which His Lordship preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, appropriate to the occasion. Long will his words be remembered by the assembled faithful; and let us hope that covered them with slate. His lease expired and their effect will not be lost on our dissenting brethren, who formed a large portion of the congregation. Immediately after the sermon, his Lordship and the clergy proceeded to the church ground, followed by the immense congregation, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was preformed, after which His Lordship addressed the people on the importance of having the church completed at an early day, so that it may be the first church consecrated by the new Bishop of the discess. The singing of the Ingersoll choir, whose services were kindly given on the occasion was much admired. Miss M. V. Flyon ably presided at the organ. There is no doubt but the new church will soon be completed, since our energetic and much beloved pastor, Father Volkert, has commenced it; and but for him the Catholics of Woodstock would much longer bear the reproach that they had not seventy thousand houses of the poor of Ireland a suitable place to assemble to assist at the holy sacrifice of Mass.

The generosity of the Protestant portion of the community cannot be too highly spoken of, as many of them have subscribed liberally to assist the building of the Church.

In the alternoon firs Lorusin, and the clergy came to Ingersoll. Pontifical Vespers were sung in the evening. The Bishon again preached to a statistics presented to the House of Commons in the evening. The Bishop again preached to a densely crowded congregation. After the sermon Benediction with the most Blessed Sacrament | years of the famine. This levelling partially was given. J. O'D.

A corious occurrence has taken place at St. Catherines. A drill shed in the course of erection was befallen any other people in the same circumnearly completed, but not taken off the contractors' hands. The recent heavy fall of enow brought a pressure on the roof, equal, it is computed, to 3,000 tons when the whole building collapsed, and now lies a mass of ruins.

I will briefly state a few of the grievances of Ireland at the risk of repetition, for the matter is important, and the times pregnant with difficulties. 1st. The tenants in Ireland are grievously wronged. Out of 600,000 tenants in Ireland, only 20,000 have

leases of their lands. They have no legal security against the oppression and injustice of their land. ords. I have said enough on this subject above.

2nd. The Protestant Established church in Ostholic Ireland is a 'wrong' and an 'absurdity.' Alas | poor Ireland has been too long governed by the rule of abaurdities. Sydney Smith said of this Established church that such an abuse is not to be met with in all Europe, ia all Asia, in all the known part of Africa. nor in all we have heard of Timbuctoo. The London Times recently suid, that there was no argument in heaven or on earth for it. Still, it has worked its worst in Iréland over three hundred years, and continues. Let every denomination support its own church. What should we think of a law that would oblige a man to pay his neighbor's bills, even on a road that be considered led him in a wrong direction ? We would consider it not binding, at least, in conscience.

FIRE.-About 10 45 on Sunday evening a fire occurred in a number of wooden dwellings and sheds lying between Mu ray and McCord streets, and re spuctively owned by Mr. O'Neil and Mr. M. Cannon The houses numbering five or six were on McOord street, and the damage by fire was principally confined to the roofs. The board sheds on the other street were more or less damaged. By great exertions the Fire Police prevented the fiames from spreading, and we understand the property was insured, though not to the full amount .- Telegraph

VERY UNHEALTHY .- Dead dogs are again noticed as lying about in a large numbers in Ontario street near St Constant street, and neighborhood. Obenneville and many such streets are in an indescribably filtby state, and the people seem to make it a habit to empty slops and the refuse of the kitchen directly in front 3rd. Absentoeism is another grievance, or the of their doors. In one of these streets the other day

Rye per 56 lbs. - SI. Oorn per 56 lbs. - \$1,00 to \$1.024. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 95 to \$6 00 Seconds, \$5,30 to \$5 40; Thirds, \$4,30 to 4,40 .-First Pearls, \$8.20 to \$8.25. Pork por bri. of 200 1b3-Mess, \$19,50 to \$20 ;-Prime Mess. \$12,50; Prime, \$13 to \$14.

Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. - A sale of four carloads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bank-

MONTREAL RETAIL	MARK	ET	PF	10	ES.	
		A	pril	9,	186	37
		θ,	ď	. '	8.	d.
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Oats, do.		$\frac{2}{1}$		to		6
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Potatoes per bag		6	0	to	6	3
Onions, per minot,		0	0	to	4	0
Lard, per lb		0	8	to	0	9
Beef, per lb		· 0	4	to	0	6
Pork, do		0	5	to	0	
Mutton do		0	6	to	0	71
Lamb, per do		0	4	to	0	6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	9.	to	0	10
Ha", per 100 bundles,					S 9	
Straw		\$3	,00	to	\$6	50
Beef, per 100 lbs,					\$ 9	
Pork, fresh, do					S 7	
Milch Cows,	· · ·	\$20				00,6
Hogs, live weight,		\$5,0	0	to	- 00	00.0
Dressed hogs,	•	\$5.5	i0	to	- \$6	5.00

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY; OR.

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

Montreal.

WANTED,

BY a young Lady, provided with a Diploma from the Normal School, capable of teaching both languages, a Situation as TEACHER.

Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Treasurer ot Schools, Craigs Road, St. Sylvester.

St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER O'OREELY, who left Montreal 3 years ago, Supposed to be in the vicinity of London C.W., in the employment of a Mr. John Coote, horse deal ler

Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfally received by his widowed mother, MRS. O'CREELY No. 4, Smith Street Montreal, C.E. U. C. papers please copy.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIL 19, 1867.

FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE inga and a solution of lowly, basicon a negeiver (Company) (Company) weger (Company) BEOD & EA Line Ford E gaotia yiny trw it FRANCE. aist adt waitub feat oPanne March 22. - The cheshth of the Prince Im-perial continues to improve at of the stand of

The France of this evening publishes an article, in which it says that the policy of 'moderation' adopted by the Government is neither a policy of obliteration nor of weakness ? France may be silent but she never abdicates ther "rights." Prussia, doubiless, is cogni zant of the real state of French opinion; and that the public sentiment has not been modified by the events of the last months, nor by those events which recent publicity has brought to the knowledge of the French people. madeal Longra Fict Ave CI RenA ments

The report that General Fleury is about to be sent on a mission to Wienna is denied. 10 die / manageder

The France, referring to this rumor, says ;-We are able to affirm that no question exists in the foreign policy of France with which public opi-nion need preoccupy itself.

The Times Paris' correspondent says :-- The Legislative Assembly has examined the Bill for the organization of the army, and named the members of the committee charged with reporting upon it. Six out of the eighteen members are supposed to be hostile. It is remarked as singular that in the committee which has to report upon a project of law on the organization of the army there is not a single mili tary man. This exclusion, which can hardly be accidental, does not arise from any feeling of hostility to those who represent the army, or to the army itself. In the rural communes of the Maconnais the pea-

sants are signing petitions against the Bill for the Organization of the Army.

