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### HRONICLE CATHOLIC

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THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(From the Catholic World.)

XII.

But, as Sergeant Pinto said all we had yet seen was but the prelude to the ball; the dance was now about to commence.

ship for me, and on the eighteenth, on relieving guard at the Warthan gate, he said :

I had yet heard nothing of this, and replied respectfully:

who was on duty last night at the general's quar ters, and he said nothing of it."

that he is with us; they will feel him presently.

And the sergeant's laugh rang hoarsely from beneath his long moustaches; and he was right. for that very day, about three in the afternoon. all the troops stationed around the city were in The Marshal Prince of Moskowa entered the town surrounded by the officers and generals who composed his staff, and, almost immediately after, the grey-haired Sunham followed and passed us in review upon the Place. Then he spoke in a loud, clear voice so that every one

Soldiers,' said he, ' you will form part of the advanced guard of the third corps. Try to remember that you are Frenchmen. Vive l'Em-

That night we were relieved by the Hessians. and left Erfort with the Tenth hussars and a regiment of chasseurs. At six or seven in the moining we were before the city of Weimar. and saw the sun rising on its gardens, its churches, and its houses, as well as on an old cas tle to the right. Here we bivouscked, and the bussars went forward to reconneitre the fown .-About nine, while we were breakfasting, suddenly we heard the rattle of pistols and carbines. Our hussars had encountered the Russian hussars in the streets, and they were firing on each of the combat.

At the end of an hour the bussars returned. having lost two men. Thus began the cam-

We remained five days in our camn, while the whole third corps were coming up. As we were the advance-guard. we started again by way of Solzs and Warthan. Then we saw the enemy; Cossacks who kept ever beyond the range of our guns, and the further they retired the greater grew our courage.

But it annoyed me to hear Zobede constantly exclaiming in a tone of ill humor:

Will they never stop: never make a stand. I thought that if they kent retreating we could sak nothing better. We would gain all we wanted without loss of life or suffering.

But at last they halted on the further side of a broad and deep river, and I saw a great num- as skirmsbers and the aquares moved onward in ber posted near the bank to cut us to pieces if we should cross unsupported.

It was the twenty ninth of April, and growing late. Never did I see a more glorious susset. On the opposite side of the river stretched a wide plain as far as the eye could reach, and on this, sharply outlined against the sky, stood horsemen, with their shakos dronning forward, their green lackets, little cartridge-boxes stung under the arm, and their sky blue trousers; be bind them glittered thousands of lances, and Sergeant Pinto recognized them as the Prussian cavalry and Cossarks. He knew the river, too, hurry, but calmly marking the step; yes, it was which, he said was the Saule.

We went as near as we could to the water to exchange shots with the horsemen, but they retired, and at last disappeared entirely under the blood red sky. We made our bivouac along the river, and posted our sentries. On our left was a large village; a detachment was sent to it to the centre of which I saw the marshal and his purchase meat; for since the arrival of the em- staff, all trying to catch a glimpse of what was peror we had orders to pay for everything.

During the night other regiments of the diviaion came up; they, too, bivouscked along the ravine, which was bordered with brambles and bank, and their long lines of fires, reflected in hedges. I had already seen a movement on its the ever-moving waters, glared grandin through the darktess.

No one felt inclined to sleep. Zebede, Klipfel, Furst, and I messed together, and we chat-

ted as we lay around our fire.

B.h.' said Kliptel; 'this is life. I would The sergeant bad formed a particular ferendnot pass my days my days otherwise. To enjoy life we must be well to day, sick to-morrow; then we appreciate the pleasure of the change Fusilier Bertha, the Emperor has arrived.? from pain to ease. As for shots and sabrestrokes, with God's aid, we will give as good as we take.

I have just seen the sapper Merlin, sergeant,

Then he, closing his eye, said with a peculiar

expression : Everything is moving; I feel his presence in the air ; You do not yet understand this, conscript, but he is here; everything sars so. Be fore he came, we were lame, crippled; but a wing of the army seemed able to move at once. But now look there, see those couriers galloning over the road; all is life. The dance is heginning; the dance is beginning! Kaiserliks and the Cossacks do not need speciacles to see

motion, and at five we were nut under arms -

pereur.

All shouted ' Vive l'Empereur' till the echoes rang again, while the general departed with Col. Zanfel.

shake me to arouse me. On every side they were beating the reveille; the bridges were finished, and we were going to cross the Saale. A heavy dew had fallen, and each man hastened to some his musket, to roll up his great. coat and buckle it on his knapsack. One as sisted the other, and we were soon in the ranks It might have been four o'clock in the morning. and everything seemed grey in the mist that arose from the river. Already two battalions were crossing on the bridges, the officers and colors in the centre. Toen the artillery and other. But it was so far off that we saw nothing caissons crossed.

Captain Florentin had just ordered us to renew our primings, when General Sunham, General Chemineau, Colonel Zapfel, and our com mandant arrived. The battalion began its march. I looked forward expecting to see the Russians coming un at a gallop, but nothing stirred.

cow beef to eat, a river flowing beside us, the

damp earth beneath, and only the sky for a roof,

thrusts our friends yonder bave in store for us.

'Yes,' said Zebede, lighting his pipe, 'when I

lose my place is the ranks, it will not be for the

So we lay wakeful for two or three hours .-

Leger lay stretched out in his great coat, his

feet to the fire. asleep, when the sentinel cried:

It was Marshal Ney and General Brenier,

with engineer and artillery officers, and guns .-

The marshal replied 'Sixth of the Line,' be-

cause he knew beforehand that we were there,

and this little fact rejoiced us and made us feel

very proud. We saw him pass on horseback

with General Sunham and fire or six other off

cers of high grade, and although it was night we

could see them distinctly, for the sky was cov-

ered with stars and the moon shone bright; it

They stopped at a bend of the river and post

ed six guns, and immediately after a pontoon

train arrived with oak planks and all things ne-

essary for throwing two bridges across. Our

hussars scoured the banks collecting boats, and

down any who might fry to hinder the work .-

For a long while we watched their lahor, while

again and alain we heard the sentry's ' Que

vive?' It was the regiments of the third corps

At daybreak I feel asleep, and Klipfel had to

want of striking hard at the Russians!"

" Wno goes there?"

' What regiment?'

' Sixth of the Line.'

was almost as light as day.

France!

As each regiment reached the further bank it formed square with ordered arms. At five o'clock the entire division had passed. The sun dispersed the mist, and we saw, about threefourths of a league to our right, an old city with its pointed roofs, slated clock-tower, surmounted he a cross, and, further away, a castle; it was

Between the city and us was a deep valley .-Marshal Ney, who had just come up, wished to reconnectee this before advancing upto it. Two companies of the Twenty-seventh were deployed common time, with the officers, sappers, and drums in the centre, the cannon in the intervals and the caissons in the rear.

We all mistrusted this valley - the more so since we had seep, the evening before, a mass of cavalry which could not have retired beyond the great plain which lay before us. Notwithstanding our distrust, it made us feel very proud and brave to see ourselves drawn up in our long ranks-our muske's loaded, the colors advanced, the generals in the rear full of confidence - to see our masses thus moving onward without enough to make our hearts beat high with pride and hope. And I thought the enemy might still ficing. retire and no blood be spilt, after all.

I was in the second rank, behind Zehede, and from time to time I glanced at the other square which was moving on the same line with us, in going on ahead.

The skirmishers had by this time reached the further side, like the motion of a corn field in the wind, and the thought struck me that the During this time the rest of the division arrived. Ruseiane, with their lances and sabres, were there, although I could scarcely believe it. But master and councillors of Weissenfe's were al when our skirmishers reached the hedges, the ready on the steps of the town hall to bid us To-morrow we will have it hot enough, if fusilade began, and I saw clearly the glitter of welcome.

we attempt to cross the river. Our friends in their lances. At the same instant a flish like lightning gleamed in front of uz, followed by a Phalsbourg, over their warm suppers, scarcely fierce report. The Prussians had their cannon think of us lying here, with nothing but a piece of with them; they had opened on us. I know not what noise made me turn my head, and there I saw an empty space in the ranks to my lett. without speaking of the sabre cuts and bayonet-

At the same time Colonel Zapfel said quietly : 'Close up the ranks.'

And Captain Forentin repeated:

' Close up the ranks.'

All this was done so quickly that I had no time for thought. But fifty paces further on another flish shone out : there was another murmur in the ranks-as if a fierce wind was pass ing-and another vacant space this time to the

And thus, after every shot from the Prussians. the colonel said, 'Close up the ranks;' and I knew that each time he spoke there was a breach to the living wall. It was no pleasant thing to think of, but still we marched on towards the valley. At last I did not dare to think at all. when General Chemineau, who bad entered our square, cried in a terrible roice:

· Halr! I looked forward, and saw a mass of Prus-

sians coming down upon us. 'Front rank, kneel. Fix bayonets. Ready!'

cried the general. As Zebede knell, I was now, so to speak, in the front rank. On came the line of horses each rider bending over his saddle bow, with sabre flashing in his hand. Then again the general's voice was heard behind us, calm tranquil, giving orders as cooly as on parade:

Attention for the command of fire! Aim! Fire !?

The four squares fired together: it seemed as if the skies were falling to the crash. When the smoke lifted, we saw the Prussians broken the artiflerymen stood at their pieces to sweep and flying; but our artiflery opened, and the cannon balls sped faster than they.

'Charge ! shouted the general.

Never in my life did such a wild joy possess me. On every side the cry of Vive l'Empereur! stook the air, and in my excitement I shouled like the others. But we could not pur-ue them far, and soon we were again moving calmly on. We thought the fight was ended; but when without two or three hundred paces of the ratine, we heard the rush of borses, and again the general cried:

'Halt. Kneel. Charge bayonets!' On came the Prussians from the valley like whirlwind : the earth shook beneath their weight ; ant. we heard no more orders, but each man knew that he must fire into the mass, and the file firing began, ruttling like the drums in a grand review. Those who have not seen a battle can form but little idea of the excitement, the confusion, and yet the order of such a moment. A few of the Prussians neared us; we saw their forms appear a moment through the smoke, and then saw them no more. In a few mements more the ringing voice of General Chemineau arose, sounding above the crash and rattle:

' Cease firing.' We scarcely dared obey. Each one bastened to deliver a final shot; then the smoke slowly lifted, and we saw a mass of cavalry ascending

the further side of the ravine. The squares deployed at once into columns : the drums beat the charge; our artillery stell continued its fire; we rushed on, shouting :-

'Forward! forward! Vive l'Emp reur!' We descended the ravine, over heaps of horses and Russians; some dead, some writhing upon the earth, and we ascended the slope toward Weissenfels at a quick sten. The Cossacks and chasseurs bent forward in their saddles, their cartridge-boxes dangling behind them, gal loping before us in full flight. The battle was

But as we reached the gardens of the city. they posted their cannon, which they had brought off with them, behind a sort of orchard, and reopened upon us, a ball carrying away both the axe and head of the sapper Merlin. The corporal of Lappers, Throne, had his arm fractured by a piece of the axe, and they were compelled to amputate his arm at Weissenfels. Then we started towards them on a run, for the sonner we reached them the less time they would have for

We entered the city at three places, marching through hedges, gardens, hop fields, and climb ng over walls. The marshals and generals avenue bordered with poplars, which ran along the cemetery, and as we debouched in the public squares, another column came through the main street.

There we halted, and the marshal, without losing a moment, dispatched the Twenty-seventh to take a bridge and cut off the enemy's retreat .and was drawn up in the square, The burgo-

of Moskowa passed before the front of our hattalion and said joyfully:

· Well done! I am satisfied with you! The emperor will know of your conduct!

H could not help laughing at the way we ran on the guns. General Sunbam cried :

'Things go bravely on' He replied:

'Yes, yes; but in blond; in blood!

The hattalion remained there until the next day. We were lodged with the citizens, who were afraid of us and gave us all we asked The Twenty-seventh returned in the evening and was quartered in the old chateau. We were very tired. After smoking two or three pipes together, chatting about our glory, Zebede, Klipfel, and I went together to the shop of a joiner on a heap of shavings, and remained there until midnight, when they beat the reveille. We rose; the joiner gave us some brandy, and we went out. The rain was falling in torrents. That night the battalion went to bivouse before the village of Clepen, two hours march from Weis

Our detachments came and rejoined us. The emperor had arrived at Weissenfels, and all the third corps were to follow us. We talked only of this all the day; but the day after, at five in the morning, we set off again in the advance.

Before us rolled a river called the Rippach. Instead of turning aside to take the bridge, we forded it where we were. The water reached our waists; and I thought how terrible this would have seemed to me when I was so much afraid of taking cold at Monsieur Goulden's.

As we passed down the other bank of the river in the rushes, we discovered a hand of Covsacks observing us from the beights to the left. Trey followed slowly, without daring to attack us, and so we kept on until it was broad day. when suddenly a terrific fusilade and the thunder at heavy goes made us turn our heads toward Clepen. The commandant, on horseback, looked at no over the reeds.

The sounds of conflict lasted a considerable time, and Sergeant Pinto said :

"Top division is advancing; it is attacked." The Cossacks gaz d, too, toward the fight, and at the end of an bour disappeared. Then we saw the division advancing in column in the plain to the right, driving before them the masses of Russian cavaler.

En avant! Forw

We ran, without knowing why, along the river hank, until we reached an old bridge where the Rippach and Gruna met. Here we were to intercept the enemy; but the Co-sacks had dis covered our design, and their whole army fell back behind the Gruna, which they forded, and, the division rejoining us, we learned that Marshal Bessieres had been killed by a cannon hall.

We left the bridge to bivouse before the vil lage of Gorschen. The rumor that a great buttle was approaching ran through the ranks, and they said that all that had passed was only a trial to see how the recruits would act under fire .-One may imagine the reflections of a thoughtful man under such eirenmetances, among such barebrained fellows as Furst, Zebede, and Klipfel, who seemed to rejoice at the prospect as if it could bring them aught else than bullet-wounds or sabre cuts. All night long I thought of Ca tharine, and praved God to preserve my life and my hands, which are so needful for poor people to gain their bread.

XIII.

We lighted our fires on the hill before Gross-Gororben and a detachment descended to the village and brought back five or six old cows to make soup of. But we were so worn out that many would rather sleep than eat. Other regiments arrived with cannon and munitions. Ahout eleven asclack there were from ten to twelve thousand men there and ohout two thou send more in the village - all Sunham's division. The general and his ordnance officers were quartered in an old mill to the left, pear a stream called Floss-Graben. The line of sentries were stretched along the base of the bill a musket shot off.

At length I fell asleep, but I awoke every hour, and hehind us, towards the road leading from the old bridge of Poserna to Lutzen and Leipzig, I he rd the rolling of wagons, of artil followed after. Our regiment entered by an lery and caissons, rising and falling through the

Sergeant Pinto did not sleep: he sat smoking his pipe and drying his feet at the fire. Every time one of us moved, he would try to talk and

Well, conscript?

But they pretended not to bear him, and turned over, gaping, to sleep again.

The clock of Gross Gorschen was striking six

for I was very cold. The fires were smoking, then your name goes on the list.'

When we were reformed, the Marshal Prince and almost extinguished. Nothing of them remained but the ashes and a few embers. The sergeant, erect, was gazing over the vast plain where the sun shot a few long lines of gold, and, seeing me awake, put a coal in his pipe and

> Well, fusilier Bertha, we are now in the rear guard.

I did not know what he meant.

"That astonishes you," he continued; "but we have not stirred, while the army has made a hilf wheel. Yesterday it was before us in the Rippach; now it is behind us, near Lutzen; and, instead of being in the front, we are in the rear; so that now, said he, closing an eye and drawing two long pulls of his pipe, 'we are the last, instead of the foremest.

'And what do we gain by it?' I asked. We gain the honor of first reaching Leipzig, and falling on the Prussians, he replied. 'You

will understand this by and by, conscript.' I stond up, and looked around. I saw before us a wide, marshy plain, traversed by the Gruna-Bach and the Fluss Graben. A few hills arose along these streams, and beyond ran a large river, which the sergeant told me was the Elster. The morning mist hung over all. We saw no fires on the hills save those of our division; but the entire third corps occupied the villages scattered in our rear, and headquarters were at

At seven o'clock the drums and the trumpets of the artillery sounded the reveille. Ammunition wagons came up, and bread and cartridges were distributed. Two cantinueres arrived from the village; and, as I had yet a few crowns remaining, I offered Klipfel and Zebede a glass of brandy each, to counteract the effects of the fags of the night. I also presumed to offer one to Sergeant Pinto, who accepted it, saying that head and brandy warmed the heart.

We telt quite happy, and no one suspected the hirrors the day was to bring forth. We thought the Russians and the Prussians were eeking us behind the Gruna Bach; but they knew where we were. And suddenly, almost ten o'clock, General Sunham, mounted, arrived with his officers. I was sentry near the stacks of arms and I think I can now see him, as he rode to the top of the hift, with his grey hair and while hordered hat; and as he took out his field glass, and, after an earnest geze, returned quickly, and or ered the drums to heat the recall. The sentries at once fell into the ranks. and Z hede, who had the eves of a falcon, said :

"I see yonder, near the Elster, masses of men firming and advancing in good order, and others coming from the marshes by the three biidges. We are lost if all those fall upon our rear !?

'A battle is beginning,' said Sergeant Pinto. shading his eyes with his kands, ' or I know nothing of war. Those beggarly Prussians and Russians want to take us on the dank with their whole force, as we defile on Leinzig, so as to out us in two. It is well thought of on their part. We are always teaching them the art of

But what will we do?' asked Klipfel.

Our part is simple,' answered the sergeant. We are here twelve to fifteen thousand men. with old Sunham, who never gave an enemy an inch. We will stand here like a wall, one to six or seven, until the emperor is informed how m t a s'and, and seads us aid. There go the si>ff · fficers now."

It was true; five or six officers were galloping over the plain of Linzen toward Leipzig. They sped like the wind, and I prayed God to have them reach the emperor in time to send the whole army to our assistance; for there is something horrible in the certainty that we are about to perish, and I would not wish my greatest eneme in such a position as ours was then. Sergeant Piato continued:

'You will have a chance now, conscripts; and if any of you come out alive, they will have something to boast of. Look at those blue lines advancing, with their muskets on their shoulders, along Floss Graben. Each of those lines 14 a regiment. There are thirty of them. That makes sixty thousand Prussians, without counting those lines of borsemen, each of which is a squadron. Those advancing to their left, near the Rippach, glittering in the sun, are the dragoons and cuirassiers of the Russian Imperial Guard. There are eighteen or twenty thousand of them. and I first saw them at Austerlitz, where we fixed them finely. Those masses of lances in the rear are Cossacks. We will have a bundred thousand men on our hands in an hour. Tuis is a fight to win the cross in !"

'Do you think so, sergeant?' said Zebede; whose ideas were never very clear, and who already imagined he held the cross in his fingers,

white his eyes glittered with excitement. 'It will be hand to hand,' replied the sergeant; and suppose that, in the melee. you see when I awoke. I was sore and weary yet .- a colonel or a flag bear you, spring on him or it; Nevertheless, I sat up and tried to warm myselt, never mind sabres or bayonets; seize them, and Phalsbourg had received the cross for having Gorschen. Our artillery, placed behind the gone to meet the Empress Marie Louise in car- squares on the top of the ridge, opened a terrible method much preserable to that of Sergeant their line. Pinto.

But I had not time to think more, for the drums beat on all sides, and each one ran to where the arms of his company were stacked and se zed ins musket. Our officers formed u., great gun came at a gallop from the village, and were posted on the brow of the bill a little to the rear, so that the slope served them as a species of redoubt. Further away, in the villages of Rabua, of Kaya, and of Klein-Gorschen, all nothing but the noise and smoke of battle for the was motion, but we were the first the Prussians next quarter of an hour, when suddenly the Prus would fall upon.

The enemy halted about twice a cannon-shot off, and the cavalry swarmed by hundreds up tie bill to reconnuire us. I was in utter despair as I gazed on their immense masses, and thought that all was ended; nothing remained for me but to sell my life as dearly as I could; to fight pitilessly, and die.

While these thoughts were passing through my head, General Chemineau galloped along our front, crying:

· Form equares ?

