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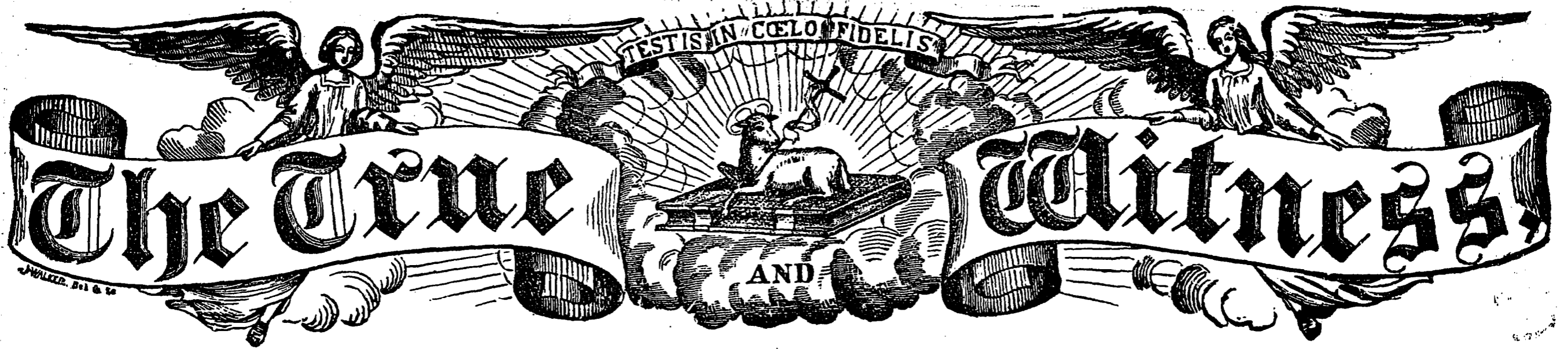
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THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(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.

The sergeant had formed a particular friendship for me, and on the eighteenth, on relieving guard at the Wartham gate, he said:

'Fusilier Bertha the Emperor has arrived.' I had yet heard nothing of this, and replied respectfully:

'I have just seen the sapper Merlin, sergeant, who was on duty last night at the general's quarters, and he said nothing of it.'

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 says so. Before 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 galloping over the road; all is life. The dance is beginning; the dance is beginning! Kaiserlika and the Cossacks do not need spectacles to see 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 motion, and at five we were put under arms.—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 could hear.

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

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

That night we were relieved by the Hessians, and left Erfurt with the Tenth hussars and a regiment of chasseurs. At six or seven in the morning 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 castle to the right. Here we bivouacked, and the hussars went forward to reconnoitre the town.—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 other. But it was so far off that we saw nothing of the combat.

At the end of an hour the hussars returned, having lost two men. Thus began the campaign.

We remained five days in our camp, while the whole third corps were coming up. As we were the advanced-guard, we started again by way of Sülza and Wartham. 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 Zebede constantly exclaiming in a tone of ill humor:

'Will they never stop? never make a stand? I thought that if they kept retreating we could ask 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 number 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 sunset. 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 drooping forward, their green jackets, little cartridge-boxes slung under the arm, and their sky blue trousers; behind them glittered thousands of lances, and Sergeant Pinto recognized them as the Prussian cavalry and Cossacks. He knew the river, too, which, he said was the Saale.

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 purchase meat; for since the arrival of the emperor we had orders to pay for everything.

During the night other regiments of the division came up; they, too, bivouacked along the bank, and their long lines of fires, reflected in the ever-moving waters, glared grandly through the darkness.

No one felt inclined to sleep. Zebede, Klipfel, Furst, and I messed together, and we chatted as we lay around our fire.

'To-morrow we will have it hot enough, if

we attempt to cross the river. Our friends in Phalsbourg, over their warm suppers, scarcely think of us lying here, with nothing but a piece of cow beef to eat, a river flowing beside us, the damp earth beneath, and only the sky for a roof, without speaking of the sabre-cuts and bayonet-thrusts our friends yonder have in store for us.'

'Bah,' said Klipfel; 'this is life. I would not 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 from pain to ease. As for shots and sabre-strokes, with God's aid, we will give as good as we take.'

'Yes,' said Zebede, lighting his pipe, 'when I lose my place in the ranks, it will not be for the want of striking hard at the Russians!'

So we lay wretched for two or three hours.—Leger lay stretched out in his great coat, his feet to the fire, asleep, when the sentinel cried:

'Who goes there?'

'France!'

'What regiment?'

'Sixth of the Line.'

It was Marshal Ney and General Brenier, with engineer and artillery officers, and guns.—The marshal replied 'Sixth of the Line,' because 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 officers of high grade, and although it was night we could see them distinctly, for the sky was covered with stars and the moon shone bright; it was almost as light as day.

They stopped at a bend of the river and posted six guns, and immediately after a pontoon train arrived with oak planks and all things necessary for throwing two bridges across. Our hussars scoured the banks collecting boats, and the artillerymen stood at their pieces to sweep down any who might try to hinder the work.—For a long while we watched their labor, while again and again we heard the sentry's 'Que vive!' It was the regiments of the third corps arriving.

At daybreak I feel asleep, and Klipfel had to 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 wipe his musket, to roll up his great coat and buckle it on his knapsack. One assisted 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. Then the artillery and caissons crossed.

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

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 three-fourths of a league to our right, an old city with its pointed roofs, slated clock-tower, surmounted by a cross, and further away, a castle; it was Weissenfels.

Between the city and us was a deep valley.—Marshal Ney, who had just come up, wished to reconnoitre this before advancing into it. Two companies of the Twenty-seventh were deployed as skirmishers and the squares moved onward in 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 seen, 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 muskets loaded, the colors advanced, the generals in the rear full of confidence—to see our masses thus moving onward without hurry, but calmly marking the step; yes, it was enough to make our hearts beat high with pride and hope. And I thought the enemy might still retire and no blood be spilt, after all.

I was in the second rank, behind Zebede, and from time to time I glanced at the other square which was moving on the same line with us, in the centre of which I saw the marshal and his staff, all trying to catch a glimpse of what was going on ahead.

The skirmishers had by this time reached the ravine, which was bordered with brambles and hedges. I had already seen a movement on its further side, like the motion of a corn field in the wind, and the thought struck me that the Russians, with their lances and sabres, were there, although I could scarcely believe it. But when our skirmishers reached the hedges, the fusillade began, and I saw clearly the glitter of

their lances. At the same instant a flash like lightning gleamed in front of us, followed by a fierce report. The Prussians had their cannon 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 left.

At the same time Colonel Zapsel said quietly:

'Close up the ranks.'

And Captain Florentin repeated:

'Close up the ranks.'

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

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 in 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 had entered our square, cried in a terrible voice:

'Halt!'

I looked forward, and saw a mass of Prussians coming down upon us.

'Front rank, kneel. Fix bayonets. Ready!' cried the general.

As Zebede knelt, 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 coolly 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 and flying; but our artillery 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!* shook the air, and in my excitement I shouted like the others. But we could not pursue 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 ravine, we heard the rush of horses, and again the general cried:

'Halt. Kneel. Charge bayonets!'

On came the Prussians from the valley like a whirlwind: the earth shook beneath their weight; we heard no more orders, but each man knew that he must fire into the mass, and the fire firing began, rattling 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 reared us; we saw their forms appear a moment through the smoke, and then saw them no more. In a few moments more the ringing voice of General Chemineau arose, sounding above the crash and rattle:

'Cease firing.'

We scarcely dared obey. Each one hastened 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 still continued its fire; we rushed on, shouting—

'Forward! forward! Vive l'Empereur!'

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 step. The Cossacks and chasseurs bent forward in their saddles, their cartridge-boxes dangling behind them, galloping before us in full flight. The battle was won.

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 sappers, 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 sooner we reached them the less time they would have for firing.

We entered the city at three places, marching through hedges, gardens, hop fields, and climbing over walls. The marshals and generals followed after. Our regiment entered by an 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.—During this time the rest of the division arrived, and was drawn up in the square. The burgo-master and councillors of Weissenfels were all ready on the steps of the town hall to bid us welcome.

When we were reformed, the Marshal Prince of Moskowa passed before the front of our battalion and said joyfully:

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

I could not help laughing at the way we ran on the guns. General Sunham cried:

'Things go bravely on!'

He replied:

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

The battalion 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 bivouac before the village of Clepen, two hours march from Weissenfels.

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 bushes, we discovered a band of Cossacks observing us from the heights to the left. They followed slowly, without daring to attack us, and so we kept on until it was broad day, when suddenly a terrific fusillade and the thunder of heavy guns made us turn our heads toward Clepen. The commandant, on horseback, looked at us over the reeds.

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

'The division is advancing; it is attacked.'

The Cossacks gaz d, too, toward the fight, and at the end of an hour disappeared. Then we saw the division advancing in column in the plain to the right, driving before them the masses of Russian cavalry.

'En avant! Forward!' cried the commandant.

We ran, without knowing why, along the river bank, until we reached an old bridge where the Rippach and Gruna met. Here we were to intercept the enemy; but the Cossacks had discovered our design, and their whole army fell back behind the Gruna, which they forded, and the division rejoining us, we learned that Marshal Besieres had been killed by a cannon ball.

We left the bridge to bivouac before the village of Gorscheu. The rumor that a great battle 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 circumstances, among such hard-bred 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 Catherine, and prayed 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-Gorscheu 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. About eleven o'clock there were from ten to twelve thousand men there and about two thousand more in the village—all Sunham's division. The general and his ordnance officers were quartered in an old mill to the left, near a stream called Floss-Graben. The line of sentries were stretched along the base of the hill a musket shot off.

At length I fell asleep, but I awoke every hour, and behind us, towards the road leading from the old bridge of Poserna to Lutzen and Leipzig, I heard the rolling of wagons, of artillery and caissons, rising and falling through the silence.

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 say:

'Well, conscript?'

But they pretended not to hear him, and turned over, gazing, to sleep again.

The clock of Gross-Gorscheu was striking six when I awoke. I was sore and weary yet.—Nevertheless, I sat up and tried to warm myself, for I was very cold. The fires were smokng,

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 said:

'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 half-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 foremost.'

'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 stood up, and looked around. I saw before us a wide, marshy plain, traversed by the Gruna-Bach and the Floss-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 Kaysa.

At seven o'clock the drums and the trumpets of the artillery sounded the reveille. Ammunition wagons came on, and bread and cartridges were distributed. Two cantinieres 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 fogs of the night. I also presumed to offer one to Sergeant Pinto, who accepted it, saying that bread and brandy warmed the heart.