Other petitions to the same effect are expected from the Department of the Youne, and I hear that one is preparing in Paris.

The Belgian minister of war states that France is baving 470,000 breech loading muskets manufactared.

La France declares that no negotiations are pending relative to Luxembourg, and says that the rumors current on this subject are due to the imaginations of news-mongers.

It is now known that the Emperor Napoleon, deeming the possession of Luxembourg indispensable for the military security of the French frontier, not long since commenced negotiations with the King of Holland for the putchase of the Grand Duchy and its incorporation with the French Empire; but as the fortress of Laxembourg, which is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe is held by a Prussian garrison, and the Prussian Government, backed by the whole of Germany, firmly objects to the transfer of the Duchy to France, the King of Holland has withdrawn from any further negotiations on the subject. The French Emperor insists that his propositions shall be carried ont and the treaty completed. The national pride of France has been deeply wounded, and a wild anti-Prussian feeling has seized the country. In the meantime, while the dispute is pending, both Prussia and France are making military prepara-tions; this threatening state of affairs is the cause of the financial panic which now exists in London, Paris, and all the principal centres of Europe.

The French Government has given an order for three millions of the ' Chassepot rifls.'

It is remarked as strange that the Moniteur should continue to pass over in silence the treaties of alliance between Prussia and the Southern German States, the news of which produced so much effect here .--The Temps declares, for the second or third time. that ' the German Empire is made ;' that M. Bismark limits France from Longwy to Bale; that as the ally of Italy and protector of Belgiam, the new master of Germany is more powerful than Obarles V. ever was, for, though he does not possess Spain, he possesses the alliance of a Power unknown in the 16th century -Russia, now grown formidable; and that he has not to dread one of the allies of Francis I - Turkey. 'Such is the neighbor,' it says, ' that the affair of the Buchies has created for us.' It sees in this danger to France a danger to liberty. A few days ago an amendment which purported to reserve political li-berty in the Constitution was lost in the Berlin Parliament, and it is evident that a great military and arbitrary menaroby is now installed in central Ecropo. The Temps says .-- 'To conjure this double danger France is called

upon to double the number of her soldiers. She is told that the influence of a nation is measured by the dis, the conqueror of Jerusalem at the time o

enemy presents himself, but he will not present himself. The tactics of the insurgents are quite clear, and they have long since indicated them ; to avoid any general action in which they would be infallibly crushed, but to weary the troops out by a mountainons and partisan warfare, dispersing in one place only to reappear, in another, and keeping the authorities in a state of constant, watchfulness and panic The English Government is much more embarrassed than it chooses to acknowledge by this impalpable and inapprehensible movement. It has all the strength necessary to put down disorder, but not enough to re establish order. Do what it will, say what it will order does not reign in that eternal Warsaw of Ireland. The Fenian revolt is not an agitation; for Reform, which may be satisfie 1 b; a Reform Bill : nor a working man's strife, which may be ended by a compromise or by , weariness. It is not a political movement which may be terminated by the admission of a new class to the priviliges of old classes. It is an undisguised revolutionary and social movement which has for its object the transmission of property. It is as hostile to the Ostholic Oburch as to the English Government. It is an agrarian revolution in the full meaning of the term. The Fenians are not an affapring without parents. They cannot be called *pro* lem sine maire natum. Their ancestors are united Irishmen, Whiteboys, Hearts of Oak, &c. Their mother is misery, with h r cortege of famine, fever, and pestilence, and a still more prolific mother, which is history.'

RUMORS CONCERNING THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUX-ENBOURG.-The following article on the subject in a local paper, the Courrier du Grand Duche will repay perusai:

* Our future destiny is again occupying public attention. If we believe the rumors now current, we are on the eve of a decisive event. It is said that the inhabitants of the Grand Ducty will shortly be consulted on the question whether they prefer to by come Prussian or to be annexed to France. We are not in the secrets of diplomacy, but we neither bolieve in the possibility of such a solution nor in the proposal of such an alternative. We cannot imagine that, in these days, it is desired to repeat the caricature published at the time of the French Revolution in 1789, which represented Louis XVI calling on a brood of citizens to reply whether they preferred to be oasted or broiled ! Since 1859 Luxembourg, with the exception of its relations with the Germanic Confederation, has had a separate existenco. That Confederation has been broken by the course of events which all the world knows, and each State has entered into the plenitude of its liberty, with power to lispose of itself as it pleases. Prussis has, indeed, the right to exclude us from the new Union she has formed, but she has sure y not the right to incorporate us herself, and much less, if Power. We cannot, moreover, admit the right of either Prussia or France to interfere in our affairs ---There are not in the country one hundred men willing to barter the name of Luxembourgian against that of either Prussian or Frenchman. We desire to belong to ourselves, and if we keep firm in that resolution we shall run little risk of Beeing ours lyes

ting that the voice of the people be disregarded, it is yet difficult to believe in the perils said to menace us. Besides the complicity of Prussia and France, the consent of of our soverign must be obtained ere we can be disposed of. William III will not sell us and no one will tempt him to commit a highway robhery.

The Moniteur says - ' The work of construction of the provisional, protection under the great cupola of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem has been satisfac-torily accomplished. The first floor is finished, and all the ceremonies can now be performed without any danger either to the priests or the faithinl. The workmen brought from Paris by M. Mauss, the architect delegated by the Emperor, fulfil their task with a calm order and respect for the boly place which the clergy of all the worships unanimously recognise.' The population of Jerusalem is composed, in round numbers, of 7,100 Jews, 5,000 Mahometans, and 3,400 Christians. Among the latter the Greeks, as is general in Palestine, are the largest in number (2 000); then come 900 Roman Catholics, &c. . Among the Mahometans there are sight families only who claim to be descendants of the companions in arms of the proud Sultan Sala-

sympton of the time; neither in its essence, its. organization, or its modes of action, has it sprung from the heart of the Irish nation, so Catholic, so pious, submissive to the precepts of religion. Anathematized by the Ohurch, it proceeds directly from the Revolution. Hoisting a cosmopolitan banner, it re-pudiates a national origin and cannot have the sympathies of the people. It is to be observed that Fonianism was developed in America, pre-eminently the land of free-thinkers, Know Nothings and absence of all tradition. Thence will come henceforward the destroyers of nationalities ; for : be it well understood that Fenianism destroys Irish nationality by absorbing it in we know not what unitarian re-American vessels throw arms on the publicanism shores of Ireland. In this way Brother Jonathan vents his dislike of. John Bull. But that motive is only secondary. The first and hignest cause lies, we repeat, in the sworn hatred of the sects for. all established authority. The plans of the universal Revolution are worked out in New York. At Itslian journal recently published some curious documents which we mean to reproduce. Therein are found some instructive details of two associations successively founded in the metropolis of the United States. The Christian Alliance, - pointed out in 1844, by the far-seeing sagacity of Gregory XYI., to the prodence of sovereigns, -and the Universal Re-publican Alliance just formed. There is reason to believe that these have something to do with the development and outbreak of Fenianism. This attempt will undoubtedly fail : but it will cost both blood and tears.

