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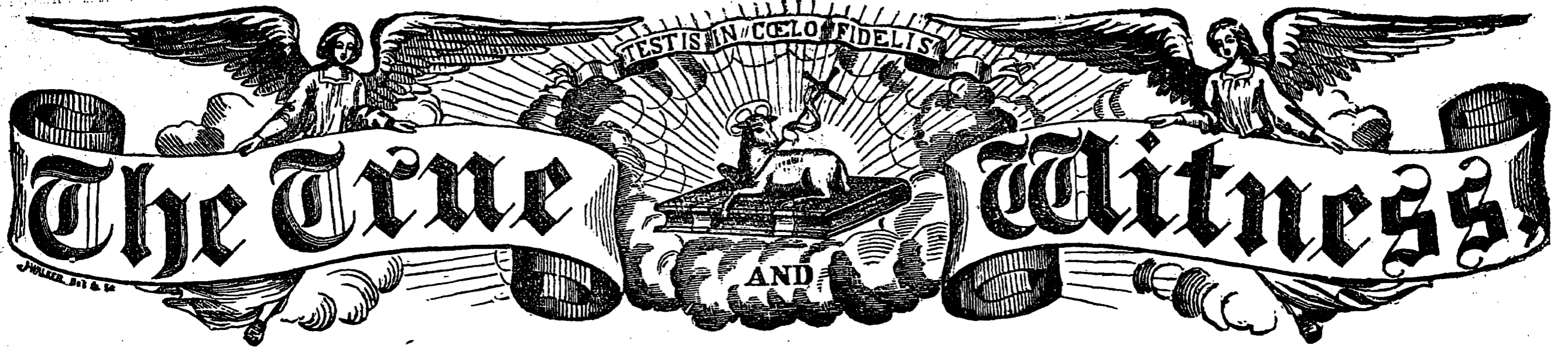
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

No. 28.

CONSTANCIA DE GONSALVO;

OR, THE TRUE HEIRESS. A TALE OF SPAIN.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

The weather was as sullen and scowling as I, suffering from a thin pair of trousers and the hardest trotting brute a man ever bestrode, speedily became; and to this I attributed the sense of dismal apprehension which, for no definite or tangible reason, darkened over me as we approached, towards three in the afternoon, the dwelling of Juan Alvarez.

Half an hour's smart trot brought us to a turn in the rout, from which the east bank of the Guadalquivir and the road along it could be seen for a considerable distance. This was the way Katerina was to come; and we moved on more slowly and cautiously, keeping as much as possible within the shadow of the wood on our left.

consent of Alvarez, who rode by his side, and might easily have struck his arm up had he so willed, levelled a pistol, fired—the explosion, and a piteous scream from the unfortunate girl as she toppled over the crag into the river, mingling with the fierce execrations of myself and the greater part of the soldiers with whom I rode, who were by this time close upon them.

At the distance of about four miles from the scene of the frightful tragedy we had so unexpectedly witnessed—for no one who saw the shot had the slightest doubt that the girl was killed—we came up with and captured the two ruffians, who were immediately bound and placed apart. Peremptory orders were given neither to speak nor answer any questions that might be put by them; and Lieutenant Davilla, was about to give the word advance, when I rather angrily intimated, that as there could be no further pretence for detaining me, I must be set at liberty forthwith.

We reached Sevilla on the third day of that detestable journey, from the effects of which I did not thoroughly recover for a fortnight. The Captain General whom we found there was pleased to express a polite regret for the unpleasant duress I had been subject to, excusing it, however, on the plea of necessity; pleasantly adding, that in the interest of justice it was necessary that I should remain for some time longer under the surveillance of Lieutenant Davilla, who would treat me with every civility and consideration consistent with not permitting me, on any pretence, to communicate, even by letter, with a living soul.

His expostulations, like my own, were only laughed at, and we both perforce waited for such explanation as time might bring of the extraordinary treatment to which we were condemned. It was not long before I pretty well guessed the motives of all this precautionary rigor. Neither of the prisoners, I heard from the lieutenant, who was tolerably communicative in some respects, had made any revelation beyond a declaration by Alvarez that the fatal shot was fired without his consent, and appealing with well-simulated pathos to all men who were fathers on the impossibility of the crime with which he was charged.

was on my mind not the faintest doubt that whoever or however the terrible announcement made to the miserable man, that he had in very truth been an accomplice, inore or less active and consenting, in the murder of his own daughter—of that Katerina whom it was so easy to see he loved with such entire and passionate affection—the tempest of remorse and agony by which he would be convulsed and torn must rend asunder all disguises, sweep away all deceptions, however cunningly contrived; and that especially the man by whose hand Katerina had actually fallen, would be instantly denounced, and the fraud with regard to Luisa, by which the assassin's family, if not himself, might thereafter profit, would be exposed with vengeful promptness.

This, however, was clearly not the opinion of Lady Inez and her counselors; and it was soon, moreover, quite plain to me, that the object of the investigation going forward was, but in a very inferior degree, the conviction and punishment of Katerina's murderers, even as regards the officials, high and low, of the Sevilla Chancilleria. The chief aim manifestly was to obtain judicial proof that Luisa was the legitimate Gonsalvo heiress, and this purpose was, I must say, worked out with equal skill, audacity, and perseverance. They examined me very slightly with respect to the shooting by the Guadalupe, but with elaborate minuteness as to the conversations I had with Alvarez relative to the Senor de Gonsalvo, with a view, it seemed, to show the animus of the Confederates. Jose Perez was brought from Madrid for the same purpose, and deposed to the conversation on the Puerta del Sol, already given.

At last I was informed that most of the preliminary forms having been gone through, the trial of the prisoners was about really to commence, and that myself and other witnesses would be present to hear our evidence read over, that it might be confirmed in the presence of the accused. I do not know whether this is the ordinary mode of judicial procedure in Spain, and I am the more inclined to doubt that it is, from what subsequently occurred, leading to a suspicion that the chiefs of the Chancilleria had been induced, in order to gratify a lady possessed of great influence at head quarters, to vary somewhat the mode of trial.

The Hall of Justice at Sevilla is, or was, a large heavily-fitted place, impressing one with a solemnity and awe that hardly required to be increased by the grave and imposing costume of the principal officials, and the black velvet hangings and other mourning paraphernalia, set up in memory of the late King Ferdinand. There was no public, properly so called, only about twenty or thirty persons beside the witnesses, and all, I observed, admitted by special favor; amongst whom Lady Inez de Calderon and the Captain General were conspicuously placed. Myself, Jose Perez and Pedro—who whispered that he also had been imprisoned from the moment of his arrival in this incomprehensible city, who or what for he could not even guess—sat together, and were presently cautioned by a black-browed alguazil, who had just before been beckoned to by the presiding judge, not to speak one word except in answer to such questions as he, the president might himself put to us; the said alguazil taking his seat in our midst for the purpose, I presumed, of enforcing, if necessary, the command of which he was the bearer. By and by, my coat collar was seized from behind and shaken violently, a proceeding but confusedly interpreted by the hardly recognisable tones of Senor Manuel's voice—so fear suppressed, yet fierce, angry and indignant were they: 'Ha, ha! I say, Senor Inglese, John Brown, Englishman—these three words comprised my friend's entire stock of English, and were not brought into requisition except when he was extremely angry and inclined to be impertinent—'you are in the hole yourself, are you! I am glad of it with all my heart; and, I say, my friend, you may take that account for the journey to Madrid to those who showed you the picture, for, by San Jago

'Silence, silence! That way, sir!' called out our alguazil friend, at the same time pushing Senor Manuel with some violence in the direction indicated by his staff aimed fist. The poor man, whose face was purple with rage and perplexity, did as he was ordered; and I observed him a few minutes after seated, nearly opposite, and every now and then indulging in a pantomimic demonstration, which, except in its expression of fury and bewilderment, was altogether unintelligible to me.

The prisoners were at length brought in separately, and placed at a banister-covered railing, and the questioning process by the president commenced after the reading of the depositions, during which the witnesses stood erect, and once more declared, with the right arm raised and pointing upwards, that we had spoken the truth as in the presence of God and his saints. Antonio de Gonsalvo was the first interrogated.

He answered in substance, that the pistol had gone off unintentionally; that he had merely meant to frighten the girl; and no one could more lament the fatal result than he did. 'Had it, indeed, been the young person known as Katerina, who was reported to be the heiress of the Gonsalvo property?'

He was stopped by an exclamation of rage from Senor Manuel, which brought upon that witness an instant sentence of removal to a distant part of the sala, with the intimation, that if he presumed again to offer the slightest comment upon what was said, he would be immediately sent to prison.

'Had it been,' resumed the prisoner, 'the young person known as Katerina, who, it was asserted, had claims, whether ill or well-founded was another matter, to the Gonsalvo estates and honors, there might have been some color for the heinous but utterly unfounded crime; but under the actual circumstances, none whatever existed.' A meaning smile glanced, as the accused spoke, towards the Lady Inez and the Captain General from the president's judge, but no commentary in words followed the coolly audacious statement.

It was soon Juan Alvarez's turn, and after much inconsequent interrogatory, to which he mainly replied—exhibiting all the while an affectation of intense grief—that whether the pistol was discharged by accident, as he believed, or by design, he, Juan Alvarez, was entirely innocent thereof; his sole purpose in galloping towards his daughter (whose strange position and action, in making signals to somebody on the river, he had, from accidentally passing that way, beheld with astonishment) being to inquire the meaning of such conduct—the real business of the audencia commenced.

'The time is at length arrived, Juan Alvarez and Antonio de Gonsalvo,' said the presiding magistrate with grave solemnity, 'when it was necessary that I should inform you both, that we are aware of a circumstance which entirely destroys the very slight plausibility of your statements. You, Alvarez, attempted to substitute your own child for the one placed in your charge?'

'Ha!'

'Ay, now, that is a natural movement and expression. This cheat Antonio de Gonsalvo discovered, taxed you with, and finding further deception vain so far as he was concerned, you agreed with him to confine Luisa in some remote place, by virtue of your usurped authority of father; or—and this, from what subsequently passed, has a more horrible likelihood—you finally, perhaps reluctantly, consented to a darker purpose?'

'Never, never! I swear by the holy saints!' exclaimed Alvarez, whose features, like those of De Gonsalvo, were changing to the hue of asbes. 'Never, I swear!'

'Listen, unhappy man. I have another and much more terrible revelation to make; she whom you met, at whose life your confederate in crime levelled his murderous pistol—with your consent, I can hardly doubt—was in very truth your own child, Katerina, who?'

A wild frenzied cry from Alvarez interrupted the magistrate. But for the flashing eyes, from which lightning had seemed to leap as the president's words fell in thunder upon his brain, one might have thought the wretched man had been suddenly changed to stone, so white, rigid, motionless, were his aspect and posture. I glanced towards De Gonsalvo. He also was strongly agitated, but in a much less degree of course, and was wiping his clammy forehead with a handkerchief. At last he said, after three or four efforts which had died upon his parched and twitching lips: 'It is a trick, Juan—a trick, he assured.' Alvarez heard him, turned slowly round, and fixed his burning eyes for a few moments upon De Gonsalvo's face, then closed them, and pressed the palms of his hands forcibly over the lids, as if to calm himself, and rally his bewildered faculties by the extrusion of exterior objects. 'You know your daughter's writing?' said the president, after a lengthened and unbroken silence. De Gonsalvo, I should state, had been removed in obedience to a sign from the judge.