We felt quite happy, and no one suspected the horrors the day was to bring forth. We thought the Russians and the Prussians were seeking 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 hill, with his grey hair and white bordered hat; and as he took out his field glass, and, after an earnest gaze, returned quickly, and ordered the drums to beat the recall. The sentries at once fell into the ranks, and Zebede, who had the eyes of a falcon, said:

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

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

'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 matters stand, and sends us aid. There go the staff-officers now.'

It was true; five or six officers were galloping over the plain of Lutzen 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 enemy in such a position as ours was then.

Sergeant Pinto 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 is a regiment. There are thirty of them. That makes sixty thousand Prussians, without counting those lines of horsemen, 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 finally. Those masses of lances in the rear are Cossacks. We will have a hundred thousand men on our hands in an hour. This 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, while his eyes glittered with excitement.

'It will be hard to hand,' replied the sergeant; 'and suppose that, in the mêlée, you see a colonel or a flag near you, spring on him or it; never mind sabres or bayonets; seize them, and then your name goes on the list.'

As he spoke, I remembered that the Mayor of Phalsbourg had received the cross for having gone to meet the Empress Marie Louise in carriages garlanded with flowers, and I thought his method much preferable to that of Sergeant 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 seized his musket. Our officers formed us, great guns came at a gallop from the village, and were posted on the brow of the hill a little to the rear, so that the slope served them as a species of redoubt. Further away, in the villages of Rabaa, of Kaya, and of Klein-Gorschen, all was motion, but we were the first the Prussians would fall upon.

The enemy halted about twice a cannon-shot off, and the cavalry swarmed by hundreds up the hill to reconnoitre 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 Chemneau galloped along our front, crying: 'Form squares!'

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 myself 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 artillery playing on us, and the balls whirled 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 up 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 quarter 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, hoarse murmur, like the noise of an inundation. Then the three first sides of our square, the second 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 butt 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, brushing with their bayonets; we returned their blows without leaving the ranks, and they were swept away almost to a man by two cannon which were in position toward our rear.

They were the last who tried to break our squares. They turned and fled down the hill side, we firing as they ran, when our cavalry dashed down upon our right, seeking to penetrate by the gaps made by their artillery. I could not see the fight, for it was at the other end of the division, but their heavy guns swept us off by dozens as we stood inactive. General Chemneau had his thigh broken; we could not hold out much longer when the order was given to beat the retreat.

We retired to Gross-Gorschen, pursued by the Prussians, both sides maintaining a constant fire. The two thousand men in the village checked the enemy while we ascended the opposite slope 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 artillery. Then my blood boiled with anger, and I heard Z-bede cry, 'Let us fight our way to the top rather than remain here!'

To do this was fearfully dangerous, for their regiments of hussars and chasseurs advanced in good order to charge. Still we kept retreating, when a voice on the top of the ridge cried '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 pieces in position to open upon them. The hussars fled faster than they came, and the six squares of Girard's division united with ours at Klein-Gorschen, to check the Prussian 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 hatred against those Prussians whose shouts and insolent manner disgusted me. I was, nevertheless, very glad to see Z-bede near me yet, and as we stood awaiting new attacks, with our arms resting on the ground, 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 spoke of winning the cross. I looked around to see if the sergeant was with us yet, and saw him calmly wiping his bayonet; not a feature showed any trace of excitement. I would have wished to know if Kimpfel and Furst were unhurt, but the command 'Carry arms!' made me think of myself.

The three first columns of the enemy had halted on the hill of Gross-Gorschen to await their supports. The village in the valley between us was on fire, the flames bursting from the thatched roofs and the smoke rising to the sky, and to the left we saw a long line of cannon coming down to open upon us.

It might have been midday when the six columns began their march and deployed masses

of hussars and cavalry on both sides of Gross-Gorschen. Our artillery, placed behind the squares on the top of the ridge, opened a terrible fire on the Prussian cannoneers, who replied all their line.

Our drums began to beat in the squares to warn that the enemy were approaching, but their rattle was like the buzz of a fly in the storm, while in the valley the Prussians shouted altogether, 'Vaterland, Vaterland!'

Their fire, as they climbed the hill, enveloped us in smoke—as the wind blew towards us—and blinded us from seeing them. Nevertheless, we began our fire firing. We heard and saw nothing but the noise and smoke of battle for the next quarter of an hour, when suddenly the Prussian hussars were in our squares. I know not how it happened, but there they were on their little horses, sabring us without mercy. We fought with our bayonets; they slashed, and fired their pistols. The carnage was horrible. Z-bede, Sergeant Pinto, and some twenty of the company held together. There they fought the pale faced, long-mustached hussars, 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 mixture, that arose; how they called us 'Schweinepelz'; and how old Pinto never ceased to cry, 'Strike 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 flying bullets. I only remember that Z-bede 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 Pinto and seven or eight others of the company.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day was celebrated yesterday with the observance which usually distinguishes the festival. There consisted chiefly in the wearing of bunches of shamrock on the hat, the free indulgence by the populace of their animal spirit, stimulated to the blindest pitch by the strains of the 'national' anthem, 'Garry Owen,' and other significant airs, and too often soothed by more objectionable stimulants. A noticeable feature in this year's commemoration was the almost total disappearance of the emblems called 'St. Patrick's crosses,' which in former years gave something of a religious character to the celebration of the day, and the substitution of a profane display of green ribbons on the bonnets of the blunder class of women. It was more gratifying to observe that the custom of 'drowning the shamrock'—a euphemism for getting drunk—was so generally honoured in the breach. It no longer has been there so small a number of drunken persons to be seen in the streets. This improvement was due to the efforts of the Catholic clergy, who established a special mission in the poorer districts, and induced great numbers after Divine service on Sunday last to take a solemn pledge against frequenting publichouses in future on Saturdays, Sundays, 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 the O'Connell flood up with difficulty amid a roaring tide of popular excitement, and it would have been difficult to find a whole crowd in the hat as a half crown in the pocket of any individual in the vast concourse. There was quite as much of merriment and fun as the spectators could witness without personal risk during the hoisting of the colours in the Upper O'Connell-yard, which is one of the leading incidents of the day. Certainly no disposition to mourn was exhibited, although the national journals had advised that the shamrock should be draped with crepe as a symbol of sorrow.—Times Cor.

The Cork Examiner thus described the scene at the sentencing of Captain Mackay.—The culminating point of the interest in the present case was reached on Saturday morning, when William Mackay was sentenced. That he was to receive sentence at the sitting of the court was known from the night before, and the greatest eagerness was exhibited by all classes to obtain admission to the court, in consequence. Before ten o'clock, when his lordship took his seat on the bench, the court was quite filled with the most respectable classes of citizens—indeed a very large proportion of ladies. And towards the end of the proceedings in this case, even the very strict rules as to admission enforced at all the doors did not prevent the full audience from being largely increased; till, at a period when his lordship pronounced sentence, the court had become a dense mass of closely packed human beings, occupying every available inch of space. Outside the court, too, the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings. Huge groups of men and women, who could not hope to obtain admission to the court, lingered about the building wherever the vigilance of the police permitted them to remain, anxious to get the first intimation of the nature of the sentence. In making one's way to the court through this anxious mass of humanity, the painfully vivid interest felt in the prisoner's fate constantly forced itself on the attention. The evidence at the trial—the prisoner's demeanour—and probabilities as to the term of penal servitude to be inflicted on him—were in every one's mouth. When a few minutes after ten o'clock his lordship had taken his seat the court became profoundly hushed, and Mackay was at once put forward to the bar. He stepped lightly to his place, and with a thoughtful, but by no means depressed, expression of face, looked round the court. The Deputy Clerk of the Crown having put the formal question in his quaint but expressive old English terms, to the prisoner as to what sentence should now be pronounced on him, he rose and began his speech as given below. He spoke for the most part in a low tone, and with none of the polished fluency of the practiced speaker. But it was precisely this which gave its chief interest to what he said. The listener was conscious he heard a man who, with a mind uncharged with deep emotions, all pressing forward for utterance, and unconstrained to the necessity of expressing them in language, was selecting from amongst 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 impressive reality of his position—the living earnestness of the emotions described by the prisoner—indolently stamped the scene on the attention of the spectator. And when, with the naive force of simple words, he laid touch on some of the tenderer aspects of his fate, or the passion which had been his animating principle in life—a desire that he be associated with efforts which he believed would lead to the happiness and rejuvenescence of Ireland—a large proportion of his audience was fairly overpowered. Ladies in all parts of the court could be seen crying; loud and mainly voices coughed hoarsely, and men's eyes grew dim, as they listened, with heads bowed in conceal their emotion; to the quiet earnest voice of the speaker. He himself varied not save just a little, at one point where a loud passionate sob burst up from the gallery—the outbreak of a grief of the heart—which

he evidently knew too well. Then he pressed; his young face quivered for an instant; and he bit his lower lip; but he was calm again on the instant. There was, too, an air of absolute propriety and of careful and most expressive in his references to himself, that gave a double charm to his address, and won still more the pity of the audience. Indeed, it is perhaps true, that with the one exception of Colonel Burke's speech in Dublin, no such effective speech on such an occasion, has of late years been spoken. Burke had the advantage of Mackay in this respect, that he was evidently a practiced speaker, and uttered all his words with a thrilling resonance that those who heard him in Green-street Court 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 Mackay's speech displayed as much as even Burke's. When the prisoner concluded a hum of approval went round the court. The prisoner received the sentence with the calmness that had marked his demeanour throughout. He had been made it was felt—hard to give an explanation as to the men in the middle tower—a touch of generosity with which his lordship and every one in court seemed deeply impressed. He then turned, and gave a salute to his friends in the gallery, with a cheerful, courageous air of the most striking character; and then left the dock, to begin his dreary task of exiling his heart in a twelve years' penal 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 railway station whence a few minutes later he left for Dublin; and so ended his brief but eventful 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 verdict of 'Guilty.' With this case the interest of the Fenian prisoners may be said to be exhausted. There was a reckless dash in the young 'Capt' which made him a favourite with the people, and he evinced some manly and generous qualities, which if they did not win sympathy from others, mitigated their hostility. The court, therefore, was densely crowded during his trial. After the examination of O'Connell a number of witnesses testified to the facts detailed in the statement for the Crown. Mr. Wynn of Brick-hill, near Blarney, 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 wore a military cap, coat, and green sash. He did not identify the prisoner. Corbridge deposed to the attack on the police barrack at Ballyknockane, which was set fire to and the inmates obliged to deliver up their arms, but were not subjected to any violence. The orders in charge of the Martello tower at Fota, clearly identified Mackay as the leader of the party who attacked and fired at the tower on the 27th of December last. Evidence was given of insurrectionary proceedings at Castlemary, Knockadock, Kilmuck, and Kilkenny, and also of the arrest of the prisoner under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, and his discharge in April, 1866, on condition of his leaving the country. An undertaking to this effect was produced in his own hand-writing. A Roman Catholic clergyman identified him as a person who got married in the church of St. Peter and Paul, Cork, on the 20th of July last under the name of Lomax. At the close of the case for the prosecution witnesses were called for the defence. John Mullady, alias Shaw, swore that he saw the prisoner for the first time on the previous day and that O'Connell, 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 had not seen the prisoner before, and he declined to answer whether he ever saw O'Connell Deary or Ruan in Gibbons's house in Liverpool. Mr. Henry Q. C. addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner. His speech consisted chiefly of a denunciation of O'Connell, the chief witness, whom he called upon them to disbelieve, and censured the Government for employing Mr. Rham Q. C. as a witness, and Mr. Justice O'Hagan charged the jury, who after an absence of two hours and a half, returned into court with a verdict of 'Guilty,' accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner had the frankness to acknowledge that he had received a fair trial, and that the verdict was a just one.