The officers in the rear took up the word and it passed from right to left; four squares of four battalions each were formed. I found in self in the third, on one of the interior sides, a circum stance which in some degree reassured me ; for I thought that the Prussians, who were advancing in three columns, would first attack those directly opposite them. But scarcely had the thought struck me when a hail of cannon-shot swept through us. They had thirty pieces of artillers playing on us, and the balls shrieked sometimes over our heads, sometimes through the ranks, and then again struck the ranks, and then again struck the earth, which they scattered OVER US.

Our heavy guns replied to their fire, but could not silence it, and the horrible cry of Close un the ranks! Close up the ranks!' was ever sounding in our ears.

We were enveloped in smoke without having fired a shot, and I thought that in another quar ter of an hour we should have been all massacred without having a chance to defend ourselves, when the head of the Prussian columns appeared between the hills, moving forward, with a deep. boarse murmur, like the noise of an inucdation. Then the three first sides of our square, the se cond and third obliquing to the right and left, fired. God only knows how many Prussians fell. But instead of stopping they rushed on, shouting Vaterland, Vaterland!' and we fired again into their very bosoms.

Then began the work of death in earnest .-Bayonet thrust, sabre stroke, blows from the but end of our pieces crashed on all sides. They tried to crush us by mere weight of numbers and came on like furious bulls. A battalion rushed upon us, thrusting with their bayonets; we returned their blows without leaving the ranks, and they were swept away almost to a man by two cappon which were in position toward our rear.

They were the last who tried to break our equares. They turned and find down the bill side, we finng as they ran, when their cavalry dashed down upon our right, seeking to penetrate | much of merrimentand fun as the spectators could by the gaps made by their artiflery. I could not see the fight, for it was at the other end of the division, but their heavy guns swept us off by disposition to mourn was exhibited, although the division of the stand inactive. General Chemi neau had his thigh broken; we could not hold out much longer when the order was given to heat the retreat.

We retired to Gross-Gorschen, pursued by the Prussians, both sides maintaining a constant . Sire. The two thousand men in the village checked the enemy while we ascended the opposite alone to gain Klein-Gorschen. But the Prussian cavalry came on once more to cut off our retreat and keep us under the fire of their artillers. Then my blood boiled with anger, and I heard Zebede cry, Let us fight our way wto the top rather than remain here P

To do this was fearfully dangerous, for their regmen s of hussars and chasseurs advanced in good order to charge. Still we kept retreating. when a voice on the top of the ridge cried 4 Halt! and at the same moment the hussars, who were already rushing down upon us, received a terrific discharge of case and grape shot which swept them down by hundreds. It was Girard's division who had come to our assistance from Klein Gorschen and had placed sixteen meces in position to open upon them. The hus-ars field faster than they came, and the six squares of Girard's division united with ours at Klein Gorschen, to check the Prussion infantry, which still continued to advance, the three first columns in front and three others, equally strong, supporting them.

We had lost Gross-Gorschen, but the battle was not yet ended.

I thought now of nothing but vengeance. I was wild with excitement and wrath against those who sought to kill me. I felt a sort of batred against those Prussians whose shouts and ansolent manner disguited me. I was, nevertheless, very glad to see Zebede near me yet, and as we stood awaiting new attacks, with our arms resting on the groud, I pressed his hand.

We have escaped narrowly enough,' said he. God grant the emperor may soon arrive, for they are twenty times our strength."

He no longer spike of winning the cross. I looked around to see if the sergeant was with us yet, and saw him calmly wining his hay onet; not a feature showed any trace of excite ment. I would have wished to know if Klipfel and Furst were unburt, but the command . Car-

ry arms I' made me think of myself. The three first columns of the enemy had halted on the bill of Gross Gorschen to await their supports. The village in the valley between us was on fire, the flimes bursting from the thatched roofs and the smoke rising to the sky, and to the left we saw a long line of cannon dim, as they listened, with heads bowed to conceal

coming down to open upon us. It might have been midday when the six co

riages garlanded with flowers, and I thought his fire on the Prussian cannoniers, who replied all

Our drums began to beat in the squares to warn that the enemy were approaching, but their | perhaps true, that with the one exception of Oolonel rattle was like the buzz of a fly in the storm, while in the valley the Prussians shouted altogether, ' Vater/and Vaterland!'

Their fire, as they climbed the hill, enveloped us in smoke—as the wind blew towards us—and bindered us from seeing them. Nevertheless, we began our file firing. We heard and saw sian hu-sars were in our equares. I know not [ fired their pistols. The carnage was horrible. Z-bede, Sergeant Pinto, and some twenty of the solute to his trients in the gallery, with a obserful, company held together. There they fought the pale facel, leng-mou-tached busses, whose horses reared and neighed as they dashed over the heaps of dead and wounded. I remember the cries, French and German in a horrible mix ure. that arose; hos they called us ' Schweinpelz.' bravely, my children; strike bravely!

I never knew how we escaped; we ran at random through the smoke, and dashed through the midst of sabres and fling builets. I only remember that Zebede every moment cried out to me, ' Come on, come on!' and that finally we found ourselves on a hillside behind a square which yet held firm, with Sergeant Pioto and seven or eight others of the company.

(To be Confinued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DrBun, March 18 - The anniversary of St. Parick's Day was celebrated pesterday with the observances which usually distinguish the festival. Tage consist chiefly in the wearing of bunches of shamrock on the hat the free indulgence by the populace of their animal spirit, silmulated to the bigbest pitch by the strains of their 'national' anthem, 'Girry owen, and other significant airs, and too often sus tained by more objectionable stimulants. A noticeable feature in this year's commemoration was the almost total disappear-nce of the emblems called 'St. Patrick's c osses,' which in former vears g-ve something of a religious character to the celebration of the day, and the substitution of a profuse display of green ribands on the bonness of the humbler class of women. It was more gratifying to observe that the custom of 'orowning the abamrock' - a cuphemism for getting druck - was so generally honoured in the breach. In no former year has there been so small s number of drunken persons to be seen in the streets This improvement was due to the effects of the Catholic clergy, who established a special mission in the poorer classic's, and induced great numbers after Divine service on Sunday last to take a solemn pledge against frequenting publichonses in future on Sainrdays Sonday, and Mondays, and extended the obligation this week to the national anniversary. The effect was evident in the absence of riot and disorder. It was a welcome change, though the mirth of the mob, which enjoys extraordinary privileges on this day was not so exuberant and reckless as in days of old, when shillelaghs fi unished thinkly on Cork bill, while the Carleguard flo ted up with difficulty mid a roaring lide of popular excitement, and it would have been as difficult to find a whole crown in the hat as a half crown in the pocket of any individual in the vast concourse. There was quite as whoses without personal risk during the hoisting of the colours' in the Upper Costle-yard, which is one - Times Cor

The Cork Examiner thus described the scene at the sentencing of C plain Mickey:-The culminating point of the interest in the present assizes was reached on Saturday morning, when William Mackny was sentenced. That he was to receive sentence at the sitting of the court was known from the night before; and the greatest engarness was exhibited by all clarges to obtain admission to the court, in consequence. Before ten c'elock, when his lordebin took his seat on the bench, the court was quite fi led with the most respectable classes of citizens-indeed a vary large proportion of ladies. And towards the end of the proceedings in this case, even the very strict inter as to admission enforced at all the doors did not prevent this full audience from being largely increased; till, at the period when his lordship pronounced sentence, the cour had brooms a dense mass of closely ; asked human beings, cocupying every available inch of enace Outside the court, too, the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. Huge groups of men and women, who could not hope to ob air admission to the court, lingered about the building wherever the vigilance of the police permitted them to remain, anxious to get the first intima tion of the nature of the sentence In making one's way to the court through this anxious mass of homanity, the painfully vivid interest felt in the prisoner's fate constantly forced itself on the atten tion. The evidence at the trial—the princreals demeanour - and probabilities as to the term of penal servirude to b inflicted on him - were in every one's mouth When, a few minu'es after ten o'clock his lordship had t kee his seat the court became profoundly husbed, and Mackay was at once put forward to the har. He stepped lightly into ha place, and with a thoughtful, but by no means derreased, expression of fice, looked round the court. The Diputy Olerk of the Crown having put the formal question in its quaint but expressive old English terms, to the prignmer as to why sentence should not now be pronounced on him, he rose and regan his speech as given below. He spoke for the most part in a low tone, and with none of the polished fluency of the practised spack r But it was pracisely this which gare its chief interest to what he said. The listener was conscious he heard a man who, with a mind surcharged with deep emotions, all pressing formard for utterance, and unaccustomed to the necessity of expressing them in language, was selecting from amonget them those it was suitable he should give expression to and clothing them in the simplest and clearest words that came to his mind. The im pressive reality of his position - the living earnestness of the emotions described by the prisoner-indelibly stamped the scene on the attention of the speciator. And when, with the native force of simple words, he did touch on some of the tenderer aspects of his fa'e, or the pession which had been his animating n inciple in life - a desire that he be associated with effices which he believe would lead to the banpiness and rejuvenescene of Ireland - a large proportion of his audience was fairly over powered. Ladies in all parts of the court could be seen crying; rour b manly voices coughed hoursely, and men's eyes grew their emotion to the quist earnest voice of the spank or. He himself wavered not save just a little, at one

point where a loud passionate son barst up from the

nether lin; but he was calm again on the instant. There was, too, an air of absolute propriety and of careful and modest expression in his references to himself, that gave adouble charm to his address, and won still more the pity of the audience. Indeed, it is such an occasion, has of late years been spoken Burke had the advantage of Mackey in this respect, that he was evidently a practised speake , and ustered all his words with a thrilling resonance that those who heard bim in Green-street Ocurt house in May, '67 will long remember. But the great and most effective force of both addresses was derived from their impressive earnestness - a quality that Mackey's speech displayed as much of as even Bucke's. When the prisoner concluded a hum of approval went round the court. The prisoner received the sentence with the calmness that had how it happened, but there they were on their marked his deveanour throughout. He has ened litile horses, sabring us without mercy. We when it was fini-hed to give an explanation as to the fought with our bayonets; they slashed, and men in the m riello tower - a touch of generosity with which his lordship and every one in court ecemed deeply impressed. He then turned, and wave' a courageous air of the mest striking character; and then left the lock, to began his dreary task of eating his heart in a twe've years' pend imprisonment. Late at night the citizens heard pass through the streets the rattle and tramp of a party of cavalry. This was the escort conveying Mackay to the rei'way station whence a few minutes later be left for Duband how old Pinto never ceased to cry, . S rike lin; and so ended his brief but eveniful connection with this city, for many years to come.

> What the Times correspondent says: - The trial of Mackay in Cork terminated yesterday evening in a verdier of Guilty ' With this case the interest of the Fenian prosecutions may be said to be exhausted. There was a reckless dash in the young 'Oapt in which made him a favourire with the temple, and he evinced some manly and generous qualties, which if they did not wis sympathy from others, mitigated their hastility. The court, therefore, was densely crowded during his trial. After the examination of Corydon a number of witnesses testified to the facts derailed in the statement for the Orowa Mr. Wyse, of Brick-hill, near Blaroev, proved that the house was attacked on the 6th of March, 1867 early in the morning, by a party of 40 or 50 persons, under the command of a young man, who were a military can. top coat, and green sash. He did not identify the prisoner Constables deposed to the attack on the police barrack at Ballyknockene, which was get fire to and the immates obliged to deliver up their arms but were not subjected to any violence. The sodiers in charge of the Martello tower at Fora clearly identified Mackay as the leader of the party who at tacked and r flid the tower on the 27 h of December 1 st Evidence was given of insurrectionary proceelings at Castlemartyr, Knocksdoon, Klmillock, and Kilconey-wood, also of the arrest of the prisoner under the Lord Lientenan's warrant, and his dis charge in April, 1866, on condition of his leaving the An undertaking to this effect was procountry duced in his own hand-writing A Roman Catholic clergyman identified him as a person who got married an the church of SS. Peter and Paul Cork. on the 20th of July last under the name of Lomesue Att the close of the case f r the prosecution wit nesses were called for the defence. John Mullady, alias Shaw, swore that he saw the prisoner for the firs time on the previous day and that Coredon. who was confronted with him was never present at any conversation between him and the prisoner in Liverpool. In cross examination he would not say that he bad not seen the prisoner before, and he de clined to answer whether he ever saw Oa tains Deasy or Rean in Gibbone's bouse in Livernool, Mr. Heron, O.C., addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner. His speech consisted chiefly of a denunclation of Corydon, the chief witness, whom he ralled upon them to dishelieve, and censured the Government for employing Mr Exham Q C . re plied, and Vr. Justice O'Hagan charged the jury, who after an a sence of two hours and a half, returned into court with a verdict of ' Guilty,' accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. The pri amer had the frankness to acknowledge that he had received a fair trial, and that the verdict was a just

A correspondent of the Daily Express states that the inhabitants of Kiltrely tave held a public meatno to express indignation in reference to the segan should be draped with crape as a symbol of sorrow. If iding of pikes in the vicinity of the altar. It is not however, so much the fact that a house of Divine worship was converted into a Fenian arsenal which has examperated them as the manner in which the nolice effected an entry in order to institute a search They complain that the chanel was desecrated by the police coming in through a window instead of ohfrining the key from the parish priest, which would have been at once affirded to them. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their feelings of resentment at the outrage, and their sympathy with the ev. gen'lemen who has been exposed to such an They profess to disbelleve the discovery at insult. all, and consider the biding of the pikes in such a place as the work of some person actuated by some sin ster motive, and they have agreed to offer a reward of £300 for the discovery of the offender. The rev. genileman has forwarded a letter to the Lord Lieurenant indignantly protesting against the conduct of the police. It is now stated that the pikes were found not immediately under the alter, but between it and the wall.

An American torpedo which was found in the bouse of David Murphy, who was recoully arrested in Limerick on the charge of being a Fenian head centre, was ingeniously opened on Monday on the racecourse at Newcastle, county Limerick, by Mr. Ambrose Aule, su's sherift It was found to contain a quantity of detonating compound. Murphy, it is sta ed, always alleged that it was empty.

Another Outrage in Core .- Cork, Tuesday Evening.—On Saturday nivat the house of a shopkeeper in the Mainstreet was visited by four armed Penians, who demanded arms. The proprietor was absent at the time, but the mes presented revolvers at two assistants, who, under the threat of being shot were forced to surrender an old sword, which was the only weapon in the house.

The case of 'Plannery v. Studdert,' an action for libel brought against the writer of the letter of "An frish Landlord' which appeared in the Pall-Malt Gazetle, has been settled upon the terms of the def dant making an apology and paying the costs.

Rooney, Kelly Lawless, Harley, four of the Jacknell prisoners, were released to day from Mountjoy Prison, and forwarded to Cock en route for Ameri-

Corydon, the i firmer, accompanied by a policeman, took his departure from Kingstown on Tuesday, per royal mail steamer, for London.

Duntin, March 14 - The unfortunate circumstanes in which the proprietors of the pational journ ils fird themselves placed are still, natural enough. the subject of observation in their editoral columns. and tinge with the some feelings their reflections upon other topics. The Nation, as well as the Irishman, contrasts the treatment which Mesars. Sullivan and Pignts receive under the prison regulation now in force with that of press prisocers in France and Rogland. A Continental correspondent of the former inneral gives some dat ils as to the French prisoners, which are thus summed up :--

. They amount to little more than confinement within the space of ground enclosed by the prison walls. There is no question of the treadmill or of askum picking, or other degranding employments,

As he spoke, I remembered that the Mayor of of hussars and cavalry on both sides of Gross- be evidently knew too well. Then he pensed; his time pleasantly together; they read suit tilk, play showed his consciousness of the tribunal by which it vonne which it is an instant; and he bit his their favourite games, walk in the prison garden must be decided. I must be decided. whenever they choose, and receive the visits of their friends and acquaintances They even write for their newspapers just as usual, only, perhaps, with increased industry and spirit." These liberal requlations are contrasted with the treatment of offend. ing journalists in Ireland: "Off-nders against the press laws in Ireland are liable to the treatment of the most degraded criminals. By a mera accident as it might be termed. Mr Sullivan and Mr. Pigott are exempted from wearing the prison gard and living on the ordinary prison distary, but in other respects they are subject to the most oppressive and degrad ing restrictions. For twenty-two bours out of the twenty four they are kept in solitary confinement in am ill cells cold and cheerless. Their friends are not at liberty to visit them, nor are the prisoners at liberty either to write or to receive letters even though the communications be confined to business affairs exclusively. This treatment is simply barb rous. In any other courtry worthy of being called civilized it is unparal eled and we appeal now not only to our countrymen to judge of it, but also to the press of other countries, especially to that of France and America !

Twenty years having elapsed since a prosecution for seditions publications in Iteland it is qui's possible that when the new regulations for Irish prisons were made by the Legislature their application to jour natists was not consimplated. At all every, the law ought to be upified throughout the kingdom .-It is fair to add that the tone in which this special grievance as well as other subjects is discussed in the national journals is in creditable contrast with that in which they formerly indulged.

the land question of Ireland may be placed in a very simple light by the remark that after it had been such cessfully accomplished, if that were possible, it would leave just as much to m and just as much reason for the application of Mr. Mill's scheme as before. The ergument now advanced for strong remedies is that the peuple' of Ireland are discontented, and the proposalis to content them by giving them what they want - that is, land of their own, inste d of land held at the will of another. On the principle of such legislation we have expressed our opinions already, but of Mr. B igh's scheme it may be ob-served that it does not deal with the subjects of the There are, he says batween 500 000 and 6 to 000 holdings in Ireland, and therefore there is the same number of holders to be swisfied. But Mr. Bright a does not pretend to avrisfy more than one fifth of bese at the cutside. He take a "few scores of thousands,' let us say 100,000 of the best of them, and conver's them by the wid of the State into so m up small proprietors instead of as many dependent tenants. On these conditions, be argues, we shall get just so many loral and well affected formers re-dy to support the Government with their is figence and strength against any corspirators whatever. This is not unlikely. But the movement in Ireland such as it is is thoroughly Communis ic. The spirit imported by Mr. James Stephens was that of French Socialism, and the dopes who took the Femian cash h-ve been thought to believe that the land of Ireland is theirs because they are Irishmen. They want this land not for a few more landiords, but for all the people. They want it not by purchase, but for nothing, and they have consuited to get it they the ring of the rifle.' Rvery peasant was to have his little plot, and to do no work for anybody but himself. The movement was entirely for the people, whereas Mr. Bright proposes to create the very class considered to be most antagonistic to the people'a terrible bourgeoisie. His newly made proprietors would be amili proprietors, but they would be cari alis's and laudlords still, all of the old objection ble class, and none the less objectionable because they were nearer 'the people' than the old landowners Some 100 000 of the elect men with a little money ard a li tle position -would be raised from 'be mass; the mass would remain just as it was before, with the same ground for discontent and rather more for envy. In fact, Mr. Bright across to propition his hearers by distinctly excluding from the effect of his remedy that aggregate or residuum' of population described by Socialis's as 'the people,' Clearly, therefore, 'the people' would be no better off and have no more re-son to be satisfied than before. -'But the Government would gain,' says Mr. Bright, the support of a powerful and it fluential class—as loval and as well . flected as any similar class in England? Vary possibly But, this, instead of con ening the 'Reglish garrison' 'We have now got, avrs Mr. Bright '20,000 soldiers and 12 000 constabulary employed in keeping order in Ir land Exactly eq. and after his scheme had been executed we might have 100,000 farmers in addition available for the same service on similar terms. They would epresent in the eyes of their countrymen so many Irishmen hought over to British interests by money from the Imperial Treasury. It a Fenian came to one of these men with a scheme of Communism, he would, no doubt, very soon dispose of the emissary, as Mr. Bright says: but Mr Mili's argument on behalf of all those who were not made landowners by Imperial money would be neither more nor less applicable than it is now, What is now urged against keeping Ireland down by force would still be urged, the only difference being that the force employed would be greater. And at this noint it is simply to be observed that the additional force is not required. We can, and do already, maintain order in Ireland without the reinforcement suggested by Mr Bright, and, indeed, for that matter we have been reneatedly assured that Government might have any amount of popular aid if it would only call for it. There are people enough ready to act in support of the law without weiring for a beibe. More than one resident Irishman has declared that if G were mout would but invite and accept the assistance of those disposed to give it - if it would but allow those who are already disposed against Ferianism to do what Wr Bright says his new proprietors would do - Feat niem would he bearen out of the land exactly like the famine in Mr Bright's own story, But the Government line been relactant to organize any fresh 'sacendancy." or to set one class against another. It has endeavoured to act for all, and by its own authority alone. We have already expressed our belief that the dif-

ficulties of the land question would be more than half removed were the Church question settled, and on this most important of subject Mr Gladstone professed a very distinct opinion. If he was tame and ineffective before, he became forcible when he addressed bim elf to the lith Church. The dream of en dowing all creeds out of the Consolidated Fund he declared, was idle. The plan of redistributing the Oburch revenues smong the clergy of all denominahad long passed the point of practical possibillity s statement true enough but barely polite to Lord Russell,-and nothing remains but absolute disenpowment, qualified by such moderate henefactions as Mr. Bright has proposed. To this Mr Gladstone committed bimself. He congratulated the house on the advance of public opinion in this matter, but, in truth, nothing is more remark ble than the rapidity of his own 'education' upon it. The cheers which welcomed his declarations last night showed by their beartiness that those who would fain be his followers were up to the last moment doubtfu! whether he was prepared to march at their head. It was the first time he had shown any disposition to lead them to such an end. Mr Distaeli was justified in his sargasm that the question of the Irish Church had been allowed to reet by Lord Russel's Adminis tration, and that Mr. Gladatone had been only recently converted to views be bad enunciated, but Mr. Dischell must have been perfectly aware if the fullity of such sarcasms. They were an impust be priver esench as are required from ordinary criminals; there to avert the issue placed before the country by Mr is no question of placing them on the ordinary prison | Gladstone's declaration, and Mr. Distacli himself, by lumns began their march and deployed masses gallery—the outborst of a grief of the heart—which rations; they are tree to assemble and spend their his threat to appeal to the country upon the question, lenged and bound to do.