The question was repeated three times without eliciting an answer. At last an attendant alguazil shook the prisoner roughly by the arm, and repeated it in a harsh, menacing tone. 'Yes—yes,' Alvarez slowly said; 'I do.'

'Then read this letter, and convince yourself of the truth of what you have just heard.'

A letter—one from Katerina to Alfonso Manuel, detailing the scheme arranged with Luisa for a change of dresses—was handed across the court, and placed in the accused's hands. He glanced at the lines, shuddered, the paper dropped from his nerveless grasp to the floor, and he said, faintly: 'I know the character.—It is Ka—hers. Read it for me; my eyes dazzle.'

His request was complied with. During the reading, it would have seemed, from the long-

drawn agonising groan which accompanied it, that a sword was passing slowly through the body of the writhing wretched man, whose head had sunk down upon the railing in his front.—'There was another long oppressive pause terminated by the president saying: 'I will remove any doubt that may yet linger in your mind. If the project mentioned in the letter had not been persisted in, you would have met Luisa, as you believed you did, instead of Katerina. Let the former lady be brought in,' he added with a sign to an attendant, 'and confronted with the prisoner. Now, Juan Alvarez, look up, and disbelieve if you can the evidence of your own senses.'

As the president's voice ceased, and amidst a breathless stillness, the prisoner's head was gradually raised and directed towards that part of the hall where the swinging of a door and the shuffling of feet announced the entrance of the new comer. A recoil, but much weaker, of the terrible cry which the first intimation of the truth had wrung from Alvarez, proclaimed his recognition of the supposedly slain Luisa. It was followed by a convulsive but vain effort at articulate speech, and the next moment he had fallen across the railing without sense or motion.

The sitting of the tribunal was immediately suspended and the prisoner removed, and a buzz of excitement pervaded the auditory for perhaps half an hour, when the president resumed his seat, and the murmuring hum of voices subsided once more into profound silence, to hear a communication read by one of the officers who had gone out with the accused. Juan Alvarez, it was formally stated, had volunteered, the instant he was restored to consciousness, to make a full confession upon all matters connected with the present inquiry. Antonio de Gonsalvo had discovered the fraud with respect to Donna Constancia, and a scheme had finally been matured for the disposal of that young lady, who was to have been taken and kept out of the country by her reputed father. For doing so, Alvarez was to have received a very large reward, with which, he said, he believed the Senor Manuel could have been induced to consent to his son's marriage with Katerina—a union which he, the deponent, believed to be necessary to her happiness. The firing of the pistol had been wilful, malevolent, the words used by the Gonsalvo, as he drew the trigger, having been: 'She shall not escape by—, let the consequence be what it may.' As to the description of the child's person on the parchment, which it could be seen had been written in a separate paragraph, apart from the body of the writing as it were, an alteration had been effected in the following manner by one Pasco, a singularly skilful calligraphist, residing at Lagos, in Algarve, Portugal.—He had carefully pumiced out the original words, and written those descriptive of Katerina over them. But he, Pasco, had told deponent that, if the super-writing were carefully removed, and a moderate heat applied to the parchment the original words would distinctly reappear. Thus was the substance of the confession; and it may be as well to state at once, that the experiment suggested was afterwards successfully performed, and Luisa's right to the name of Constancia Isabella de Gonsalvo, and the solid appurtenances thereto belonging, established beyond question.

The agitation which followed the reading of Alvarez's confession was of an altogether exultant kind with nearly all the persons present, and it certainly could not be denied that the affair had been cleverly managed; but with one, and more especially poor Pedro, whose grief for the fate of Katerina was bitter and vehement, the feeling was a very different one; so much so, that when the Lady Inez—sweeping triumphantly past, accompanied by her niece, who looked, I was perfectly shocked to see, radiantly, proudly happy—requested me to call on her the next day, that she might, in some degree, compensate me for the inconvenience to which I had been put, the choking emotion of anger I felt would, I am pretty sure, have been expressed in very unwise words, but that the great lady was gone before I could fashion the indignant rebuke which trembled at my heart into articulate utterance.

Senor Manuel's morose peevishness jumped better with my irritated humor; and hearing that, like myself and others, he was at last released from surveillance, I waited, with weeping heart broken Pedro, for him in an anteroom, through which he would necessarily pass. Nor had we long to wait; he came up very quickly, his features still swollen and spotted with angry dismay.

'Ha, ha!' he burst out again the instant he caught sight of me—'you, Inglese, John Brown, Englishman! you have been shut up, too, I hear; and by San Jago! I am glad of it; with all my heart.'

'You are disposed to be insolent, Senor Manuel, I am not at all in the mood to brook it patiently. So terrible a catastrophe should, one

would suppose, make a serious impression upon the most stolid, wooden natures. Your son, I am sure, must be suffering poignantly.

My son, be hanged. He suffering poignantly—pooh! It is I, sir, that am suffering poignantly—I, that am heart-broken, overwhelmed, destroyed by this atrocious business.

Atrocious, indeed, and horrible beyond measure—that a father should have been the originating cause of poor Katerina's dreadful fate.

Katerina's dreadful fate. By San Jago! But what do you mean by Katerina's dreadful fate? To be shot or drowned may surely be called so.

Fiddle-de-dee, shot or drowned. Married and made her fortune, you mean. Why, San Jago, what are you dreaming about? Didn't you know, then, that the confounded puss got only a fright and a ducking, and married Alfonso the very next morning?

Pedro and I had set up a simultaneous and joyous whoop that might have been, and I dare say was, heard half a mile off. I could hardly believe that I heard aright; and we both assailed the indignant merchant with a torrent of questions, the chief result of which was to increase his snary consternation.

Where are they, do you say? How can I tell? Spending the honeymoon and my money in Madrid or Paris—who knows? They set off like a prince and princess directly after the ceremony, and I have been locked up, for my share, almost ever since.

And Luisa turns out to be the true De Gonsalvo, after all; and Katerina, confound her! that villain Juan's portionless daughter. And you, Senor Inglez, he continued, blazing up into fierce wrath—you knew or guessed all this when you were in Madrid; for which journey I was to pay too; but by San Jago, if ever I give a maravedi, I wish—

Here Pedro and I bolted off, half suffocated with laughter, and pursued by the old gentleman's fierce vituperation, which, however, gradually died away as we threaded the tortuous passages of the old place towards the street; and before ten minutes had passed, Pedro and I were seated, jolly as sand boys, over some excellent wine, and smoking, laughing, shouting, and by and by dancing—Pedro, that is, commenced a fandango to his own music till stopped by the host—like two maniacs. The whole matter was clear to me now: the locking us all up, the despotic conduct of the Captain General—it was all explained; and very cleverly, I fully agreed, had the thing been managed. Alvarez, I concluded, as nobody had been killed, would, partly for Katerina's sake, be let off pretty easily; and that rascal, De Gonsalvo, for other reasons, be permitted to escape with comparative impunity.

I was right in both instances. The ex-captain of artillery was not long afterwards released; and to show his gratitude for the queen regent's clemency, immediately joined the motley ranks in arms for Don Carlos, in which company he ultimately received his reward in the shape of a bullet through the head. Juan Alvarez returned to his place near San Lucar, but not to survive very long. The shock he had experienced had broken him down both physically and morally; he never completely rallied; and a plain cross in the tombyard of Los Gozos de Neustra Señora, inscribed with his initials and the date of this death, marks the grave which, it may be truly said, his own hands had prematurely prepared.

I did not fail to wait upon Lady Inez de Calderon, as she had requested, and was so kindly and handsomely compensated for my share of the happily accomplished work, that the numerous stirring appeals to the British Lion which I had prepared during my quasi captivity being thereby rendered useless, were forthwith committed to the flames. From Dona Constancia de Gonsalvo, whose rank appeared to sit as easily upon her as if she had been to the manner bred as well as born, I received remembrances, presents, keepsakes, and a letter at least as long as this narrative for the young Senora Manuel; all of which I promised should be faithfully and personally delivered.

This promise I was enabled to redeem about three weeks after my return to Cadiz, during which interval of time I had sedulously avoided meeting with Senor Manuel. I approached his country house one Sunday afternoon with considerable anxiety as to the position, under all circumstances, of the recently wedded couple. I was not long in doubt. The notes of a guitar, accompanying one of the sweetest voices in the world, in one of the most pleasing of the Romances Moriscos, to which I had seen the elder Manuel beat enthusiastic time on my first visit to the house of Juan Alvarez, quite satisfied me that the simple graces which had enthralled the son had produced their natural effect upon the father, and that I was about to enter a reconciled and happy household. It proved so; and I remained till rather a late hour. Just before leaving, Senor Manuel and I happening to be alone for a few moments, he said quickly and in an under tone;

Ab, that's right. Business must be remembered, after all. Do you send me to-morrow, my friend, your expense account to Madrid, you know. I shall pay it, by San Jago! with all my heart.

What! as a reward for not telling you who I believed to be the real Constancia de Gonsalvo!

Pooh! Katerina is worth all the Gonsalvos in Spain, and a dozen over the market. Here's her health once more, in her absence, eh?—fashion of Englishmen, my boy.

With all my heart. Senora Katerina's good health, and the little one's when it comes. Hip, hip, hurra! And now, good night!

THE END.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

If we had a population in Ireland as firmly attached to law and to British rule as we believe we have in England, we could afford to philosophise about Fenianism and its origin, and wait till a Fenian showed his head to strike him. But, on the contrary, we have a population who dislike us and distrust us, and are fast beginning to look upon the Fenians as

Heaven-ten deliverers.—The Standard, Jan. 7, 1868.

(To the Editor of The Standard.)

Sir, I do not dispute the accuracy of the above extract from your journal, nor do I controvert the conclusion you draw that Fenianism must be put down with a high hand. The reign of law must be maintained; nevertheless, the admission is deeply humiliating to British legislation.

It is sixty-eight years since Ireland was deprived of the power of self-legislation, under which, by the testimony of witnesses of all shades of opinion, she had, during the previous twenty years, made most wonderful progress. Since the Union the preponderating influence has been British. Yet though two generations have nearly passed, the mass of the Irish people as you assert, "dislike and distrust us." This is a humiliating avowal; it infers that the legislation has not won the confidence of the people, and proves that the Act of Union which gave the Parliament of the United Kingdom the power of legislating for Ireland, has failed in achieving the main object which Pitt adduced to justify its enactment, and which, as stated in the preamble of that act, declares its object was "to strengthen and consolidate the connexion between the two kingdoms; to promote and secure the essential interests of Great Britain and Ireland; and to consolidate and strengthen the power and resources of the British Empire." Have these objects been attained? "We have," as you assert, "a population in Ireland less firmly attached to law and British rule than we have in England." "We have a population who dislike and distrust us."

Can there be a doubt that the essential interests of Ireland have not been promoted or secured by the legislation of the past sixty-eight years as much as those of Great Britain? The dislike and distrust which you say exists, and which I cannot deny, arises from the fact that the majority of the legislators, being British, have either disesteemed or permitted legislation which has produced a disparity in the essential interests of the countries.