A correspondent of the Daily Express states that the inhabitants of Killybegs held a public meeting to express indignation in reference to the recent sifting 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 excited them as the manner in which the police effected an entry in order to institute a search. They complain that the chapel was desecrated by the police coming in through a window instead of obtaining the key from the parish priest, which would have been at once afforded to them. They passed a series of resolutions expressing their feelings of resentment at the outrage, and their sympathy with the ev. gentlemen who has been exposed to such an insult. They profess to disbelieve the discovery at all, and consider the hiding of the pikes in such a place as the work of some person actuated by some sinister motive, and they have agreed to offer a reward of £300 for the discovery of the offender. The Rev. gentleman has forwarded a letter to the Lord Lieutenant indignantly protesting against the conduct of the police. It is now stated that the pikes were found not immediately under the altar, but between it and the wall.

An American torpedo which was found in the house of David Murphy, who was recently arrested in Limerick on the charge of being a Fenian head centre, was indignantly opened on Monday on the racetrack at Newmarket, county Limerick, by Mr. Ambrose Ayle, sub-sheriff. It was found to contain a quantity of detonating compound. Murphy, it is said, always alleged that it was empty.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN CORE.—Cork, Tuesday Evening.—On Saturday night the house of a shopkeeper in the Mainstreet was visited by four armed Fenians, who demanded arms. The proprietor was absent at the time, but the men 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 'Flattery v. Studdert,' an action for libel brought against the writer of the letter of 'An Irish Landlord' which appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette, has been settled upon the terms of the defendant making an apology and paying the costs.

Rooney, Kelly Lawless, Harley, four of the Jackson prisoners, were released to-day from Mountjoy Prison, and forwarded to Cork en route for America.

O'Connell, the former, accompanied by a policeman, took his departure from Kingstown on Tuesday, per royal mail steamer, for London.

time pleasantly together; they read and talk, play their favourite games, walk in the prison garden 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 regulations are contrasted with the treatment of offending journalists in Ireland: 'Orders against the press laws in Ireland are liable to the treatment of the most degraded criminals. By a mere accident as it might be termed, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Pigott are exempted from wearing the prison garb and living on the ordinary prison diet, but in other respects they are subject to the most oppressive and degrading restrictions. For twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four they are kept in solitary confinement in small 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 barbarous. In any other country worthy of being called civilized it is unequalled 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 additional publications in Ireland it is quite possible that when the new regulations for Irish prisons were made by the Legislature their application to journalists was not contemplated. At all events, the law ought to be uniform throughout the kingdom. It is felt to add that the tone in which this special grievance as well as other subjects is discussed in the 'national' journals is in admirable contrast with that in which they formerly indulged.

The objection to Mr. Bright's scheme for settling the land question of Ireland may be placed in a very simple light by the remark that after it had been successfully accomplished, and that was possible, it would leave just as much room and just as much reason for the application of Mr. Mill's scheme as before. The argument now advanced for strong remedies is that 'the people' of Ireland are discontented, and the proposals to content them by giving them what they want—that is, land of their own, instead of land held at the will of another. On the principle of such legislation we have expressed our opinions already, but of Mr. Bright's scheme it may be observed that it does not deal with the subjects of the disorder. There are, he says, between 500,000 and 1,000,000 holdings in Ireland, and therefore there is the same number of holders to be satisfied. But Mr. Bright does not pretend to satisfy more than one-fifth of these at the outside. He takes a 'few scores of thousands' let us say 100,000 of the best of them, and converts them by the aid of the State into an immense number of small proprietors instead of many dependent tenants. On these conditions, he argues, we shall get just so many loyal and well affected farmers ready to support the Government with their influence and strength against any conspirators whatever. This is not unlikely. But the movement in Ireland, such as it is, is thoroughly Communist. The spirit imported by Mr. James Stephens was that of French Socialism, and the dupes who took the Fenian oath have been thought to believe that the land of Ireland is theirs because they are Irishmen. They want this land not for a few more landlords but for all the people. They want it not by purchase, but for nothing, and they have conspired to get it by the ring of the rifle. Every peasant was to have his little plot, and to do so 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 small proprietors, but they would be capitalists and landlords still, all of the old objectionable class, and none the less objectionable because they were nearer 'the people' than the old landlords. Some 100,000 of the elect. men with a little money and a little position—would be raised from the mass would remain just as it was before, with the same ground for discontent and rather more for envy. In fact, Mr. Bright strove to prohibit his hearers by distinctly excluding from the effect of his remedy that aggregate or residuum of population described by Socialists as 'the people.' Clearly, therefore, 'the people' would be no better off, and have no more reason to be satisfied than before. 'But the Government would gain,' says Mr. Bright, 'the support of a powerful and influential class—as loyal and well affected as any similar class in England.' Very possibly. But, this instead of conciliating the Irish people, would be simply strengthening the 'English Garrison.' 'We have now got,' says Mr. Bright, '20,000 soldiers and 12,000 constabulary employed in keeping order in Ireland.' Exactly so, 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 represent in the eyes of their countrymen so many Irishmen bought over to British interests by money from the Imperial Treasury. If a Fenian came in one of these men with a sabbath of Communism, he would, no doubt, very soon dispose of the emissary, as Mr. Bright says: 'But Mr. Mill'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 point 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 repeatedly 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 waiting for a bribe. More than one resident Irishman has declared that if Government would but invite and accept the assistance of those disposed to give it—if it would but allow those who are already disposed against Fenianism to do what Mr. Bright says his new proprietors would do—Fenianism would be beaten out of the land exactly like the famine in Mr. Bright's own story. But the Government has been reluctant to organize any fresh 'saccharid' or to set one class against another. It has endeavoured to act for all, and by its own authority alone.—Times.

We have already expressed our belief that the difficulties of the land question would be more than half removed were the Church question settled, and on this most important subject Mr. Gladstone professed a very distinct opinion. If he was tame and ineffective before, he became forcible when he addressed himself to the Irish Church. The dream of an endowing all orders out of the Consolidated Fund he declared, was idle. The plan of redistributing the Church revenues among the clergy of all denominations had long passed the point of practical possibility—a statement true enough but barely polite to Lord Russell, and nothing remains but absolute citizenship, qualified by such moderate benefactions as Mr. Bright has proposed. To this Mr. Gladstone committed himself. He congratulated the house on the advance of public opinion in this matter, but, in truth, nothing is more remarkable than the rapidity of his own 'education' upon it. The cheers which welcomed his declarations last night showed by their heartiness that those who would hail his followers were up to the last moment doubtful 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. Disraeli was justified in his sarcasm that the question of the Irish Church had been allowed to rest by Lord Russell's Administration, and that Mr. Gladstone had been only recently converted to views he had enunciated, but Mr. Disraeli must have been perfectly aware of the facility of such sarcasms. They were an attempt to power over to avert the issues placed before the country by Mr. Gladstone's declaration, and Mr. Disraeli himself, by his threat to appeal to the country upon the question,

showed his consciousness of the tribunal by which it must be decided.—London Times