SPAIN.

The Spahish Government refuses to yield to the demand made by England for indemnity and satisfac" tion in the case of the steamer Tornudo.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The speech by which the King of Italy opened his new Parliament on Friday last differs only as to the form, not as to the substance. from the one addressed to the lato Legislature at the beginning of the Session in November last year .-Theu, as now, the King's words could be summed up in a single statement-that the age of emancipaton was over in Italy, and the era of order was to be inaughraied.

The exigencies of good Government in Italy are putely financial and administrative, and the Royal Speech enters, of course, into no particulars of the measures by which the Government proposes to attain those ends We are only told that ' the neces. sities and engagements of the State do not allow any immediate diminution of the burdens which weigh upon the people;' but, on the other hand, we hear of no scheme for the imposition of fresh taxes. Mere possible, to dispose of us to France or any other reforms in the administration of the Finaucial Department are expected to afford great relief to the tax. payer, and there is no doubt the Italians could hear their present public burdens were they equitably distributed and regularly collected. It is well known, however, that some, especially of the Northern provinces, are overcharged, to make up for the shortcomings of the South, and it is also remarkable forced to accept a regime we do not want. Admit- that the outery is all the loudest where the load lies easiest, where taration is either impudently resisted or cunningly evaded. 'Nations,' the Kings tells us, 'love and appreciate institutions by reason of the benefits they derive from them,' and one of the first advantages of good government ought certainly to be its cheapness; but the Italians ought to consider that it is not only for their present Government they are paying; they are also taxed for their deliverance from the bad Governments against which they so loudly protested ; not a little of the burden weighing on the public treasury, not a little of the disorder reigning in the administration, are merely the results of the chaos inseparable from all revolutions. The first endeavours to bring order into an utterly disorganized community are too apt to give rise to a confusion worse confounded. The King barely allows himself to suggest the 'legitimate conversion of ecclesiastical property,"-a point on which all parties in Italy, except the cierical, are fully aggreed. The great topic of 'a Free Uhurch in a Free State,' like that of the Temporal Power, is carefully shunned .---It is not for the Sovereign to throw down an apple of discord, which will but too scon agitate the Italian Parliament - Times.

Garicaldi continues his progress, and was last

down, and will not be put down for a long time to their character, their interests, their climate, all iniquities p rpetrated against the Ohurch by the inment was a Lenten Pastoral in which the Archbishop had severely denounced the vices and mis government of the sectaries. He was accused of having insulted the public authorities, and summoned to present himself within two months before the civil tribunal. "He defied them to prove that a single word of the Pastoral was insulting to the public authorities, maintaining his right to rebuke vice where, ever he found it, and did not present himself before the civil tribunal. He was therefore arrested, and while in prison he was denied the attendance of a single servant; though he was in weak bealth, and he was not allowed to see visitors. He remained in prison for two months after it had been decided that there was no matter for prosecution in the Pastoral - Cor of Weekly Register

ROME, MABCH 26 .- The Official Journal of Rome of to-day declares it to be incomprehensible that the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Parliement at Florence, should have spoken of the legitmate liquidation of the ecclesiastical property Such a measure, it continues, is illegal spollation suffered by the church, and cannot be legitimate when he who can alone authorize it will never accord his sanction.

AUSTRIA.

The marriage of the hereditary Prince Humbert with the niece of the Emperor of Austria is now accepted as among the events soon to take place.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Sztrakisnirovicz saked the Government whether, and if so, why troops were concentrated on the frontiers of Servia and Bosnia. Count Andrassy replied that the rumor of the concentration of troops was unfounded, and added that His Majesty had, neither as Emperor of Austria nor as King of Hungary, any interest in impeding the peaceful development of the Eastern nationalities, as was proved, indeed, by his assenting to the evacuation of the Servian fortresses. This declaration was received with loud cheers.

PRUSSIA.

The Times Berlin correspondent says: In Berlin and all Germany, Count Bismarck has reached the bighest step in the ladder of renown in consequence of divulging the secret treaties. Indeed, the merest glance at the situation in which he managed to secure these important atrangements is enough to bring out his diplomatic energy and skill in strong relief. Notwithstanding his decided victory in the field, Napoleon's threat to cross the Rhine had obliged him to spare Austria from destruction and confine his unifying tendencies to the country north of the Main.

The Borsen-Zeilnng asserts that the Prossian Ambassador at Paris, in reply to enquiries from his Government, has stated that the only object of General Fleury's journey to Austria is to represent the Em. peror Napoleon at the coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph as King of Hungary. Gen Fleury's mission has no political importance.

The celebration of the birthday of the King of Prussia showed how completely that monarch has changed places with the Emperor Napoleon as the acknowledged leading ruler of Western Europe. In addition to the demonstrations of his own subjects, he was not only formally congratulated by all sovereigns, Napoleon included, but he held a court after the manner of the French Emperors famous New Year's recoptions, in which he openly patrocized all the Ministers of the powers represented at Berlin. Napoleon was never in such disesteem with his own people. Bismarck's recent publication of his secret treaties with Bavaria and Wurtemberg, shows that the Prussian power extends to the Alps, and that that Government wields the full military force of fifty million Germans. The publication of these treaties have sot all France in a ferment, and at one time almost created a panic on the Bourse. Europe was never so inflammable as it is to day.

RUSSIA.

The London Standard says, it is currently reported at St. Petersburg that an offensive and detensive alliance has been concluded between Prussia and Russia, and that Roumania is a party to the arrangement.

POLISH EXILES IN SIBERIA. - The Barlin correspondent of the London Times writes -- 'According to a manifesto issued for and probably by the aristocratic

The pork disease (Trichiniasis) is again comirg down, and will not be put down for a song time to shears (frichibles) is again coming come: It is always ready to recommence No.doubt differ. The identity of the means argested to gain the regular, troops who garrison free and will, win the day, as in tall; conquered countries, when the enemy presents himself, bat he will not present him-the finance guilt of the means argested to gain the negatar troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the original troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the aregular, troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the aregular, troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the aregular, troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the aregular, troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the aregular, troops who garrison free and several alarming cases are the aregular, troops who garrison in his the day, as in tall; conquered countries, when the enemy presents himself, bat he will not present himthe New York Times suggests that a thorough investi. gation should be made by competent and well known experts, and the result published under their authority. If the half is true of the stories now current, the Levitical prohibition of pork eating was a sabitary measure of the highest importance.