Mr John Mulbolland has offered bimself as a cardidate for the representation of Belfast, in the event of Mr. Getty retiring. Vr. Johnston, of B liykilber of Mr. Gerry recurrey. circums ances will permit. He has issued a charac. der's ie address to the electors from Down garl, in which he says .- "I cannot be among you to prose. cute my canvass. Diab less the Giveroment have so planned it. Will you allow this to injure the candidature of one who, because he was desirous of vindicating the principles of liberty - and belives be was not wrong in so doing is kept a prisoner? I cannot think you will. Confidently do I rely on the nimost exertions of those who love freedom and detest the unjust and partial administration of the law to defeat the machinations of a cowardly cabal, and ge-cure my return to Parliament " This is appear ported by an address from Mr Robert Maxwell one of the Orange democracry, who on their nart, expresses "Great regret that Mr. John Mulbolland, or any other professing Protestant, should artempt to divide the Protestant interest at a time when ugnimity must secure the triumphant return of Mr. Johns'on without excense or opposition. The committee undertake, however (be sars), to poll the supporters of Mr. Johns'on to the last man, and leave upon Mr. Mulbolland, or any other, the responsibility of dividing the party, 12 days after Mr. Johnston bid heen unanimonaly chosen by the greatest and most enthusianic public meeting ever assembled in Bel-"ist." It is stated, however, that the prospect of such s con est bes bad a most benefi iaf effect upon Mr. Gerry, who was in extremely de ica'e health, but has rallied wonderfully, to the great disappointment of some persons who were beginning to count prema-The objection to Mr. Bright's scheme for settling turely their political chickens. The Muil expresses some impatience at the suspense occasioned by Mr. Getty's constitutional electicity. The Northern Whig pleasantly remarks that, 'as matters stand at present, the situation is a little complicated, but decidedly lively' Mr Jobnston's companions in gad - M'W hinney and Reating - have been released from custody having had the good sense to enter into the required bail.

> The counter demonstration to the recent Church defence meeting is Limerick promises to be a formidable demonstration. Attached to the requisition for holding it on th 25 h just, are the names of Lords Dunraven and Castlerosse, and Southwell, Mr. Mone sell, M. P., Mr Lyman, M. P., and Mejor Gavin, M.P., 28 justices of the parce, and about 60 others, consist. and of members of the lown c uncil and other inhabitante. The High Sheriff, although a Catholic, refused, it is said, to sign the requisition, probably from on want of sympathy with the movement, but with the land ble desire of not only being, but seeming to he, perfectly impartial in his official position. The committee of the National Association hald a special meeting yesterdar, in their rooms, 88 Middle Abbey. street. The Freeman congratulates the country upon the renewed activity of this important organisation, and states that there was a large attendance at the meeting It consisted of the following gentlemen: The Most Rev. Dr. Consty, Catholic Biston of Kilmore; Very Rev. Canon Rocke, P. P.; Very Rev. Caron M'Mahon, P.P; Very Rev. Canon Kannedy, Very Rev. Monsignor Moran, Alderman M'Swiney, J. P.: P. M'C. be Fay Rev. Mr. B. Haner, Very Rev. Dr. M'Davit Catholic University; Rev Father Verdon, R v. Charles O'Connell, P P; Elward Mac-ready, Professor Kavanagh Catholic University; Alderman Crotty, and R Williams Mr Ignatius Kannedy was unavoidably absent in the body, but was present in the spirit, and moved by proxy a resolution which be bad intended to propose. A'derman M'Swiney explained that the Association had suspended its meetings because the wished to give to give the Government's fair trial, but they now found that its policy was the some as that which had for centuries marred the country's progress. A leter was then read from Oardinal Gul'en, in which his Eminance congratulated the Association on the good service it had randered to the country. It was now admitted that the Established Church was an injustice and an insult to the people, and English statesmen appeared to be determined to our an end to it. They also seemed to be conviced that legislation on the land question was necessary, a deato education they had made such progress that the Govenument had manifested their intention to grant a Charter to a Catholic University. These favourable angearances, however, should not full the Associaion into serenity or induce it to relax its eff. contemplated the prospert of a long and noise struggle by Orangemen and others in defence of existing abuses, characterized as a delusion the notion that the Unthalic lasty desired to be protected against Ultramo tanism, and warned the Association of the firts which would be made by the Grange party in Ireland and the Anti Christian schools in England to deprive the people of the advantage of a Christian education and the blessings conferred upon them by the true faith. The Association could render good service in inviting the neople to defend " liberty of education at this alarming crisis. He complained of the land system, which he said amounted to a prohibi ion of industry, and offered the following practical suggestion and resents for bringing the pressure from without to bear upon the landlords: - 'It can sourcely, indeed, he expected that Is we will be made compelling landlords to grant such leaves but they might be induced to do so indirectly, were the prvement of ren'charge and of coun y t x a and poorrates all thrown on them in every case is which their ands were not let out on long less s. I do not know whether this suggestion is of any vine, but of this I am not certain, that if something effectual be not done the country will go from had to worse. As things stand we see that all the industrial disesses who can get money to pay their passegs to America are auxious to five from the country, while the loss of population for the last few years exceeds four millions and at least 400 000 ontrages, the homes of the poor, have been levelled to the ground. Trade is not prosperous, towns and villages are decating, and his agriculture country is impoverished by paying large sums annually for the provisions necessare for the supp et of its inhabitants. According to Thom's Official Directory for this year, page 703-4 I wand has paid in the five ye rs between 18 2 and 1860 about thirty millions of pounds sterling for foreign grain to eurp'y its people with the necessaries of life. How can a poor country beer such a continual drain, while, at the same time, it is subject d to so mary other evils of an exhaustive character? ? Resolutions were passed demanding a total disendowment of the Established Church, a modification of the land laws, and a charter without delay for a Catholic Univer-

A correspondence, which is no doubt, prenerly described as animated has pessed between Dr Auh by chairman of the Dungaryon Town Commitsioners, and Colonel Surth, Adjutant-General, in reference to a sweeping charge of ' drurken and disorderly conduct' made in the orders of a speech, against a detachment of 71st Highlanders, stationed it Durgarvan. Colonel Smyth, acting upon instructions from Lord Stratbusing requested to be furnished with a statement of the grounds for such an accusetion. De Antheux replied that it was bused unon "6 the reports of several respectable inhabitable. The Chairman of Petty Sessions, Sir Nugen' Humble and the alb-inspector of constabulary and resident magierrate, gentlemen who enght to know and would he very likely to know of any impropriets a, were ipplied to, and bore the strongest testimony to the excellent conduct of the men Dr Anthiny was inform d of this, but refterated his vague imputations, eleging at the same time that Lord S rather ru had not consulted the persons best qualified to inform him. He has not himsel', however as it would appear, vouchingled to enlighten the Commander of the Forces with any specific details, as he was chale

present addres e of sympathy to M m Jahr ston, of Ballykilbeg, on account of the 'persecution' of her beloved busband and to urge the Government to repeal the one sided Party Processions Act. At one of these meetings held in Enniskillen the Rev. Mr. Flanagan, one of the speakers, is reported in the Freeman to have uttered the following sentiments: "He said if they dare to law unhaly hands upon the Oburch of Ireland 200,000 Orangemen will tell them it never shall be. (Immense cheering.) It is very trus, in these days we hear a great deal about pressve loyalty, and that we will permit ourselves to be treated just as people like. Away with such a doctrine. (Hear hear) Professant loyal y must make itself understood. People will say, Ob, your livalty is conditional. I say it is conditional and must be explained as such. (Cheeers) Will you Orangemen of Ireland, endorse the doctrine of un conditional loyalty. (Repeated cries of No. never') A'ter referring to the victories obtained at Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne, he said that our enemies som times speak about the smallnest of our numbers, and he wished to know how they could be anything What had the Pope done to increase our 6'80. numbers? What had England done? What have the landlords done? Now, he saw it was realy wonderful and must be attributed to the merciful interposition of God that there is such a thing as a Protestant in the country at all. Between 1825 and 1834 no leas than 175,000 emigrated and yet we are taunted by the English because our numbers are not more. The ery is raised against us, not because we are not more. but because we are so many. The question arises, on what are we to show ourselvet? We might plead th, Act of Union in 1800, or the provisions of the Emancipation Act in 1829, or we might refer to the past services randered England in the hour of need It appears wonderful th t there is one thing upon which we can confidently throw ourselves which has been overlooked by rearly at the speakers, he meant the Queen's Coronation Oath. She should be reminded bot one of her ancestors, who swore to maintain the Protestant religion, fo got his oath and his crown was kicked into the Boyne (Cheers) We must speak out ho'dly, and tell our gracious Queen that if she breaks her oath she has no longer

The condition of the Irish Church had scarcely been discussed in pyrliament for a generation before Mr. Dillwyn brought it forward in 1865, and it was then Go med so impregnable that Mr. Gl datone refused to give a decided opinion upon a motion which he considered perfectly impractical. In 1868, when an equally abstract motion was before the House he ahandoned all reserve. What excuse is there for this rapid change? It would be uncauded to deny that the appearance of Fenianism in the interval has had some effect upon the opinion of Parliament. Contemptible as Febianism is, and hopeless as are the object of its promoters it bas vet served to search out the week point in Irish government, and to force us to recognize it. We cannot deny that Femianism enjors a certain presive sympathy in Ireland, and we are driven to ask what can justify such apparently unreasonable diseffiction. Once let the question be fairly asked, and there can be but one answer to it. We can all understand that we should feel in England if the tithe-rent-charge were deruted to the support of the Raman Carholic worship. We know from history what the Scotch would do if an attemp were made to impose prelacy upon them. But the existence of Fenianism and the injustice of maintain ing 'an alien Church' would never have produced so andden an inclination to disendow the Irish Katablishment had it no' been for the policy, 'at once groverque and imbecile,' of the Government. Mer felt the necessity of doing something, and trey were willing to be taught what it was that should be done. -Times Cor.

any claim to the Crown. Let us not put any trust

in man, but trust to God and ourselves. ' Put your

trust in God, my boys, and keep your powder dry."

The knowledge that an actual Bill is before Parliament on the authority of the Quren's advisors is the heat antidote to vague declamation and vision ary schemes. All that need now be said is, that the Irish Earth ishment as it at present exists can no langer be maintained, and that the connery will not tolersteans scheme for establishing a Roman Catholie Church by its side. It is to late in the world's history to think of setting up new official hierarchies. and to eave one State clarge by gratifying the ambi tion of another. The Irish Catholics complain of the Protestant Church as an Establishment; the country recognizes the reasonableness of the complaint. From this it would seem that no remedy can be complete which does not comprise the disestablishment of the Irish branch of the Anglican Communion as the State Church of Ireland. But disestablishment does not mean direndowment, and the questions we ther any, and what fouds shall be reserved to the Eniscopulians, how these shall be administered. and what portion if any, shall be linted to the other free and u catabilebed Churches which exist at present may be received for the time when either the present or some future Ministry shall seriously propose a definite scheme .- Traes Cor.

DUBLIN March 17. - There is now but one topic of engrossing interest in this city the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales. All others seem for the time to merge in it, and to sink their importance. Politics will be postponed, the cry of faction will be still d, there will be a truce to the fierce war of party, and old sores of social discontent and sectarian strife which may not be cared will at least be covered in presence of the Royal guest. There is on all sides an evident desire that Dublin shall a quit itself with credit upon this occasion. The visit of the Prince is instinctively regarded by the prople as a mission of amity and peace undertaken at the desire of their gracious Queen. A foretaste of its influence is aiready felt in the spirit of forbearance and forgiveness of which there are some encouraging symptoms It is shown especially in reference to political offenders. With the restoration of tranquility and order the demand for rigorous measures which a dread of imminent danger justified has altogether ceased, and a returning sense of security has brought into full play the generous emotions which in a time of panio were suppressed. There is a growing corviction that the claims of justice have now been satisfied, and she will have no reason to complain if the voice of mercy be listened to with a ready ear, pleading, as she does, for some, at least, in paramative tones. With certain classes of the public this feeling amounts to an undefi ed but confilent anticipation that the Royal visitor will be a harbinger of joy to some homes which are now clouded with misfortune. The belief of the populace that the graces of clemency and benignity ever fullow in the Royal train is perhape, an unconscious but a remarkable tribute to the character of the 8 :vereign. Such a belief it will promote the growth of loralty to cherish and fulfil.

The preparations for the reception of the Prince have commenced with an earnestness which promises a brilliant series of entertainments. At meeting of the Corporation yesterday the Lord Mayor commenced the business by reading a letter which he had addressed to General Knollys, convaying an invitation to his Royal Highness to honor with his presence a ball at the Mansion house. As his Lordship in his laudable zoal took the public into his confidence, and the letter is in print, it may ba assumed that there is no obligation of reserve respecting it. The following are its terms: -

'Mansion house, Dublin. 'Sir, - Understanding that the Prince of Wales is about to visit this country, I now write for the nurpose of soliciting, through you, that his Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honor the Lady Mayoress and myself with his presence at a ball. upon an evening to be named by himself, to which we propose to invite their Excellencies the Lord but the authorities, apprehending a disturbance and leave the heart throbbed within as passion- locally after vi-ws of Parliament Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, along breach of the peace, induced the directors of the Hill ately and as warmly as ever. A black call covered It costs seventy pounds stori with the nobility, gentry, and citizens of Dublin to Company to retuse to let the lecturer have possession the face of the dear old Motherland, but her some and the Great Eastern.

this letter under the notice of his Royal Highness, and convey to me as soon as convenient to you the wishes which the Prince may be graciously pleased to signify upon the subject, you will confer a great favor.

'In conclusion, wi'l you allow me, as chief magistrate of the metropolis of Ireland, to convey the ugh you the profound regret with which our citizans. from the highest to the lowest, have heard that the state of bealth of her Royal Highness will not permiher to accompany the Prince upon this occision. I hut re-echo the prayer and hope of all in trusting that a speedy restoration to health will enable the Princess to pay to our country a visit, which would be to all creeds and parties an occasion for ever to remembered.

'I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

John Carrier Lord Mayor.

'General Knollys K C.B., Controller, &c.' On the motion of Alderman Manning, seconded by Alderman Durdin, the letter was entered on the minutes. The latter gentleman called attention to the propriety of making provision for the accommodation of the Corporation in St Patrick's Cathedral on the occasion of the installation of the Prince as one of the Knighte of St Patrick. His Lordsbip undertook to apply for suitable places for witnessing the ceremony Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn will surrender Dublin Castle in a day crawo to the Burd of Works, who will immediately set about refitting and decorating the State apertments which are to be occupied by his Royal Highness and suite. The Secretary's Lodge, Prossix Park, will also be arranged in becoming style for the reception of his Roya: Highness the Dake of Cambridge, St. Parick's Carbedral will undergo some alterations which are necessary to give effect to the ceremonial. The Royal visitors are expected to arrive on the evening of E-sier Tuesday, the 14th of April. On their arrival at Kingstown the Prince will be received with a Royal salute from the vessels in the barbor, and a guard of honour, and the efficers of State, Commander of the Forces, and local authorities will be in weiting to receive his Royal Highness The public efficials will be presented to the Prince on board the steamer, fier which the Royal party will proceed to Westland Row terminus by special train. The Lord Mayor and Corporation will await the arrival of the Prince at Westland Row, where he will be presented with an address on the part of the citizens. A military guard of honor, under the command of Majur-Goreral Cunynghame, will be stationed at the terminus and an escort will accompany the Viceregal carriages to the Castle.

The programme of events to occupy the attention of the Prince during his stay, of which there is already a rough sketch, presents a rather formidable series of engigements. On Wednesday the 15 h. loyal addresses will be presented by public todies, and in the evening the Prince will be entertained at a birquet by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. On Thursday the Royal party is expected to visit Punchestown races and on Fidar Lord Powers court's beautiful seat. On Sameday the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander of the Forces, will hold a grand review Monday, the 26th of April is the tay on which the ins allation of the Prince as Knight of St. Patrick will probably be celebrated, and in the vening - grand barquet will be given in St. Pat rick's Hall, Dublin Castle, by the L rd Lieutenant s Grand Master of the Order. Next can the cattle honor of a visit and loval addresses will bere be presented. On the following day vari us public institutions will be visited. The Royal Bosticultural Society will hold a flower show on Thorsday where the Prince will probably be present, and on Fridat the Royal visit, it is feared will terminate. - Times Cor.

The Vice Chancellor appointed an ad interim liquidator to day, pending the bearing of a petition for winding up the Copportee Mining Company,-Times' Dublin Cor.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

We hear that the Anglican establishment at Hack ney, from which seven of the Sisters joined the Cabolic Church a few weeks ago, is to be converted into a Catholic convent, and that the ladies who formerly belonged to the house are to be joined by assuming the Irish Church to be duomed the Scotch others and they together will form a new Convent Church is the next weakest in three kingdoms and of Sisters of Mercy, under the direction of the Archbishop of Westminster. London Register.

THE RCCLESIASTICAL TITLES' ACT - The Cabinet are so relicent with regard to the course they will purage in regard to the motion for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles! Act that they decline letting their own followers know whether the ministry will support or oppose the motion.

The Rev. W. H. mphrey, locumbent of St. John's Dundee, and Rev. W. H. Rate'iff, rill lately cara a of St. Mary Maudalene's. P d'ington, have been received into the Catholic Church.

It is said that the Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to Dieraeli urging bim to sacrifice half of the revenues of the Church Ratablishment in

order to be able to save the rest Archbish p Mauning's letter to Earl Grey on t'e Irish questions of the day has attracted little if any notice. The following passage is at least worth the borour of quotation: "It is estimated that in the borour of quotation: last twenty five years £24 000 000 have been sont ov r by the Irish in America for the relief, or for the emigration of their kindred and friends. The perfecunity of heart, will, and purpose which unites the Irish on either side of the Atlantic cannot be more complete Add to this, that an assimilating power of England which has overcome the resistance of Scotland, and absorbed it into itself, is met by a ste of repulsion in Ireland, which keeps the two races as under. Add again, that the assimilating power of America is met and welcomed with gratitude, sympathy, aspiration; that the attitude of Ireland bas been as Sir Robert Peel said in Parliament five and twenty years ago. With her back turned to Rng her foce to the West, four millions and a half of Irish in Ireland turn instinctively to five millions of Irish in America ! The subjoined excerpt is not with i's significance: - . \* The first condition to estimating the gravity of the [Irish] danger is to put away the childish shallowness with which some of our public parers have treated Fenianism For nearly three hundred years the same distages in Ireland have produced the same perils. In the seventeenth century, the men who should have been our strength were in the armies of Spain, Italy France, Germany Poland, and the low Countries In the eighteen h century, according to the records of the War Office 450 000 are etated to have died between 1690 and 1745 to the Ecench service; and as many more, it is b-lieved, between 1745 and the beginning of this century. Is this imperial wisdom or imperial atrength?' The letter closes with an elaborate and impassioned appeal to Government to lose no time in providing proper remedies for Irigh discontent.