Mr. John Mulholland has offered himself as a candidate for the representation of Belfast, in the event of Mr. Gladstone retiring. Mr. Johnston, of B. Hill, has also resolved to enter the field as soon as present circumstances will permit. He has issued a characteristic address to the electors from Down gaol, in which he says:—'I cannot be among you to prosecute my views. I do not less the Government 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 believes he was not wrong in so doing—is kept a prisoner? I cannot think you will. Coincidentally do I rely on the almost exertions of those who love freedom and desire the unjust and partial administration of the law to defeat the machinations of a cowardly cabal, and secure my return to Parliament.' This is supported by an address from Mr. Robert Maxwell, one of the Orange democracy, who on their part expresses 'Great regret that Mr. John Mulholland, or any other professing Protestant, should attempt to divide the Protestant interest at a time when unanimity must secure the triumphant return of Mr. Johnston without expense or opposition. The committee undertake, however (he says), to poll the supporters of Mr. Johnston on the last man, and leave upon Mr. Mulholland, or any other, the responsibility of dividing the party, 12 days after Mr. Johnston had been unanimously chosen by the greatest and most enthusiastic public meeting ever assembled in Belfast.' It is stated, however, that the prospect of such a contest has had a most beneficial effect upon Mr. Gatty, who was in extremely delicate health, but has rallied wonderfully, to the great disappointment of some persons who were beginning to count prematurely their political chickens. The Mail expresses some impatience at the suspense occasioned by Mr. Gatty's constitutional elasticity. The Northern Whig pleasantly remarks that, 'as matters stand at present, the situation is a little complicated, but decidedly lively.' Mr. Johnston's companions in good—Mr. Winney and Keating—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 in Limerick promises to be a formidable demonstration. Attached to the requisition for holding it on the 25th inst. are the names of Lords Dunraven and O'Connell, and Southwell, Mr. Mansel, M. P., Mr. Lyman, M. P., and Mr. J. W. Gwyn, M. P., 28 justices of the peace, and about 600 others, consisting of members of the town council and other inhabitants. The High Sheriff, although a Catholic, refused, it is said, to sign the requisition, probably from no want of sympathy with the movement, but with the laudable desire of not only being, but seeming to be, perfectly impartial in his official position. The committee of the National Association had a special meeting yesterday, in their rooms, 88 Middle Abbey-street. The Freeman congratulates the country upon the renewed activity of this important organization, and states that there was a large attendance at the meeting. It consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Most Rev. Dr. Conaty, Catholic Bishop of Kilmore; Very Rev. Canon Roche, P. P.; Very Rev. Canon McMahon, P. P.; Very Rev. Canon Kennedy, Very Rev. Monsignor Moran, Alderman M'Sweeney, J. P.; Mr. W. C. de Fay Rev. Mr. B. Hanley, Very Rev. Dr. M'Donagh, Catholic University; Rev. Father Ward, R. V. Charles O'Connell, P. P.; Blawan Macready, Professor Kavanagh, Catholic University; Alderman Croft, and R. Williams Mr. Ignatius Kennedy was unavoidably absent in the body, but was present in the spirit, and moved by proxy a resolution which he had intended to propose. Alderman M'Sweeney explained that the Association had suspended its meetings because he wished to give to the Government a fair trial, but they now found that his policy was the same as that which had for centuries marked the country's progress. A letter was then read from Cardinal Cullen in which his Eminence congratulated the Association on the great service it had rendered to the country. It was now admitted that the Established Church was an injustice and an insult to the people, and English statements appeared to be determined to run to an end to it. They also seemed to have conceded that legislation on the land question was necessary, and so education they had made such progress that the Government had manifested their intention to grant a charter to a Catholic University. These favourable appearances, however, should not lull the Association into security or induce it to relax its efforts. He congratulated the presence of a lone and noble struggle by Orange men and others in defence of existing abuses, characterized as a delusion the notion that the Catholic party desired to be protected against Ultramontanism, and warned the Association of the effects which would be made by the Orange party in Ireland and the Anti-Christian schools in England to deprive the people of the advantages of a Christian education and the blessings conferred upon them by the true faith. The Association could render good service in inviting the people to defend 'liberty of education at this alarming crisis.' He complained of the land system, which he said amounted to a prohibition of industry, and offered the following practical suggestion and reasons for bringing the pressure from without to bear upon the landlords:—'It can scarcely be expected that laws will be made compelling landlords to grant such leases, but they might be induced to do so indirectly, were the Government to encourage and encourage it, and purchase all thrown on them in every case in which their lands were not let out on long leases. I do not know whether this suggestion is of any value, but this I am not certain, that if something effectual be done the country will go from bad to worse. As things stand we see that all the industrial classes who can get money to pay their passage to America are anxious to fly from the country, while the loss of population for the last few years exceeds four millions, and at least 400,000 cottages, the homes of the poor, have been levelled to the ground. Trade is not prosperous, towns and villages are desolate, and this agricultural country is impoverished by paying large sums annually for the provisions necessary for the support of its inhabitants. According to Thom's Official Directory for this year, page 703-4, Ireland had paid in the five years between 1862 and 1866 about thirty millions of pounds sterling for foreign grain to supply its people with the necessities of life. How can a poor country bear such a continual drain, while, at the same time, it is subject to so many other evils of an exhaustive character? Resolutions were passed amounting to a total disavowal of the Established Church, a modification of the land laws, and a charter without delay for a Catholic University.'

A correspondence, which is no doubt, properly described as animated has passed between Dr. Anthony, chairman of the Dungannon Town Committee, and Colonel Buxton, Adjutant-General, in reference to a sweeping charge of 'drunken and disorderly conduct' made in the course of a speech, against a detachment of 71st Highlanders, stationed at Dungannon. Colonel Smith, acting upon instructions from Lord Strathmore requested to be furnished with a statement of the grounds for such an accusation. Dr. Anthony replied that it was based upon the reports of several respectable inhabitants. The Chairman of Petty Sessions, Sir Nugent Hamble and the 11th Inspector of constabulary and resident magistrate gentlemen who ought to know and would be very likely to know of any impropriety, were applied to, and bore the strongest testimony to the excellent conduct of the men. Dr. Anthony was informed of this, but reiterated his vague insinuations, alleging at the same time that Lord Strathmore had not consulted the persons best qualified to inform him. He has not himself, however, as it would appear, vouchsafed to enlighten the Commander of the Forces with any specific details, as he was challenged and bound to do.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL - 1868.

Friday, 11. Of the Ottawa. Saturday, 18. Of the Octave. Sunday, 19. Of the Ascension. Monday, 20. St. Vincent Ferrer, O. Tuesday, 21. St. Anselm, R.D. Wednesday, 22. SS. Soter and Gaius, 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 their wanted loyalty is only "conditional"—the condition being the maintenance of Protestant Ascendancy as symbolised by a Protestant State Church. The Government Bishops however are setting their house in order, as per warning, and have it is said addressed a prayer to Mr D'Israeli, the burden of which is that he should endeavor to save one half the revenues of the Establishment by the sacrifice of the other half.—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 politicians; but nothing definite is known. There are signs of growing discontent in France against the recent regime. Letters from Rome would seem to indicate that another Garibaldi raid is anticipated by the authorities. The financial difficulties of Victor Emmanuel's government are so great, and apparently insuperable that a revolution in the Italian Kingdom may be looked for any day. The people will not submit to the new taxation which the extravagance, and misadministration 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 in it.

We lay before our readers in a condensed form, such particulars of the assassination of Mr. McGee, 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 the attitude of Nova Scotia. His language 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 7th, he left the House in company with Messrs. McFarlane and Buckley, who separated from him about the corner of Metcalfe and Sparks streets. Mr. McGee passed along the latter to the door of his lodging house, 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 flash, she started back, and gave an alarm. Dr. Robitaille and other boarders immediately rushed to the door, when they beheld Mr. McGee lying dead before them on the side walk, blood flowing profusely all around from the wound. The dead body was quickly spread, and in a short time the hearse, and many prominent members of the press, and of the Ministry were on the spot. Mr. Gillis made an examination of the body, and of the state in which it was lying, which he deposited on the Coroner's request.—The excitement was great throughout Ottawa,

and the whole Dominion, as to place after place, the telegraph flashed the tragic tidings.

The Inquest was held on the same day. The main facts as stated above were brought out; and Buckley, Eagleson and others were closely examined, but nothing appearing against them to warrant their detention, they were discharged. In the mean time, the Legislature had met, and a motion of condolence was proposed, and unanimously carried. Sir John A. Macdonald made the announcement that it was the intention of the Government to make provision for the widow and fatherless children of the murdered statesman—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 General Government offered a reward of \$5000 for such information as should lead to the arrest and conviction of the actual murderers. To this a further sum of \$2500 was added by the local Government of Ontario; \$2500 by that of Quebec; of \$2,000 by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa for the apprehension of the actual assassins, 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 apprehension of the criminals. The Corporation of Montreal has also offered \$5,000, making \$19,000 in all.

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, whilst the others were loaded, and also exactly corresponded to the size of the ball found sticking 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 murder was committed, as also to having been in the galleries of the House in the course of the evening.

The sad news of the murder of her husband was communicated to Mrs. McGee with all possible delicacy by two of the Grey Nuns. The Rev. Father Dowd breathed to her words of comfort—but who shall venture to intrude upon the sanctities of domestic grief? If it be a consolation to the widow and orphan children to possess the warmest sympathies of all their fellow-citizens without distinction of race, creed, or politics, that consolation is theirs; but God alone can comfort them, and bind up 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 distinguished 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 politician, must admit that as an eloquent speaker he had no superior, scarce an equal in Her Majesty's widely extended dominions. He was indeed in that respect no unworthy son of the land which gave a Burke and a Sheridan to the House of Commons in England, and of which it has been said that every bush, if beaten, will furnish its orator. 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 his carefully accumulated riches, with wondrous skill, 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 nineteenth century. To say that he had faults is but to say that he was a man. In that in his political career he made enemies, he 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 enmities be forever buried: let us remember only that in Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Canada has lost her most eloquent statesman, and that another name has 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 strenuously opposed to him during his life should now entertain towards him.

The body of the murdered man was brought by express from Ottawa to Montreal, where it arrived about 5 p.m. on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th inst. Over all the public buildings, the St. Patrick's Hall, the Brooks, &c., the national flag floated half-mast high. At the depot which was draped in black, the body of the deceased was received by an immense crowd, composed of all creeds and races, anxious to testify their horror of the atrocious crime that had been committed, and to show their respect

for, and deep sympathy with, the widow and children of the victim. A procession was formed, and proceeded to Mrs. McGee's residence in St. Catherine Street, where the body lay till the forenoon of Monday the 13th, when with a public funeral voted by the City Council—the 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 the grave.

And now it remains only that justice be done upon earth upon the murderers. Surely the blood of their victim shall not cry aloud to heaven for vengeance in vain; and we have therefore full confidence that the efforts of our Judiciary and their subordinates will be crowned with success. Of the motives that led to the perpetration of this horrid crime we have as yet no positive evidence; and though we may strongly suspect, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to give expression to our strong suspicions. In like manner would we keep silence as to the guilt or innocence of the men under arrest, and would we deprecate the use of all language calculated to raise prejudice against them, or to injure their 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 short shrift, and a long drop, are all the mercies that such a one deserves at the hands 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 for the details of this the closing act of the sad tragedy. On Monday the mortal remains of the murdered man were borne to the grave with a pomp worthy of the descendant of a long line of kings. The streets on both sides were lined with troops, who presented arms as the corpse placed high on a grand catafalque drawn by six horses passed along the line—the 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 the Governor General, Sir Charles Wyndham, K.C.B., and his staff: behind followed the mourners, a long line of carriages, the Clergy, the members of the Bar, of all the Universities and learned professions, the St. Patrick's Society 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, Esq., assisted by several other officers 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 few men living have listened to, was delivered by the Rev. Father O'Farrell. Its effect on the audience was overwhelming; but when in his righteous indignation against the supposed authors of the crime, the reverend preacher denounced secret societies, and called on every honest man "to stamp out with horror every vestige of them from amongst us," hardly were expressions 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 resurrection on that great day when the Judge of the living and of the dead shall summon the entire human 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 has returned from Europe in good health after his long absence.

We copy from the Montreal Witness:—

"Canada 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 liberty, and prevent the Roman people from obtaining a representative government."

Does our contemporary remember the words of Mr. Bumble, when that astonished parochial official 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 if he, or the little clique which he represents, really do regard the object of our volunteers to be to fight against 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 assert, and on the same grounds, that the people of Rome are warmly attached to their present government; that they would not, even if they could, and if allowed freely to select betwixt the two, exchange Papal rule for that of Victor Emmanuel: and that they look upon the invaders of the Papal States as their enemies, as well as the enemies of Pius IX. We assert that—so strong is the hatred they entertain towards Garibaldi 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 hostility, 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 cannot be suspected of partiality towards the Pope; and their truth is confirmed by the testimony of eye witnesses, officers in the Garibaldian army. There can therefore be no room for the slightest doubt on this head; no excuse for the folly, or rather impudent meadacity of those who pretend that the object of the armed defenders of the Pope is to coerce the people of the Roman States.