ي والمستعمد الدارية الديني ديسم يسان التعمير

The Ohicaga Republican of the 26th ult. says :- A little child; four years old, taken from the poor house, was beaten with straps and boards, hung up the waiat, plunged into water, and exposed to cold, until frozen to death, by a field named Lawrence Hart, last week. The murderer has not yet been arrested, but a reward of \$500 is offered by the County Treasurer for his apprehension.

'JEWS Risks.'- At an indignation meeting in Richmond, Va., against the Insurance Companies that refuse to take 'Jews Risks,' Mayor of Mayo said that ' he had been in 'the insurance' business many years in Richmond; had most of his dealings with the Jewish people, and could bear testimony to the uprightness and honesty of their conduct. He had also been prosecution attorney for a long time, and during his entire official life not more than three Jews had ever been brought before him. In the council he had sat with them, and in all the relations of life had found them trustworthy.'

BEATEN TO DEATH - Obicago is famous for its horrors. A nice, careful, parent has just succeeded in thrashing his daughter, oged ten, until she died under his hands, her flesh being almost torn from her body by the severity of the blows. The tender parent administered this gentle correction, it is alleged, because his daughter objected to take something which he said was medicine prescribed by the doctor. It is satisfactory to know that the monster is in c1s. tody .- Montreal Herald.

THE TOEN OF THE TIDE. - The cry of the leading Radical journals of New England now is, that the party has 'gone too fer.' It is quite possible that this going 'too for' may be followed by a repentance that comes too late, and that the people may take the view of a Western Judge, who tersely says, Repentance at the eleventh hour may do; but-a man that comes in at half past twelve.'- New York World.

Two gentlemen, named Starkey and Walker, representing the State of Mississippi, have filed a petition in the United States Courts for an injunction to prevent the execution of the Act placing the Southern States under Military Government It proceeds on the ground that the Act is unconstitu. tional and that State Sovereignty is invaded. The pleadings were to come off yesterday. It is said that the President favors the action of the State in seeking legal redress for Uongressional usurpation.

In Chicago a few inys ago, one Rosa M. Carr filed a bill in the Recorder's Court praying for a divorce from her husband, A. J. Schweizer, on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. On the sawe day the bill was taken to open court, and the defendant, who was absent on business, was ordered to plead instanter. On the 9th of January the muster in Chancery filed his report and recommended a divorce. The witness of the cruelty was one Levi M Sanford. and on the 14th of January the said Sanford and Mrs. Schweitzer, who had taken her maiden name of Carr, were married. The husdand on returning had the cose opened, and they are now having a lively time to determine whose wife the fair Ross really is.

A letter from New Orleans says : 'On Mardi Gras one of the masqueraders wore a military dress, the opaulettes of which were made of 'spoons.' As he passed by, the people seeing the spoors, even the negroes, shouted ' Butler,' ' Butler.'

GAIN AND GODLINESS. - The New York Christian Advocale, in recording a 'revival,' adds in italics, as the choicest item in the paragraph, ' Brother Hinckle has powerfully touched the conscience of callous sinuers, and succeeded in doubling the list of subscribers to our excellent paper.

MASSACHUSETTS OIVILIZATION .- Stripping and flogging of young girls in New England s hools, having been exposed by the report of Con missioners, the system of punishment is remodelled on a plan truly puritanical and samtly. In revenge for the prohibited iam desty, Yankee teachers have foregone the cat-o-1 ine-tails and substituted cayenne pepper. A young girl, subject to chastisement, is permitted to save her blustes and her bosom at the expense of her mouth and its appurtenances. This truly Congressional m de of subjugating unruly females consist in throwing a haudfull of cayenne into the malcontent's mouth, the e es b ing allowes to escape through the mercy of God or the delinquent's dexterity

number of men it has under arms. But it must not be forgotten that the danger is immediate; that the King already disposes of populations more numerous than ours; and that Prussia has the solvantage; over us both in military organization and in armaments. Is, then; France sufficiently preserved by her pro-jected military institution, which the Minister of State himself admits can only produce results in six or seven years? To a rival so formidable as Prussia is it not necessary to oppose alliances or principles ?

Alliances, it adds, France has none; and as for princip'es, the only thing she has to do is to revert, promptly and sincerely, to those of the French Revo lution.

I am convinced that France wants no more revolutions, and equally so that she would see with joy the maintenance of the reigning dynasty, provided it was compatible with Liberal institutions. While my convictions are strong upon this point, I cannot, however shut my eyes to the fact that the public at large, both in Paris and in the departments begin to suspect that the decree of the 19th of January, which they accepted in good faith, had for its objef, if not for its sole, object to draw off their attention from foreign affairs, of which the Government has no reason to be proud; and that it was not really meant to be a step in the way. of liberal progress. The Em-peror may have been serious and sincere in the concession he made, or rather promised to make; but two at least of his. Oabinet, and there the most important-MM, Rouher and Lavalette -- interpret: the Emperor's thoughts and wishes as if they knew them better than himself. They take no pains to conceal what they think about those reforms, their inutility or the danger that will follow them .- Times Cor.

PARIS, April 11. - The Moniteur of this morning contains an editorial on the European situation, the tone of which is pacific and tranquilising.

GIRABDIN .- M. de Girardin, whose appeal was set down for hearing March 21, announces that, after mature reflection, he has resolved not to g) on with it for three reasons. First, that after the prosecution of the new law abolishing the punishment of imprisonment for press miedemeanours it would be morally: impossible for the public prosocutor to appeal a min ima, and, there is no peril to be braved. Second, that inasmu h as he stands condemred to the maximum of the fine by the existing law, it would be undignified and trivial to attempt to get it reduced ; and, thirdly, that even assuming an acquittal, it would make no change in the painful determination which he has irrevocably taken-meaning his determination to cut the Emperor and all his relations. --He bags publicly to thank the cloquent, illustrious and eminent counsel who had spontaneously offered their services to the ' condemned of March 6.

The editor of the Memorial Diplomatique, who, were prosecuted at the instance of the Prussian Gorernment, and sentenced to i uprisonment for Accusing the King of Prussia of Laving looted a fluckof merico cheep during the war, thave been mardoned by the

Emperor Napoleon. We extract the following from an article in the Journal des Debuts from the pen of John Lemoinne': -'The English ministers declare in the Ohambers' الأرابي ومجورة ومقتها لأمسي

Crusades.