The financial principles upon which Mr. Pitt rested the Act of Union were fair, simple, and easily understood. They were:—

- 1. That Ireland should never be called upon to pay any portion of the charge for the existing debt of Great Britain.
2. That the taxation of each country should be in proportion to its means.
Had the debts of the two countries been consolidated in the same manner as those of England and Scotland when they were united, Ireland should have received twenty millions sterling. Not having received that sum she should have got an equivalent remission of taxation which would have given her a million a year; or she should have annually been paid that sum out of her own revenue to expend in local improvements. Such payment for sixty-eight years would have done much to promote and secure the interest of Ireland; but instead of such payment Ireland has had to complain of excessive taxation. Almost immediately after the Union the incidence of taxation was altered. In 1801 the revenue of Ireland was £2,919,217, and that of Great Britain £35,218,525; in 1815 Ireland paid £6,805,573 and Great Britain £69,858,573. The increase in Ireland was 233 per cent., while in Great Britain it was only 198 per cent. Nor has recent legislation done anything to adjust this inequality. Last year Ireland paid £6,775,377, and Great Britain £59,667,849. The latter had doubled its population, and more than quadrupled its resources. Ireland now pays nearly as much as in the height of the war, while Great Britain pays ten millions a year less than in 1815.

A parliamentary paper shows the disparity in the means of each country. The assessment for property and income tax was in 1861 equal to £13 0s. 7d per head in Great Britain, and only £3 14s. 7d per head in Ireland; while the amount of revenue for each pound of income tax was four shillings in Great Britain, and six shillings and two pence in Ireland. The taxation per head had been raised in Ireland from 11s. 2d. in 1801, to 23s. 5d. in 1861, while in Great Britain it was lowered from 67s. in 1801, to 53s. in 1861. The diminution upon Great Britain is partly produced by the increase upon Ireland. Had this burden been reduced in both countries in the same ratio Ireland would pay two millions a year less than she now contributes, and the retention of that sum would tend to promote her essential interests. Mr. Pitt's principle of proportioning the burdens to the means of each nation has been violated, and were all the revenue raised by an income tax Ireland would pay between two and three millions per annum less, and Great Britain between two and three millions more than they now contribute. The distribution of the Imperial burden materially retards the advancement of Ireland and being the work of an essentially British legislature, it is one of the reasons why we have a population who dislike and distrust us.

It may, perhaps, be said, it is not those who pay the taxes who are the most dissatisfied. Granted; but the payment of so large a portion of their income to the State necessarily curtails their ordinary expenditure, and thus diminishes the fund which would afford employment at home; and as all the excess is withdrawn from Ireland and spent in Great Britain, it is a source of poverty to the former and of wealth to the latter.

It is not my wish to palliate Fenianism, or to say a word to justify the state of lawlessness which exists, but I see that no remedy can be applied until the true nature of the disease is ascertained. The first study of the physician is a diagnosis of the complaint. In referring to the past my object is to discover why the state of Ireland should be chronic as well as acute. The Empire suffers periodically from dangerous humors of long standing. Poverty and crime are intimate associates. Ill-will is the concomitant of ill usage. A state of discontent and lawlessness is so abnormal that we are justified in saying it never exists without a cause. The intensity of its expression is accurately proportioned to pre-existent circumstances.

It is absurd and irrational to trace these disorders to the diversity of creed. Prussia and the United States both mainly Protestant, have a large Roman Catholic population, but they have no Fenianism. England has no more loyal subjects than the French Canadian Roman Catholics. The prelates and priests of that faith in Ireland have steadily opposed the progress of revolution and warned their people against it.

What is it then that produces the disaffection? What encourages lawless men to cross the Atlantic and risk their lives and liberties? What prompts them to apparently most rash and hopeless enterprises? All the inductions of right reason must be reversed if we do not admit that the motion must be equal to the force applied. Treason and disaffection would not appear were there not to use your own expression, "a population who dislike and distrust us." That dislike and distrust arises from the impression that the laws are unequal and unjust; they are the work of a legislature mainly composed of those who have seen (if not fostered) a more rapid growth of their own nation than of this country. The remedy would be equal progress. It would have taken place had the taxation of the Empire been, according to Mr. Pitt's intention, in proportion to the means of each; or had the surplus paid by Ireland been expended according to the Act of Union, upon local improvements in Ireland. Such an expenditure of a portion of the revenue, not of Great Britain but of Ireland, on local improvements, would have developed the resources of this country and increased her wealth. In the train of prosperity would have followed attachment to the constitution. It is quite true that Great Britain saves exactly the amount she places upon Ireland, but she has to accept the complete element in the disaffection and discontent "the dislike and distrust" with which she is viewed. If the effect of these laws is to lessen the attachment of the Irish people to the British nation, must it, if they wish to retain it, make a sacrifice. They must act justly to-

wards Ireland, otherwise they cannot hope to be liked or trusted.

The cure for Fenianism is prosperity. Let me call your attention to that of your myriad of readers to some of the records of Parliament which show what has been done as well as what has been left undone. A vast change was produced in Ireland by the first twenty years' operations of the Act of Union. It had increased her taxation, destroyed many of her industries, and diminished her consumption of those articles which indicate comfort and affluence. In 1820 a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider her condition. It reported that the evils of Ireland mainly arose from want of employment, and that was caused by want of capital. In 1826 another committee was appointed with the same object; it reported similarly. The cure administered, however necessary for Ireland; in other respects was not calculated to remove the disease. It was the Emancipation Act, a good and wholesome measure, but one that did give neither capital nor employment. Sir Robert Peel, on introducing the measure, said:—"I apprehend that it is scarcely possible that we can change for the worse. What is the melancholy fact? That scarcely one year during the period that has elapsed since the Union has Ireland been governed by the ordinary course of law."

In 1830 there was another committee of the House of Commons and one of the House of Lords upon Ireland, which repeated the complaints of the committees of 1820 and 1826. One of the reports says:—"A very considerable proportion of the population is considered to be out of employment. It is supposed to be one fifth to one fourth of the entire population. The misery and suffering no language can describe. Their condition is most deplorable, a vast number have perished of want."

Sir G. Osborne Lewis visited Ireland about this time, and with reference to the penal enactments he wrote:—"The statute books have been loaded with the severest laws; the country with military and police; capital punishment has been unsparingly inflicted; Australia has been peopled with transported convicts, and all to no purpose."

In 1833 another remedy was applied. The measure was a good one but it was not calculated to give employment—it did not provide for those dying of want. The cure then administered was national education.

A few more years passed, and in 1836-7 there was a Royal Commission, which echoed the same dismal complaint—want of capital, want of employment; and as usual, its labors were closed with a very excellent measure, but one that did not reach this disorder Ireland then was dragged with the poor law.

Still the disease grew. In 1845 we had the Devon Commission, whose report is loaded with details of intense suffering arising from want of employment, but again the remedy was most inadequate—she got a reduction in the duty on foreign corn and the Emancipated Estater Court.

Lastly, an impoverished and over-taxed country was by the unwise legislation of Mr. Gladstone and the Whigs still more heavily taxed, still pressed down to the ground. Capital, which should have given employment and produced content, was not granted, but the Irish income, which might have grown into capital was ruthlessly swept away into the British exchequer to save the British taxpayers.

Thus, to a poor, needy country, which requires aid and wanted capital, British legislation has given—Catholic emancipation, national education, the poor laws, the Emancipated Estates Court, and the income tax. She has done everything but that which was right. She has relieved herself of burdens by transferring them to us, and now she wonders that we have a population who dislike and distrust us.

Yet amid the miasma of Whig measures, amid the mist of theoretic, instead of material, remedies, it is refreshing to find some faint gleam of appreciation of those just principles which would have given Ireland employment and capital. The present Premier was chairman of a committee in 1838 and thus expressed his views in the report he drew up:—"It is a waste of public available resources to suffer so large a portion of the empire to lie fallow, or leave it to struggle by slow advances and with defective means, towards its improvement, when the judicious aid of the State might quickly make a source of common strength and advantage." I was shown that if the Irish peasantry were placed, in point of comfort, on a par with Great Britain, the excise duties would show an increase of £6,000,000 per annum. This consideration alone, says the report, "ought to silence any objection, on the ground of expense, against affording public aid, such as may be required, for these works, as it gives an enormous profit on the greatest contemplated outlay."

That able Conservative statesman, Lord George Bentinck, whose untimely loss a nation deplored, proposed to meet the material wants of Ireland in a statesmanlike manner by expending £10,000,000 in constructing railways, which would have been material assistance to the country. Lord Derby's suggestions were never carried out by the Whigs, who so long held the reins of office, and Lord George Bentinck's scheme was defeated by an adverse vote in the House of Commons, which adopted Mr. Gladstone's flagitious financial measures under which Ireland is suffering.

If the population of Ireland is to become as attached to law as that of England, and lose its present feelings of dislike and distrust, it will be by an honest and strict carrying out of the Act of Union, by the promotion and securing the essential interests of the Irish people.

Yours, truly, JESSE FIERCE.

Waterford, Jan. 10.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—(To the Editor of the Times.)—Sir:—It will not be from fear or favour towards Fenianism that the Parliament of the United Kingdom will feel constrained to take into its serious consideration the position and revenues of the Established Church in Ireland; but if a sense of justice to the Irish people did not compel attention to this question, England might well address herself to it, from a responsibility to European opinion. In every community on the Continent, and especially in this city, the Irish question is spoken of as one now ranked with that of Poland in the north and that of Rome in the south of Europe, while every journal and every speaker fastens upon the establishment of the Protestant Church of Ireland as the quite sufficient justification for the disaffection of the Irish people. All ignore the freedom which the very establishment of so liberal a form of religion has a tendency to promote and to secure, and until England by legislation on this subject makes good her claim to be the mother of religious liberty, the Fenian movement, apart from its infamous crimes, will have at least the covert sympathy of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

The right of Parliament to deal with the position and revenues of the Church in Ireland is questioned only by those who, in asserting that the Church can possess property independent of the State, are the unwitting advocates of the doctrines of the Liberation Society. I am indebted to the Archbishop of Meath and to Dr. Alfred Lee for copies of their writings, the ablest in favour of the pretensions of the Church, but a study of their works has only served to convince me that, contrary to the tenor of their arguments, it is not the Church which is the trustee, but the three Estates of the Realm which hold these revenues in trust for the spiritual benefit of the Irish people. Indeed, it is sufficient for me that Parliament can deal with this question to prove with Parliament rests the responsibility of neglecting it.