But if so, what need of foreigners to protect the Pope and his people? Because they both are menaced by a vastly superior force: by the whole military power of Victor Emmanuel, who flatters himself that he again can use Garibaldi as a tool, and control the advance of the Revolution when in his opinion it shall have gone far enough, saying in its waves destined to engulf him, "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther?"—fancies foolishly that he can play against Rome, the same game that he successfully played against Naples. Had the Pope only his own subjects to deal with; were the few malcontents amongst these not backed by all the radicals and scoundrels of the Italian Peninsula with Garibaldi at their head, and Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers hounding them on, whilst with lying lips, 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 Fenian revolution from within, is obliged to be constantly on its guard against Fenian attacks secretly backed by the government of the U. States, from without. This is why Canada with its loyal but small population, cannot suffice for its own protection against the formidable, because 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 why the Pope who has already been robbed of the greater portion of his Territories, and deprived therefore of the material means of defending himself against his external enemies, is fain to have recourse to the assistance of other countries, to enable him to make head against the numerous 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 regards the British soldiers in Quebec, Montreal 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.

The Banner of the South is the title of a new Catholic paper published at Augusta, Georgia, of which the first number has reached us. Ably written, and in a truly Conservative as well as Catholic tone, it deserves and will we hope receive the patronage of the public to whom it addresses itself.

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

CIRCULAR OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNOX TO THE REV. CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto, April 3, 1868.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—In compliance with the laws of the Church, the regular Triennial Council of the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, in Canada, has been convoked by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Quebec, to meet in his Metropolitan Cathedral on the Seventh of May next, the Feast of St. Stanislaus, Bishop 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 true Bishops of the Catholic Church, successors of the Apostles.—'Take heed to yourselves, and to the whole flock, wherein the Holy Ghost hath placed you Bishops to rule the Church of God, which he hath purchased with His blood.' (Acts xx. 28.) The obligations of the Faithful to obey these laws is evident from the words of St. Paul, 'Obey your Prelates, and be subject to them; for they watch as being to render an account of yourselves, that they may do this with joy and not with grief. (Heb. xiii. 17.) Councils of Bishops have been always held in the Church on the model of that held in Jerusalem by the Apostles to settle matters of discipline, (Acts xv.) and of that when Matthias was chosen to succeed to the Episcopacy forfeited by the unhappy 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 His Bishops praying and consulting together for the extension of His Kingdom on Earth? More than all others, the Faithful are interested that the Holy Spirit preside over and direct these solemn assemblies; consequently they ought to pray with fervor and constancy to obtain this favor from the Father of Lights, from whom cometh every good and excellent gift. (St. James i.) You will, then, Rev. and Dear Sir, engage your parishioners to acquit themselves faithfully of this important duty of prayer. For the receipt of this present letter until the end of the council, you will please to add to the other collects at Mass the prayer de Spiritu Sancto. In Parish Churches and Religious Communities the Litany of the Blessed Virgin will be recited, after Mass, with the people, that She, through whom we have received Him who redeemed us may obtain for us from Her Divine Son, the grace to sanctify us.

Yours faithfully in Christ, JOHN JOSEPH LYNOX, Bp. of Toronto.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held for the election of office bearers, Mr. Dowlin, the President, took the chair, and in addressing the meeting spoke as follows concerning the assassination of Mr. McGee:—

Gentlemen,—I avail myself of this, the first opportunity 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 assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. True it is, gentlemen, that we have had our differences of opinion with him; but still we bore willing testimony to his great and singular gifts; and, believe me, of all his effluential 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 villainy. It was simply and purely an act of savage butchery—of cold blooded murder unsurpassed 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, before pronouncing judgment against any man or number of men. In the meantime, let us hope that the perpetrator of the diabolical crime will not escape the vigilance of the officers of justice, and that outraged law, and I must say outraged humanity, will at least have the melancholy satisfaction of avenging as far as possible the blood so cruelly and wantonly shed.

Indeed, gentlemen, the crime is 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 Irishman in the city, and amongst all men. The universal grief, however, which it instantly and spontaneously elicited, and the signs of mourning visible at every corner, are surely to afford convincing proof that assassination is a heinous business in this Dominion—a crime as execrable in the eyes of its people, as it is occurred in the sight of God. Gentlemen, it only remains for me to say just now in the name of this Society

and of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, on whose behalf I am here authorized to speak, that we heartily sympathize with Mrs. McGee, her family, and her friends; that we abhor the murderous 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 members in denunciation of the crime, after 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. McGee 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 bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy with them in this, the hour of their trial and affliction.

The Society adjourned without transacting any business, which was postponed till after the funeral of Mr. McGee.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

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

Fellow Members.—You will, I am sure understand 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 unmitigated, I had almost said unreddeable, 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 him, 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. McGee will be lawfully avenged. We have a further tribute to render to the bereaved, to the cruelly injured widow and her children. A resolution expressive of the condolence of the Society will be submitted and will, I am sure, be adopted as a sorrowful but sincere act of duty.

It was then unanimously Resolved.—That we have heard with profound regret of the cold-blooded and atrocious murder of our distinguished fellow countryman and benefactor, the Hon. T. D. McGee, and we wish to express our deep deprecation of the foul deed, and at the same time to convey to his bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with them in their irreparable loss; and be it further Resolved.—That the members of this Society turn out in a body, and accompany the remains of our late gifted, and now much lamented friend to their last resting place.

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

F. M. CASSIDY, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held in the Society of St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, the 12th inst, immediately after vesper, Rev. Jas Brown in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.— Resolved.—That the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society respectfully present to Mrs. McGee their heart felt sympathy in the deep and terrible affliction caused by the cold blooded assassination of her husband the Hon. Mr. McGee. They desire at the same time to express their indignation and horror at the malignant atrocity of a deed that has deprived society of so useful and so gifted a member.

Resolved.—That the Society, as a mark of respect attend the funeral in a body, with their colours draped in mourning. It was further moved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. McGee and that the city papers be requested to publish them.

M. McURADY, Secretary.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this Society was held on Sunday evening in St. Ann's Hall, the President, Mr. Michael Moore in the chair. Resolved.—That we have heard with profound regret and indignation of the cold-blooded and cowardly assassination of the Hon. T. D. McGee. We wish to express our deep deprecation of the atrocious act, and at the same time to convey to his bereaved 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. It was further Resolved.—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the city papers for publication, and also to his family.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall yesterday

evening, Mr. P. Molough in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:— Whereas, the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society have heard with mingled feelings of horror, indignation and regret, of the cold blooded and cowardly assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, be it therefore Resolved.— That, as the Hon. Mr. McGee has on all occasions proved himself to be a true Catholic, a warm-hearted friend, and kind benefactor of our Society, we take this opportunity of expressing our profound regret at the loss of a so eminently distinguished a statesman, so accomplished a scholar, and warm hearted a patriot. Be it also Resolved.—That this Society attend in mourning the funeral of the deceased, as a mark of respect to the memory of that gentleman, and as a proof of our profound sympathy with his bereaved family. Be it also Resolved.—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the city papers for publication, and also to his family.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

A meeting for the purpose of expressing suitable condolence at the assassination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, was held on Saturday evening last. The President made a short eulogy on the Honorable deceased, and called to mind that the second lecture which he ever gave in Montreal on his arrival in Canada was at one of the reunions of the St. Jean Baptiste Society—the greatest reason for their honoring his memory:— Proposed by the Hon. Gedeon Osimet, seconded by Captain Gots.

That we have learned with profound indignation of the cowardly assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and that we do hasten to join in the expression of our grief and sympathy to those which have been spontaneously manifested over the whole country.—Carried. Proposed by Dr. Beaubien, seconded by Jos Robitard, Esq.:

That we do make it our duty to offer our most sincere sympathy to the widow and children of the illustrious deceased, and to assure her that we do consider her loss as our own loss also, the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee having for a long time acquired our admiration and esteem as a man of the State, as a man of literature and as the first orator of Canada.—Carried.

Proposed by F. P. Pominville, Esq., Q.O., seconded by Mr. U. E. Archambault; That the Society do take part in the funeral obsequies of the late Hon. T. D. McGee and that they do wear mourning badges at the services for the dead.—Carried.

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

MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ROXTON IN THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD, HELD ON THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1868.

A Roque Esquire, J. P. J. B. Asger, gentleman, seconded by Messrs. Osimet Martin, and Pierre Loiselle, farmer, proposed: That the inhabitants of this township participate in the profound grief which the deplorable end of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee has thrown their country in, and they give a public expression of it. Adopted.

Messrs. P. O. Gontier, Professor of the French Language, D. Garpeur, and Elie Bouchard, farmer, seconded by Messrs. Felix Poirier, Joseph Morin, farmer, and F. X. Oberholzer, trader, proposed: That the inhabitants of this township lay hold with eagerness of the present opportunity to express the admiration which they felt for the powerful eloquence the great intelligence, and the high capacities of the honorable and regretted deceased. Adopted.

Messrs. Hermaségilde Poirier, trader, Ambroise Robitoux, and Theophile Normand, farmers, seconded by Messrs. Francois Lavelle, Cyrien Tache, and Pierre Lemarche, farmer, proposed: That this meeting wishes to give the assurance that it will always feel a profound gratitude for the numerous and important services rendered on many occasions to the country by the regretted deceased and particularly since the beginning of the year 18'68. Adopted.

Messrs. Patrick Kearney, trader, and Paul Hervey, farmer, seconded by Messrs. Jean Baptiste Girard, farmer, and Charles T. Le, 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 sympathies, and to mourn with her on the tomb of him who now is waiting for them in another life. Adopted.

Messrs. Joseph L. Bombardier, bailiff, and A. Rioux, Jr., baker, seconded by Messrs. Pierre Giroux, gentleman, and Z. Dassault, farmer, proposed: That as proof of the sincerity of their sentiments, the persons present go into deep mourning, and keep it for six months. Adopted.

Mr. Joseph Lemay blacksmith, seconded by Mr. Francis D. Forges, farmer, proposed: That a copy of the resolutions of this meeting be transmitted to the family of the regretted deceased; and that the *Miner*, the *True Witness*, the *Daily News*, and the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe*, be requested to publish them. Adopted.

A. O. T. BEAUCHAMIN, President.

W. J. Alexander, Secretary.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. MCGEE 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. General B. N. A. P., Montreal.