The London Morning Star announces that there has been a great rise on the continent in the price of cats, doubtless owing to the exertions of the restaurants of Paris to meet the approaching demand for culinary delicacies expected when the great Exhibition opens;-civet de matou being a weit known and favorite dish at the Parisian table d hole.

In Paris, says a correspondent, one can no longer find sooms to rent by the month in a hotel. It is necessary to hire spartments by the day, and to pay a round price.

The Patrie gravely announces that a petition to the French Secate has been drawn up by some strong-minded woman, praying for the imposition of heavy tax upon all confirmed bachelors. The Patrie adds that is being 'covered with signatures'

By a paragraph in your last number I perceive that James Stephens is stopping at the Hotel du Havre-that is, it said paragraph, written by the harangue and thank them. It was the solemn duty Paris correspondent of the Dublin Daily Express of all, he said, to maintain Italian unity and to com-(whoever he may be), is to be believed. Now, I can assure you on personal authority that neither James Stephens, nor any gentleman answering to his deto the foreigner." scription is stopping at the Hotel du Havre, which is a hostelry extensively patronized by English tourists, and therefore not likely to be patronised by an Irish rebel. Still I will not undertake to say that James Stephens is not in Paris; he may be here, may be scopping at that betel opposite the Queen's Falace in London, where he stouped once before, may be on the Devil's Bit, may be in Timbuctoo. The longer his whereabouts remains unknown the better it is for lying newspaper correspondents; they will have the opportunity of making their price out of him .--If the man bas, not been in Ireland during the e recent movements, I must say his character is an enigma to me. But it is hard for plain people, walking in the straight ways of life, to guage the actions of a leader of conspiracy. Deceit is the fundamental element of all conspiracy, and I will not say it may not be justified on the ground that every run is valid and lawful in combating the Evil one. If you c nnot beat down the Wicked Gian: by a ringing blow in front, it is perfectly permissable to have little dog to bite his leg, and thereby distract his at-tention. Who knows this abortive rising in Ireland may not be the little dog to puzzle and embarrass him while the real stack is meditated at the other side of the Atlantic. It is stated that James Stophens is an agent of the Russian Government, and that his emissaries have been hovering round the Russian Embassy here for some days past. I don't believe it, but the thing is not impossible. - Paris Cor. of Dublin Irishman. The Monle, speaking of the manifesto published by

the so-called ! Provisional Government of the Irish

Republic, asy, , The manifesto in question is equalizing (eguli-taire), democratic socialistic, humanitarian. It appeals to the republicans of the whole world, and professes absurd social theories. A curious connection, and one which is enough to throw discredit ed his see Spoleto was still a part of the Papal domi. on these anomalous attempts, universal suffrage is at nions; he lived through the period of its severauce once cried up for both extremities of Europe, Ireland from its legitimate sovereign, and the deurontion has every day that the Irish insurrection is extinguished, | acd Oandia. Yet it is not a universal panaces ; and and that the troops, which the Government have at what is there in common between the situation of heir disposal are more than sufficient to suppress any the Irish and that of the Oandians? It'is trub they brave Irish defenders of Spoleto ; he was one of the enslaved, nad been learning to bear the mild desan the second second

ceard of at Turin The political results of his progress through Northern Italy have decidedly been very small. It is certain that the speeches of which he has everywhere been prodigal, and most of which his best friends would rather he had left unspoken, were more adapted to win the frantic applause of an casily excited mob than to gain the suffrages of reflecting men. As a political agitator and as a platform orator he escapes serious criticism. At Legnago, when he came out upon a balcony to address the crowd which had assembled in spite of the rain, he was greeted with the cry of ' V vc Garibaldi, the son of god! ' He warned the crowd that by thus addressing him they furnished the price's with arms against him, but they persisted in the blasphe-mous cry, which followed him f om the balcony when he quitted it at the end of his speech. This, like most of his orations, was chiefly levelled at the priests. At Turin a deputation of students waited upon him with an address from the University, whither he partook himself, later in the day, to hu: angue and thank them. It was the solemn duty plete it by vindicating the national right to Trieste,

It is highly probable that Prince Humbert will bring his wife home in the Spring or early Summer. as the wedding coremonies are expected to take place at Vienna before many weeks. When the new pair take possession of the Pitti Palace, it would not surprise anybody if Victor Emmanuel, who is not any longer called Il Re Gauntuomo, should hand over the royal power to his son and legitmate successor, the hereditary Prince. In that case, the Ex King would pr. bably betake himself to Piedmont, and pass the rest of his days among his old friends. There he might hunt, est and drink, and indulge his gallantries, with no more scandal to the world than s but to the account of the old Ex-King Louis Bavaria. It is said of the Prince Amedeo that his share would be, when married, to be packed off to Maples, there to set up house keeping in one of the royal palaces. Such are the plans chalked out by another movement. those who are supposed to know everything-the gossips of the clubs and the cafes.

Trent, Rome, and Nice-'his country, brutally ceded

The supplement to the Italian budget shows a reduction in expenditure of 30,000,000 francs

FLORENCE, April 6. - Baroa Ratazzi, President of the Council of Ministers, will immediately form a new Cabinet for the Italian Government.

Boys March 16. Another of the valiant confeg-sors of the faith in these days of the paraecution of the Ohurch in Italy has been taken to his rest somewhat prematurely Monsigcor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto-a see once filled by the Pope-died on the evening of the fast day of February, at the age of sixty one. Monsignor Arnaldi was a native of Northern Itsly, and held various important positions in Rome, where he was also distinguished for his piery and varied accomplishments, till in the year 1852 he was appointed to the See of Spoleto. His time there was a memorable time. When he assumoutlived him In these last events Monsignor Arnald played an important role; be added herve to the

representatives of Poland, the number of Poles sent to Siberia since Jan., 1863, amounts to 18,682, smong whom 164 are women and 114 priests. All were transported for political delinquencies, and, according to the offence imputed, are sectenced either to forced labor in the mines, colonization in the villages, or mere residence in villages or towns. In addition to these, 23,780 persons were banished to the steppes of the Ural, as severe a punishment as removal to Siberia, but nearer bom3. Furthermore, 12,556 persons, among them 218 women and 163 priests, were forcibly made to leave their homes and accept a compulsory abode in the interior of European Russia : 2416 were placed in the ranks of the army, 31,500 in houses of correction (the greater part of whom were subsequent y removed to Siberia), and 620 in the churchyards of divers penitentiaries, having died before trial. On the battle fi lds of the rebellion, as Russian computations show, 38,800 were buried. As 1468 more were hung or shot by the corts-martial, and 7060 forced to seek refuge in foreign countries, the total of the melanchely list is swelled to 141,882 Without vouching for the accuracy of these figures, I may yet say that excepting those slain in battle, certainly 'over estimated, these is nothing to excite surprise in the number stated. Besides these, Poland has furnished two per cent of her male population as recruits.'