THE ROCHDALE MURPHY' RIOTS AN EMPHATIC WARNING - Ut, Saturday, at the Manchester Assizes, George Mackey, one of the lecturers of the Erangeli cal Mission and Protestant Electoral Union, was indicted for shooting, at Rochdale on the night of Thursday the 5th inst., a policeman named Divid Helsted when in the execution of his duty, with intent to maim him, &c. He pleaded not guilty. The celebrated Murphy and other men of the 'mission,' were p esent in Court during the day, intently Irish actional demonstration of a political character, watching the proceedings. It appeared from the evidence that on the night named the prisoner and Patrick's Div in London. The national mind was another lectured in the Public Hall at Rochdale; manifested by mourning and silence. The tongue

Saveral meetings have been held in the north to meet his Royal Highness. If you will kindly bring of the hall upon that ground. A skirmish between the lecturers and some Catholics had occurred on the Monday night previous, when it was alleged one of them fired off a pistol, and this coupled with the fact of an infl mmatory placard baving been issued, induced the magistrates to take such steps. On the night in question, in response to the wish of the lecturer, a large number of Protestants carys from Staleybridge, and they and others led by Mickey. attempted to force an entrance into the Public Hall nothwithstanding that a strong body of nolice was there to prevent them from doing so The mobboth Protestants and Catholics - was armed with blodgeons, pokers, ccythes, and other weapons. The prisoner carried a revolver, and fired it; and, with one of the two barrels which he fired of the six loaded, shot at the policeman and hit him upon the leather belt he wore, which prevented much mischief. The lancaed judged, in summing up the evidence. said that, whatever might he the result of the trial he trusted it would be a warning to the prisoner, and all other lecturers and members of the society to which he helonged, not again to attempt to enforce their opinions as in this case. The jury baying found the prisoner guilty, recommended him to miter; and his lordship in passing sentence upon him said f in had not been for that recommendation he should have sentenged him to penal servitude, for the using of such deadly weapons—and especially against the police, who had such arduous duties to perform must be put down at all hazards; and he wished in to be undergrood that, in all cases where pistols were need, a sentence of penal servitude would follow He must be imprisoned for sixteen calendar months with bard labour.

> DI CTELY OF VALUABLE PLUNDER IN LONDIN. - II Lordon on Tuesday, John Whitney, labourer: Timothy Long, alias Lee, labourer Marlboroughterrice. Malden road; Giorge Pratt, labourer. Pierci field road Kentish Towe; and Mary G edall 61 year old, of Milloan street, were charged with ha ng concerned in a Burglary Police constable Collins stated that in the aftergoon of the previous dev he received information that a burglary was intended in the John Bright public house, Millman street Molden road, a newly built but unupened house. He saw the prisoner Long enter the John B ight by the steir case window After posting ar Mer at the front door he followed the prisoner into the house by the window but fell and burt himself He then drew his truncheon, and called out that he would knock down the first man that stirerd. The prisoners Whitney and Long immediately called out they would 'give in ' A quantity of stolen piping and brass was found upon the prisoners. Pay who had been set to watch was af e-wards ar prehonded in the Malden Arms and it took six p became to capture him. Serg and Calder, 18 said - Oas each ing the female prisoner #1 pawn tickets, relating t blankets shees, and valuable property were found In her room he found waked most enough to a ver the table of the court. Prisoner: I got that from gentlemen's houses. Stew-rt; "he house is full of navvies, and is a regular thieves kitchen - Surgeant Onlder: In searching the female prisoner's place I found several parchment deeds of more gages, part nership deeds and life assurance policies, the more gradeed sets forth where the Rt. Gov. Eurl O'Neil e has obtained £1 566 up in a portion of the estate It is dated the 26 of August 1813. The mortgagers are M asrs Randell, Bridge and Rundell. Another one was the 3rd of April 1821, a policy of insurance in the Pelicon Office upon the life of the bon. Win Hill his Maissive Minister at Turin for £5,000 -Prisoner: My son is a banjo player, and I bought hese parchments at a shop in Somers Town for him to mend his bar jo with (Laughter) Mr. D. Eur. court: They seem to be the proceeds of a hurgiary Stewar': I found there packs of ourds in her place She is an old farmage teller, and swindles they ryant girls of Hampstead and that quarter - Surgeant Cal ter: In one of her hoxes I found a note with the cresof a coronet on it. It purported to offer a large sum

money - some thousands - to nut a child a way. When

I found this in the box she begged bard for me to les

her bove it. I produce a lot other property found in

her placed supposed to be the proceeds of robberies.

Mr D'Evacourt remanded the whole of the prisoners

for a week and refused b il. THE LATE DR. LES. - The career of the late Dr. Robert Lee, of the Grevfriats. Edinburg has some interest even for Boglishmen in the present posturof enclosination affairs Nobody can doubt that this fact makes it curious to watch how she meet the difficulties of the time. It must be remembered that the Kirk bas in her General Assembly will, or almost all, the powers of self-regulation after which our lovers of Convocation sigh; that she could deal with a Coleego with a promptitude which the Inquisition might envy; and that, though the law proec's the rights of p trons to their livings in her still that even in that case the Aberdeen Act gives ber as much p wer of securing the people against tyraunical presentations as any reasonable body of men could desire. Under these circumstances, is the Scotch Kirk as liberal and to learnt as she could ford to be? Those why know the history of the fate Doctor must pronounce in the negative. The Doctor devoted himself chiefly to one or two points in which he hoped to eff-c' what he thought reforma He did not by stress on what some Scotsmen think the primary matter the improvement of the education of the clerey by the introduction of a strict system of examinations on a better plan than the present. He set about the task of improving the forms of public worship by substituting written for extemporary prayers, and kneeling for standing luring preyer, and hy introducing an organ into his church. It may safely be said that these 'innovetions' have taken un more of the time of the Scotch Ratablishment during the last ten years than all other questions whatever. They have been argued bout in newspapers preshvieries, synods, and general assemblies till Scotland is weary of them, and with an much vehemence as if the existence of Christi-pity in the country depended on the regult. fet none of them are really hostile to the genics of Presbytesianism. Set frins of prever were long in use in Sco land from the period of Knox or wards; and organs, some of them the best and largest in Europe, are used in the Prestyterian churches of Holland. The organ at Greyfriars, we believe held its ground. But a dehate was to have taken place in the General Assembly on the employment of a Prayer-book just as Dr. Lee was seized with his lest illness; and there is every reason o believe that the novelty-if a revival con be so called - would have been suppressed Dr. Lee will be missed in Scotland, and especially in the General Assembly. He was a clever, finent dexterous speaker, and courageous in advocating his views; and arthough not especially distinguished as a scholar, he had more literature than Scotch ministers have generally. He was almost the only man of the cloth in Scotland who, on the occasion of the Burns centenary in 1959. came forward to do public honour to the poat's memory. His death will give rise to much discussion on the nor hof the Tweed, and we sincerely hope that some of the cooler heads of the clergy will ask themselves whether it was worth their while to treat

Landan - As an instance how strictly Irishmen have refrained this year from noisy calchration and revels, we may with satety remark that no bona file indicative of the national feeling, was held inia St.

es vital and essential the harmless modifications of

the Church customs of the last century which has

laboured to introduce. Have they really and truly

no more imperative duties? - Pall Mall Gazette.

daughters fergot ber not in the heart of this big city, where their struggle for life is a struggle indeed, and where recti ude and virtue are almost eclipsed by the d zziing and fascinating allurements to crime so rife everywhere Drunkenness is a sin that has always and will always dehace a people if proue to it. Whether it be moral or physical revolution that is to be worked in a nation's behalf, the first step to its accomplishment must be sobriety. Ireland is nor the only nation that in by gone days suffered the fatal effects of an occasional weakness on that score. She naid the nensity of her error, and though the cost was fearful, the lesson she has learned of humiliation and disappointment has not been learned in vain. In speaking thus, let it be understood that we do not admit that Ir shmen are more prope to drink then Scotchmen or Reglishmen-not at all. Our experience of the chief towns and cities of Great Britain convinces us otherwise. There is an overfl w of animal spirits in the national character which is demonstrative enough at all times, without needling auxiliaries to increase it. U. der the influence of deink perhaps it may be admitted that our countrymen are more noisy. But their expherences, if hoisterons are not dangerous, and herein they differ from the callons and brutal instincts of other rathreson whom the it fluence of drink has no other effect than that of blunting their very human nature and transforming them into cold blooded agg-estur. Thank (Fid? whether under the influence of intoxicating liquois or not, the frish nature has never been brutalised .-Universal News

MR GLADSTONE'S WOTION ON THE TRIBE CHURCH. -1. That in the opinion of this House it is necessary that the Estab i bed Church of Ire and should cease to exist as an establishment (Opposition cheers), due egard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights of property. (Ironical Ministerial cheers and laughter). I That, subject to the foregoing considerations, it is expedient to prevent the weation of new nersonal interests by the exercice of any public patronage (cheers), and to confine the ners'ions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland to objects of immediate pecasity or involvng individual rights pending the final decision of Parliament. 3. That a humble address he cresented to Her Majesty humbly to pray that with a view to the purposes aforesard, Her Majesty would be genciously pleased to place at the disposal of Parliament her interest in the temporalities of the archibishopries hishon-ics, and oher ecclesiastical digrities and berefines in Ireland, and in the custody thereof.

AN UNFRIENDLY DIAGNOSIS - Canon Girdlegtone n a recent sermon in Bristol Cethedral acid. Rinalist customs and priests are nothing more nor less han the external exmotoms of a deep-seated disease. You may call it typhus fever, small pox, chickenone or what you like. What would you say of a medical man who merely tried to get rid of an erurtion on the surf ce when he knew that the disease was within? If he were a skilful man he would go to the root of the dias as which produced these ecoptions. So with Rividian - we must not be content till we get rid of the disease. I do not believe hat much will come cut of the Rigad Commission; tis exceedi gly mild. The Legislature must deal with the matter in a substantial manner."-Pall Mall Gizelte

THE FAMIAN PROTECUTIONS IN LONDON, - Pater Morgan, alias Mohan, was brought on on remand beform thin chief magistrate Sir T. Honry, at B w strict Police giget on Mandig, on the charge of inducing audie ato desert from the British corrier udentiation the se-colled Femian semy. The proneution was conducted by Mr. Pol od jostpreted or the Prinoning anlies or, M. WPMD male instruct ed by Mr W P Roberts of Red Lion square and Manchester, defended. Richard De farthe, a sumper in the Royal Engineers, deposed to knowing the notsomer and hit he list sow him in November 1865. He was introduced to him by a man named Thompene, who was known by gover I aliases -At that time wi need was in the Military Train, and the Fanjan cath was administered to him by Thomp son at a bierabou in George-street. Thompson inreadured the prisoner as one of the prominent members of the F-rian Brotherhood. The prisoner said e had just come from Aldershott, and had been near getting into a corupe there. He told witness that he must tre and get as many men as he could to join the brotherhood. Several others were there. prisoner told him that he had received important news from America, and that by Christmas Doy or the New Year everything would be ripe in fredand. House, by the name of George W. Porter, whose He elso added that an expedition had left America for Ireland, and was expected to land in three works? time. Witness was seked by prisoner how many men he thought he could persuade to desert and go o freland; and was told by Thompson and some of the other men present that money would be sent to Landon for the nurpose, and clothes provided for their use in the place of their military uniform. Wilness did not, however, desert. After some fur-ther evidence the pils and was remanded for a week.

TER PENIAN PRISONERS IN NEWGATE - Up to Surday evening the authorities at the Old B iley had received no intimation of any special arrangement, if any such be in contemplation for the trial of the seven priconers now in the gard of Newgate on the charge of murder in connection with the effair at the Glerkenwell House of Datention, or of the two charged with tresson felony. The next session is fixed for this day fortnight but there is a very general impression that the trial of the Fenian prisoners will not negin until the following Monday, though nothing is vet definitively known in that respect -

London Times. THE FENIAN PRISONER MULLADY. - There appears to be a most e-coneous impres ion -broad relative to this man, who gave evidence for the defence at the recent trial of Captain Mackay at Cork. Fe was brought over to Ireland some days since from Newgate Prison. where he had been confined with Burke and Oasey since the 28th of December last, having been arrested in the Ward early in March, 1867 -Mul'ady was never an informer for the crown Ha was brong ht to Dublin on Sameday morning by the Great Southern and Western Railway in custody of worders of Newgate Prison He was taken to Kingstown whence he was conveyed to Hol head by the muil steamer en route for London, to stand his trial. The informer Massey went by the same conveyance. - Freeman.

REMOVAL OF FERIAR CONVICTS. - The Marilda A beling has been chartered by the Government for the conveyance of a large number of Fenien and other convicts from Ohaiham and the other est h lishments to Gibraltar, and is to be ready to embark hem at the Nore on Tuesday vext. A strong gnard consisting of detachments of the lat Battalion of the 13 h Regi. and the 2nd Butalion of the 15th Regt. will proceed in charge of the convicts, who are to be employed on the works connected with the defences at Gibraltar.

Loror April 9 - The Fenian trials, which were to have commenced during the holidays, have been postponed to the 20 h inst. The holidays commence to-morrow from which day business will be genetally suspended.

Landon. - The case of the prisoners who were atrested on ananicion of heing implicated in the Clerkenwell explasion vent before the Grand Jury to-day. The charge of the Recorder to the Jury, on their retiring to deliberate, was strongly adverse to the prisoners.

London April 5th. - An important meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday, to consider what action should be taken in view of the vote of Friday night, on Gladstone's resolutions.

It is reported the Ministry have decided to resign in case the opposition should ratain their large ma-

It costs erventy pounds storling a week to keep

All doubts of the eafety of Dr. Livingstone, the-African explorer, are now dispelled. Sir Roderick Murchison to-day received a letter from the distinguished traveller, which came by the way of Zenzibar. Dr. Livingstone writes that he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England.

The Grand Jury have brought bills of indictment against all the prisoners except O'Neill, who were charged by the Coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell cutrage. The trials will commence next week

Lייאסאיא, I 20 p.m. - The ship Rance, from London for Quebec, was totally lost on Goodwin Sands, Dover Strains No further particulars.

LONDON April 8th .- It is reported that Lord Cranbourne has been affered the Governor Generalship of Canada, and Earl Mayo that of India.

" Wanted, a steady young man to look after a. horse of the Methodist persuasion," is an English ad-

#### UNITED STATES.

How the IMPRACHED PRESIDENT LOOKS -The-W shington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says of Johnson: - He is like a grave old prescher in a poor region of country, exciting bimself over small potato divirity. He is not plausible in manner, not affectionate, surely, not anything rem-rkable, good or bad. His dress is mediners; his. face is average: his language ordinary. You see in him nothing that surprises. A dreary type of man is he, with ut genius or characteristics. If he gets drunk, he gets drunk without erjyment; he gets sober without regret. He gets power without a charkle. He knows no enecdates. He plays no game. He never goes to the theatre. Politics is his business, and he sticks to it in a degged way.-He is not either a monater of wickedhess. His appetives are not violent. His wrath is not revenceful. He keeps out of debt. He does not resent newspaper attacks. He is not discourteous. There is only no pathos in his nature. You try in vain to recollect. him; to nickname him; to individualize him. He isnot su-ve as Jimes Buchanan, nor hespitable as Frank Pierce; few of his equals love him. He is often fund of his inferiors, but they never rise to be his friends. Yet this man, thus episodically barrenof characteristics becomes when you have watched him two or three years a very subtle type of character. A treacherous pertinectly of purpose, an uneasy determination, an implacable vanity for winning h ve made his life eminent in its success and of extraordiast; influence noon the country.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. -- It has recently been efficially declared (by the Directors of St tis ics) that "the total population of this country now consists of about 35,000,000 persons" That our nanulation is at level 3 000,000 greater than the numb r -toted the following statement is offered to Supposing our growth to have been uniform throughout each decade the average ennual increasesfrom 1800 to 1860 we- 3 02 : er cent. Assuming that this, rate but for the Rebellion, would have continued throughout the present decade, and we have at the rose of the year 1867, a population of 39 405,451. The war however, greatly retarded our growth, and pertain deductions must consequently be made. On. the authority of the War Department, the total loss. of the Universemies is stated at 280 757. Adding a like number for the Rebel leses, and we have a total of 561 514 as the number of soldiers killed, died of wounds, and from diseases. In addition to this yest n mber allowarce must be made for lives lost in iregular werefare; for deaths of non-combatents; crising from montal or physical suffering, consequent on the war; for ' draft emigrants;' who still remain abroad; for the emigration to Mexico, Brazil, and other countries and for the diminution in the ru-1her of births. A still greater loss, as a consequence of the war, is found in the retardation of immigration. Ad these causes, combined propostly have diminished one numbers to an amount equal to the losses in the fild and the hospital. This would give a total! of 1,123,023. But making a most liberal estimate, ino a so for the sike of convenience we deduct 1.-495 451, and there is left, according to the basiswhich experience, his shown to be the actual rate of incresse, a total of 38 000 000 more than the number stated in the document referred to

A young man is now stopping at the Key City brothers, sisters and relatives we o all murdered at Pedwood, Minnesota in the great Indian massacre of 1861. He is the sole survivor, and was the only one left to communicate the mournful in 'elligence to the nearest so tlement. Bereft in one brief hour of all that he held dear on earth, and with the victims of savage ferocity extended in death before him he took a solemn vow of vengeance. How well he has performed that yow the reader may judge when we state that in six years Porter has none, and with the assistance of nothing but his trusty rifle, sent to the happy hunting grounds. the souls of one hundred and eight Indian braves. He carried with him a piece of cane brake about welve inches in length; and whenever he killed an Indian he would make a north in this. One bundred and eight notches are now to be counted on the pleasof cone alluded to, the last one being cut on Ohristmas 1866. Surely young Porter has been an avenging N mesis on the footsteps of those who slaughtered his kindred. The Indians killed embrace representatives from nearly every tribe on the plains By right and by day he has followed them through the ir okless. foreate, over desert wastes, by the mountain side, and in the lonely glen h s he surged his victime, until the crack of the rifle and the death yell proclaimedo that another red-kin had been sent to his final account, and sealed with blood the vengeance of hispursuer. Porter has not passed through all theseerlious scenes unscathed. His body has been riddled by elaven bullets, and slashed in thir'y-threeplaces by the knife. But he has withstood all, comeout victorious, and now exhibits with pride thetrophies of his prowess. Truly his parents and relations have been deep'y, terrib'y avenged.

Often do short sighted men proclaim that if ourreligion were abandoned and their new one taken in. its place, riches and all worldly goods would reward the change. Even if they could make good their promise, we should answer what the Connaught mananswered the Souper, who offered him £5 more wages it he would leave his own chapel and go to-Church with his Protestant landlord. 'Do you. mean, sir, that you want me to swap my religion for yours, and ju'll give me £5 to boot ?' Well; yes, you may put it that way, if you please.' Well, indeed sir, if you think my religion is worth £5 morethan yours, I think so, ton-and I'll keep the best From a lecture by Bishop of Natchez in Caone. tholic Standard.

There are now fifty-three members of the Senate,of whom forty-two are Republicans and eleven Democrais. As two thirds are requisite to convict incases of impeachment, it will take the votes of thirtyix Senators to remove President Johnson. A new D-moratic Senator may be expected from Maryland any day; but if on should be chosen in time to take part in the trial, the number required to make the two-thirds will remain the eams as at present.

The late untiring labors of Hon. Thaddens Stevens have completely prostrated him. It is said disease of lungs has set in. An unmitigated Copperhead editor of the unreconstructed corps, would have him leave Washington immedia ely saving 'lunga affeoted as his are, require a much warmer climate than that of Co'uzbia

INSURANCE AND REBELLIOV. - It has been decided in the United States Courts that insurers are not liable for the loss of property by fire, if such property was burned by the rebels, or as a consequence of their occupation of the City.

# The True Witness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: to all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the auberription is not renewed at the expiration of the rear then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be I wo wollars and a-half.

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

Tax Tava Wirness can be had at the News Depote Bingle copy 31.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no etters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

pre-pard The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus " John Jones, August ' 63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscript on FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17. 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APBIL - 1868.