If Parliament can deal with the position and revenues of the Irish Church, and this cannot be

disputed, what principles should regulate legislation? What justification will Parliament have for neglecting to legislate with regard to the religious opinions of the great majority of the Irish people? The incidence of any change upon other portions of the empire the spiritual interests of the minority, and the vested rights of the clergy, these points would have unfounded claim to be regarded. But it is now abundantly clear that England wishes to hold Ireland to the Union with peace and quiet and economy, she must govern Ireland as she herself is governed. In ruling Ireland Parliament must look first to the moral and material interests of the Irish people as viewed from their own, and not from an English standpoint. There will be no ground for complaint on the part of Ireland if England will regulate her legislation in regard to Ireland by the golden rule of Christian Government. If England will do in this and all other matters unto her neighbor and sister as she would that Ireland, were their relative importance reversed should do to her there may yet for a time exist Fenianism, which is an offensive and poisonous offshoot of an unfounded discontent, a disorder to be put down with the strong hand of authority; but after this has burnt out for lack of fuel, there will be peace and prosperity in Ireland such as have not been known in her past history. Nor will such legislation affect by any reflex action the position of correlative questions in England. No act of justice towards the Roman Catholic population of Ireland will menace the Protestant character of our monarchy, that is securely founded upon the will of the great majority of the population of the United Kingdom. No change in the position of the Church Establishment in Ireland need affect that of the Church of England, because the Church of England is the Church of the great majority of the English people. We need have no fear that our army will be sent to aid the Pope against the King of Italy, because we do justice to the religious opinion of Ireland, for it may be safely predicted that the Pope will never gain a majority in the British Parliament.

When I was in Lancashire during the cotton famine, and, in the performance of official duties, I became necessarily known to a very large number of the working class. Some Irishmen one day crowded round me, demanding an answer to their question, "Why didn't England treat Ireland as she had treated Scotland—why did she let Scotland have her religion and put her own Church upon Ireland?" I am not ashamed to confess that I had no ready answer to that question, but at length I told them that, in my humble opinion, it was the aggressive character of the Roman Catholic religion and the comparatively non-aggressive and Protestant character of the religion of the Scotch that mainly accounted for this difference of treatment.

In Ireland last summer I found that most Roman Catholics who had an opinion upon the subject were favourable to a diversion of the revenues of the Irish Church in the direction of works of public utility and material improvement. But looking to the immense difficulties which would attend the selection of locality and design, as well as to the wide-spread feeling against the appropriation of such revenues to other than purposes of spiritual instruction, I shall assume as I believe, that Parliament would be unwilling to entertain any proposal for a diversion of these revenues to secular purposes.

A commission is appointed to inquire into the general condition of the Irish Church—as to its revenues and their apportionment. Judging from the composition of this commission, and from what I have heard of the evidence that will be brought before it, there is no great difficulty in venturing a forecast of the report which will be the result of its labours. The report will probably show that the revenues of the Irish Church are not more than commensurate with the spiritual wants of the Irish people; that the existing arrangements as to churches and parishes are faulty in many respects; that a much better apportionment of revenues and parishes can be made; that, this being done, no substantial grievance will exist. The commissioners will probably be led to make such a report by finding parishes so large that no clergyman, even if he can afford to keep a horse, can pretend to acquaintance with the spiritual condition of his flock—so large that for his flock to meet him at church is practically impossible. They will find other parishes where the Protestant worshippers may be reckoned on the fingers of any one of the members of the commission; and again they will find at least one parish with an endowment smaller than the annual wages of an agricultural labourer. By a readjustment of boundaries and perhaps the removal of some churches these anomalies may be made to disappear.

But would such a report meet the question? It is the existence of the Irish Church as a State establishment which is attacked, and it is this which must be modified or it will soon have to be abandoned. With the utmost diffidence I will venture to sketch a mode in which it appears to my feeble judgment this difficult question can be set at rest. I am, then, disposed to recommend that, after such a readjustment of areas and revenues as I have referred to had been carefully and conscientiously made, an Ecclesiastical Commission should be permanently established, and that upon the vacation of any benefice such Commission should be empowered, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that not less than two-thirds in number of the ratepayers of any parish were opposed to the maintenance of the Established Church, and were themselves unanimously in favour of any other Christian form of worship, to make over the parochial fabric, and the revenues attached to it, to such parish for the performances of such religious worship as this majority approved. The necessity of showing so large a majority would prevent continual religious warfare and the probability of change in the disposition of the fabrics and revenues; if such a majority were not attained, or where the inhabitants did not think proper to make representation of its existence, there would be no action on the part of the Commissioners. The position of the higher offices of the Church would be determined in the same manner. If two thirds in number of the parishes contained in any diocese had so severed themselves from the Church there would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop in that diocese, and the Commissioners might be empowered to employ in such a case the episcopal revenues in the foundation or encouragement of parochial schools. But if not less than two thirds of such parishes were Roman Catholic, and were to make representations accordingly to the Commission they would become entitled to the episcopal revenues for the establishment of a Roman Catholic bishop, no clergyman, including bishops and dignitaries being liable to displacement during his life.

Such legislation might include a provision that, from the passing of such an Act of Parliament, no Irish bishop not then created should be entitled to take a seat in the House of Lords. If in the parishes of Ulster the Church revenues were upon the apportionment of parochial majorities not less than two-thirds devoted to the maintenance of the Presbyterian form of worship, the Regium Donum would be reduced by the sum now allowed to such parishes out of this grant. Of the gross income of the Irish Church stated in Thom's Directory at £80,419, only £81,659 is held by lay proprietors; while of the 1,510 benefices, only 250 are in patronage other than Royal or ecclesiastical. This lay patronage would continue to be at the disposal of such proprietors for the maintenance of clergy and services of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Commissioners having power to authorise the sale of such livings to the parishes or to themselves. The Church-tax now levied by a percentage on the value of benefices would fall in the case of those benefices conveyed to Dissenting parishes which would then make special arrangements for the maintenance of the fabric and the performances of services.

I am, Sir your faithful servant. R. ARTHUR ARNOLD.

On this letter the Times makes the following comments—

"Mr. Arnold proposes, it may be said, with the rest of the world, an Ecclesiastical Commission. Without this, of course, nothing can be done. He does not, however, leave much to its discretion, for it would have little more to do than carry into execution some very definite provisions. The first thing to be done is a new ecclesiastical division of Ireland, having regard to the population and area, involving the sub-division of the larger parishes and the union of the smaller. Then upon the vacancy of a living Mr. Arnold suggests that in case two-thirds of the ratepayers are found to be either Roman Catholics or Presbyterians, then the majority shall take the place of the English Church—the revenues, the glebe, the fabric. Perhaps for brevity's sake, Mr. Arnold does not meet the case of a large minority which would certainly feel itself ill-used if totally disendowed; nor does he say whether the transfer is to be renewed from time to time as the successive vacancies occur; nor does he say a word as to the patronage, or some other points, of which by and by. At the vacation of the episcopal sees, they are to be filled by a corresponding process, and the Roman Catholic Bishops so elected are to be Peers and take their seats in Parliament. Some redistributions and new applications of the revenue are hinted at. As Roman Catholic Bishops abroad are content with less than £5,000 a year, and as Presbyterians have no Bishops at all, there would be a considerable saving here and the money might go to relieve the Consolidated Fund of Maynooth and the Regium Donum. Any further surplus might go to schools. Such are the outlines of the proposal, and, indeed, little more than outlines are given. Mr. Arnold does not propose to secularise the Church revenues—to dissipate them in public works or flog them to the landowners. The application to schools we understand to be revolutionary, the first claims being first satisfied. It is not without much canvassing of opinions that Mr. Arnold offers this scheme. We may even say more. Proposals substantially the same, but with variations and not so well considered have long been before the world. But on the more delicate parts of the problem before us Mr. Arnold hardly touches; indeed, not at all. Though the State holds this mass of property for religious purposes, and religious purposes only, yet it must be always remembered that the State has its rights and interests in the matter, and that these must never be allowed to drop to the ground in the transfer from one incumbent or one creed to another. An Anglican bishop or other clergyman holds his see or his living subject to many conditions interfering very largely with his own choice of methods, his own opinions, and his own liberty of action all for the security and dignity of the State, for good order, for public peace, for decency, morality, and so forth. Any clergyman of the Anglo-Irish Church may be called to account for personalities in the pulpit, and for observances in the church not of a purely religious character. Every clergyman may be called to account, and even eventually deprived and disqualified for preferment or offences which the law cannot touch in the case of laymen, and which even public opinion treats very lightly in their case. In many ways a clergyman, if not a servant of the State, which of course he will not allow himself to be, is amenable to civil discipline and control. He can be brought into the Queen's Court and visited with heavy penalties for a word, for a gesture, for a boyish frolic, for an unguarded expression, for anything unbecoming his calling in the estimate of a respectable and rather fastidious public. Is all this supervision all this control, all this actual right, to fall to the ground on the mere substitution of the 'priest' for the 'parson'? Mr. Arnold can hardly intend this; and we can only suppose that he left it to future, but still unavoidable, consideration. It is a part of the subject, however, that must be gone into before we can see our way to any settlement of the question.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The chapter of the Dublin Freeman's Journal 'Church Commission', published on Monday, deals with the united dioceses of Tuam, Kildare, and Achonry, the districts where the Protestant missionary societies have for years chiefly operated. Eleven of its clergymen are stated to be on the foundation of the Church Missions Society. The amount expended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on Church fabrics between 1834 and 1865 in the three dioceses is said to have been £59,144 12s. 3d. The Freeman's Journal disputes the correctness of statements by the Bishop of Winchester, Canon Wordsworth, Archdeacon Stopford, the Rev. Mr. Garnett, and Archbishop Trench, respecting the increase of Protestantism in this western locality.

After more than a quarter of a century of missionary labours the Anglicans have now an absolute decrease of numbers from 21,705 in 1834 to 17,167 in 1861. The Freeman's Journal accounts for the failure of the missions by alleging that 'the most sacred articles of the Catholic faith are described in ribald doggerel' and 'handbills' distributed gives as a specimen one called 'The Tuam Mission House Song,' with the air of the 'Shan Van Vocht,' of which a verse, as given the Freeman's Journal, is, —

They told us they could make, Says the Shan van Vocht, Their Maker from a cake, Says the Shan van Vocht, And thus they tried to joke us, With their magic bonus peas, Till to their yoke they broke us, Says the Shan van Vocht.

'This is a mild specimen,' says the Journal, of the missionary agencies 'originated by the late Bishop of Tuam, approved of by the Primate, endorsed by the present occupant of the see, the atrept fingers of which are protected by the public force of the country, and, alas! for his intellect, the object and use of which are approved by the present Archbishop of Dublin. The singing of this and similar productions by Archdeacon Stopford's proselytised ballad-singers in fairs and markets—ministry of the mission—the scattering of it and similar insulting productions in the highways and byways, and the sending of them in envelopes to the archbishops, bishops, deans, and priests of the Catholic Church, are the services rendered by the 'Established Church' to the Catholic people of this diocese for the large endowments conferred on that important institution by a State that claims the affections and is entitled to the loyalty of Irish Catholics.' The Freeman's Journal also states the 'average cost per family of every Anglican in these dioceses at £8 6s. 6d. per annum,' and 'in a group of fourteen benefices the average cost is £37 6s. 6d. per family.'—Pall Mall Gazette.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—The Grand Jury to whom the cases of the accused Fenians now in the prisons of this city are to be presented, to-day assembled in the Court House. Baron Fitzgerald, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, delivered the charge to the Jury, in which he deplored in strong language the outrages which had been perpetrated, and the useless agitation and lawless spirit now prevailing in Ireland. The Grand Jury then withdrew to their chamber, and commenced their labors. Two indictments have been found against the prisoner Lennon. One is for treason, and the other for murder, he being charged with shooting the policeman at Stepaside. The prisoner Pigot has been indicted on the charge of treason.