UNITED STATES.

The members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have voted to increase their pay to \$25 a day. A Pittsburg paper says of the operation, that the people are only important in these days as paymasters.

New York, April 9 .- The Herald's Buffalo special eave : the commandant of the military forces at Fort Erie, has notified the authorities that a prominent engineer, connected with the Fenian organization, has been taking plans of the frontier below the Suspension Bridge, and asks for re-inforcements to be stationed at the Village of Nisgara and Suspension. Bridge. It is feared the Fenians intend making

The N. Y. Sun says the crime of infanticide has become so common in that city as to demand special regulations for its strest and prevention. Two or three cases a day are frequently reported, but no adequate steps are taken for the detection or punishment of those who are guilty of this heinous offence against innocence and belplessness.

As an example of the benevalent and gentle dieposition of the population of New Jersey may be quoted the following fact: A gentleman saw a man gathering what sppeared to be musbrooms. Seeing that they were poisonous he warned the man, with some warmth, teiling him that they were poisonous. The countryman smiled; and replied. . * Thanks for your kindness, but I sm not going to eat them, but sell them.

WASHINGTON, April 9. - The Senate late this afternoon, after an elaborate debaio, in iliel the Russian-American' treaty; seven votes only being in the heatis by the fire with tears in his oyes. negative.

- Better for the South had he never bean b.rn, and

THE DESPOTIC PRECEDENT. The World says : . . The Constitution declares; with as much emphasis as it says enything, that the habras corpus shall not be suspended except in times of rosellion or invasion. There being no rebellion, it was not to have been expected that the South would be again put under martial law.

Martial lew is no law, save the will of the commander. It is the purest form of the most absolute and unlimited despotism The World asserts, and all the world knows, that the constitution forbids it, and forbids even the suspension of the habeas corpus in time of peace. The demagogues in Congress propose then simply, in utter defiance of the constitution, to inaugurate a system in ten States, with a view thereby to control the whole With a Federal despotism there, and all the Radical oligarchy of leaders ready, when needed, to convert the other States into a military despotism like that of Missouri and Tennessee, where shall liberty find shelter or shield, and when and where shall the oppressions f Constitution. efping party oligarche cease? This crisis involves all the vital liberties, not of the South only, but of every man, women and child of the North also.

A writer to the Buffalo Democrat complains of the orthography of the foreman of a gang of laborers, who in making his daily returns, spelt the word 'shovellin' sixteen different ways, viz. : Schuffling, shofting, shovelin, shouveling, shovling, shovlin, shovelling, shoveling, shouvling, schoveling, shav-ling, shuvilling, shuveling, shovaling, suvling, chivling.'

Sleeping in church is a great crime in Rhode Island. Last Sunday afternoon a poor Irishman went into one of the churches in Providence, was shown into a seat, took a quiet nap during the service and was peaceably retiring at their close, when he was arrested, tried and sent to jail for ten days, A good deal of trouble has arisen from this reckless invasion of the right to which so many lay claim. The Bulletin, referring to the affair, says the judicial procedure touches not only the paws, but thieatens the pulpi also. If a laboring man is to be sent to jail for sleeping during a sermon, how much more should a preacher suffer for a failure to keep his hearers awage !.

Two men in Davenport, Ohio, claim a woman as their own lawinl wife. They have gone to law about it, and the Judge is puzzled. The woman says she don't care which man she has so she gets one.

Near Philadelphia lives a halo and hearty man, possessed of the most sensitive feelings. When his wife goes into the yard and saws wood for half a day,

The New York Herald's Olncippati special says that The Petersburg Index says of George Wathington in physician of Goshen, thirity miles from that city, named Hanker, 60 years old, committed suicide that for three generations this. people horelessly yesterday because his children opposed his marrying again. Heircquested to be buried in his proposed

bridal garb. the state of the s

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - APRIL 19 1867.

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There was recently a duel at Napoleon Arkansas between a doctor and a toilor in which the doctor shot the tailor in the leg, and the tailor, shot the doctor through the lower extremity of the coat .-They were made friends on the ground - the doctor agreeing to drees the tailor's leg; the tailor to mend the doctor's coat tail.

Why don't you buy a thingumbob, and what do you-call-it, to sweep your side walk with every morning?' asked one neighbour of another. ' Because I hain't got no what's its name to buy it with, replied the neighbour.

A wager was laid on the Yankee peculiarity of answering one question by asking another. To decide the bet, a down-easter was interrogated. 'I want you,' said the better, 'to give me a straight-

forward answer to a plain question. I kin du it, mister,' said the Yankee.

Then why is it New Englanders always answer a question by asking one in return ?" 'Du they ?' was Jonathan's reply.

Scott says that the most disagreeable of all things is a vain, cold, empty, beautiful woman, who has neither mind nor heart, but only features like a doll. Pygmaluon is not the only person who ever fell in love with his own handiwork.

BEISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS .- No family cathartic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to BRISTOL'S SUGAR. GOATED PILLS, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities .-Their great merit, seconding to these witnesses, is that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, butobviate the necessity for continual purgation In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfil their functions naturally, without being urged to their do not reduce the general strength, as all mineral purgatives do, nor involve pain nor nauses in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for women, children, and aged persons 434

They are gut 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.

A PREFUME AND A COSMETIC .- The surpassing Bromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities, as a cosmetic, to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes, but as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions, and every sunbeam carries freckles, tar, and sunburn in its train, this soothing toilet water is found exceedingly useful for cosmetic purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to nervous headache and faintness.

IF Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine,

Agents for Montreal:-Devine & Bolton , Lamp. lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell& Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and aliDealers in Medicine.

CARD.

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

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

MESSKS. CHARLES G. PEASE & CO., of Boston, Mass , the unrivalled Manafuctures of Oil Walnut Marble-100 BUDROOM FURNITURE.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using ' Brown's Bronchial Troches.' 'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relies until. I found your Bronchial Troches.'

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y.

Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.' REV. A. C. EUGLESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the

throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Churco, Montreal. When somewhat hoarso from cold or over-exer. tion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.'

HENBY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. 2mApril, 1867.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

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

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

2a1

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggiess. 25 cents a bottle

April, 1807.