Friday, 17 . Of the Cletare. Saturday, 18 - Of the Octave. Sunday, 19 - Liw and ev. Monday, 20 St Vincent Ferrier, C. Tuesday, 21 St Anselm, RD. W. dnesday 22 -88 Sover and Cains, P.P. M.M. Thursday, 23 St George, M.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Fresh disturbances are reported, as having occurred at Cork, but details as to their nature. origin, and extent are not given. The late vote of the House of Commons on the Irish Church Establishment has greatly excited the fanatical spirit of a section of the Protestant clergy.-These hesitate not to tell the world that then valuated loyalty is only " conditional" -- the con dition being the mintenance of Protestant As cendency as symbolised by a Protestant State Church. The Government Bishops however are setting their house to order, as per warning, and have it is said addressed a prayer to Mr D'Is rael, the burden of which is that he should endeavor to save one half the revenues of the Extablishment by the sacrifice of the other halt .-Parliament having adjourned over the Easter holidays, no steps have been taken to give practical effect to Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions; and the House having laid down the principle, it is probable that the final settlement of the question will be bequeathed to the next Parliament. elected under the provisions of the new law.

Prince Napoleon's mission to Berlin still offers a wide field of speculation to European politi tian , but nothing definite is known. There are wigns of growing discontent in France against the resent regime. Letters from Rame would seem )o indicate that another Garibaldian raid is anti lipsted by the authorities. The financial deffi juities of Victor Emmanuel's government are s treat, and apparently insuperable that a revolu sion in the Iralian Kingdom my be looked for any day. The people will not submit to the new taxation which the extravagence, and mailadministration of their rulers have rendered inevitable, if the evil day of bankruptcy is to be longer postponed.

Nothing has been done in the impeachment case at Washington, and but little interest is felt

We lay before our readers in a condense form, such particulars of the assassination of Mr. M. Gee, and subsequent proceedings, as we have been able to gather up to the time of going to press on Tuesday.

On the night of the 6th inst., Mr. McGee spoke on a question respecting the Union, and carefully accumulated riches, with wondrous skill, the attitude of Nova Scotia. His larguage was conciliatory, nor did an expression fall from him calculated to wound or irritate the feelings of any one. About 2 a.m., on the morning of the 7 h, he left the House in company with Mesers. McFarlane and Buckley, who separated from him about the corner of Metcalfe and Sparks streets. Mr. McGre passed along the latter to the door of his lodging bouse, with a lighted cigar in his mouth, and his usual walking stick under his arm. Whilst stooping down to apply the key to the door, the assassin who was then close to him, shot him through the head: the ball passing from behind, through the mouth, and lodging in the door.

Mrs. Trotter the landlady of the house was in the act of opening the door when the fatal shot was fired. Alarmed by the report and the fish. she started back, and gave an alarm. Dr. Ro bitaille and other boarders immediately rushed to the door, when they beheld Mr. McGee lying by express from Olawa to Mintreal, where it dead before them on the side walk, blood flowing piously all around from the wound. The sad we quickly spread, and in a short time the

the telegraph flished the tragic tidings.

The Inquest was held on the same day. The main facts as stated above were brought out ; the mean time, the Legislature had met, and a motion of condolence was proposed, and unanimously carried. Sir John A. Macdonald made the grave. the appouncement that it was the intention of the Government to make provision for the widow and fatherless children of the murdered states. man - a declaration which will we are sure give general satisfaction.

In the meantime active steps to discover, and bring to justice the murderer, or murderers—for it was suspected that the crime was the work of more than one-were being taken by the authorities. Within a short time official notice was given that the Ganeral Government offered a reward of \$5 000 for such information as should lead to the arrest and conviction of the actual murderers. To this a further sum of \$2 500 was added by the local Government of Ontario; \$2 500 by that of Quebec; of \$2,000 by the Cornoration of the City of Ottawa for the annre hebsion of the actual assassin, and of \$2,000 for that of any person or persons in any way connected with him. Thus within twenty four hours the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars was offered as a reward for the detection and apprebension of the criminals. The Corporation of Unniversal has also offered \$5,000, making \$19-

In the course of the day a young man named Whelan was arrested on suspicion. In his possession was found a pistol, of which one of the barrels had evidently been recently discharged. winist the others were loaded, and also exactly ing in the door of Mr. McGee's lodging house: another man named Doyle was also arrested .-Whelan was at first much agitated ; recovering his composure, he admitted to having been on Parliament Hill about 2 a.m. of the day on which the inurder was committed, as also to having been in the galleries of the House in the for the details of this the closing act of the course of the evening.

The sad news of the murder of her husband was communicated to Mrs. McGee with all posible delicacy by two of the Grey Nuos. The Rev. Father Dawd breathed to her words of comfort - but who shall venture to intrude upon he sanctities of domestic grief? If it be a consolation to the widow and orphan children to possess the warmest sympathies of all their fellow-civizens without distinction of race, creed or politics, that consolation is theirs; but (3nd alone can comfort them, and bind un their wounds. To His Fatherly care, and in His tender hands we leave them.

By the death of Mr. McGee, British North America has been deprived of its most distinished orator, and one of the most gifted of its citizens. Of his political career we need say nothing now; but even those who most differed from him as a politiciar, must admit that as an elequent speaker be had no superior, scarce an equal in Her Mojesty's widely extended domi nione. He was indeed in that respect no unworthy son of the land which gave a Burke and Sheridan to the House of Commons in England. and of which it has been said that every bush, if beaten, will furnish its grator. Mr. McGee had thoroughly the poet's soul within him. Every subject which he touched, he adorned; and the magic of his eloquence stirred the hearer's soul, and lingered long upon the ear, like a sweet strain of music. He was not only a natural genius, but a hard worker. He read much, and from out of the rich storehouse of his mind, knew on all occasions how to bring forth its and happy adaptation to circumstances, He needed but a greater stage on which to display the rare gifts with which God had endowed him, to have been one of the foremost men of the nmeteenth century. To say that he had faults is but to say that he was a man. In that in his nolitical career he made enemies, be did but share the common fate of all men who take a prominent part in public life. But in the grave to which we have consigned him, let the memory of his faults, of all little comities lie forever buried: let us remember only that in Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Canada has lost her most elequent statesman, and that another name lias been added to the long list of Ireland's illustrious dead. May his soul through the mercy of God repose in peace: this is the very worst wish that those most strepuously opposed to him during his life should now entertain towards him.

The body of the murdered man was brought arrived about 5 p.m. on the afternoon of Wedpesday the 8th inst. Over all the public buildings, the St. Patrick's Hall, the Banks, &c., the resker, and many prominent members of the national flag floated half-mast high. At the suse, and of the Ministry were on the spot, depot which was draped in black, the body of . Mar Gillivray made an examination of the the deceased was received by an immense crowd, dy, and of the state in which it was lying, composed of all creeds and races, anxious to sich he deposed to on the Coroner's manest .- testily their horror of the atrocious crime that returned from Europe in good health after his hope receive the patronage of the public to whom right of God. Gentlemen, it only remains for le excitenent was great throughout Ottawa, had been committed, and to show their respect long absence.

and the whole Dominion, as to place after place, for, and deep sympathy with, the widow and children of the victim. A procession was formed, and proceeded to Mrs. McGee's residence in Sr. Catherine Street, where the body lay till the and Buckley, Eagleson and others were closely forenoun of Monday the 13th, when with a examined, but nothing appearing against them to public figureal voted by the City Council—the werrant their detention, they were discharged. In mortal remains of the great orator were, after due celebration of the rites of the Church of which he died an attached son, committed to

And now it remains only that justice be done upon earth upon the murderers. Surely the blood their subordinates will be crowned with success. Of the motives that led to the perpetration of this borrid crime we have as yet no positive evidence; and though we may strongly suspect, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to Live ex pression to our strong suspicions. In like manner would we keep silence as to the guilt or in noceace of the men under arrest, and would we cause before the Jury which will have to determine upon the facts of the case. The greater the crime, the greater the indignation we naturally feel against its perpetrators, the more should we keep in mind the axiom of English law-that law which its enemies so bitterly and unjustly revile-that every man is to be held innocent until he shall have been proved guilty. Let the accused, in God's name, have a fair trial: and then, if their guilt be proved, then again we say, let there be no weakness, no maudlin sentimentalism, no foolish twaddle about " death penalty" and " political offences:" but let justice, swift, stern, inexorable, be meted out to the convicted assassins. A stout rope, a corresponded to the size of the ball found stick. short shrift, and a long drop, are all the mercies that such a one deserves at the bands of man .-Not on earth, but in heaven, and from God's justice if truly penitent, should the convicted murderer be taught to hope for mercy.

#### THE FUNERAL.

We have left ourselves but little space with a nomp worthy of the descendent of coerce the people of the Roman States. a long line of kings. The streets on both sides hand of each regiment striking up the Dead March in Saul. Before came a strong body of police, the firemen, the chief civic officers with the Mayor, members of the legislature, officers of the garrison, the Judges, the representative of thet Giverpor General, Sir Charles Wyndham. K.C.B., and his staff: behind followed the mourners, a long line of carriages, the Clergy, ty and all the other National, Religious, Charitable and Literary Societies of the City; the rear was closed by the body of the citizens, whose numbers were swelled by thousands of visitors from all parts of the Province. The Procession was ably marshalled by A. Perry, E-q., assisted

by several others of our prominent citizens: And so-minute guns firing whilst the procession lasted, the body of the deceased was carried to St. Patrick's Church, where Requiem High Mass was sung, and an oration, such as lew men living have listened to, was delivered by the Revi Father O'Farrell. Its effect on the audience was overwhelming; but when in his righteous indignation against the supposed authors of the erime, the reverend preacher denounced secret societies, and called on every honest mon " to stamp out with horror every vestige of them from amongst us," hardly were expressious of sympathy, rare in the House of God-to be restrained.

But the procession reformed -and again in the Parish Church of Notre Dame were the mortal remains of the victim of an atrocious crime laid before the altar of the living God. The Libera was sung, and a short powerful discourse suited to the occasion, and denouncing all secret societies, was delivered by the Bishop of Montreal .-Then at last, the religious rites concluded, the funeral cortege in the same order as before took the route for the last resting place of the sons of Adam. It was late in the afternoon when the body of Mr. McGee was deposited in the family vault in the confident hope of a joyful resurrec. tion on that great day when the Judge of the living and of the dead shall summon the entire buman family before His dread tribunal. On that day may the Lord be merciful unto the soul of His departed servant.

## " Inter oves locum præsta."

In another column we publish the Resolutions of condolence with Mr. McGee's family, passed by the St. Patrick's and other Irish religious and charitable societies.

We are happy to see that the Very Reverend Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice bas

We copy from the Montreal Witness:-"Capada has gone to great expense in training soldiers for her own defence, and one class of them go off to Italy to defend the Pope as they term it, but as Protestants regard it, to fight against liberry, and prevent the Roman people from obtaining a re-

presentative government \*

Does our contemporary remember the words of Mr. Bumole, when that astonished parochial offi cial was reminded that the law regarded the husband as the master of his wife. "Then the law's an ass: the law ain't a married man," exclaimed Mr. Bumble : and in much the same terms do we reply to the Witness of he, or the little of their victim shall not cry aloud to heaven for clique which he represents, really do regard the rengeance in vain; and we have therefore full object of our volunteers to be to fight against ochdence that the efforts of our Judiciary and liberty, and the coercion of the Roman people. We assert, and without fear of contradiction, because our assertions are based upon the avowals of the enemies of the Pope, and the confessions of the Garibaldian leaders-that the object of the assistance sent to the Pope is to protect the people of Rome as well as their legitimate sovereign, against the tyrannical designs of Piedmont, and the Garibaldians. We asdeprecate the use of all language calculated to sert, and on the same grounds, that the people of raise prejudice against them, or to injure their Rome are warmly attached to their present government; that they would not, even if they could, and if allowed freely to select betwint the two, exchange Papal rule for that of Victor Emmanuel: and that they look upon the invaders of the Papal States as their ecemies, as well as the enemies of Pius IX. We assert that - so strong is the hatred they entertain towards Garihaldi and his followers, so profound their horror of the political changes which these seek by arms to force upon them -on the occasion of the late raid. not only did the Roman people receive them, the Garibaldians, with every sign of bostility, refusing to their invaders food and water, but that the very women and children rushed out of their houses as they passed to curse them, and to throw stones at the detested foe. These are the very words of the correspondent of the London Times, a witness who carnot be suspected of partiality towards the Pope; and their truth is confirmed by the testimony of eye witnesses, facers in the Garibaldian army. There can therefore be no room for the slightest doubt on this head; no excuse for the folly, or rather imand tragedy. On Monday the mortal remains | pudent mendacity of those who pretend that the of the murdered man were borne to the grave object of the armed defenders of the Pope is to

But if so, what need of foreigners to protect were lined with troops, who presented arms as the Pope and his prople? Because they bo'b the corpse placed high on a grand catafalque are menaced by a vastly superior force: by the drawn by six horses passed along the line-the whole military power of Victor Emmanuel, wio flattering himself that he again can use Garibale a as a tool, and control the advance of the Revo lution when in his opinion it shall have gone for enough, saying to its waves destined to engulf him, "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther" -lancies foolishly that he can play against Romthe same game that he successfully played again-t Naples. Had the Pope only his own subjects to the members of the Bar, of all the Universities deal with; were the few malcontents amongst and learned professions, the St. Patrick's Socie- these not backed by all the radicals and scoon drels of the Italian Peningula with Giribaldi at their head, and Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers hounding them on, whilst with lying line. they make professions to Europe of their regard for treaties, and the laws of nations-Pius IX. would need no aid, either in men or money, from abroad, to protect his throne, and the independence of his States. It is not against revolution from within, but against raids from without, that he has to be on his guard; and in a word, his position is precisely as is that of our Canadian Government, which though it has nothing to fear from Feniag revolution from within, is obliged to be constantly on its guard against Feman attacks secretly backed by the government of the U. States, from without. This is why Canada wi h its loyal but small population, cannot suffice for its own protection against the formidable, hicause far more numerous, enemies by whom its liberties and independence are menaced, but is obliged to supplement its means of defence by appeals to Great Britain for soldiers and gunboats. This is why we have in Canada so many regiments from the mother country; not to coerce us, but to protect us against her enemies and our enemies: and this too is the reason wily It was simply and nurely an act of savage the Pope who has already been robbed of the horchery—of cold blooded murder unsurpassed greater portion of his Territories, and deprived therefore of the material means of defeading himnelf against his external enemies, is fain to bave resource to the assistance of other countries, to enable him to make head against the numerous judgment against any man or number of men. and formidable enemies by whom he (is constantly menaced from without. The parallel is complete betwixt Rome and Canada; and neither morally nor intellectually is he who re gards the British soldiers in Quebec, Montreal avenging as far as possible the blood so county, and Toronto as sent out to coerce us, and to fight against our liberties, one whit more respectable than is he who regards the volunteers for the Pope, as going abroad " to fight against liberty". and to coerce the Roman people.

it addresses itself.

To Correspondents .- As in order to be in time for the Mail, we are obliged to have our naper ready to go to press on Tuesday afternoon: and sa the news of the murder of Ma. McGee reached us only a few minutes before we were compelled to "lock up," our readers will understand wby we were unable to lay before them any details of the affair in our last issue. The fact is no details heyond those we gave, had reached Montreal at the time of our going to press, and we did not deem it proper to invent details.

CIBOULAR OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYVOR TO THE REV. CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONIO.

#### ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE. Toronto, April 3, 1858.

Rev. and Dear Sir,-In compliance with the la vs of the Church, the regular Trienmal Coupcil of the Bi-hops of the Ercl-sissucal Province of Quebec, in Canada, has been convoked by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Quebrc, to meet in his Metropolitan Cathedral on the Seventh of May next, the Feast of St. Stanislaus, Bishon and Martyr. The object of Provincial Councils is, not to define the doctrines of the Church, but to maintain its discipline; to correct abuses, if any should have crept in; to provide for the always increasing spiritual wants of the people entrusted to their pastoral care; and to extend the blessings of the Gospel to those " who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death;' of enacting laws binding in conscience Christian people. In the true Church alone does this authority exist, and it comes from Christ, the Head of the Church, and resides in the frue Bishops of the Catholic Church, successors of the Anostles, -Take heed to vourselves, and to the whole flick. wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishens to rule the Church of God, which he hath purchased with His blood." (Acis xx. 28) The abligations of the Faithful to obey these laws is evident from the words of St. Paul, Oher your Prelates, and be subject to them; for they watch as being to render an account of yourselves, that they may do this with toy and not with gritt, (Heb. xiii. 17) Councils of Bishops have been always held in the Church on the model of that held in Jerusaiem by the Anostles to seitle matters of discipline, (Acts xv) and of that when Matthias was chosen to succeed to the Enisco. nacy forfeired by the unbappy Judas, (Acts i.) Our Lord Jesus Christ has promised that where two or three would be gathered together in His name. He would be there in the midst of them. (Matt. xviii) Now, may we not with confidence expect that Christ, who promised also to be always with His Church, will be in the midst of H - Bishops praying and consuling together for the extension of His Kingdom on Earth? More than all others, the Fasthful are interested that the Holy Spirit preside over and direct these solemn assemblies; consequently they ought to aray with fervor and constancy to obtain this fasor from the Father of Lights, from whom cometh every good and excellent gift, (St. James i.) You will, then, Rev. and Dear Su. engage your parishioners to arquit themselves faithfully of this important duty of prayer, Fr m the receipt of this present letter until the and of the council, you will please to add to the other collects at Mass the prayer de spiritu Sanc'o. In Parish Churches and Religious Communities the Litary of the Bessed Virgin will be recited, after Mass, with the people, that She, through whom we have received. Hun wi redeemed us may obtain for us from her Divine Son, the grace to sanctify us. Yours faithfully in Christ.

> † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Bis. of Toronto.

## ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held for the election of office bearers. Mr. Devlin, the President, took the chair, and in addressing the meeting spoke as follows concerning the assassination of Mr. M'Gee:-

Gentlemen .- 1 avail myself of this, the first onnortunity afforded me, of expressing my own, and your sentiments, no doubt, in regard to a recent event which has just excited a profound sensation throughout this country and wherever its horrid details have been made known. I need hardly remark that I refer to the assassing tion of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy M Gre. Tree it is, gentlemen, that we have had our differences of opinion with him; but still we have willing testimony to his great and singular gifts; and, believe me, of all his affl cred friends there is not one amongst them who more sorrowfully deplores the brutal, cowardly, and bloody crime of which he has fallen the victim than I do. Detestable in every respect, it has not one circumstance to mitigate its atrocity or to detract from its villany. in the annals of crime.

I abstain from attributing the deed to any particular source at this moment. Our duty, and the duty of every one, is to await the result of the Inquest now being held, helore pronouncing In the meantime, let us hope that the perpetrator of the diabolical crime will not escape the vigilance of the efficers of justice, and that outraged law, and I must say outraged bumanity will at least have the melancholy satisfaction of so wantonly shed.

Indeed, gentlemen, the crime 19 one of such terrible and revolting magnitude, that I can but give feeble expression to the indignant feeling which I know it has excited in the breast of every member of this Society, -of every Irish man in the city, and amongst all men. The this versal grief, however, which it instantly and The Banner of the South is the title of a spontaneously elected, and the signs of moure new Catholic paper published at Augusta, ing visible at every corner, on hit surely to affect Georgia, of which the first number has reached convincing proof that assassination is a losthnone us. Ably written, and in a truly Conservative business in this Dominion - a crime as execrable as well as Catholic tone, it deserves and will we in the eyen of its reople, as it is occursed in the me to say just now in the name of this Society and of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, on whose evening, Mr. P. McLough in in the chair, the fold result, however, shows that after paying \$66 485 07 behalf I am here authorized to speak, that we heartily sympathize with Mrs. McGee, her family, and her friends; that we abbor the anurderous act which has made her a widow, and her children orphans, and that we devoutly hope a merciful Providence may be pleased to give her and them courage and strength to bear up against their irreparable loss.

Mr. Devlin was followed by several other which the following resolution was passed, a copy of which the Secretary was instructed to transmit to the Rev. Mr. Dowd, their chaplain. with a request that he would favor them by presenting it to Mrs. McGee:-

Resolved. - That this society has learned with feelings of profound sorrow and indignation of the cruel and cowardly crime of which the late Hon. T D. McG-e has fallen the victim, and in giving expression to the sentiments which such an atrocious deed must inspire in the breast of every right thinking person. we desire, on this melancholy occasion, to convey to his herewed family our heartfelt symnethy with them in this, the hour of their trial and affi ction.