Two Catholic clergymen of Kerry have prominently ranged themselves within the last few days on the side of Bishop Moriarty in reference to Fenianism—Mr. O'Sullivan, P.P., and the Rev. John Mawe, parish priest of Tralee. The latter has, at one of the celebrations of mass addressing his congregation, reminded them that he long ago advised them against secret societies organized for the overthrow of the Government. Though his words were distasteful at the time, he was glad to see that his advice was taken inasmuch as no arrests had been made in their town. A peaceful, orderly, and constitutional course would requite for the country what it needs.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—The Spectator asks what remedy of the grand order—could be more moderate than Sir John Gray's. He says, 'Give the landlord the choice between granting a fee-farm lease at a fairly revised rate, voidable only by non-payment, or selling at full value of his property: compel him to choose between abandoning that power of eviction which has created the present terrible crisis, or of selling at a fall, or even more than the full value.' It is no trifling matter that such a man as Sir John Gray—one of the impracticable Irish patriots he has hitherto seemed to be—should gravely believe that it would render Ireland loyal. Prima facie it certainly does seem that in a country where the rural population winks at every outrage on the Government and permit large parties of rebels to steel hundred-weights of gunpowder and bivouac near the scene of the robbery without giving notice of it, the rural population do not feel that they are risking much by the overthrow of the Government. But would not every peasant farmer in the country feel otherwise if he knew that his absolute title to his land was identified with the existence of the Government? How would a foreign invasion be regarded by men who knew that with the overthrow of the existing regime must come a number of greedy competitors for the homes and lands in which they were secure so long as it was sustained? But we do not ask more at present than that the question shall be fairly discussed, not on the high a priori ground of proprietary morality and English privilege, but on the more reasonable ground of the adaptation to the end in view—the raising up of a loyal peasantry whose hands would be with the Government instead of against it.

The English Independent points out that all our great metropolitan improvements are carried on under compulsory powers; and if confiscation be the right word to apply to such a process, then Sir John Thwaites is the chief confiscator and the Board of Works the most revolutionary organisation in the country. The argument is—and we are not discussing now whether it be true or false—that the condition of Ireland is so desperate that nothing short of such a re-adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant as would necessitate parliamentary pressure on the landlords will restore peace to the agricultural districts of the country. And there is strong prima facie truth in the argument. The state of Ireland, in spite of the most honest and intelligent legislation for the last twenty years, has passed from bad to worse; at least it is giving us more trouble than it has given us for a generation, and the politicians, at any rate, have failed to urge what we have never fairly grappled with this question, and that the result of neglecting it will be that property will become more next to nothing in Ireland at all. It is a case of foundering ship, when every thing is sacrificed eagerly for the preservation of dear life, and the landlords are told plainly that if they persist in meeting proposals for the re-adjustment of this relation with the cry of confiscation, they stand a fair chance of losing the chief part of the value of their estates.

The Chronicle considers it natural that when attention is concentrated on the tenure possessed by the Irish tenant and on the best means of improving it, the tenure by which the landlord enjoys his property should be overlooked. Mr. Butt in a work published during the course of the past year after an examination of the conditions on which the landowners through a large part of Ireland obtained their estates, expresses his conviction that if these conditions could be enforced they would remedy many of the evils at present complained of. The question is interesting, and its discussion at the present moment could scarcely fail to be instructive, even if it had no other practical effect. Mr. Butt maintains the conditions imposed on the landlords to have been of such essential importance that it is not at all clear that their violation might not have entitled the Crown in many instances to resume possession of estates. In that case of course it might a fortiori interfere to regulate the land tenure without leaving itself open to the charge of despoiling the possessor. Mr. Butt maintains that the tenant's many of whose ancestors went over on certain conditions of assured tenure, have a right to insist that they shall be observed, and that the Sovereign and Parliament of England have a right and a duty, by the most peremptory measures, to enforce them. The argument requires modification; but there are certain occasions when interference of the kind which it contemplates might prove highly beneficial. The whole landlords and large proprietors feel, generally speaking, an interest in the welfare of their tenants, and no urgent necessity to extort the last farthing from them. But when the estate of one of these happens to come into the Encumbered Estates Courts it may fall, in part or wholly, into the hands of some rapacious agent or, enriched attorney or tradesman, whose sole idea is to make money by all possible means. The tenants need protection from such a fate; and if conditions corresponding to those of the grants were enforced in such cases, it would save much misery and prevent the rise of a great deal of dissipation. When it is considered that many Irish estates of late have passed through these courts, and changed owners twice and even three times, in the course of a few years, the urgency of the case may be conceived.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon an article of the Spectator on Sir John Gray's renewed proposal of fixity of tenure for Irish tenants, says that the Spectator gives a special challenge to the Irish representatives to 'speak now once and forever.' Will they use that opportunity as befits their position, their trusts, their duties? The landlords, by this settlement, could add five per cent. to the value of their estates if they elect not to sell, and get the outside value of their estates in cash, if they yet love dominion over the bodies and souls of the people more than the safety of the throne, public order, and wide-spread prosperity. The Kilkenny Journal says that the Irish land question has assumed a more important position than at any time since the memorable agitation of 1847. 'The tenants' cause has advanced considerably.' Fixity of tenure is described by the Cork Examiner as 'the only hope for the people of this country.' The Tralee Chronicle held that the time for half measures is past; what would have satisfied the nation last year would not do so now; public opinion has made gigantic strides during the last twelve months. It was a great mistake of the land proprietors not to have yielded long ago to the reasonable proposals made for the tenants.' The Tuam Herald (a prominent tenants' journal) says that the advocates of the question are ringing in their price, and it will rest with Parliament to decide once more whether it will accept the terms. Another class of Irish journals both in Dublin and the provinces, speak of the project as one to make the present occupiers owners in 'the of their several holdings at fixed rents; which the Kerry Post declares, 'would not ally the spirit of dissatisfaction that exists in Ireland, or satisfy its desires, but add to its natural force to work mischief.' There is one side of the Irish Question which excites no public attention—and yet, it is, perhaps, the most serious of all. The material and social condition of Ireland may be amended by an amendment of the laws that have so long left the bulk of the people at the mercy of individual disposition and individual caprice. But there is something else to consider. The varied subtle elements that go to make a nationality are fast disappearing from among us. Ireland, in fact, is running a course which, probably, may end in leaving her no longer Ireland. Material

invasion, by material force, can never conquer the spirit or character of a people—it will only stir them to action, and exercise them to strength. The great French historian, Thierry, noticed it as a most wonderful phenomenon in the Irish people of the present should still be like the Irish of the far past, in all national characteristics, after a subjugation of centuries by another nation. It was not only wonderful but well that such should be the case. The Irish nature was, and is essentially, noble—unpharisaical piety; generosity of the heart and of the hand; an undaunted smiling front for the danger; an unfeigned depth of family affection; an appreciation, amounting almost to reverence, of beauty in art, goodness and greatness in man; the hereditary family pride of honour in man and chastity in woman; these things, and others to which were the Irishman's undisputed inheritances. A foreign invasion is putting an end to them. English and American fleets are winning their way—and the old Irish ways are dying out. Cheap information is proving all too dear for our people—the emigration of men from Ireland is repaid by a counter-emigration of principles from America. The growing generation have a bad chance of being Irish when come to be men and women. Corruption and demoralisation are meeting them at every turn. Among the country people the evil influence is making and will make great changes. From the low cheap pleasures of England, little boys and girls are getting familiarized with things to which the men and women of other times were strangers. It is not that their reading is fiction—it is actually the romance of raceality. Heartless vice, in all its forms, and disregard of the marriage tie in particular, are made interesting and attractive. Thus, the peaceful calm retreats of rural life have been violated, and the worst vices of crowded cities are brought among them. Sons are with all people, the chief makers of sentiment for the young. The old songs of the Irish people were no models by any means. Young men were described in them as addicted to 'roving out,' and suffering strange things in consequence. 'A fair damsel' generally appeared on the scene and inspired the 'lover' not only with soft feelings but with hard words. Christianity disappeared at once from the mind of him who 'roved out one morning in May.' He felt doubtful as to whether a Christiana maiden or a heathen goddess stood before him; and popped the question on that head before he popped the other—while the maiden was never inclined to delude him in the matter. But, still, there was much wholesome sentiment. The song which began with 'roving out,' ended with marriage, or with an honest and innocent regret, on the 'lover's' part, that he could not bring matters to that pass. The 'fair damsel,' too, was not too bad, considering that she was liable to be mistaken for a goddess. She admitted her humanity, almost with alacrity, and either closed with the 'lover's' matrimonial proposal; or frankly rejected him, being incapable of flattery or deception. And so with songs where love was not the theme. Earnestness in feeling and decency in sentiment ran through them all. They are now superseded by songs which it is hard to describe with common patience. Frivolity and coarseness are all that they can exhibit where worse features do not happen to be found. There is as little of decent feeling as of decent morality in them. And the matchless music of Ireland will soon be forgotten by the descendants of the noble race that made and loved it. Nationality is certainly in greater danger than arms or laws could bring upon it.—Westford People.

The following appears in the Tralee Chronicle:—'Dear Sir, A person signing himself A Representative of the People' states that the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishop of Limerick, had sanctioned funeral services for Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin. I find on inquiry that this is false, and that the reverse is the fact—There was no public service of the kind in the Archdiocese of Dublin, and the use of the Cathedral in Limerick was refused for the same purpose. I therefore charge the Representative of the People with a willful misrepresentation, for the purpose of turning the people here against the authority of their pastors—and by designating us as 'imbeciles,' who 'were afraid to call aloud for mercy on the poor youths' he unwillingly discloses his malice. As one of the clergy thus insulted, I can afford to treat the insinuation with contempt, for I have discharged my duties fearlessly of class or party, and was never afraid to reprimand—when, and where necessary. Representatives of the people may do well to act in a like manner, and not allow themselves to be dragged into acts that they do not really approve of. The great O'Connell never told the people they were right, when he knew they were wrong, but with firmness and courage reprimanded them in the strongest language, and yet he never lost his power over them and popularity with them. If the Representative of the People 'aspire to the fame of O'Connell, I would advise him to take him in this and in other respects as his model; for it is a pitiable thing to see any public man pandering to the spite of the people; no matter how mischievous and injurious to their own interests.—Yours faithfully, ARTHUR S. GRIFFIN, Administrator. Killarney, Jan. 16.'

THE DETECTIVE FORCE AT QUEENSTOWN.—The people of Queenstown expected arrests or some other great events on Saturday, owing to the number of detectives who usually frequent the town being suddenly augmented. The detectives from this city, and those who peculiarly belong to Queenstown—though they together form quite a little force, deemed it necessary to call to their aid on yesterday the genius of several of their metropolitan brethren. Lynx eyed vigilance seemed to be the order of the day amongst them, and consequently wondrous in the shape of Fenian arrests were expected. The tenders starting from Queenstown to the steamers for and from America carried on board one or two of the Dublin detectives, and it was evident from the unusual precautions adopted that the advent of some suspicious person or persons was expected. Owing to the roughness of the sea, however, the police were not able to go on board the outward bound Cunard steamer Russia, which proceeded without being a visit from them. Notwithstanding all the vigilance exercised during the day, the detectives had to return to Queenstown without making an arrest.—Cork Herald.