SALT RHEUM CURED! Sherbrooke, C.E., June 20, 1864.

S. J. Foss, Esq., Druggist :

Dear Sir .- For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known 1.10 great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. For a long time I have been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt rheum. and some a scrofulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but ali without benefit, until I was induced to try BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

Yours very truly,

HOBACE BARBER. Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp & Co Campbell Danid

WANTED.

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

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

OF THE

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

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS. TERMS PER MONTH :

Boar and Tuition in the English and French Music..... 2.00 Drawing and Painting..... 1.50 Bed and Bedding. 0.50 Washing..... 1.00 Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expi ration of the term, except in case of sickness.

Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's Plaid.

Payments must be made invariably in advance.

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

.

S. T .- 1860.-X.- The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. -They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his enbal-stic "S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing diskguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-We do not know how this is, but we do poly. know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggiats.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada"

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of woulds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc, either upon man or beast.

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

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

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be without a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, 2 S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Phermacy of the Proprietor.

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Ohemist, 144 St. Lawrence Mein Street. (Established 1859.)

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Oholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS .- The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale :- Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Finia, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Ceespools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Goal Oil 28 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluide, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASG-JW DRUG HALL,

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE MART .- \$4,000 WORTH OF Cheap Winceys, 10d, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s Gd. Best Winceys, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s Gd. Fancy Dress Goods, 7id, 9d, 1s and 1s 6d Irish Poplins, 1s 93, 2s, and 2s 6d French Merinoes, 23 6d, 33, 38 64 and 48 Cobourgs 10d, 1s and 1s 3d

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

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

12m. MERCHANT TAILORING at the MART .-- Genite-

men about ordering Suits will save fully 20 per cent. at the NART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. An excellent Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING

n all sizes. 13 Asperiencen Artist engaged. Perfect Fits guaranteed.

J. A. RAFTER. 13m GENTLENEN'S FALL SUITS OF HEAVY TWEED.

well made to order for S11. Ready-made Pants \$2 50 to \$3.00; Vests S1 50 and \$2 00; large stock Boys' Olothing, ready made, very cheap at the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. J. A RAFTER.

POLICE, VOLUNTEER, RAILWAY and Public Institution Uniforms, contracted for at the Mart, J.A. RAFTERS, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. First class Cuttors of experience and ability engaged.

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

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$33 Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 68 3d.

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

> STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET.

CONVENT OF

VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE.

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

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

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

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

French and English. There is a particular Course in English for

Pupils who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Histery, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Demostic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing,

Music - Piano, Harp. The Superior Course comprises : Philosophy, Botunic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS.

	(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE).
	Board, per annum
	Washing 10.00
	Music – Piano 20.00
	" Harp Extra.
	Drawiog 10.00
	Bedatead, Desk 100
	Bed and Bedding G.00
	The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months.
]	No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before
	expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible
rea	19013.
{	UNIFORM.
Ι.	

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape.

In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape. July, 5, 1866. 12m

PROSPECTUS

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MASSON COLLEGE. TERREBONNE,

NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this institution is to give to the youth of this country a practical education in the French and English languages.

The course of instruction embraces the following branches, viz :- Reading, Writing, French and Baglish Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Music, and Drawing.

The course is of five years, commencing by an Elementary class, in which pupils of seven years are commonly cdmitted.

Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished with good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of religion ; strict con formity to the rules and discipline of the house being required of all All matters are studied in English as well as in

French, in order that the pupil may become

Particular attention is given to the teaching of

French to the English pupils, a professor being

specially charged with that branch ; their progress

is rapid, as may he known from the fact, that many

who, at the commencement, knew not a word of

French, were, towards the end of the year, able to

This institution is under the direction of five priests

12 Reclesiastics residing in the bouse, and four lay

Pupils are boarded in the house; bed and bedding

proficient in both languages.

speak and write it tolerably well.

professors.