The Soriety adjourned without tran-acting any business, which was postponed till after the luneral of Mr. McGee.

#### ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

At the adjourned monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the President Mr. Edward Sorlman, spoke as follows:

Fellow Members,-You will, I am sure un derstand why I rise thus early to address you,-It is to give utterance, as far as feeble words will allow, to my feelings and your feelings respecting the awful tragedy which took place at Ottawa, on Tuesday last, and which has plunged the Dominion of Canada into deep woe. The death of Thomas D'Arcy McGee by the assassin's hand is a crime ever to be execrated, ever to be regretted; execrated because of its unmi tigated. I had almost said unredeemable, guilt; regretted because of the dishonor which it casts upon our common humanity. Alas! Alas! for man's inhumanity to man. Few men in modern times reached the height of distinction enjoyed by Mr. McGee, and no public man of the day owed his position more exclusively to labour and talent. In this respect he was indeed an honor and an example to his countrymen. Being a man, and a man of earnest and active mind and temperament, he exhibited faults, and often pushed his views beyond statesmanlike and prudential bounds, and in doing so he was always fearless and above-board; he never left friend or enemy a moment in doubt as to what he felt and how he intended to act, and this should have secured for him respect, and shielded him from injury. But it did not .-Some foul-minded foe,-to bim, to justice, humanity, and fair play, and at a moment when resistance or aid was impossible, struck him down. In my own name, and in your names. fellow members, in the name of this Society. I protest against, I denounce this murder. We can say no more. It would be wrong to point at individuals, or indicate any particular source as that from which such a crime would emanate. but we must hope that justice will not fail, and that the murder of Mr. McGre will be lawfully avenged. We have a further tribute to render to the bereaved, to the cruelly injured widow and her chi dren. A resolution expressive of the conditione of the Society will be submitted and

sincere act of duty. It was then unanimously

Recolved - That we have heard with profound re gret of the cold-blooded and atrocious murder of our distinguished fellow countryman and benefactor, the Hon. T D. McG-e, and we wish to express our deep desestation of the foul deed, and at the same time to convey to his bereaved family our sincere and heart. felt semnathy with them them in their irreparable loss : and be it forther

will, I am sure, be adopted as a socrowful but

Resolved -- That the members of this Society turp out in a body, and accompany the remains of our late gifted, and now much lam nted friend to their last

These resolutions were carried amidst feelings. audihly expressed, of the deepest regret. The Society immediately adjourned, after making the necessary arrangements to join the funeral pro-CESSION.

> F. M. CASS'DY, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. At the monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church on Sauday, the 12 h inst, imme diately after vespers, Rev. J48 Brown in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted unani

Resolved - That the St Patricks Total Abstinence Society respectfully present to Mrs. McGes their heart felt sympathy in the deep and terrible effiction caused by the cold blooded assassination of her husband the Hon Mr. McGee. They desire at the same time to express their indignation and borror at the mailgnant atrocity of a deed that has deprived society of so useful and so gifted a member.

Resolved, - That the Society, as a wark of respect attend the faneral in a body, with their colours draped in mourning

It was further moved that a copy of these resolu-tions be forwarded to Mrs. McGee and that the city papers be requested to publish them. By order,

M MOURBADY, Secretary.

ST. Ann'S Catholic Young Men's Society.

A special meeting of this Society was held on Surday evening in St Ann's Hall, the President, Mr

Minhael Moore in the chair. Resolved - That we have beard with profound regrat and indignation of the cold-blooded and cowardly assassination of the Hou. T. D McGee, We wish to express our deep devestation of the atrocious ACT, and at the same time to convey to his hereaved

family our heartfelt sympathy with them in their irreparable loss. It was also Resolved - That the members of this Society turn out in a body and accompany the remains of our distinguished fellow countryman to his last resting

place I was further Resolved - ' That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the city papers for publication, and also to bis family.'

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At a enecial meeting of the Oatholic Young Men's Boolety, held in the St. Patrick's Hall yesterday this year would not be so large as in the past. The tution during the past year.

lowing resolutio a were us mimously adopted: -Whereas, the members of the Oatholic Young Men's

Society tave bearn with mingled feelings of horror. indignation and regret, of the cold blooded and cowardly assessmation of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, he it therefore resulted .-' Toat, as the Hon Mr. McGee has on all occasions

proved himself to be a true C. tholic, a warm-hearted friend, and kind ben factor of our Society, we take this opportunity of expressing our profound regret at the loss of a so eminently distinguised a statesman. members in denunciation of the crime, after so accomplished a scholar, and warm hearted a patriot."

> Resolved - That this Society attend in mourning regalis the deceased's funeral, as a mark of respect to the memory of that gentleman, and as a proof of our profound as mpathy with his bereaved family." Ba it also

Resolved - That copies of those resosulations be for warded to the city papers for publication, and also to his family.

#### ST JEAN BAPTISTE SUCIETY.

A meeting for the purpose of expressing suitable condolence at the assessination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was held on Saturday even ing last. The President made a short eulogy on the Honorable deceased, and called to mind that the arcond lecture which he ever gave in Montrea! on his arrival in Canada was at one of the re-unions of the St Jean Biptiste Society - the greatest resson for their honouring his memory :

Proposed by the Hon. Gedeon Oaimet, seconded by Captain Cote. That we have learned with profound indignation of the cowardly assessination of the Hon. Thomas

D'Arcy McGee, and that we do hasten to join the expression of our grief and sympathies to those which have been snontaneously manifested over the whole country' Carried.

Proposed by Dr. Beaubien, seconded by Jos Robillard, Haq. :

That we do make it our duty to offer our most sincere sympathy to the widew and children of the lustrious deceased, and to assure her that we do consider her loss as our own loss also, the Hon. Thos D'Arcy McGes baving for a long time arquired our admiration and esteem as a man of the Siste, 58 a man of literature and as the first orator of Ca-

Proposed by F P. Pominville, Esq , Q.O., seconded by Mr. U. E Archambnult;

That the Society do take part in the faneral obsequies of the late Hon. T. D. McGes and that they do wear mourning badges at the services for the dead .- Oarried.

Proposed by Mr. P. Gamot, seconded by Mr. J. A.

' That these resolutions be published in the French and English journals of this city, and that a copy be addressed to Mrs. McGee through the hand of the President.'- Carried

MERTIFG OF THE INFABITANTS OF THE T WN -HIP OF ROXTON IN THE COUNTY OF SHRFFORD, HELD ON THE STR OF APRIL,

A Rorque Esquire, J. P. J. B Auger, gentleman seconded by Mesers. Onlinte Martin, and Pierre Loi

selle, farmer, proceed:
That the inhabitants of this township participate in the profound grief which the deplorable end of the inte Hon Thomas D'Arcy McGee has thrown their onuntry in and they give a public expression of it.

Mesara, P. O Contin, Professor of the French Language, D. Carpentier and Elie Bouchard, farmers, seconded by Mesers Felix Poirier, Joseph Morrin. farmers, and F. X. Oberlebois, trader, proposed :

That the inhabitan's of this township lay hold with engerness of the present opportunity to express the admiration which they felt for the powerful eloquence the great intelligence, and the high conscities of the bonorable and regretted deceased. Adonted

Messts, Hermenegilde Poicier, trader, Ameb's Robidoux and Theophile Normandia farmers, seconded hy Mesers. François Levellle, Cyprien Tache, and Pierre Lamarche, farmers, proposed :

That this meeting wishes to give the assurance that it will always feel a profound gratitude for the numerous and important 'ervices rendered on many conssions to the country by the regretted deceased and particularly since the beginning of the year 18 6

Adopted. Messra. Patrick Kearney, trader, and Paul Her vieux, farmer, seconded by Meesra. Jean Biptiste Girard, farmer, and Charles Tite, bailiff proposed.

That the persons present at this meeting request, as a special favor, of Mrs. McGee, the permission to express to her their most respectful and sincere sym nathies, and to mourn with her on the tomb of him who now is waiting for them in another life. Adopt-

Messrs. Joseph L. Bombardier, bailiff, and A Rocque, Jr., baker, seconded by Messrs. Pierre Giroux, gentleman, and Z. Dussauit, farmer, pro-

That as proof of the sincerity of their sent iments. the persons present go into deep monthing, and keep it for six months. Adopted. Mr. Joseph Lemny blacksmith, seconded by Mr.

Francis Deforges, fermer, propose: That a copy of the resolutions of this meeting he trapemitted to the family of the regretted dece-sed : and that the Minerve, the True Wi'ness, the Daily News, and the Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, be re-

quested to publish them. Adopted. A. O. T BEAUCHRMIN. President.

W. J. Alexander, Segretary.

> THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. MOGRE IN WASHINGTON.

The following telegram has been communicated to us by the American Consul :-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE Washington, April 8, 1868.

Maj. Gen Wm W. Averell. U. S Censul General B N. A. P.,

Montreal. Sir. - Your telegram dated the 7th of April instant.

appointing to assassination of the Han. Thomas D'Arcy McGen, M.P P , has been received. The intelligence of this horrible tragedy is the oc-

easion of deep regret here, and it is earnestly hoped that the perpetrators of that shocking and beinous crime will be brought speedily to justice. I am Sir.

Your obedient servant, F. W. SEWARD,

Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT "F THE VOYTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT RAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank was held at its office on Tuesday the Seventh instant.

O Berrhelet, E q , being called to the chair and Mr. Barbeau acting as Secretary, Mr. Delisle, the President, read the following reports: To the Honorary Directors of the city and District Savings'

GENTLEMES, - The Managing Directors are happy, n meeting you at this Twenty-Second Anniversary of the Institution, to have again a most satisfactory gratement to submit. The incre-sed rate of interest allowed to Denositors not being counterbulanced by

in interest to depositore, our not estnings have been \$12,781 13, or \$1, 735 09 more than last year This is awing to the unprecedented increase of business of the Bank, and while many other Institutions off red the same rate of interest, it is gratifyng to see that this lustitution has received such a large share of confidence It bas, therefore, been with much pieasure the Directors were subbled to continue this year the usual annual donations to the various Charitable los'i'utions of the Giry by distribution among them \$4 380. This sum, added to former donations, makes a to al of \$50 540 thus given in charities.

The Balance Shret, accompanied by the very able and thorough report of y ur Anditors, and submitted with this prevents us from going into very interesting details which the later document embodies, and to which we call your best attention. In it you will see these gentlemen express an opinion respecting everything concerning the Institution, which cannot fail to be highly gratifying to yourselves and to that numerous body of Depositors who have confided their earnings to the Bank.

Our Act of Incorporation requires you to day to fill the vacancies of Honorary Directors, occasioned by the lamented deaths of Mesers T. Doncet and Chas. Curran; and this year the term of office of four of the Managing Directors expires, viz : Masers, Berthelot, Holton, Murphy a d Atwater That of the Auditors, Messrs. Bristow and Palsgrave, also exvires. All these gentlemen are eligible for re-slee

The whole respectfully submitted. A. M. DELISTE. President.

Montreal Ciry and Dist Sav's Bank, 7th April, 1868.

Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank the 31st December, 1867 LIABILITIES.

To Amount due Depositors......\$1,522,495 72 To Amount due to minors and others on the property of the Bank ......

paying all Expenses, and making the Annual Donations to Charitable Institutions.....

To Amount due to country persons, not

141,397 20 \$1 694 752 47

ASSETS.

Ry City of Montresl, Previncial, and Champiain and St. Lawrence Railroad First Mortgage Bonds ..... \$549 683 67

By Bank Stocks, vis. La Birque du People, Giry Bank, Bank of Minireal, 74.670 25 Ontario Bink, and Merchants' Bink. By Losus at short daies, with the Col-Interni Security of Bank Stocks and 515,588 94 Bonds, such as required by law ....

By Property occupied by the Bank and 24,968 84 Office Furni ure..... By Amount due on Sale of portion of 2 453 32

526,497 45 Banks of the City..... \$1 694 762 47

B. J. BARBEAU. Actuary.

The total number of Accounts open on 31st De-Cl. ser d as fullows :-

5 10 \$100 .... 743 106 to 210...... 847 200 to 400..... 747 400 to 800 ..... 561 800 to 1200..... 215 1200 to 1600...... 100 1500 and upwards..... 165

GENTLEWEN. - We the undersigned Auditors of the City and District Savings Bank duly prounted at the annual meeting of the said Back (nursuant to the provisions of Act Vic. 22, cao. 66) to audit the ecounts of the said Institution for the carront year, do report and say : -

That we have carefully examined the balance sheet of the said Bank, made un to the 31st Docem her last and that we have carefully verified by reference to the proper books and documents, the various items of which it is composed.

The Bunds, Stocks, Bills Receivable, and all other collateral securities for loans made by the Bank. have been subjected to a close examination and their conformity to the Bucks of Account laid before us established.

The result of this examination enobles us to testify to the complete accurracy with which the accounts ers kept, and to 'he systematic manner in which the husiness of the Institution is managed. The system of Bookkeeping with the suxiliary books enables anyone at all convergant with accounts, to verify at once the condition of the Bank, and the security that depositors nold for the repayment of their inves'-

me ts. A very rigid examination of the securities of every description held by the Bank, coubles us to speak with confidence of their being of such a character as to guard against almost the possibility of loss to accrue from them to those who make the Back the

medium of their investments Within the past year on important change has been male in the increase of the rate of interest all wed on deposits in this Bink As an Institution benevalent in its character, and framed to encrurage the dposits of the small savings which our artizans could make from time to ime, it was not advisable to allow an amount of interest beyond that which could legitimately be earned by the application of those funds. The advanced rate of interest in other channels enabled the Directors of this Institution to offer to Depositors a higher rate, which they willing'y adopted, and five per cent has been paid last year instead of four per cens previously The accounts before as evince the wisdom and s. fety of the change as well as show the advantage that has accrued to the Depositors. The deposits during the year 1867, bave exceeded those of 1866 unwards of 124 per cent, heing \$2,528 374 "gain" \$1 977 194; and that the increased a lowance of 25 per dent to the denositors has not detricted in the slightest degree from the agests of the Bank at the close of the financial year, his embled it to contribute from its surplus an equal amount to the support of the Charit b'e institutions to that which it supplied when the rate of interests was so far lower

The large accession to the business of the Bink is a just subject of congratulation by the Auditors of the Board, as manifesting the sentiment of the community for whose special interest the Bank was instituted, and is continually directed; that above all the security of the investments they may out of their industry make, will be vigilantly gourded. The whole respectfully submitted.

W. BRISTOW. OHAS. T. PALSGRAVE,

Anditors.

Montreal, 12th Feb., 186°. The following resolutions were then carried :-Moved by Wm Mactonaid, Raq, seconded by N

B Corse, E.q., - The the reports and Statements of the Edwir of the Montreal City and District Savings Back just now read and submitted, are very antistactory, and that they be received and emblished Moved by C A. Lebland E.q. seconded by Thendore Hart, Erq. - That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of corresponding increase of revenue from the assets | Managing Direc ore and the acquire for their services of the Bank, it is expected that the surplus profits and attention in conducting the affairs of the Insti-

Messrs. C. A. Leblanc and N B. Corse having Prevince or Queezo. SUPERIOR COURT. then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected:-

As Managing Directors for the term of office reunired by law-Mossra L. H. Holton, H. Atwater, Edward Murphy and Judge Berthelot.

As Auditors for the coming year-Messrs. W. Bristow and C. T. Palagrave. As Honorary Directors - Messrs, Neil Shannon and

The meeting terminated after voting, on motion of Hy Mulholland, Esq., seconded by A. M. Delisle,

Big., the usual thanks to the coarman. B. J. BARBEAU. Secretary.

#### OBITAURY

When death strikes, it always produces to the feeling heart a painful starting -sometimes nevertheless, that event though always row, but of daily occurrence, borrows in particular circumstances a

erdness still more grievous.
The 27th of March, a crowd of relatives and friends n tears accompanied to her last resting place the mortal remains of Mary Blizabeth Whalen, wif- if Mr. Didier Conture, Schoolmaster at Cape Rosier, Gaspe. The numerous attendance at the fure-si, the bangings and other mourning decorations that gave to the interior of the Church a mournful aspect the tears visible in all eyes, all contributed to show to what extent, her virtues had won the esteem of her numerous relatives and acquaintances and low she was beloved and respected by the pathic at

large. After two years of wedded life whose bliss no of ud had ever troubled or sandened at the age of 23 years, and after having seen flying to a heavenly abode an angel which .

had lived, the life of the roses-the spice of a mora-. g. She has seen herself called to quit this valley of tears, where everything seemed to her but joy and felicity. Confident in the grace of God she has een approaching her last hour with calmness and has found the courage to console so many dear re'stives and friends, which the sight of her sufferings, and the thought of her loss involved in the deenest affiction. She sleeps the sleep of the just, and her soul fortified with the bread of the strong has gone to receive the reward of a life adorned with the most precious virtues.

Her memory will live long in all hearts, and the remembrance of that existence so well fulfilled. though so soon terminated puts aside of all mourn ful centiment a thought of bone Precious is in the eyes of the Almighty the death of those which have lived or led a holy life. "Preteosa in conspectu Domini mora a spetorum ejaa \*

The Courrier du Canada and Le Journal de Quebec are respectfully requested to give insertion to the

OTTAWA, April 10 .- The party of detectives who went out into the country, returned about 8 o'clock his morning, having it is believed, finally and sailsfactorily eleared up the story of the buggy which we said to have driven away on the night of the appassination. This buggy was hired at Buckley's Livery Stables by a man who went in it to Aylmer; arriving there, however, at a quarter past two in the morning, as that was just the hour at which he murder was committed, and as Aylmer is nine miles distance it seems impossible that he could have had anything to do with the crime. He attended the wake of Mr Coursy and returned to Ottawa; all his time being clearly accounted for. Although, as stated last night, Whalen has not confessed, it is pretty well ascertained this r orning, that one if not more parties, whose names it would be premature to mention yet, are divulging facts of the very highest importance, strengthening the supposition against Whalen, also implicating in the plot parties el ewhere. It is said that Whalen's time on the night and morning in quastion, for which he could or would not account, has been followed to within a few minutes of the sestesination; the circumstances at that point being of a very suspicious character. -Should the case he strengthened against Dayle it is considered probable that he may turn Queen's evi dence. Being a pensioner and disabled, and having his family to support he would have many inducements, if at all cognizer tof any of the facts, to adopt a cours by which he would secure himself against With respect to the se who are believed to be making confessions, it is understood that the Givinment are holding out every inducement to make a clean breast of it.

CHRWALL April 10 - Rastman, a firmer living shout four miles from here, on the route to O taws has repurred to the Mayor that an Irish American of medium sixs, with black moustache and whickers. applied on Wednesday at his house for food and rest The manusaid he had been up all night, and looked travel stained and worn out, and he was very engious to learn the shortest, way to the frontier. R simin had not heard at the time of Mr McGre's sessesination, or he would have arrested the man. whom he declares looked a most anapleious character. The authorities have since been notified, and are m king exertions to secure his arrest. It is found hy inquiries made, that he has not yet at empted to cross at any of the regular ferries. Written information has been to-day received from a Oauadian living on the other side of the line, and of the highest responsibility, that at least ten thousand grand of Fig. arms have been scattered between Malone Meanwille and Madrid, and that provisions are being quietly gathered for those who may come to nee them. He counsels watchfulness - Mont Daily News MUNDERER CAPTURED -On the 15 h day of last February, a man named Neubecker, of Oarrick Blue Clunty, Canada, was murdered and robbed between the villages of Wrozeter and Bellmore, by one John Hong a young man who was known in that pirt of the country as a deserter from the United States service. Hose succeeded in making his escape with the murdered to the money consisting of the products of a quantity of gr in which he had sold on that day. Nuthing was heard of him until a 6-w days since, when Supt Raynolds learned that he had returned and delivered himself up to the ifficer of his regiment, at Fort Columbus Patrelman George Grim was ben for the man, and returned resterday afternoon with his pri-oner, who was at mes sent to juit to await the call from the C madian Givernment Hing is a short, thick-set man, only twenty years of age .- Buffulo Express.

Died.

at Chandos House, Sherbrooke street, on the 18th nar, Charles Obandos Brydger, aged 17 years, eldest son of C. J Brydges, E q

At Liverpool on the 13th instant, Charles Gusack, E q. Requirecal in pace.

GANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEETO SUPERIOR COURT. Diss. of Montreal. DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE PAVREAU.

Benjamin Vallee,

Defendant.

Plaintiff:

claime.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dama Appoline alias Aspolite Perreau bis, this day, instituted heli zo the Sonerior Court of this finities, an action en separation de biens, a paration na to property, against B sjamin Valles, yeum n, of Boucherville, said districe, her huebaud.

MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE, Plaint.ff's Attornies. Montreal, 5:h Feb., 1868.

IMSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5. In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE of the Parks of St. Clet District of Montreal, Trader,

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Courts deed of composition and discharge excented in his favor by his creditors and on TURSDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, be will apply to said Court for a conformation thereof.

By bis Attorneys ad litem.

T. & C. C. DH LORIMINE.

2m-82 2m - 83

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

In the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, ir dividually, and sa co Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNET & CO: Insolvent

No 1067

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

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

PROVINGE OF QUEEZO. SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

Montreal, Merchant.

No 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the City

Insolvent

AND

'JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his oreditors, and that on Saturday the Twents - firb day of April vext at Tou of the Olock in the Forencon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be beard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of

said discharge. By his Attorney ad litem
T & C. O. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 19th February 1868. Dist of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT.

INSCLYENT ACT CF 1864 AND 1866. No 753. In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of kichellen, Insolvent

TANOREDE SAUVAGRAU Esquire - Assigned NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his credie tors and that on Saturday the Twenty Bith day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenoun or so soon thereafter as C masel con be heard be will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

By his Attorneys od lilem T. & C. C. DE LORINIER. M rt eal 19th February, 1868.

GERMAIN PELTIER.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the matter of HUGH McGILL, of the Olty and District of Montreal,

an Insolvent. NOTICE is bereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the und-reigned his Attornies, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at ballpast ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superfor Court for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District.

for his discharge in bank unity.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Atternies for said Hugh McGHI. Montreal Clat M . cb, 1868

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OOTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of

the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelien The undersigned has made a denosition of the consent of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any f he Honorable Judges of the Superior Conet, sitting in and for the District of Richelleu, to obtain a ratifination of the same.

OUTAVE LACHANDE. Sorel 27 February 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. la the matter of REMI PREVOST, Trader of

of the city of Montreal, The Oreditors of the ingolvent are notified that h has made an assignment of his estates and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within wo months from this date, with their claims, apeci-fying it esecurity they had if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested

under onth with the vouchers in support of such T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assigner.

Montreal, 4th April, 1868. 1.v.

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 1 Datrict of Montre 1 No. 1'45. N ITIOR is hareby given that Mirceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gegnon, of the city and district of Montreal, bu cher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, to Montres, and de biens against her said husband.

J C LACO TE, Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en erperation

Attorney for Plainiff. 2 =.

Montreal, March 20, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

The creditors of the undersigned are bereby notified

to meet at the office of J. M. DESILETS HSQ. Advocate, corner of Notre Dame and Alexander Streets in the city of Three Rivers, on SATURDAY, the twenty fifth day of April next at ten o'clock in the foremon, in order to receive a statement of their affairs and to a me an assignee.

HA T & PONTAINE. St. Barnabe 30th March, 1.68. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos. g centre and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have comprovided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health? morais, and manners of the pupils will be an enject of constant attention.

FRANCE.

for some time past of a forthcoming pamphlet, which, to use the euphemistic language of the Government journals, 'is due to a high inspiration,' meaning, doubtless, that it is the production of the Emperor, or at least is composed under his dictation. It is called . Titre de la ton to Egynt; and in Mrch 1799, the people of the Dynastie Imperiale,' and it is now printing at the Imperial offices. The object of the writer is to establish beyond question the superior right of | C vil was framed. In March. 1802 the Concordat the Napoleon family to reign in France over that restored religion, the peace of Amieus was sigued. of any other House, hy reason of the votes given for N poleon I. as Emperor, and those which his nephew obtained, first as Representative of the People to the Constituent Assembly, then as President of the Republic, and lastly as candi date to the imperial Torone which he now fills. The character of the popular origin of both Sovereigns is dwelt upon in an introduction traced. we are told, by an august hand accustomed to herary composition. The Plebiscites which founded the Empire, the manifestations of universal suffrage, and the Constitution of 1852 with the amendmen's introduced into it, and other documents complete this publication, which, it is affirmed, has no other object than to exhibit within a short compass the glorious phases which the Napuleon dynasty has passed through It terminates with some reflections on the present state of political affairs. There is a good deal of conjecture as to the cause of a publication like this at the present moment. The Emperor cannot be cognizant of any flaw in his tile to govern a nation which has elected him in his three distinct qualities of Representative, President, and Emperor, and elected him by universal suffrage. Their votes are on record, and there is nothing to show that his constituents repent of vine given them. Still, as engineers sar, one

ay betray a weak point to the enemy by too much ostentation in fortifying it. There is no ramy we know of, and there can be no necesity for over fartifying. The pamphlet at first cansisted of 150 pages, was then reduced to 100 and they say is now much less, at least, as far as & he original matter is concerned, which serves as a ort of h k to connect the documents. The writer kows that twice, in 1799 and 1852, the Empire ssaued from the anarchy and unpotence of the Republic, and that the dynasty of the Bonapartes was placed, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of he nation, on a throne which it had not usurped mor taken from any one. The votes rereatedly given to it prove that the adhesion of the country to the dynasty was each time more consolidated and larger, and on the very last occasion was all but unanimous. The portion of the xaA which relates to the reign of Napoleon . Il. -which reign is now in it's 17th year-disting

tehes the two 'elements' of which the existing Constitution is composed. One portion of these elements is progressive, capable of modification according to the wants of society, and depends on the appreciation and authority of the Senate. a t sier part, constant, permanent, and absotely unchangeable, constitutes the fundamental basis of the Pact entered into between the nation and the dynasty. As this last part of the Constitation cannot by modified but by a Plebiscitethat is to say by a vote demanded from the whole nation assembled in its Comices -it will regard extraordinary circumstances and long in tervals before any modifications can be made in it, and the writer repudates the idea that such circumstances are at all at hand. Such, lam old is the outline of this pamphlet. - Times Cor.

The Patrie, alluding to the publication of the namphlet on the Napoleonic dynasty, which has been attributed to a high source, says: -

This work compares the popular votes obtained by Kapoleon I, and those which successively called Kapoleon III. to the Constituent Assembly, to the Presidency of the Republic and to the Imperial Throne. The political character of this double popular origin of the Napoleonic dynasty is given in a short pref ce. Historical documents including the Constitution of 1852, with the amendments to it since introduced, complete the pamphlet, which does not bear in any way on passing events.'

At the very moment when the Emneror is nublishing, or at least authorizing the publication of a work in order to demonstrate the indestructible nature of his Government, another pamphlet appears with the somewhat ominous title 'Bilan de l'Empire' - hal. ancreheet of the Empire, explaining its financial condition. It consists of 30 pager, and is from the pen classiful writer on political economy, M. J. Horn, a gentleman who is strong in etatistics, and who has at his disposal an array of figures that takes one's breath away. M. Horn shows that the public expenditure during the first 15 years of the Emnire -including of course, in these 15 years the period between the coup d'etat, 2d of December, 1851, and the cacial promuigation of the new regime-has been enermous beyond precedent. He divides the whole time into periods of five years. During the first, that is from 1852 to 1856, the public expenditure amounted to 9 643,778,793f, or a yearly aver-1,929 754 759f. The second, from 1857 to 1864, it was 10 213,760,472f. -yearly average 2 042,-762 094' And the third-from 1852 to 1866 11, 1348 9 436f — average per year, 2 226,961,987f; making the total amount spent in 15 ves a about 31,000 000 000f, or an average of 2 066 000 000f. a year! On comparing the second period with the first, it will be seen that the increase is 570 millions; In thet ir, as compared with the second, a still fur ther its care or \$21 millions; and on the third as compared with the hist, an increase of near a thou gand milla La sao a balf, or near three hundred millions of france on the annual average of expenditure. Was the original starting point low enough to admit of such progression? By no means : for at the very outset the Imperial Gov-roment shot far beyond the Governments that went before it. The five years previous-viz., 1847 to 1851 showed 7 981 000,000f total expenditure, so that in its infancy the Imperial Government bega: by spending on an average 333 millions a year more than its predecessors. The progress will seem the avester of setting saids the disturbed years from 1847 to 1851 - we compare the first 15 years of the Empire with 15 normal years of the Joly G vernment. During the period between 1832 and 1846 the total public expenditure amounted to 19,380,000 000f. The difference to be placed to the economic of the period from 1952 to 1866 is near 13,000 millions; in other words, the Imperial Government has spont 800 millions a year more than the Governments that preceded it.

A writer in the Monileur de l'Armee points out that March seems to be for the Napoleon family that epoch. them the pretext for aggravating the disorder, The congregations of Bishops and Regulars. The cere- month. - N.Y. Herald.

FOREIGH INTELLIGENCE. It is probably to this we nwe the publication of Les Tilres de la Dynastie Napoieonieune ' The writer in question reminds us that it was in the first days of March 1796, General Bonaparte married Madame Beauharnais, and a few days later be took the com-PARIS, March 18.—People have been talking mand of the army of Italy. It was in March that he descend d from the Alps into the plains of Lombardy. in march, 1797, he reduced Italy, and opened a new e mpaign. It was on the last day of March that the Crown of the Hapshurgs did homage to his sword and solici'ed peace from its vanquisher.' It was in March, 1798 that Bonaparte decided on the expedi-East saluted him as the Sultan of fire ' It was in March, :800, that he restored with a firm hand tranquility to France. It was in March that the Code and the order of the Legion of Honour founded. In March the c mp galled the Camps of the Ocean were commenced. In W-rcb. 1804, the great conspiracies were formed against the First Consul. In March, 1805, Napoleon was not only Emperor of the French but received from the Consulta in Paris the title of King of Italy. It was in March that the starties regulating the position of the Imperial family and the decree creating the great duchies of 'he Empire were promu'gated. In March 1807, Napoleon bivonacked with his troops' in the midst of the mud of Poland.' It was in Mrch, 1808 that Charles IV. of Sprin abdicated in favour of his son F rkinend though it wis in May that Charles annulled that act and abdicated again in favour of Napoleon. It was in March, 1809 that the preparations for the campaign which led to Wagram were commenced. In March 1810, the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess of Austria took place; 'and as if the month consecrated to the god of war was to be the canalistic epoch of the Imperial family, it was in the course of the same month his son was born.' In March; 1813 fhe war with Russia was decided and announced In March, 1813, the coalition of the Powers of the North was formed against France It was in Murch 1814 that the great Captain gained his last victory on the plains of Champagne and on the banks of the Marne; and it was on the 30th of the same month that the battle was fought which led to the abdication at Fontainebleau. It was on the 20th of March that Napoleon recovered the Imperial Throne 'It is not, then, without reason that the month of March seems to us to be the Napoleonic mon'h par excellence,' and hence it was in the month of March that the Prince Imperial was born, and it is in March that Napoleon III. publishes his namphlet on the titles of the Nunoleonic Dinastr. There are one or two events that happened in the same cahalistic month which the writer has forgotten o mention - for instance, the shooting of the Duke "Anghien at Vincennes on the 21st of March, 1804 Of course, if it be decreed by fate that the month of March cannot pass away without some signal act connected with the dynasty of Napoleon, nothing m we need be said.

The Gazette de France, the old organ of the Legitimists, seems really desirous to profit by every occasion to say a good word for England and English institutions. France, it says, with a population of 40 millions, has but 260 deputies. In England where e population is not more than 27 millions, the House of Commans has 650 members. The difference her ween the number of representatives elected by the wo nations is the scale by which we can measure their respective liberties. It is because of the dif ference between the constitution of the electorial colleges, and become of the great number of repre envatives that in England the Parliament faithfully If sits the opinions of the English people, and that it is the vigilant uphalder of English liberties. It is breause matters are otherwise in France that it is so difficult for those liberties to take root there. The authors of the Decrees of 1852 knew what they were thank when they restricted the number of departer. Logic required that a system of government bolished liberts should provide itself with a Chamber with as few members as possible. The fewer the electural centres the more easily may the ages is of Government control the voters The emiller a La gillative Assembly is in number the more easily may the Executive Government impose its will ano 'Fir these reasons' it ad is, 'we cannot bring ourselves to believe in the return of liberty so long as we do not see the number of electoral colleges doubled and trabled, and consequently more deputies elected.

With regard to the great French R volution and the "congrests of 1789," to which French writers point with so much pride, the idea seems to be gaining ground among even the most Liberal that it is all a mistake and it is absurd to say it has called a new world into existence, or marked the starting noint of a new era. M. Julis Simon, a Liberal and a Republican, said the other day in the Legislative

It is a curious feature of the history of our habits and manners in the 19th century, on issuing from the Revolution which was meant to establish liberty and equality, whereas it has hat by no means establish ed liberty, and it has established but very little equa-

lity ' A Liberal journalist, commenting upon this, says he is happy to have his epinion corroborated by such ar authority as M. Jules Simon, and that if one takes the trouble to examine closely and looks at were impartially one is forced to admit that the Revolution has made no progress and has carried on: no part of its scheme; that it has not founded in Franca either liberty, equality, or fraternity. He

adda:-Far from advancing, we fear we have gone back, and the laws on the Press and the right of meaning are fresh proofs of it. France is less advanced, less free, not only in her laws but, "bove all, in her manners, in 1868 than she was in 1798, on the eve of the movement of which a complete renovation was to be

Three men, two named Gaussen, although not related to each other and another called Fan, have just been tried at Bordeaux for sedition and riot in that town, on the occasion of the presentation be fore the Council of Revision of the young men forming the National Guard Mobile. A large growd of persons had assembled and marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise, and raising cries of " Vve la Republique!" The accused Fau bad also boisted a red scarf as a flag at the end of a pole; be, however, expressed regret at his conduct and got off with four days imprisonment; one of the Gaussene, who is a master builder employing a large nur ber of workmen, was senten ed to a month of the same punishment and 50f, fire; the other who had resisted the police and had kicked one of them, was condemned to three months of the same punishment.

Further disturbances occurred at Bordenux on Saturday afternoon. A mob of young man from the suburbs, carrying a red flag, paraded the streets Some were armed with sticks, and disorder ensued. The Central Commissary of Police seized the flug, and a struggle commenced between his men and the rioters. The Prefect of the Gironde, who had been presiding over the Council of Revision, quickly repaired to the spot with some gendarmes. The neces-sary legal warning to desist was obeyed, and in a few minutes quiet was restored, after some erres's had been made. The people of Bardeaux manifested great indignation against the authors of this in "i

The troubles that have occurred in Toulen more serious than supposed. They were caused by the resistance of the young men drawn for the con received their bats. The Pope afterwards held a scription under the new army Law. It is said that private Cousistory, at which he preconized history the resistance of the roung men drawn for the con a soldier was killed, and a civil functionary severely for the dioceses of Quito, Loueville, Erie, and Buffalo, wounded by a stone flung at him during the tumult and appointed other bishops in partibus. His Holiness without being a fatalist, he cannot but think there is From what the Monteur says, certain persons known | then conferred the ring and titles upon the new in the bistory of some personages epochs when great for their turbulent character, and no way concerned Cardinals. Cardinal Bonaparte received the title of events periodically recur: and that the month of in the proceedings of the Council of Revision, made

authorities had taken measures for putting down any | monies concluded with the usual rites and the grant-

f.esh attempt at rio:. Paris, March 23.—The Patrie of this evening says that placerds of an anarchical nature have been posted up at Rennes. The Imperial Procureur ordered the arrest of three young man charged with the offence On their exemination it was found that their object was to foment agitation.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - FLORENCE March 24 - In to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the Grinding Tax was continued.

Signor Correnti, speaking in the name of the members of the third party, declared that they could only accept the Grinding Tax as the ultimate compliment of Radical re orms, and of other measures destined to restore the public credit and a financial equilibrium The third party had lately supported the Government, and would continue to support it, if its policy was just and advantageous to the country, but

i could never consent to an alliance with the Ohurch

Count Cambray Digny replied to the objections made by various speakers to his financial proposals He refused the accusation of exaggeration ic his de scription of the gravity of the financial condition of It-ly, and demonstrated that not more than 574 000 000 of enclasingtical property were available remove the deficit of 1869 and the forced currency He deemed it necessary, therefore, to meet the deficit

of 1869 by new taxes. FINANCES OF TALY . - The Florence correspondent of the Daily News writing on the 7th inst, sign:-If a country can be saved from bankrupicy by plain speaking Italy is secure. Never was language clearer sharper, more free from ambigui'v addressed by a finance minister to the representatives of a people, then that spoken yesterday by Count Digny, when he told the Ch-mbers of Deputies in good set terms that if it did not vote without further elay the additional taxes required, he would not be responsible for the state of matters on the first of July. What you are now discussing he said, in re ference to the forced paper currency, is very importtant ; but the importance of these questions is but relative; unless you previously or simultaneously vote the necessary texes, you are throwing away ime and labor The laws, said Count Digny, with regard to the texes and to reform the administrative details, are now under the consideration of the chamber But the intriduction and the working of these administrative referms cannot be done in a single day. If you wait for these administrative reforms before voting the new taxes you will not have time have time to ward off disaster. Whoever attempts to delay the voting of these taxes must be prepared to assume the responsibility of the bankruptcy of the kingd m of Italy.

JOSEPH WAZZINION THE SITUATION .- A Jetter from

the pen of Joseph Mazzini, on the present state of bings in Italy, has appeared. He comments in severe terms upon the moral cow rdice of the Itali no of all parties during the secent crisis. He asks what Italy did ofter, at great sacrifices of blood and trea ours, she had established the national independence and proclam d to all the world that Rome was to crown the edifice 'In presition to the unarimour will of the nation and to the declarations which all E irove had greeted with applause, an intruding wice t e Franch Emperor, a voice of prohibition, priesti fiable, unproveked, arbitrary, ipsolent and without the excuse even of personal interest. What then t kes place? Kings, Ministers and Partiament frem hie at the econd of that voice, accept the probibition and acknowledge its atterer as their undisputed lord and master. Choose for yourselves another capital! cries this foreigner; and they choose another down Garibaldi by force of arms I and ther but him down. Defend against Iraly, and on behalf of the Pape what you have declared to be Italian ground! and they undertake to defend it. Back from that frontier, and they go back. Then, is if in the act of solemn defiance, and to c'ese the door of he future, the French Minister rises to his place, and ware before all Europe : "Italy shall never have Rome, for France wills it so;' . n? King. Ministers, and Parliament in Italy listen in Bilence. The conn try dare not shake of its slaggish abathy, and quirtly brooks the insult. Is there a more shameful page than this in the history of pations?' He then adds: To an army which counts among its highest grades the names of Bixio, Madici, Cosenz, and Cialdini, not a single officer broke his sword in two, and that in a Chamber in which are sitting Bertani, Cairoli Asprani Fabrizi Novelli Piancian and Tame'o, not ten could be found with the courage to demand the instant evacuation of the French troops.' He then quotes the taunt of Ugo Fosco'o in the teeth of his countrymon half a century ago .- A ration that uses its usme as a 'heme for arrogance and not as an incentive to courage, a pation that whimpers cyer its servile state, but dares not raise n put an end to it, gives an excuse to its neighbors to deride its frivo ity, to bumble its pride, and to seiz upon its wealth, adding its name to that of the herd of conquered peoples. Such a notion O Ital ians, is yours! Be slaves, therefore, and hold your pence' Mezini then condemns the present m ve ment as premature, and therefore doomed to failure The word of cilent preparation, must be begun anew under the guidence of a single name, with a clearlydefined time of action, excluding all who refuse their adhesion to the entire programme of the perty

A Florentine correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says, writing on the 4th inst. :- \* Reports are circu-here that Garibaldi is preparing for another Roman campaign, and that he is expected to arrive at Leghurn for this purpose about the middle of the present My letters from Caprers made no allusion to this rumour; they say that the General is si'ent and reserved, writing little and apparently absorbed in his agricultural puranits. Since Mentana the party of action has been in a state of extreme discouragement, and the reports it has received from the secret committee at Rome have not been of a nature to render it more hopeful. It appears that an impression prevails among the inhabitants of the Papal States that during the last campaign the Italian Government and the volunteers had invaded the country for the purpose of annexing it to Italy, without consulting the wishes of the Romans, and this has made the cause of Italian unity rather unpopular in the Roman States than other wife. In the Italian Chamber the great majority of the Liberal party is averse from a violent solution of the question; it rather sims at some sort of compromise with the Pope, so as to make R me the capital of Italy without losing its position as the centre of the Catholic world. view is now even shared by the extreme party, which

has lately established a national committed here. The Correspondence Haltenne . . . divid the State ments which have appeared in . . . Giornale di Roma that the Italian Government a sendeavouring foster ignat in in this tour in Cit Jarana deser ion among the Papal troops.