Four twenty seven pound howitzers were brought from Portobello Barracks to the Oastle, and placed under a strong guard of artillery—two in the Upper and two in the Lower Castleyard. In the course of the afternoon they were removed and returned to Barracks.

A detachment of the Coast Brigade Royal Artillery preceded to Kingstown yesterday, and occupied the Sandycove Battery and adjacent towers, and the East Pier Battery.

On Friday, a body of infantry, in command of an officer, resorted Dalkey by train, and proceeded at once at Dalkey Island for the purpose, it was understood, of strengthening the Martello tower and battery there.

Mr. Martin and other gentlemen, who were arrested some time ago for taking a prominent part in the funeral ceremonies for the Fenians executed at Manchester, have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

The Northern Whig understands that between 120 and 130 persons have been returned for trial as the next Downpatrick assizes for the various petty sessions districts of the country for party riots and breaches of the Party Processions Act.

On Feb. 11—One man is known to have been killed by the police yesterday when they charged upon the crowd with fixed bayonets. The number of wounded cannot be ascertained.

The trial of Lennon, which commenced on the 10th inst., was ended with a verdict of guilty of murder, felony and treason.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin Irishman, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for publishing seditious libels. His trial will commence to-morrow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDIFF.—A meeting of Catholics was held here on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Father Dawson in the chair. No women or children were permitted to attend, and it was computed that there were 1,000 men present. Mr. J. Murphy moved and Mr. O'Connell seconded the first resolution, which was as follows:—'We, the Irish Catholics at Cardiff, condemn and reject all secret societies (including that called the Fenian Brotherhood) which are condemned by the Catholic Church, whose obedient children we are. We also firmly believe that there is no Fenian organisation in this town.' Mr. Foley moved and Mr. Hemingway seconded the second resolution:—'We view with extreme abhorrence the late murderous and distasteful act perpetrated at Orlenkenwell, and all such mad and violent attempts at the destruction of life and property, as being contrary to all laws, human and divine, and we are ready, if required, to do our part in defeating such attempts, and preserving social order. We wish to live in peace and goodwill with our fellow citizens, and comfortably support ourselves and our families by honest and peaceful industry.' Mr. Maloney moved and Mr. Byrne seconded the third resolution:—'While, in accordance with the teachings of our holy religion, we declare our loyal attachment to the throne and person of her Majesty the Queen, we sympathise with the cause of right and justice for Ireland. We look for redress of the evils which still afflict our unhappy country, but by moral, lawful, and constitutional means being convinced that until such evils are redressed the discontent which unhappily exists among the Irish people cannot be allayed.' The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the greatest unanimity prevailed throughout the meeting.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS ON THE REPRAL MOVEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The easy going, unobtrusive temper in which the House of Commons habitually deals with colonial questions, and which was conspicuously illustrated in its treatment of Canadian Confederation last year is already producing unpleasant consequences. Last spring it was absolutely impossible to get any attention paid to the fact that the union of British provinces then contemplated was one to which some of the parties most interested had not given and would not give their consent. It was enough for the House of Commons—with the exception of a handful of its most enlightened members—that the late and present Governments were strongly in favor of the project. Two things have since happened. The first, to which we have more than once called attention is that the aversion of Nova Scotia for the Union, at that time denied, has been demonstrated; the second that a version has just been abundantly justified by the foreseen action of the new Parliament. These facts deserve serious attention, for they have led to a powerful secession movement in Nova Scotia, which must have serious consequences. It will be remembered that as soon as ever the Nova Scotians obtained the chance of recording their sentiments on the question of Union with Canada, the party then in office which urged the Confederation scheme forward, the party whose representations both Mr. Cardwell and Lord Carnarvon endorsed to the Imperial Parliament, was shattered at the polls. This time last year, with one or two other journals, urged that before anything was done the Nova Scotians should be consulted. 'Quite unnecessary' was the reply; 'their opinion is well known.' It is well known now, at all events. The members of the government of Nova Scotia are in the full swing of a movement for separation. Just before Christmas, Mr. Wilkins, the Attorney-General of the province, was addressing his constituents in the County of Pictou, when he said:—'It is the intention of the Government and House of Assembly to proceed in a constitutional manner to declare that Nova Scotia has not been, is not now, and has no desire to be confederated with Canada, as has been proved by the late elections,' and that 'an address of the House will be forwarded to her Majesty and the British Parliament, asking for the repeal of so much of the British North America Act as relates to Nova Scotia.' Mr. Wilkins told his constituents that he could not permit himself to doubt that 'a repeal would be unhesitatingly granted.' In the light of this declaration, what are we to think of the political judgment of the two Colonial Secretaries who last year assured the House of Lords and Commons respectively that the Union was proceeding with the assent of all the provinces?

DEATH OF DEPUTY THE IRISH FENIAN, IN MILBANK PRISON.—Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, held a long-expected inquest respecting the death of an Irish Fenian, named Edward Duffy, aged 28, (formerly a Draper in Dublin), in the Penitentiary, Milbank. The jury were empanelled in an archway next to where the body lay. The outside of the prison was guarded by police with bayonets and revolvers, and the interior by the Grenadier guards. The deceased appeared to have been a man about five feet seven inches in height, with dark hair and mustache, and a 'Yankee' beard. His body presented an emaciated appearance. Mr. H. Wallcut, the deputy coroner received the deceased on the 4th October 1867, from Pentonville Prison. Joseph Randall, infirmary warder, said he had charge of the deceased from his admission till the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th January. The deceased expressed his surprise at the very kind treatment he experienced, having heard that the penitentiary was the worst prison in England. Vincent Lennox, visiting priest, said: 'I saw the deceased every day, and the latter expressed his gratitude for the kind treatment he received. Shortly before his death, deceased dictated a letter to his sister in America. After this he began gradually to sink, and had the sacrament administered to him. He died at half-past eleven o'clock on the 17th of January. Ed. Pocklington, assistant surgeon saw the deceased on his admission on the 4th October. He was put to bed, and some wine was given to him. The surgeon found him suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Mr. Robert Gover, M.R.O.S., the principal medical officer of the prison, said deceased on the morning of October 5, and examined him. He found him suffering from pleurisy in both sides and inflammation of both lungs. Witness prescribed port wine and brandy and arrowroot; but he became gradually worse and expired at the time above stated. The jury returned a verdict of 'Death from natural causes.'

We are not Fenians, God forbid! Nor are we Irish, though we might well be proud of such a nationality. We are English, but we are just. We are loyal, but we are true. For shall our gratitude as Catholics to the noble Irish nation beguile us beyond the limits of justice in estimating her due claims. As Catholics we are Ireland's debtor, but as Englishmen we are more. We belong to a country which has done her injury, and we are bound to call on our country to repair it. Loudly as we condemn the means to which a revolutionary faction has lately had resort, we cannot let it be supposed that we see no cause for Ireland's dissatisfaction. We are not puzzled to answer the question.—What is it that Ireland wants? First of all, she wants attention, and the attention of a mother.

The Irish character is a loyal one but loyalty requires reciprocity. If England had acted loyalty to Ireland, she would have no children so true to her as the Irish. Why is it that Ireland hates her? It is because England disregards her cries. Better Fenians, better anything than England as it is, is the present feeling of the Irish race. And so it will continue till Englishmen are at the pains to exert themselves for themselves, what it is that Ireland wants!—Westminster Gazette.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA.—We believe there are few men of business in this part of Wiltshire who do not feel sure, who does not regret the causes which led him in August last to quit his native town and seek a new home in the far-off country of Uruguay.

Thither, however, he at a point some 200 miles from Buenos Ayres he was fortunate enough to meet with a gentleman who owns a large tract of country of the most fertile character and with him he at once entered into partnership. Labourers and machinery however, must be obtained to carry on successfully farming operations any where; Mr. Henly therefore revisited England in the latter part of November last to procure a supply. He at once advertised for single men and men with wives and families, to return with him and on Saturday last he met at the Lansdowne Arms, Colne, those who had expressed a desire to emigrate with him. At Mr. Henly's invitation he repaired to the place of meeting, and there found that gentlemen with some 35 young, active, lusty fellows around him together, with a few married women. Having obtained a map of South America in order the more effectually to show them where he wished to take them, he rose and addressed them. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Henly was greatly cheered. After many questions had been put by the men and satisfactorily answered, Mr. Henly read out the names of 30 he was prepared to take with him from Colne on the 4th of February next, the vessel leaving Liverpool on the 6th. As some appeared much disappointed at not being able to go, Mr. Henly informed them that he hoped to return in a short time and take out a much larger number, when those who were left behind now should have their names put down first on the new batch. Mr. Henly is very fortunate in obtaining such a fine lot of men, each bearing the best of characters from his master; in fact they are the elite of our Wiltshire labourers, and we apprehend their removal will be a serious loss to the agriculturists of this neighbourhood.—Devizes Gazette.

EXPERIENCES OF A HURRICANE.—The large full-rigged ship Admiral Lyons, of Newcastle, belonging to Mr. M'Allister Quayside, arrived in Shields harbor on Saturday morning, with a cargo of timber, from Quebec, after a passage of 64 days, during which time a succession of furious gales was experienced, and the crew called to pass through great hardships. The Admiral Lyons left Quebec about the middle of November, bound for the Tyne. Shortly after sailing a fierce storm broke away from the north-west, and on entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, swelled into a perfect hurricane. As the sea broke over the deck the water was frozen to a depth of nearly six inches. The whole of the ropes were also frozen.—All the crew fell victims to the frost, and were disabled with frost bites. Misfortunes seldom come singly; the rudder was next carried away, and the vessel left to the fury of the wind and violence of the sea. For days she lay in the trough of the sea until the almost helpless crew managed to knock a new rudder together. The gale continuing to rage as ever, the new rudder was carried away after being in use a few days. Another helm was constructed, and this was carried away, being in use about three days. A third was made, and this met a similar fate to the others. All this time great mountains of waves swept the decks. To save her the cargo was thrown overboard. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the hurricane and the fury of the sea when it is stated that the crew were upwards of ten days in casting the timber overboard. During these operations the crew worked nobly and energetically, although exposed to the greatest peril with the monster sea breaking over them. The provisions next fell short and they were put on short rations, and by the time the deck cargo was thrown overboard the men were completely exhausted. During the time the gale was at its worst one of the men at the wheel was severely injured by being struck by a sea. Another man broke his leg. He was walking along the deck, which was all ice, when he slipped his footing and broke his left leg. The fourth rudder brought the Admiral Lyons safely into port. She now lies off the Limekiln shore, North Shields. Nearly all her sails are gone.