Sir.—Your telegram dated the 7th of April instant, announcing the assassination of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M. P. P., has been received. The intelligence of this horrible tragedy is the occasion of deep regret here, and it is earnestly hoped that the perpetrators of that shocking and heinous crime will be brought speedily to justice.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank was held at its office on Tuesday the Seventh instant. O. Berthelet, Esq., being called to the chair and Mr. Barbeau acting as Secretary, Mr. Deleisle, the President, read the following reports: To the Honorary Directors of the city and District Savings Bank:—

GENTLEMEN.—The Managing Directors are happy on meeting you at this Twenty-Second Anniversary of the Institution, to have again a most satisfactory statement to submit. The increased rate of interest allowed to Depositors not being counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of revenue from the assets of the Bank, it is expected that the surplus profits this year would not be so large as in the past. The result, however, shows that after paying \$65 485 07 in interest to depositors, our net earnings have been \$12,781 13, or \$1,735 09 more than last year. This is owing to the unprecedented increase of business of the Bank, and while many other Institutions are off the same rate of interest, it is gratifying to see that this Institution has received such a large share of confidence. It has, therefore, been with much pleasure the Directors were enabled to continue this year the usual annual donations to its various Charitable Institutions of the City by distributing among them \$4 380. This sum, added to former donations, makes a total of \$50 640 thus given in charities.

The Balance Sheet, accompanied by the very able and thorough report of your Auditors, 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 this numerous body of Depositors who have accorded 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 Messrs T. Donnet and Chas. Curran; and this year the term of office of four of the Managing Directors expires, viz: Messrs. Berthelet, Holton, Murphy and A. Watier. That of the Auditors, Messrs. Bristow and Palgrave, also expires. All these gentlemen are eligible for re-election. The whole respectfully submitted.

A. M. DELISLE, President.

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'To Amount due Depositors', 'To Amount due to minors and others on the property of the Bank', 'To Amount due to various persons, not depositors', 'To Amount of Reserve Fund, after paying all Expenses, and making the Annual Donations to Charitable Institutions'.

ASSETS. By City of Montreal, Provincial, and Charitable and St. Lawrence Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, \$549 483 67. By Bank Stocks, viz: La Banque du Peuple, City Bank, Bank of Montreal, Ontario Bank, and Mercantile Bank, 74,670 28.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'By Loans at short dates, with the Collateral Security of Bank Stocks and Bonds, such as required by law', 'By Property occupied by the Bank and Office Furniture', 'By Amount due on Sale of portion of the above', 'By deposits on Call and Interest in six Banks of the City'.

The total number of Accounts open on 31st December, 1867, was 5,039. Classified as follows: Of \$50 and under, 1 651; 5 to \$100, 743; 100 to 200, 847; 200 to 400, 747; 400 to 800, 661; 800 to 1200, 215; 1200 to 1600, 100; 1600 and upwards, 165.

GENTLEMEN.—We the undersigned Auditors of the City and District Savings Bank duly appointed at the annual meeting of the said Bank (pursuant to the provisions of Act Vic. 22, cap. 66) to audit the accounts of the said Institution for the current year, do report and say:—

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

The Bonds, 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 Books of Account laid before us established.

The result of this examination enables us to testify to the complete accuracy with which the accounts are kept, and to the systematic manner in which the business of the Institution is managed. The system of Book-keeping with the auxiliary books enables anyone at all conversant with accounts, to verify at once the condition of the Bank, and the security that depositors hold for the repayment of their investments.

A very rigid examination of the securities of every description held by the Bank, enables 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 Bank the medium of their investments.

Within the past year an important change has been made in the increase of the rate of interest allowed on deposits in this Bank. As an Institution benevolent in its character, and framed to encourage the deposits of the small savings which our citizens could make from time to time, it was not advisable to allow an amount of interest beyond that which could legitimately be earned by the application of these funds. The advanced rate of interest in other channels enabled the Directors of this Institution to offer to Depositors a higher rate, which they willingly adopted, and five per cent has been paid last year instead of four per cent previously. The accounts before us evince the wisdom and equity of the change as well as show the advantage that has accrued to the Depositors. The deposits during the year 1867 have exceeded those of 1866 upwards of 124 per cent, being \$2,528 374 against \$1 977 194; and the increased allowance of 25 per cent to the depositors has not detracted in the slightest degree from the assets of the Bank at the close of the financial year, but enabled it to contribute from its surplus an equal amount to the support of the Charitable Institutions to that which it supplied when the rate of interest was so low.

The large accession to the business of the Bank 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 guarded.

The whole respectfully submitted. W. BRISTOW, OASIS T. PALSGRAVE, Auditors.

Montreal, 12th Feb., 1868. The following resolutions were then carried:— Moved by Wm Macdonald, Esq., seconded by N. B. Coors, Esq.—That the reports and Statements of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank just now read and submitted, are very satisfactory, and that they be received and published.

Moved by O. A. Leblanc, Esq., seconded by Theodore Hart, Esq.—That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of Managing Directors and the Secretary for their services and attention in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

Messrs. O. A. Leblanc and N. B. Coors having consented to act as Secretaries the elections were then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected:— As Managing Directors for the term of office required by law—Messrs L. H. Holton, H. A. Watier, Edward Murphy and Judge Berthelet. As Auditors for the coming year—Messrs. W. Bristow and O. T. Palgrave.

As Honorary Directors—Messrs. Neil Shannon and P. M. Galarneau. The meeting terminated after voting, on motion of Mr. Mulholland, Esq., seconded by A. M. Deleisle, Esq., the usual thanks to the chairman, H. J. BARBEAU, Secretary.

OBITUARY. When death strikes, it always produces to the feeling heart a painful starting—sometimes nevertheless, that event though always raw, but of daily occurrence, borrows in particular circumstances a sadness still more grievous.

The 27th of March, a crowd of relatives and friends in tears accompanied to her last resting place the mortal remains of Mary Elizabeth Whalen, wife of Mr. Didier Couture, Schoolmaster at Cape Rosier, Gaspe. The numerous attendance at the funeral, the hangings 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 how she was beloved and respected by the public at large.

After two years of wedded life whose bliss no one had ever troubled or saddened 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 marriage. She has been herself called to quit this valley of tears, where everything seemed to her but joy and felicity. Content in the grace of God she has seen approaching her last hour with calmness and has found the courage to console so many dear relatives and friends, which the sight of her sufferings, and the thought of her loss involved in the deepest affliction. 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 all mournful sentiment a thought of hope. Precious is in the eyes of the Almighty the death of those which have lived or led a holy life. "Proteus in conspectu Domini mors sicut somnium est." The *Courier du Canada* and *Le Journal de Quebec* are respectfully requested to give insertion to the foregoing.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The party of detectives who went out into the country, returned about 2 o'clock this morning, having it is believed, finally and satisfactorily cleared up the story of the buggy which was said to have driven away on the night of the assassination. This buggy was hired at Buckley's Livery Stables by a man who went in to Aylmer, arriving there, however, at a quarter past two in the morning, as that was just the hour at which the murder was committed, and as Aylmer is nine miles distant it seems impossible that he could have had anything to do with the crime. He attended the wake of Mr. Cooney 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 morning, that our 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 elsewhere. It is said that Whalen's time on the night of the morning in question, for which he could not account, has been full-pledged to within a few minutes of the assassination; the circumstances at that point being of a very suspicious character. Should the case be strengthened against Doyle it is considered probable that he may turn Queen's evidence. Being a penitential and disabled, and having his family to support, he would have many inducements, if at all cognizant of any of the facts, to adopt a course by which he would secure himself against loss. With respect to those who are believed to be making confessions, it is understood that the Government are holding out every inducement to them to make a clean breast of it.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Eastman, a farmer living about four miles from here, on the route to Iowa has been reported to the Mayor that an Irish American of medium size, with black moustache and whiskers, applied on Wednesday at his house for food and rest. The man said he had been up all night, and looked travel stained and worn out, and he was very anxious to leave the street way to the frontier. Eastman had not heard at the time of Mr. McGee's assassination, or he would have arrested the man, whom he declares looked a most suspicious character. The authorities have since been notified, and are making exertions to secure his arrest. It is found by inquiries made, that he has not yet attempted to cross at any of the regular ferries. Written information has been to-day received from a Canadian living on the other side of the line, and of the highest responsibility, that at least ten thousand grand of British arms have been scattered between Malone, Montreal and Madrid, and that provisions are being quietly gathered for those who may come to use them. He counsels watchfulness.—*Mont Daily News*.

MONTREAL CAPTURED.—On the 15th day of last February, a man named Newbaker, of O'rick's Bay County, Canada, was murdered and robbed in the village of Wrenchester and Bellmore, by one John H. W. a young man who was known in that part of the country as a deserter from the United States service. Hogg succeeded in making his escape with the murdered man's money consisting of the produce of a quantity of grain which he had sold on that day. Nothing was heard of him until a few days since, when Capt. Kuykendall learned that he had returned and delivered himself up to the Major of his regiment, at Fort Columbus. Private George Green was sent for the man, and retraced yesterday afternoon with his prisoner, who was at once sent in jail to await the call from the Canadian Government. He is a short, thick-set man, only twenty years of age.—*Buffalo Express*.

DIED. At Chandos House, Sherbrooke street, on the 13th inst, Charles Chaudes Brydges, aged 17 years, eldest son of C. J. Brydges, Esq.

At Liverpool on the 13th instant, Charles Ousack, Esq. Requiescat in pace.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 836. DAME APOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAYREAU, Plaintiff.

BENJAMIN VALLEE, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Apolline alias Hypolite Fayreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this Province, an action in reparation of biens, a partition as to property, against Benjamin Vallee, yeom. n. of Beauherville, said district, her husband.

MOREAU, OSMET & LAPOSTOLLE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 5th Feb., 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORE FAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 763. In the matter of GERMAIN FELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu. Insolvent.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next at half past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal 21st March, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LAOHANOE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu. The undersigned has made a donation of the surplus of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same.

OCTAVE LAOHANOE. Sorel 27 February 1867. 3m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of REMI PRYVOST, Trader of the city of Montreal, Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estates and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 4th April, 1868. 2w.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1'45. NOTICE is hereby given that Marcoline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Giguon, of the city and district of Montreal, her chief and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action in reparation de biens against her said husband.

J O LACOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2 m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. The creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified to meet at the office of J. M. DESILETS ESQ. 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 forenoon, in order to receive a statement of their affairs and to be an assignee.

HA T & FONTAINE. St. Barthelemy 30th March, 1868. 2w.

COLLEGE OF KINGSTON. Under the immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1067. In the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNET & CO: Insolvent. The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-sixth day of May next.

WILLIAM BENNET, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORE FAQUIN, of the City of Montreal, Merchant. Insolvent.

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

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 763. In the matter of GERMAIN FELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu. Insolvent.