The Official Gazette contradic's the reports that have been recently circulated of a brigar d invasiou in the Neavolitan Provinces.

The Gazette adds that the recent encounters in t'e provinces of Terra di Lavoro and of Molino in which the bands of Pace and Circone were decimated and dispersed, show the determination of the people of those districts to oppose brigandage to the at-

Rous, Merch 17 .- The Pops held a public Consis tory yesterday in the pleserce of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished personages. After having taken the onthe the ar new Cardinals ingof indulgences.

Rous March 22 - The French brigade Pothier has been ordered to return to France. The transports Mogador, Jura, Ardeche, and Moselle, have arrived at Civita Vecchia to embark the brigade. The re- years. maining brigade, Raoul, will be concentrated at Civita Vecchia.

C.lonel d'Argy, the commander of the Antibes Legion, has returned from Paris.

Admiral Farragut has had an interview with Cardiral Antoneili

King George has informed the Papal Government that he will, perhaps, in ke up his mind to spend some time at Rome. In consequence of this intimation Cardinal Antoneli is said to have inquired whether tne Berlin Court would object to the Pope's bospitalivy being acorded to the King

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says he is positively assured on good authority that France and Prussia have concluded a convention by which those Powers agree, whatever events may erise, or whatever their own relations with each other, that they will maintain the inderendence of the Holy See and the integrity of it - present territory. This compact has deen communicated to the Italian Government, and has called forth no objection from Gen Menebres, though it must be regarded as a solemn guarantee of the Papal sovereignty.

Paris 6 h .- O ders have gone forwarded to the French troops now occupying Rome, to return It is thought the evacuation will be complete in a few

The Times Correspondent writes :- The Pope being gravily incresed at Biron Beust's attempt to abolish the Concordat France bas now come to his assis tance and proposes that Austria should be placed on the same footing with regard to the ecclesiastical invisition of the Roman See as she berselt is. The Pope utterly rejects the idea; but so far respects the mediation of his potent protector on the Seine as to have ceased talking of a rupture with the Kaiser. Profiting by this opportunity the friends of Austria in Rome again loudly assert that when the decisive moments arrives the K-iser will sacrifice Baron Bens rather than his treaty with the Church. Our news from Vienna points to the opposite probability. The matter is being closely watched in these norther lariudes. Should the Concordat be actually abolished the Kaiser is likely to lose the favour of the Bavarian and Wortemberg Ultramontanes, who, from religiou motives, have preserved a certain predilection for him even after the events of 1866 To their liberal compatriots be may become more than he has vet been; but, as these are-emineutly incine towards Pinesia, to gain them will scarcely make up for the de ir quency of the others

FOREIGN POLICY OF AUSTRIA. - At the sitting of the Hungarian Delegation on the 11th the debate upon the military estimates was proceeded with Connci for Falke replied in the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to tile censure cast by speakers on anon the Government for its policy in the German and Bastern ques ions He denied that the Government had desired to recover its former position in Garmany, With the exception of the mission of Count Tauffkirchen which was directly at vari nowith the peaceful efforts attempted no sign had vor been displayed by Prussia of a wish for more intimate. relations. With regard to the Eastern policy of the Giver ment the speaker stated that all the justifi able wishes and demands of the Ohristian subjects of the Porte had mer with the most emphatic support up a the part of the Government. In the event of an armed enforcement of the demands made upon the Porte by an individual Christian population the Government would not remain passive. It was es sential to the preservation of European peace that the reforms in Turker and the concession of the just desires of the Christian nopulation, should be eff cred escefully and withact any interference on the part of a freign power. The specker laid stress upon the impossibility of the Government remaining passive in the case of a one-sided active intervention of any nower in the affirs of Turkey, but he trusted that the policy interded to bring about the maintenance of reace would be crowned with successful results. Prince Nap 'leon is 'doing' Berlin in the most ap-

proved tour's' style. What the exact nature of his message is we cannot of course, expect to learn as yet. Enough, however has transpired to e able us to see that the Emperor Napoleon meditares, or says he meditates, a move in the Eist and that he is desirous to ascertain what would be the views of this Government were he to attempt to carry out his designs. bus no particular proposals to make, but only to aunounce a general intention and request a reply in the same abarrect and indefinite strain But what bis communications lack in persoi nive they gai in force b his giving people to und re'and that acreeding to the anewer vourbasfed be may be instructed to cor inne his journey either to Vienna or St Petersburg. It is hur natural that the broad and rather ambignous char-cier of his errand should have given rise to an ir figity of ramours, which while, each has some truth in it, alike fail in that they presend to give a distinct preponderance to one of the many alternatives on the cards To allude to one only of these innumer able reports, the Prince. by some Berlin papers is epresented as having mentioned the re-establishment of Poland as an infallible means of compelling the acquiescence of Russia in any Eastern changes should she betray an intention of holding back. I need not a y that in the present stage of the negotiations pothing so pointed can have been anggested as we are naively required to bolieve in this exag gerated account. But the supposition even that the bing has been delicately touched upon is rejected by those most likely, o a would imagine to credit such an on dit. The Polish papers of Posen and Cracow warn their countrymen against believing in the seductive, but, alas lever deceptive fata morgana of French assistance.

## RU SIA

ST. PETERFBURG March 16 - The Courrier de la Russie of to-day refering to the rumours of Prince National visiting St. Petersburg, Bays: -

We hope these reports my be true Prince Nanoteon might then judge for himself of he falsity of the ideas circulated in France respecting the institurione, policy, and aspirations of Ruseis, and we have no doubt that a change in his personal sectiments would have an influence upon public opinion in

## PRUSSIA

Berlin, March 14 - The intentions of Franca have hecome more clearly apparent the last few days. Franco not only wishes to make a move in the East, but professes a desire to do so if possible in concert with Russia and Prussia. As was communicated in this correspondence in his proper place. Russia in in the course of the last 18 months twice made the same proposal to France, without however, being able to arrive at any definite conclusion. The first time Prance, after entertaining it for a short space, dismissed the idea for unexplained reasons.

## UNITED STATES.

A fellow in Buffelo has put un bis wife in a raffle. The tickets read as follows: 'Reffle for the wife of Thomas D yle, at Wolf's Hall. Court street, on Monday, Merch 23 1868. This women is a good housekeeper, and is willing to stay with any one who may draw her. Tickets, 25 cents.

A lady in Chicago has applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband is travelling all the time and ineists that she shall accompany him;

A Radical writer says that Butler is feilver-

Thirty years ago there was but one homospathic in New England. In 1857 there were one bundred at d twenty, in Marsachusetts alone, while at the present time there are two hundred and fifty one, showing an increase of over one hundred per cent in ten

There are no longer any babies born in Chicago if we may credit the ar nouncement, in a local sheet that during February 229 young gentlemen and 324 young ladies were born in that city.

A murderer recently executed in Idaho is said to have ascended the scaffold with a smile on his face. But then it should be understood that he had but recently married a widow with eight children,

The immortal hero of the Dutch Gap Caual is to be set to music. A Lowell poet has written the first verse and will soon finish the remainder :-

Ben Buller was a soldier brave, A soldier brave was be: He had for siver spoons and sich, A par-ti-al-i-ty.

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

#### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instantrelief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTUMA and CAT REP. they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Buowa's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from-

E. H. Chapin, D D . New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and o hers of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. April, 1868.

#### THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

#### A BENTFACTERSS.

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

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868.

## CIRCULAR.

MONTBEAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late from of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his 15te patrone at d the public that be bes opered the Strate o. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he wil keep on hard and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FL-ER, CATHEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEETE, PORE. HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FIRE, DRIED APPLES, CHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c . &c.

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Premit returns will be mede. (lash advances made equa! to two birds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

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

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures be states that Chemistry confers more practical ten fits on men kind, than any other science, yet from nother source could more be so essily obtained. The aris and economies which chemietry would tach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confesses that he is judebted to the science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical appli ation of chemistry to medicire, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be eri ined upon our colleges and echools. - [Wrighteville, Pa., Star. March. 1868.

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION. -- By means of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pille, three cesses are made one and pregramble, and this cannot be said of any other carbartic in existence .-For this reason they are decidedly the most successtul alterative medicine ever prescribed for parelysis, pal.y, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or d'zziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effec's or causes, with a merbid condition of the stom, ch., the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pi'ls act with a circiness, pr motivade, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization.

MURRAY & LANMAN S FLORIDA WATER -It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined erjoyment to the gentier sex Lanman and Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray and Laumen's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America, to the notice of the ladies of this country Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imports to the embroidered m vehoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the pera ion of shaving and tengued? Does he mean that the Doctor's tongue is relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For Saint Pudentius, and was appointed member of the forked, or that he was born with a spoun in his all these purposes, how ver. it is necessary to have Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, and rone other.

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

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- POSSI may talk of 'gales from spicy Araby,' but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this floral essence The atmosphere, which steals the fragrance from most toilet waters seems to have little effect upon the exquisite aroma which belongs par excellence, to this refreshing preparation, It contains, so to speak, the condensed breath of the most odoriferous blossoms of Tropical America, and its fragrance seems inexhaustible even by long contipued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect is resembles the Farina Cologne, and it is preferred to that more cost p-rfume in South America and the West Indica, where it is almost universally used.

EF Beware of Counterfeits; alw ye ask for the legitimate Mueray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

#### BE IT KNOWN

WHAT IS SAID BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Mest ra Devir a & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal :---

Gentlemen,-It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure off-cied upon me by the use of BR STOL'S SARSAPARILLA bought from you. A severe and painful Rneuma. tiem had troubled me for years, rendering my right aim almost useiess, and xtending across my chest and down my back made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, lesides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called Liver D grase. Mr Kennedy my Leighbor, on whom the Bristol's Sarsaparilla produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bittle or two. I did eo: taking at the same time, as directed by you a couple of Bristol's Sugar coated Pills occasionally.

I am now entirely recovered free from pain of every kind, and feel as if I had taken a new lease of life. I can with confidence recommend the Sarsaparilla and the Pills to any one suffering with the same troubles.

MRS. CROSBY.

Dry Goods Store St Mary's St , Montreal. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Dividson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Ficault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW. The traveller, furnished with BRISTOUS SUGAR COATED PILLS, is street against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all cli-mater. Tue first thing to be done, in c-se of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristo.'s Sugar coated Pills do this rapidly, but not rudely. As they cleanse they soothe and heal There is an eminent principle in them that prevents the irritation which thorough purgation would otherwise create. None of the share, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral catharties, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, ei.her immediate or contingent, and leave every organ they influence in a healthy state For dyspepsia, piles liver complaint, si k herdsche suppression, vertigo, colic, and hear burn, they are the one thing needful, and no oth r known can supply their place.

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

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

PROVINGE OF QUEBIC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist of Montreel DAME ZIECHE a'ias LOUISA SIMON, Plaintiff,

More alias Martin alias Maubice Bessungen, Saloon-keeper, of Montreal, Defendan. Nonce is hereby given that the Plaintiff has this day. 4th April, 1868, instituted an action en separation de been against the Defendant, returnable the 20 h of April, icetant.

vs.

S. RIVARD. Advocate, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Montreal, April 4, 1868.



PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

1 15 p.m for Perrytown Summit, Milbrook, Fraserwina and Paterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 .m. and 3.30

p.m for Freservitle Milibrook, Summit, Perrytown

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 am. and 3.00 p.m. for Millorock, Bethany, Omemee and Lindens

Leave LINDRAY daily at 9 35 a m. and 12.35 pm. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrock and Port

A. T. WILLIAMS, Buperintendent.

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements, commencing 9th December.

A Train leaves Sand Point at 6 45 A.M., arriving

at Brockville at 1 P.M A Train leaves Brockville at 3 45 P.M., arriving at

Fand Point at 9 25 P.M. 13 The Trains on Main Line connect with Trains

atouith. Fals to and from Perth H ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

#### COLE & BROTHER

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

TORS, &c., &c. Tinsmith and Jobbing work will be promptly at tented to; all at most reasonable rates. W. H. COLE. W. P COLE;

(Recently with the late firm of Wm Rodden & Co.) Ma ch 26, 1868. 12 m

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

SHERBROOKE C.R. D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

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

THE PRESS.

Sherbrooks, Jan. 23, 1868.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHURT-HAND REPORTER DISE & GAGED.

Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testi monials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office

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

Common Corgon, Broken Leaf, Strong Tes, 45c 50c ; Fine Flavored New Sesson do., 55c. ; Excel lent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 45c ; Rich Flavored do , 60c. ; Very Fine do. do. 750 ; Japan, Good, 50c.: Very Good, 58c., Finest

GREEN TEA.

Twanksy Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hysun, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do. \$!

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, averaging over 10c. per ib., qualit; and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

FOR DISSOLV NG YIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scot land, and Ireland, France, Spain, italy Swi zerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c - Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorens Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazzars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or e.sew here. Address-

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November 5, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catho lie Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed ir Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rare! to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

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

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HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

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Cash pard for Kiw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4 000 600 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheap. est, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City.

We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we wil sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock :-200,000 feet lat and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine

Seasoned; 10,000 do lat and 2od do, 14 inch do; 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do. 14 inch do; 200 000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260 000 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 15 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; i inch Bisewood; I inch do; Buriernut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1 500 000 Sawn Latha; Lot of Sawn and Split Shin. gles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from | an Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD.

19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Oraig Street, Viger Square

December 13, 1867. ; 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (REAR BT. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

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

From the l ng and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING FUSINESS (nearly 14 years.) in the employment of the late firm of U. M Warren & Co.: T. L. Steele, and latterly I L Barge & Co. and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hones to merit a share of public patrons ge.

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. BENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867 3щ WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TRACHER who has had five years exterience in that profession, and who holds a Model Secool Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wante a situation. Address with particulars to,

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WANTED,

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

A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE.

ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a las man and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue ie English, already arcust mod to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne,

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

## A. SHANKON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET. MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja

maics Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
13 Country Merchants and Parmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Lazative Med-



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but officient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish then? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscers to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which those Pills rapidly cure:—

Pills rapidly cure:-

Fills rapidly cure:—
For Hyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Hendache, Sick Hendache, Junadice or Green Sickness, Hillous Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Hysentery or Diurrhoen, but one mild dose is generally required.

dose is generally required.

For Rheumutism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Palnin in the Side, Rack and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints dismuser.

taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lunca. such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so decally upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Group, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mustery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly sured by it.

tection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly lured by it.

Bronchitts is generally cared by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained. are fully maintained Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal,

Gazeral Agents for Lower Canada.

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FRANCIS GREENE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

Between Noire Dame and Great Saint James S MONTREAL.

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GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros & Crathero Evans. Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Dovins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Picanit & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed Laviolette & Giraldi Derjardina & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,

HENRY R GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

## €~ MOTHERS ← SAVE YOUR CHILDREN

NO MORE VERMIFUGES.

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



Are now acknowledged to be the exfeat, simulest and most effectual properation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURFLY VEGETABLE. THRY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTRING AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFR

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

CAUTION - The success that these Pastilles have already avained has brought our many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine The genuine VEGE ABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DAVINS," and are put up in boxes

containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and

are never sold by the ounce or nound. They can be had from any of the principal Denggists in the city. and wholesale and retail from DAVING & BOLTON, Cheris's, Next the Court Hugen, Montreal, P Q.



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES. call at J. D. Le WL'IR's, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class : ew

ing Mechines in the city

N.B. These Machines are imported direct from the inventors, in New York and Roston, and will be so'd at corresponding prices with the many course imitations now affered to the public. Malesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEW NG MACHINGS - J D Lawlor, Manufacture and Dealer in SEWING MAC tinks, offers for Selthe Arna lock Stiteb, Notecless Sewing Marbines for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same a rinciple as the Sin or Machine but run almost entirely without moise. Wax Thread Machines A. B and O; the genuine Sawe Machines Singer's Machines ; the celebrated Florence Reversi bla Feed Family Machines: Wilcox & Girb's Notae less Pamily Michines; the Frenkin Double Toread Ramily Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Finite satisfaction guaranteements red. All Sewing machine Trimmings constantly on band Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sawing reatly Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sowing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J D LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOW M + OHIVERY - J. D LAWLOR Sole Agent to Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Rea Pegging Machines, foot and nomer; Wax Thread Sewing Machines; and paner Machines; Wax Thread Sewing Machines; and paner nacrines; nand a un associated States; also, Humphres tripping, Rolling, and Solitting Machines; Upper from England and the States; also, Humphres to Leather Splivers; Country orders carefully. Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Elime Sewi g Ma attend to. chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. L . WLIR'S, 365 Notes Dame Street, between St. Prangois Xavier and St. John Bersets.

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

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER YESSELS. A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS. JONSIBTING OF :

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM. Badrgow

AHD HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),

## MERCHANT TAILORING

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DEPARTMENT.

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just \*rrived are extensive, very

select, and the charges extremely moderate The system is cash and one price First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rim. ming and workmanship warranted.

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

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volumteers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from The most careful attention is b ing paid to the ratious styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York,

so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer. IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department.

Full Sui's can be had of Fishionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$'5 The Saits being assorted, customers are assured that they will he supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$'6, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youthe' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM ORAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.

Dec. 1865.

resuits.

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE

MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

11m.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, KIRSAS, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen - . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kan-as, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I naed it free'y for the Asiatio Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good

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

tive in checking the die was REV CHARLES HARDING.

Shorspore, India. This cartifies that I have used forry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o sholers infesture common bower complete brenchitis cougus, colds &c anjwc. ld cheerfully re-commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.

Messrs Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sire Havier witness d tue beneficial effects of our Pain Killer i. several cases of Dysontery and Chairs Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming is ... act of benevoleace to the suffering, I would most encerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or sim lar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly oberve the following directions: -

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer to sugar and water, and them bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhos and eramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few bours. NB Be sure and get the gennine article; and it recommended by those who bave used the Pain Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the pa-

ment take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Sore Keepers.

PRIOR 15 rts., 25 ets. and 50 ate. per bottle.
Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON. M anufacturers and Proprietors, MONTHBAL O. E.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-MAKE YOUR OWN SUAP By using Harte's re christed CONGENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallos, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually so d in the shops. Por le by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town

GAUTION. - Be sere to get the gennine, which has the words " Glasgow freug Hall" stamped on the lid. of each tin Al! others are counterfeits.

WINTER FIGID. For chaoped banus, hos, and all roughness of the ship, this preparation stands unrive led. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the b at bing they ever used Gentlemen will find it very conthing to the skin after shaving. Price 250 per house. HOM COFATHY - The Subscriber has always on-

J. A. HAHTE, Lie stiate Anotheony, Glascow Drug Hal 35 tNotre Dame 5 Mcntreal, Fob. 4th, 1868

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. servements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

REMOVAL.

#### KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & BREET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

Andre Lapierre,

## MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BREJ. CONTR. Esq., President. Esq. | Louis Comte, Habert Pare. f, C. Robillard Alexis Duberd, Joseph Larames, R. A. B. Hubert,

F. X. St. Charles,

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all de-strable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insur ance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.

OFFICE .- No. 2 St. BACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Bearetary.

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

PIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.

3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-

cted for a term of years. The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers :-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

- 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Se tlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

pterpremuum. 8th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount very five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1866:

GET THE BEST.



## MURRAY & LANMAN'S

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumer centains in its lignest degree of decilence the aroma of flowers, in
full matural fresh
moss. As a safe and
speedy relief for the
moss. Debility, Vainting turns, and the
ardinary forms of MITOL
Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, morewith water, the very
best dealwing, im the
parting to the testa is in
parting to the testa is in of axcellence the arparting to the teeth H kings that clear, pearly ap- value so much de- u mandy apsire. As a remedy we want of for foul, or bad we want of breath, it is, when we want of diluted, most excelimpure matter around the teeth and making the latter band, and of a beautifue color. With the very elite fashion it has, for

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