THE ARMS OF THE CONTINENT.—At the annual meeting and conversations of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday night, Lord F. Cavendish said that, having just returned from a prolonged tour on the Continent, he might mention one subject that could not possibly escape his attention and that was the total uncertainty that prevailed on the subject of peace and war. He did not allude to rumors of war, he did not refer to any particular nation, but he did say this—that no man could look on the sad sight of the whole youth and manhood of the Continent being forced to join the armies there established without feeling that such a state of things could not last. It was impossible to say whether relief would come by some vast universal explosion, or by public opinion demanding that such a mad race should cease. It seemed wonderful that such preparation for war should proceed after the lesson that had been taught within the last few years—the lesson taught by Austria, one of the great Powers that first adopted that policy, having reaped its natural fruits. Austria spent the utmost farthing she could obtain in raising and maintaining great armies, only to see them crumble in a day, and to find that her only chance of existence was to be found in peace and in diminishing her armies. If the conviction could be brought home to these few men who at present seemed to rule the destinies of Europe, that the one great engine of war was wealth, a little less recklessness might be shown in passing such a policy as that he had referred to.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CAPITAL ON STRIKE.—Capital is on strike, out of employ. In England it has struck against limited liability; against railways; against promoters, contractors, and engineers; against speculators; partially, against foreign governments. In France it has struck against the Credit Mobilier and its satellites; against the system which produced the Mexican loan; against ambiguous utterances in high places; against political uncertainties; almost against the Empire itself. In England it complains of deficiencies of the law, and of the shortcomings of those to whom it had entrusted its fortunes; in France, of the uncertainties inflicted on commerce and finance by the ignorance imposed on the public as to the political event the morrow may bring forth. The causes which have arrested the activity of capital in the two countries are not identical; but they react upon each other, and have much in common. The uneasiness of French capitalists reacts upon ourselves. The disposition of England to abstain from all enterprises increases French fidelity, and strengthens the policy of financial inaction. When English business men cease to be sanguine, French capitalists think that times indeed must be bad.—Edinburgh Review.

RAILWAY TRAINS.—In 1866 the distance run by railway trains in England and Wales attained the astonishing aggregate of 117,313,164 miles, or 22,000,000 miles more than the distance separating the earth from the sun. The distance traversed by Scotch railway trains in 1866 was 17,680,579 miles; and by Irish railway trains 7,814,130 miles. The aggregate distance run by railway trains in Great Britain and Ireland in 1866 was thus 142,807,853 miles, as compared with 139,527,127 miles in 1865, showing an increase in 1866 of 3,280,726 miles. To the total of 142,807,853 miles set down for 1866, passenger trains contributed 73,383,356 miles, and goods trains 68,424,497 miles showing an increase in 1866 as compared with 1865 of 2,176,538 miles in the distance run by passenger trains, and of 1,104,188 miles in the distance run by goods trains.

SHOOTING AT A TRAIN.—A very singular occurrence took place on Saturday evening on the Great Northern Railway. Soon after the up Edinburgh express, due in London at 9.30 p.m., left the Grand Junction station, the driver, whose name is Fuller, heard a sharp crack against the board which protects them from the weather, and exclaimed to his fireman, 'What's that?' It was soon ascertained, for by the light of the engine fire they perceived a bullet spinning on the board upon which they stood. It was immediately secured by one of them who found that the concussion had partially fattened it. Upon

examination the weather guard itself was found to be indented, so that the inference was it had been fired from either gun or pistol. The train on this night numbered among its travellers the Prince and Princess Teak, who were returning in a saloon carriage from their visit to Yorkshire. The bullet was delivered to one of the Officials at King's-cross upon the arrival of the train, but we understand nothing has at present transpired relative to this mysterious affair.

We do not hold that acts of policy are, under all circumstances, unfit subjects for arbitration, as contemplated by the Resolution signed at Paris in 1856. If, for instance, Austria had thought fit to demand an apology for the authority, certainly premature, given to the United States' agent to recognize the independence of Hungary, the matter might well have been settled by arbitration. A similar case would have arisen had we yielded to the counsels of France and recognized the independence of the Confederate States. But a recognition of belligerency stands on a very different footing, especially when it follows upon a declaration of blockade. It is an act of necessity as well as of policy, and indisputably bound up with the conduct of the Power which professes to be aggrieved by it. Considering all that we have already adduced we see no logical escape from the conclusion of 'Historicus':—'If, when you have not only got in writing the confession of your adversary that he has no claim against you, but have, further, a judicial decision in his own country recorded at his instance, which authoritatively disproves his pretensions, you are again to submit the same question to arbitration, what subject is left on which you are safe from prosecution?'—Times.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—No further trace has yet been found of the Rev. B. Speke brother of the African explorer. He left Westminster Station for London on Wednesday week for the purpose of officiating at the wedding of a friend. As he never put in an appearance there the telegraph was called into requisition, and eventually the metropolitan detectives were set to work. They discovered that about 5.30 on the Wednesday afternoon Mr. Speke purchased a hat in Warwick street, but with his exit from the hatter's shop all trace of the missing gentleman is lost. Advertisements in the London papers, offering £100 reward have elicited no response. Mr. Speke is about 35 years of age, of athletic build, and well acquainted with London. He had some £20 in his possession. Mr. W. Speke, the missing clergyman's brother, is in London assisting in the search, which it is yet hoped may be successful.—Exeter Gazette.

EATEN OF BEASTS.—The island of Java must be a pleasant place to live in. According to the latest official statistics published 143 persons were devoured by tigers in one year and in another the same fate befell 121 persons. The crocodiles during the same period ate about 60 people a year, and between 30 and 40 a year were killed by serpents.—The inhabitants, however, do not seem to allow their habitual equanimity to be much disturbed by the fate of their fellow-colonists. The Governor General some time since offered for every tiger that was killed the sum of 22 guilders (£2), but this did not tempt the Dutchmen to action.—Pall Mall Gazette.

We understand that Sir Roundell Palmer has given an opinion that the consecration of a new Bishop for Natal, as proposed for Saturday next, cannot be held in England without a violation of the law. Various places have been suggested in England as the scene of the event, but it is now, perhaps, more likely that another attempt may be made to secure a church in Scotland.—Times.

London, Feb. 11th.—A deputation from the loyal Irishmen of London, yesterday waited upon the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, and presented him with an address expressing their devotion to the British Crown. The Home Secretary replied to their address, in an appropriate speech thanking them for their manifestation of loyalty.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Times conspicuously displays the following extract from the Cincinnati Commercial:—'America and England cannot go to war without suffering infinite losses. We are not in a condition to warrant us in going to war unless in the most extreme emergency. The first thing seriously affected would be our currency. There would soon be inflation enough to satisfy the most solicitous of the debtor class. Our expenses would be greater than during the war of the rebellion. The passion developed for paying out the national debt in greenbacks would make capitalists limit about trusting the faith of the Government. Credit would be at an end, and bankruptcy come upon us. After a brief period of monstrous inflation would go back with a crash to the gold basis, and greenbacks would go the way of all irretrievably irredeemable currency. The Southern Confederacy, its daisy garments rolled in blood, would have an awful resurrection. It would be supported by British gold, and animated with the wildest hatreds and thirst for vengeance. Canada, incensed by Fenian raids, and aided by the British fleets and armies, would give us an ugly fight on our northern border. Our sea coast—Atlantic Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific—would be menaced by British cruisers, and we would do well if our fleets matched those of England, broadside to broadside in the high seas. The Mormons and the Indians, on the Black-foot to the Comanches would infest the heart of the continent with hostile hordes. No doubt, sorely tried as we must be in the midst of all the dangers that would beset us, the brilliant soldierly qualities of American manhood would shine forth, as always when called upon, and we should make an honorable military record, and we presume in the end we would win a fair show of success, claim a full share of glory, and make a peace that would leave as few questions undetermined as after the war of the Revolution or 1812. We doubt, however, whether we could collect the Alabama claims or establish the Irish Republic on Irish soil; and it would be poor compensation for our suffering that it had inflicted upon England losses equal to or greater than our own. The New York Times further says in its 'Minor Topics':—The Louisville Courier, in speaking of the efforts of the Government and people of the North to hold England responsible for mistreating American citizens abroad, reminds us that we are not in a position to enforce any such demands. A war with England, it thinks, would reduce the value of greenbacks to about twenty cents a bushel, besides giving the South a chance to relieve herself from the tyranny at Washington. All classes of whites, it says, have now a common interest in resisting negro domination, and it thinks there can be no doubt that there would be far greater enthusiasm in such a contest now than there was during the recent war. Such talk as this indicates the existence of a very disloyal spirit in the South, but there is reason to fear that it is quite true. It is rather discouraging to reflect that three years of peace have brought us no better results. Republican statesmanship is sadly at fault somehow.

Judge Nelson delivered on Monday in the Supreme Court at Washington the unanimous decision of that body in the Georgia Mississippi cases. It is a very lengthy and exhaustive opinion, and declares that the court has no jurisdiction in cases of a political character between the general government and individual States. In effect it gives to Congress complete supremacy in the political affairs of the country. The Alabama election resulted in a complete defeat of the proposed radical constitution, notwithstanding five days were allowed to poll the vote.

In the Mississippi Convention on Monday resolutions were introduced and referred proposing to disfranchise for five years all planters who prevented their colored employees from attending elections and political meetings, and also declaring released from all debts persons who take oath to being worth more than \$20. The latter was offered to make up supposed deficiencies in the Bankrupt Law of Ohio.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY... G. E. CLERE, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: No. all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY—1868. Friday, 21—of the Feria. Saturday, 22—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would remind our friends that they should write on one side only of their paper, if they wish their manuscript to be put in the hands of the printer.

The hour at which we are compelled to put to press makes it impossible for us to give our readers in this issue, an account of the imposing ceremonies of Tuesday night, or the embarkation of our brave Papal Zouaves on Wednesday afternoon.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There have been several collisions betwixt the police, and rioters at Cork, in one of which the former charged bayonets upon their assailants of whom several were wounded and one killed.

The Imperial Parliament has resumed its sessions. In the House of Lords, Earl Mayo asked leave to bring in a Bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

In France there are rumors of a change of Ministry. The Government is actively pushing forward the organization of the National Guard, in compliance with the provisions of the lately passed Army Bill.

The financial condition of the Italian Kingdom becomes daily more alarming, perhaps encouraging would be a better word. National bankruptcy appears almost inevitable, which will be followed by a break up of the robber-kingdom.

In the United States no progress is being made towards reconstruction. Military despotism is the only law in the Southern States, but signs are not wanting of an approaching reaction.

Mr. Howe has sailed for England, bearing with him the remonstrances of the people of Nova Scotia against the Union lately imposed on them. The Legislature of New Brunswick was opened on the 13th inst.

The Witness ask us to cite a passage from the Scriptures, that is as clear on the doctrine of purgatory as is the following on the doctrine of the Trinity:—

"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—St. Matthew 28, 19. This passage is clear to those only who already believe the doctrine of the Trinity, or who accept the interpretation thereof as given by the Church, and illustrated by St. Augustine.

ever, since the text cited can always be explained away.

Thus the great Protestant theologian, Neander, the equal, we suspect, of the editor of the Montreal Witness in learning, in critical acumen and spiritual insight into the meaning of Scripture, expressly says when treating of the doctrine of the Trinity, that to him it does not appear to "belong strictly to the fundamental articles of the Christian Faith; as appears from the fact that it is explicitly set forth in no one particular passage of the New Testament."

And again, if a Unitarian, the Protestant will argue, and with logic that his brother Protestant cannot refute, that baptizing in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, does not prove that in the Godhead there are three distinct Persons, co-equal, and that these three Persons are One God.