Matble-top Budgeon FURNITURE. CHARLES U. SOHMIDT, N W York, Chair Manu-	lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell	dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxurious		furnished at the desire of the parents.
contain in all the new designs shall variely.	& Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault,	SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-	THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE.	Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and
MESSES TACOTES & HAY, TOTOLO, WHOSE SINCE	& Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in	gists.		cleanliness of the scholars, and all that pertains to
Walnut Furgiture has been so long and lavouranty	Medicine. 445	Protot	NORTHERN LIGHT " " " " RAILROAD " " "	their religions, moral, and domestic education.
the public of th			EOT AIR " "	TERMS,
MESSRS. E. MIALL & CO., of Oshaws, C. W., an	NOW READY.	·	BOX, PARLOR and DUME	(PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE).
MESSAS. E. Mianin & Gon Standard Company of English Incorporated Manufacturing Company of Walnut, Oak and Mabogany Furniture, &c.	THE CATHOLIC WORLD,	WUAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her	KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.	Board and Tuition
A REPORT OF THE ADDRESS OF A REPORT OF STEPHENE AND A REPORT		country home after a sojourn of a few months in	ROYAL COOK (wood) "	Bedstend, Bed & Bedding 6 do:
English Plate Glass Framed-Manufacturers, &c.	FOR APRIL, 1867.	New York, was hardly recognized by her friends.	STANDARD " "	Washing 6 do.
		In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby	MEILLEUR & CO. N.B.—All our Stoves are mounted with real Rus-	Music and Piano 20 do
MESSRS, HOFFMAN & CO, of New York.	CONTENTS :	complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and in-	sia Iron.	Drawing 6 do.
- AND -	1. CHURCH AND SPATE. 2. THE OLIVE BRANCHES IN GETHSEMANE.	stead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and	·····	N.BThe College costame consists in a Blue
The New York 'North American Planforte Com-	3. THE STORY OF A SISTER.	would not be without it. Any lady can improve her	PERRY	Frock Coat, with white cord, and a Blue Sash. Terrebonne, situated on, and commanding a
	4. THE CHURCH AND THE SINNER.	personal appearance very much by using this article.	DAV18'	besutiful view of the river of Jesus, is lifteen miles
FIRST-FRIZE ROSEWOOD PIANFORTES	5. MODERN WRITERS OF SPAIN.	It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.	VEGETABLE	from Montreal. In the summer season, a comfortable
	6. THE GODFREY FAMILY, (CONCLUDED.)	SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-	Pain Killer cures Sudden Colds,	steamer plies regularly between these two localities,
Extensive Sales of the above goods will be held	7. KETTLE SONG.	gists.	Pain Killer " Neuralgia	which are also connected by a macadamized road.
A stand to the during the season (and notice of	8. RITUALISM.		Pain Killer " Rheumatic Affections,	Nov. 22, 1866. 5w.
which will appear in the city papers at the stores of	9 THE CROSS. 10. ROBERT, OR LAFLUENCE OF A GOOD MOTHER.		Pain Killer " Toothache,	
the undersigned. NO. 139 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,	11. LECKY'S HISTORY OF RATIONALISM.	Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been	Pain Killer "Sick Headache,	A. M. D. G.
the most extensive Auction Rooms in Canada,	12. A DREAM.	steadily growing in favor for over twenty years.	Pain Killer " Frost Bites,	ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL
consisting of three well lighted flats, each 150 by 30	13. A TALK ABOUT PARIN.	It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair.	Pain Killer " Kidney Complaints,	SI. MARCES COLLEGE, MONIALAL
faith a fordance annale accommonation for targe	14. DR. BACON ON CONVERSIONS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.	and changes it to its original color by degrees.	Pain Killer " Old Sores,	PROSPECTUS.
andiences and the suitable display of Furniture and	15. ATHLONE AUGHRIM.	All instantaneous dyes deaden and Injure the hair.	Pau Killer " Throat Affections,	
General Morchandize.	16. ASPERGES ME!	Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results,	Pain Killer " Diphtheria,	THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the
	17. ANCOR-VIAT. A NEW GIANT CITY.	promotes its growth, and is a beantiful HAIN Duzs- sing. Price 50 cents and \$1. Sold by all dealers.	Pain Killer " General Debility,	Society of Jesus.
TRADE SALES will be hold periodically of Greeries, Imported Liquors, Wines, Champagnes,	18. PLANTING OF THE CROSS	SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-	Pain Killer " Diarrhoea,	Opered on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in
E. L. Jofinito arrangements usiving used complete	19. MISOELLANY.	giets.	Pain Killer " Pain in Stomach,	1852, m fter adding a course of Law to its teaching
mith astensiga , hinning ficusus for legular couldge		· .	Pain Killer " Cholern,	department.
the Contraction of the United Clarest	This number of 'THE CATHOLIC WORLD'	· ·	Pain Killer " Scalds and Burns,	• The course of instruction, of which Religion forms
the sale on the Sales at his OWD BIORES, LUC Dale	begins its third year, and Fifth volume, and is a good time for those who have not already subscribed to do	LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER-for		the leading object, is divided into two sections, the
of Household Furfiture and Effects at the private residences of part es declining housekeeping or re-	so. It is one of the largest Magazines published,	Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache,	Pain Killer " Bruises.	Olassical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and
maning from the city will dialm special attention,	containing each month 144 large octave pages of the	Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required.	This long tested and unrivalled Family Medicino	English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
and all out door pales of this description are respect-	choicest reading matter, making 1728 pages cach	Its carefal proparation and entire purity makes it a	have been favorably known for about thirty years.	la the latter, French and English are the only
fully colicited Increased facilities have been secured	year, for	cheap and reliable a ticle for culinary jurposes.	during which time we have received thousands of.	languages taught ; a special attention is given to
mith a view to the efficient carrying out this depart-	FOUR DOLLARS.	Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug.	testimonials proving it to be an almost never failing	Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for
ment of the business, in order to ensure the greatest		rista.	remedy for the above named complaints. It has been	Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each
economy and despatch, so that parties selling out can have account sales and proceeds immediately	conies 37 cents each.	BARNES, HENRY & Co., Montreal,	tested in every variety of climate and in almost every known portion of the globe The missionary,	one according to his talent and degree. History and
- Garage and a lo	D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, C. E.	Agents for the Canadas.	the sailor and the soldier find it an inestimable friend.	Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of
The Sele of CITY PROPERTY AND REAL 43-	March 28, 1867. 3w.	DEMAS BARNES & Co.,	and the millions of bottles sold yearly are its best	Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciencee.
mage will be undertaken on the most ressonable		New York,	and strongest recommendation.	Music and other Fine. Arts are taught only on a
terms, and a discount of 25 per cent, on the adver- tissments of these and ali other out door sales will be			The great reputation the Pain Killer has won for itself has induced others to imitate and counterfeit it	special demand of parents ; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory
allowed to the sellers.	HEARSES! COFFINS!		to a great extent. We should caution all purchasers	Classes for younger students.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the	NOTICEM. CUSSON begs to	EVANS MILLS, N.Y., April 14:h, 1865.	against these imitations eithet in name or style of	TERMS.
Mahlaman and officers of the distrison who may	i use and inform the buotic tracine mae brochied		patting up such as Pain Destroyers, Pain Relievers.	For Day Scholars \$ 3.00 per month.
			Pain Kings, Pain Remedys, &c , &c. Oountry Mer-	For Half Boarders 7.00 " For Boarders,
	I TURNING HIGHAU TINTIN' ADIOT TO DICIO (D	DEAR SIE,	chants and Druggists purchase these worthless pre- parations for one half the price of the genuine Pain	
that he will undertake the management of such Sales	Charges.	You will remember perhaps selling a bottle o ; Velpani's Hair Restorative' to a Clergyman on the	Killer, yet charge the public the same as for the	
on special, economical, and advantageous terms. The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity	He begs also to inform the public that	cars between Potsdam Junction and Ogdensburgh,	gennine, bence their object in arging these worthless	
of naturning his sincere thanks to the Duolic for the	he has at his Establishment COFFINS,	well, I am that man. The Restorative has done all	preparations on the public.	G. & J. MOORE,
more liberal net-onega bestowed on him uning the	ALALI PICES, GIOVES OTALES, GO.	I expected it would, and more. I wish you to send	Send for a Pain Killer Almanac and Receipt Book	
most fire years on public Auctioneer of luis Vily	TRAUSE HEADED IN THE OF SHICK	me two bottles on receipt of this and I will at once	for 1867 gotten up with the greatest of care and con- tains, aside from numerous testimonials, &c., of the	IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
and tringte he his neng] promptiness and allegious to	M. Ousson Barters Bidison that do with	send you the pay. I think probable the Druggists here may be induced to keep a supply, but this is for		OF STATES
the interests of his numerous customers and patrons,	ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves	my own use	Receipts.	HATS, CAPS, AND FURS
to merit a continuance of their favors. L. DEVANY.	will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses,	Truly Yours.	The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists	C.ATHEDRAL BLOCK,
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March 27, 1866 12m.	April 4, 1867. 6m.		MONTBEAL, O.E	Cash paid for Romars.
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PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In 'the Superior Court for

District of Montreal. 5 Lower Oanada. No: 1763.

Plaintiff.

DAME MARIE ADELAIDE HERMINE LEDUC.

LOUIS GONZAGUE FAUTEUX

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