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

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

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 18.—People have been talking 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 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 the Napoleon family to reign in France over that of any other House, by reason of the votes given for Napoleon 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 candidate to the Imperial Throne 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 literary composition. The Plebiscites which founded the Empire, the manifestations of universal suffrage, and the Constitution of 1852 with the amendments 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 Napoleon 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 title 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 time given them. Still, as engineers say, one may betray a weak point to the enemy by too much ostentation in fortifying it. There is no remedy we know of, and there can be no necessity for over fortifying. The pamphlet at first consisted of 150 pages, was then reduced to 100 and they say is now much less, at least, as far as the original matter is concerned, which serves as a sort of link to connect the documents. The writer knows that twice, in 1799 and 1852, the Empire issued from the anarchy and uncertainty of the Republic, and that the dynasty of the Bonapartes was placed, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the nation, on a throne which it had not usurped or taken from any one. The votes repeatedly 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 work which relates to the reign of Napoleon II.—which reign is now in its 17th year—distinctions 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 dependent on the appreciation and authority of the Senate. A silver part, constant, permanent, and absolutely unchangeable, constitutes the fundamental basis of the Pact entered into between the nation and the dynasty. As this last part of the Constitution cannot be modified but by a Plebiscite—that is to say by a vote demanded from the whole nation assembled in its Comices—it will require extraordinary circumstances and long intervals before any modifications can be made in it, and the writer repudiates the idea that such circumstances are at all at hand. Such, I am old is the outline of this pamphlet.—Times Cor.

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

This work compares the popular votes obtained by Napoleon I. and those which successively called Napoleon 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 preface. 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 Emperor is publishing, 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'—balance-sheet of the Empire, explaining its financial condition. It consists of 30 pages, and is from the pen of a skillful writer on political economy, M. J. Horn, a gentleman who is strong in statistics, 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 Empire—including of course, in these 15 years the period between the coup d'etat, 2d of December, 1851, and the official promulgation of the new regime—has been enormous 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 9,643,778,793 fr., or a yearly average of 1,928,754,759 fr. The second, from 1857 to 1861, it was 10,213,750,472 fr.—yearly average 2,042,762,094 fr. And the third—from 1862 to 1866, 11,134,943,436 fr.—average per year, 2,226,961,987 fr., making the total amount spent in 15 years about 31,000,000,000 fr., or an average of 2,066,000,000 fr. a year! On comparing the second period with the first, it will be seen that the increase is 570 millions; in the third, as compared with the second, a still further increase of 211 millions; and on the third as compared with the first, an increase of near a thousand millions. The total amount of expenditure, was the original starting point low enough to admit of such progression? By no means; for at the very outset the Imperial Government shot far beyond the Governments that went before it. The five years previous—viz., 1847 to 1851—showed 7,981,000,000 fr. total expenditure, so that in its infancy the Imperial Government began by spending on an average 333 millions a year more than its predecessors. The progress will seem the greater if setting aside the disturbed years from 1847 to 1851—we compare the first 15 years of the Empire with 15 normal years of the July Government. During the period between 1852 and 1846 the total public expenditure amounted to 19,380,000,000 fr. The difference to be placed to the account of the period from 1852 to 1866 is near 12,000 millions; in other words, the Imperial Government has spent 600 millions a year more than the Governments that preceded it.

A writer in the *Moniteur de l'Armee* points out that without being a fatalist, he cannot but think there is in the history of some past epochs when great events periodically recur: and that the month of March seems to be for the Napoleon family that epoch.

It is probably in this way we have the publication of *Les Titres de la Dynastie Imperiale*. 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 he took the command of the army of Italy. It was in March that he descended from the Alps into the plains of Lombardy, on March 1797, he reduced Italy, and opened a new campaign. It was on the last day of March that the Crown of the Hapsburgs did homage to his sword and abdicated peace from its vanquisher. It was in March, 1798, that Bonaparte decided on the expedition to Egypt; and in March 1799, the people of the East saluted him as the 'Sultan of the Nile.' It was in March, 1800, that he returned with a firm hand tranquility to France. It was in March that the Code Civil was framed. In March, 1802, the Concordat restored religion, the peace of Amiens was signed, and the order of the Legion of Honour founded. In March the camp called the 'Camps of the Ocean' was commenced. In March, 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 Consuls in Paris the title of King of Italy. It was in March that the statutes regulating the position of the Imperial family and the decree creating the great duchies of the Empire were promulgated. In March 1807, Napoleon bivouacked with his troops in the midst of the mad of Poland. It was in March, 1808, that Charles IV. of Spain abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand through his wife in May that Charles abdicated 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 catalytic epoch of the Imperial family, it was in the month of the same month his son was born. In March, 1813, the 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 March 1814 that the great Captain gained his last victory on the plains of Champaña 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 of Napoleon 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 month 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 pamphlet on the titles of the Napoleonic Dynasty. There are one or two events that happened in the same exhalistic month which the writer has forgotten to mention—for instance, the shooting of the Duke of Angiano 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 more 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 the population is not more than 27 millions, the House of Commons has 650 members. The difference between the number of representatives elected by the two nations is the scale by which we can measure their respective liberties. It is because of the difference between the constitution of the electoral colleges, and because of the great number of representatives that in England and the Parliament faithfully reflects the opinions of the English people, and that it is the vigilant upholder of English liberties. It is because 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 that they were about when they restricted the number of deputies. Logic required that a system of government which abolished liberty should provide itself with a Chamber with as few members as possible. The fewer the electoral centres the more easily may the acts of Government control the voters. The smaller a Legislative Assembly is in number the more easily may the Executive Government impose its will upon it. For these reasons, it is said, 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 trebled, and consequently more deputies elected.

With regard to the great French Revolution and the conquests 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 point of a new era. M. Jules Simon, a Liberal and a Republican, said the other day in the Legislative Chamber, —

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 but by no means established liberty, and it has established but very little equality.

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

Far from advancing, we fear we have gone back, and the laws on the Press and the right of meeting are fresh proofs of it. France is less advanced, less free, not only in her laws but, above all, in her manners, in 1868 than she was in 1788, on the eve of the movement of which a complete renovation was to be the result.

Three men, two named Gausson, although not related to each other and another called Fau, have just been tried at Bordeaux for sedition and riot in that town, on the occasion of the presentation before the Council of Revision of the young men forming the National Guard Mobile. A large crowd of persons had assembled and marched through the streets singing the *Marseillaise*, and raising cries of 'Vive la Republique!' The accused Fau had also hoisted a red scarf as a flag at the end of a pole; he, however, expressed regret at his conduct and got off with four days imprisonment; one of the Gaussons, who is a water boiler employing a large number of workmen, was sentenced to a month of the same punishment and 500 fr.; 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 Bordeaux on Saturday afternoon. A mob of young men 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 flag, 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 necessary legal warning to desist was obeyed, and in a few minutes quiet was restored, after some arrests had been made. The people of Bordeaux manifested great indignation against the authors of the disturbance.

The troubles that have occurred in Toulouse are more serious than supposed. They were caused by the resistance of the young men drawn for the conscription under the new law. It is said that a soldier was killed, and a civil functionary severely wounded by a stone flung at him during the tumult. From what the *Moniteur* says, certain persons known for their turbulent character, and no way concerned in the proceedings of the Council of Revision, made them the pretext for aggravating the disorder. The

authorities had taken measures for putting down any fresh attempt at riot.

Paris, March 23.—The *Patrie* of this evening says that plebiscite of an anarchical nature has been proposed at Rennes. The Imperial Procurator ordered the arrest of three young men charged with the offence. On their examination it was found that their object was to foment agitation.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—Florence, March 24.—In today'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 compromise to restore the public credit and 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 it could never consent to an alliance with the Church.

Count Cambray Digny replied in the objections made by various speakers to his financial proposals. He refuted the accusation of exaggeration in his description of the gravity of the financial condition of Italy, and demonstrated that not more than 574,000,000 of ecclesiastical property were available to 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 ITALY.—The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 7th inst. says:—If a country can be saved from bankruptcy by plain speaking Italy is secure. Never was language clearer sharper, more free from ambiguity addressed by a finance minister to the representatives of a people, than that spoken yesterday by Count Digny, when he told the Chambers of Deputies in good set terms that if it did not vote without further delay 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, is of importance to the forced currency, is very important; but the importance of these questions is but relative; unless you previously or simultaneously vote the necessary taxes, you are throwing away time and labor. The law, said Count Digny, with regard to the taxes and to reform the administrative details are now under the consideration of the Chamber. But the introduction and the working of these administrative reforms cannot be done in a single day. If you wait for these administrative reforms before voting the new taxes you will not 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 kingdom of Italy.

JOSEPH MAZZINI ON THE SITUATION.—A letter from the pen of Joseph Mazzini, on the present state of things in Italy, has appeared. He comments in severe terms upon the moral cowardice of the Italian of all parties during the recent crisis. He asks what Italy did after great sacrifices of blood and treasure, she had established the national independence and proclaimed it to all the world that Rome was to crown the edifice. In opposition to the unanimous will of the nation and to the declarations which all Europe had greeted with applause, an intruding voice of a French Emperor, a voice of prohibition, unjust, insolent, and arbitrary, insolent and without the excuse even of personal interest. What then, he asks, did the King, Ministers and Parliament then do at the end of this voice, accept the prohibition and acknowledge its utterance as their undisputed law and master. Choose for yourselves another Parliament Garibaldi by force of arms and then put him down. Defend against Italy, and on behalf of the Pope what you have declared to be Italian ground! and they undertake to defend it. Back from that frontier, and they go back. Then, as if in the act of solemn defiance, and to close the door of his future, the French Minister rises to his place, and says before all Europe: "Italy shall never have Rome, for France will it so." King, Ministers, and Parliament in Italy listen in silence. The country does not shake its sluggish body, and quietly brooks the insult. Is there a more shameful page than this in the history of nations? He then adds: "In an army which counts among its highest grades the names of Bixio, Medici, Cossa, and Cialdini, not a single officer broke his sword in two, and that in a Chamber in which are sitting Berani, Cairoli, Nicotri, Miceli, Asproni, Fabrizi, Novelli, Pisanelli, and Tamiso, not one could be found with the courage to demand the instant evacuation of the French troops." He then quotes the taunt of Ugo Foscolo in the teeth of his countrymen half a century ago.—A nation that uses its name as a theme for arrogance and not as an incentive to courage, a nation that whimpers ever its servile state, but dares not raise its voice and to it, gives an excuse to its neighbors to deride its trials; to humble its pride, and to seize upon its wealth, adding its name to that of the herd of conquered peoples. Such a nation, O Italy, is yours! Be slaves, therefore, and hold your peace." Mazzini then concludes the present movement as premature, and therefore doomed to failure. The word of silent preparation, must be begun anew under the guidance of a single name, with a clearly defined time of action, excluding all who refuse their adhesion to the entire programme of the party.

A Florentine correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, writing on the 4th inst.:—Reports are circulating that Garibaldi is preparing for another Roman campaign, and that he is expected to arrive at Leghorn for this purpose about the middle of the present month. My letters from Caperna made no allusion to this rumour; they say that the General is silent and reserved, writing little and apparently absorbed in his agricultural pursuits. Since Mentana the party of action has been in a state of extreme discouragement, and the reports it has received from the secret committees 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 otherwise. In the Italian Chamber the great majority of the Liberal party is averse from a violent solution of the question; it rather aims at some sort of compromise with the Pope, so as to make Rome the capital of Italy without losing its position as the centre of the Catholic world. This view is now even shared by the extreme party, which has lately established a national committee here.

The *Correspondence Italiana* publishes the statements which the Italian Government has been endeavouring to foster in the minds of the people. The *Official Gazette* contradicts the reports that have been recently circulated of a brigand invasion in the Neapolitan Provinces.

The *Gazette* adds that the recent encounters in the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and of Molise in which the bands of Pico and Ciccone were decimated and dispersed, show the determination of the people of those districts to oppose brigandage to the utmost.

Rome, March 17.—The Pope held a public Consistory yesterday in the presence of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished persons. After having taken the oath the six new Cardinals received their hats. The Pope afterwards held a private Consistory, at which he preconized bishops for the dioceses of Quilo, Louisville, Erie, and Buffalo, and appointed other bishops in partibus. His Holiness then conferred the ring and titles upon the new Cardinals. Cardinal Bonaparte received the title of Saint Pudentius, and was appointed member of the congregations of Bishops and Regulars. The cere-

monies concluded with the usual rites and the granting indulgences.

Rome, March 22.—The French brigade Pothier has been ordered to return to France. The transports Mozard, Jura, Ardecho, and Moselle, have arrived at Civita Vecchia to embark the brigades. The remaining brigade, Raoul, will be concentrated at Civita Vecchia.

Colonel d'Arvy, the commander of the Antibes Legion, has returned from Paris.

Admiral Ferragut has had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli.

King George has informed the Papal Government that he will, perhaps, in the near future, spend some time at Rome, in consequence of this intention Cardinal Antonelli is said to have inquired whether the Berlin Court would object to the Pope's hospitality being accorded 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 arise, or whatever their own relations with each other, that they will maintain the independence of the Holy See and the integrity of its present territory. This compact has been communicated to the Italian Government, and has called forth no objection from Gen. Menabrea, though it must be regarded as a solemn guarantee of the Papal sovereignty.

PARIS 6h.—Orders have gone forward to the French troops now occupying Rome, to return if it is thought the evacuation will be complete in a few days.

The *Times Correspondent* writes:—The Pope being greatly incensed at Baron Bessier's attempt to abolish the Concordat France has now come to his assistance and proposes that Austria should be placed on the same footing with regard to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Roman See as she herself is. The Pope utterly rejects the idea; but so far respects the mediation of his present 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 arrive the Kaiser will sacrifice Baron Bessier rather than his treaty with the Church. Our news from Vienna points to the opposite probability. The matter is being closely watched in these northern latitudes. Should the Concordat be actually abolished the Kaiser is likely to lose the favour of the Bavarian and Wurtemberg Ultramontanes, who, from religious motives, have preserved a certain predilection for him even after the events of 1866. To their liberal coadjutors he may become more than he has yet been; but, as these are eminently inclined towards Prussia, to gain them will scarcely make up for the deprivation of the others.

FOREIGN POLICY OF AUSTRIA.—At the sitting of the Hungarian Diet on the 11th the debate upon the military estimates was proceeded with. Count von Falkenhayn in the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the course taken by speakers on upon the Government for its policy in the German and Eastern questions. He denied that the Government had desired to recover its former position in Germany. With the exception of the mission of Count Tauffkirchen which was directly at variance with the national efforts attempted no sign had yet been displayed by Prussia of a wish for more intimate relations. With regard to the Eastern policy of the Government the speaker stated that all the justifiable wishes and demands of the Christian subjects of the Porte had met with the most emphatic support on 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 essential to the preservation of European peace that the reforms in Turkey and the concession of the just desires of the Christian population, should be effected peacefully and without any interference on the part of a foreign power. The speaker laid stress upon the impossibility of the Government remaining passive in the case of a one-sided active intervention of any power in the affairs of Turkey, but he trusted that the policy intended to bring about the maintenance of peace would be crowned with successful results.

Prince Napoleon is 'doing' Berlin in the most approved tourist's style. What the exact nature of his message is we cannot of course, expect to learn as yet. Enough, however, has transpired to enable us to see that the Emperor Napoleon meditates, or says he meditates, a move in the East and that he is desirous to ascertain what would be the views of this Government were he to attempt to carry out his designs. Prince Napoleon has no particular general intention and request a reply in the same abstract and indistinct strain. But what his communications lack in personality they gain in force by his giving promise to send and that according to the speaker's words he may be instructed to continue his journey either to Vienna or St. Petersburg. It is but natural that the broad and rather ambiguous character of his errand should have given rise to an infinity of rumours, which while, each has some truth in it, alike fail in that they pretend to give a distinct preponderance to one of the many alternatives on the cards. To allude to one only of these innumerable reports, the Prince, by some Berlin papers is represented as having mentioned the re-establishment of Poland as an inflexible means of compelling the acquiescence of Russia in any Eastern change should she betray an intention of holding back. I need not say that in the present state of the negotiations nothing so pointed can have been suggested as we are naively required to believe in this exaggerated account. But the supposition even that the thing has been delicately touched upon is rejected by those most likely to be world imagine to credit such an *ou dit*. The Polish papers of Posen and Cracow warn their countrymen against believing in the seductive, but, alas! ever deceptive *fata morgana* of French assistance.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, March 16.—The *Courrier de la Russie* of today referring to the rumours of Prince Napoleon visiting St. Petersburg, says:—

We have these reports may be true. Prince Napoleon might then judge for himself of the falsity of the ideas circulated in France respecting the institutions, policy, and aspirations of Russia, and we have no doubt that a change in his personal sentiments would have an influence upon his opinion in France.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, March 14.—The intentions of France have become more clearly apparent the last few days. France 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 its proper place, Russia 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 France, after entertaining it for a short space, dismissed the idea for unexplained reasons.

UNITED STATES.

A fellow in Buffalo has put on his wife in a raffle. The tickets read as follows: 'Raffle for the wife of Thomas D. Jyle, at Wolff's Hall, Court street, on Monday, March 23 1868. This woman 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 insists that she shall accompany him.

A Radical writer says that Butler is 'ever-tongued.' Does he mean that the Doctor's tongue is forked, or that he was born with a spoon in his mouth.—N.Y. Herald.

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

There are no longer any babies born in Chicago if we may credit the announcement, 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 Canal is to be set to music. A Lowell poet has written the first verse and will soon finish the remainder:—

Ben Butler was a soldier brave,
A soldier brave was he;
He had for silver spoons and such,
A partiality.

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

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from—

- E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York.
 - Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - N. P. Willis, New York.
 - Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate.
 - Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.
 - Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y.
 - Surgeons in the Army, and a host of eminence.
- Sold every where at 25 cents per box. April, 1868. 2m

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 Missioner*, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the *PROSPERITY*. 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 Teething.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868. 2m

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

The Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late partners and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIEF BRAND, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions,
443 Commissioners Street,
opposite St. Ann's Market.
June 14th, 1867. 12m

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from other sources could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would furnish, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficial influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to the science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools.—[Wrightsville, Pa., Star, March, 1868. 1m

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, these two processes are made easy and inoperable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence.—For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alternative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a delicacy, purgative, 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 enjoyment to the gentleman. Murray and Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America, to the notice of the ladies of this country. Not only the ladies alone indebted to that embrocation for its complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, and none 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 Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Posses 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 moist 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 continued evaporation and diffusion. In this respect it resembles the Florida Cologne, and it is preferred to that more cost-prime in South America and the West India, where it is almost universally used. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

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

Gentlemen, - It is with the most grateful feelings that I give you the particulars of the cure effected upon me by the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA bought from you. A severe and painful Rheumatism had troubled me for years, rendering my right arm almost useless, and extending across my chest and down my back made me unable to walk, and comparatively helpless, besides much pain in the side, from what my family doctor called Liver Disease. Mr Kennedy my neighbor, on whom the Bristol's Sarsaparilla produced almost a miraculous cure, advised me to try a bottle or two. I did so; 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, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

SOMETHING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY SHOULD KNOW. - The traveller, furnished with BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, is armed against those diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, common to all climates. The first thing to be done, in case of a bilious attack, is to empty the bowels. Bristol'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 sharp, cutting, spasmodic pains, which accompany the action of mineral cathartics, are ever experienced during their operation. They have no drawback, either immediate or contingent, and leave every organ they influence in a healthy state. For dyspepsia, piles, liver complaint, sick headache, suppression, vertigo, colic, and heartburn, they are the one thing needful, and no other known medicine 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 & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. DAME ZISCHER alias LOUISA SIMON, Plaintiff, vs. MORA alias MARTIN alias MAURICE BISSINGER, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff has this day, 4th April, 1868, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, returnable the 20th of April, instant. S. RIVARD, Advocate, Atty for Plaintiff. 4 35. Montreal, April 4, 1868.



PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 6 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9 35 a.m. and 12 35 p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangements, commencing 9th December, 1867.

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 Sand Point at 9 25 P.M.

The Trains on Main Line connect with Trains on the Falls to and from Perth.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustee.

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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 BATHS, IRON, Hollow, Tin, and Japaned Ware House Furnishing Goods, REFRACTORYS, &c., &c. Tinsmith and Jobbing work will be promptly attended to; all at most reasonable rates. W. P. COLE; W. H. COLE. (Recently with the late firm of Wm. Rodden & Co.) Ma ch 26, 1868. 12m

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED.

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

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards. BLACK TEA. Common Corgon, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do., do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 80c.; Very Good, 85c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twanky Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1.; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superior do. \$1.

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

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

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I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c. - Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address - B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1 Beury Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

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

G. & J. MOORE.

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LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock: - 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 200,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Rocking; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Basewood; 1 inch do; Butterbutt Lumber; Hardwood of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Sawed and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.

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

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

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

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

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,

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

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever before so universally adopted into use in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not known 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 seen, in our travels, 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 them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor 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 viscera 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 these Pills rapidly cure: - For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, 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 Headache, Sick Headache, Colic, Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Hysterical or Diarrhoeal, but only mild doses are generally required. For Accumulation, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical 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 Diabetic 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.

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