And that the text is not clear: that without the authority of the Church it proves nothing, is evident from this:—That the most highly intellectual portion of the Protestant community always has, and does still, repudiate the doctrine of the Trinity—which could not be, were the text itself clear, and logically conclusive. No sane person can, even if he would, doubt the truth of the 47th Euclid 1st book, after having once gone through the demonstration, because the proposition is *provid*: could he still doubt of two things, one:—either the demonstration is incomplete, or the doubter is intellectually deficient, and incapable of appreciating its force.

The details of the plan of autonomy necessary for Ireland may be postponed; but its principle features are the following: First—The people of Ireland should have the right to elect representatives to an Irish Parliament, or Congress to which the whole legislative power appertaining to purely Irish affairs should be committed.

And so we reply to the challenge of the Witness, by citing a text as clear, and as strong, in favor of Purgatory as that which he cites in favor of the Trinity—a text as clear and as conclusive to St. Augustine in proof of Purgatory, as was that which in his *Tract VI. in Joannis Evangelium* he quoted in support of the doctrine of a Tri-une God.

"If any man's work burn—he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved, yet so as by fire."—1 Cor. iii. 15. We do not say that this text of itself proves that there is a Purgatory, because if it did, all who admit its authority would believe the doctrine: just as if the text from St. Matthew proved the doctrine of the Trinity, all Protestants who admit the authority of the Bible would inevitably be Trinitarians.

"Dicitur enim, ipse autem salvus erit, sic tamen quasi per ignem. Et quia dicitur salvus erit, contemnitur ille ignis. Ita plures quoniam salvum se putant, etiam si ignis quoniam quidam potest homo pati in hac vita."

From these last words it is clear that the great doctor alludes to pains to be endured after death, *post hanc vitam*, and the existence of which the text by him cited from St. Paul implicitly teaches. No doubt the Witness will accept St. Augustine's interpretation of St. Matthew 28, 19, and appreciating the distinction drawn betwixt "*in nominibus*," and "*in nomine*," will admire the logical force of the conclusion, "*ubi unum nomen audis, unus est Deus.*"

Matthew to Neander, and Unitarian Protestants: and as they explain away the meaning of these words in favor of their pre-conceived views, rejecting the interpretation of the Church and of the great doctors, so also will the Witness evade the force of the text by citing in support of the proposition that Christ and His Apostles taught that there was a purgatory.

But if taught, why alluded to only incidentally in the Bible? asks the Witness, just as Neander and Unitarians argue why, if the doctrine of the Trinity were taught by Christ, and should be believed by all men, it is not more clearly and explicitly set forth in the scriptures? The answer is the same in both cases. Because these scriptures are not, and never were intended to be, the source of Christian knowledge: because the Bible is not, and never was intended to be, as the Witness foolishly assumes, a code of laws. "It would be a strange code" says the latter "that contained no allusions to several laws of great practical importance," and we grant that it would be so. But before this argument is of any force or meaning, the Witness must show that the Bible is, or was appointed by Christ Himself to be the Christian's code of laws, or compendium of doctrine.

A writer in the Irish People the Fenian organ published in New York, and which is edited with great ability and vigor, though its principles judged from a Catholic standpoint are false and dangerous, puts forward as its ultimatum or programme the "seven points of the Fenian charter":—

- First—The people of Ireland should have the right to elect representatives to an Irish Parliament, or Congress to which the whole legislative power appertaining to purely Irish affairs should be committed. Second—The Executive Government of Ireland should be entrusted to a minister of State and a cabinet, responsible to the Irish Congress. Third—Ireland should still continue to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament "to take part in all legislation affecting the empire at large."

There are the seven points of our charter. If England grants them, we may doubly triumph, in celebrating a bloodless victory.

Now if this be all that the Fenians are aiming at; if their political programme be faithfully reproduced by W. M. C., of the Irish People, there is nothing in the object—we say nothing of the means by which that object is sought to be attained—of the Fenians which the most ultra-loyalist, or the highest Conservative need denounce. The proposed changes may be startling from their novelty: but they are not democratic, or Jacobinical, but on the contrary are conceived in an eminently conservative, and revolutionary, and anti Jacobinical spirit.

We are not discussing the expediency, or even the practicability of the scheme propounded as the Fenian ultimatum in the Irish People, nor will we hazard an opinion as to its merits as a cure for Irish discontent. All we say is that, taken by itself, it is not a wicked scheme; for surely it is a virtue rather than a crime to aspire after national autonomy, and self-government, provided only that these legitimate objects be sought by means of which the Church approves, and which Christian morality does not condemn. Neither is it a revolutionary scheme; for, it aims, not at the dismemberment of the British Empire, but rather at its consolidation.

* There would be required a local Parliament for all purely British legislation; and this presents one great obstacle to the scheme.

another, of a Federal for a legislative and incorporating Union, of a moral for a legal Union, is what it proposes to accomplish; and if, by such a change, peace and happiness could be restored to Ireland, England would be the gainer, in every respect. There would be for her no loss of moral prestige, no abandonment of Conservative principles, no sacrifice of power or territory, but rather an increase of the first, and an additional security to the latter. The scheme, we say may be wild and visionary, and impracticable—and it is deficient in that it does not comprise a separate local legislature for Great Britain; but it is not revolutionary, but it is not wicked, but it is not one which any Irishman need be ashamed to put forward, or that any Conservative English statesman should refuse to consider, with a view to its adoption with the requisite modifications. There are good things in Federalism.

We say all this with an if, and there is much virtue in an "if." But from what we have seen and heard in other quarters, we fear that the main design of Fenianism is social, rather than either political or national. That it aims more at effecting a thorough or radical change in the nature and tenure of property, than at bringing about a redistribution of political power, and the mere restoration to the people of Ireland of the right to manage their own affairs, internally—leaving it to the United or Imperial Parliament to manage all the external affairs of the United Kingdom. Of course amongst the Fenians, as amongst every other collection of men, there must be a great diversity of views and opinions; but we say it advisedly, we fear, we far more than fear, that, if the *Ultimatum* of the Fenians as put forward in the Irish People were granted to-morrow, that if the programme given above were fully, and fairly carried out, we should be no nearer a satisfactory or final solution of the Irish question than we are to day.

Garibaldi has taken to writing letters, since by fighting he can do nothing for his cause. The Witness, the "only daily religious paper" in the world, publishes one of these letters without a single word of reprobation for the infamous sentiments therein contained: from which we can form an estimate of the value of that "religion" of which the Witness is the exponent, and of that "liberty" of which Garibaldi is the champion.

Garibaldi argues that Catholic worship must be put down by force, and thus enforces his argument:—

"I know you say 'liberty of worship, liberty of conscience, liberty for all opinion,' and I repeat the cry: only it must be in the mouth of honest men. Does any body believe in liberty for vipers, for crocodiles, for thieves and assassins? and what is the priest but the assassin of the free soul—far more mischievous than the assassin of the body."

Therefore no liberty either of worship, or of conscience, should be accorded to the priest: these must be reserved for those whom Garibaldi qualifies as "honest men." Is not this precisely the logic by which the French Convention justified its decrees of extermination against the Catholic clergy in '93?

Of the "religion" of which alone Garibaldi approves, of which he is the armed apostle, and of which the Witness, by patronising the Italian revolutionists, makes itself the apologist—we may form an opinion from the next paragraph of the same letter:—

"Do you think France was morally less advanced, or more, seventy-five years back, when she proclaimed to humanity—divided by the sacerdotal tricks—the sublime principle of fraternity, with rational religion, and the One Supreme being for its basis? France was then in the apogee of her influence."

That a journalist calling himself a Christian, and indeed holding himself up to the world as the very consummate flower of Christian journalism, should, without a word of censure publish such religious sentiments as those contained in the above extract we have made from his columns, is at first sight astounding; but our wonder diminishes when we remember that there always was, and ever must be, far more affinity betwixt evangelical Protestantism, and the filthy devil-worship which the French revolution inaugurated, and of which religion Garibaldi is the panegyrist, than there ever can be betwixt Calvinism and Christianity. As compared with the God of the latter, the naked strumpet whom Hebert and his followers set up on the altar of the Christian Church, the *Etre Supreme* whom Robespierre proclaimed in sky blue coat, and nosegay in hand, are both of them respectable divinities; but still for the avoiding of scandal to non-evangelical persons, we do think that it would be better were the editor of the Witness to drop his Christian cant, his sanctimonious snuff, and his affectation of respect for the Crucified, so long as he continues to publish Garibaldian eulogies upon that "rational religion," and "One Supreme Being for its basis," that in the darkest hour of the world's history the enemies of Christianity set up in France; and which it is the avowed object of Italian Protestants to reproduce in Italy, so soon as they shall have driven the Pope into exile, and consummated their good work by strangling the last priest, with the bowels of the last king. Let the Witness remember this:—that no man can serve two masters, or be on both sides of the same fence at one and the same moment of time; and that therefore if he be a Christian at all, if he still retain any lingering respect for "revealed religion," he must hold in abhorrence all those who like Garibaldi propose to substitute, a "rational religion" in lieu of Christianity, and who propose to us as the object of our worship the *Etre Supreme* of Robespierre, instead of the Soc of Mary.

It is with deep sorrow that we are under the necessity of recording the death of the Very Reverend Patrick Dollard, Vicar General of the Diocese of Kingston, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst.

The deceased was in the sixty third year of his age, and for many years his name has been held in honor and benediction by the Catholics of the City and Diocese, the scene of his meritorious labors. His death will leave a void which it will not be easy to fill and when on the morning of Saturday last, his mortal remains were committed to the earth, many a sob and sigh from amidst the mourning congregation testified to the depth, and sincerity of the prayers which they offered up to God for the eternal repose of their lost but well beloved pastor. We are indebted to the Kingston Whig for the following brief sketch of the career of this lamented priest:—

It is with profound regret we record the death of the Very Rev. P. Dollard, V. G., at the Bishop's residence, after a severe illness of four weeks. He was a truly good and pious Priest, and dies deeply lamented by all classes of the community. Father Dollard was born in Glanmore, County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 1804, and was therefore in his 64th year. He was educated at an ecclesiastical seminary in Waterford. After finishing his collegiate course he came to this country, and having from an early period of his life devoted himself to the Church, began and completed his theological studies in Montreal, where he was ordained Priest by the late Bishop Lartigue, on the Feast of the Ascension, 1836, and appointed to the Diocese of Kingston, where he has been in active duty for the past 32 years. How many varied acts of kindness he performed in that long period are known only to those for whom they were done. During the trying scenes of Rebellion—the epidemics of cholera and typhus fever he has labored unceasingly for the benefit of his people, and nobly performed the part of a zealous priest, a loyal subject, and a good and charitable citizen. In alluding to his conduct during the dread ship fever Mr. Maguire, in his recent book on 'The Irish in America,' pays the following tribute to him:—

Father Dollard, an Irish Clergyman, had to bear the chief share of the priestly duty, and from the first moment that the fever broke out, until the earth was beaten down on the top of the grave mound, he was in the midst of the danger.

He was entrusted with the entire management of the building of the Cathedral, a task, it is needless to say, he performed with singular prudence and economy. He also labored strenuously in the struggle of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada for their educational rights begun in 1841. He took the liveliest interest in the working of the schools, and for the last year and several years previous was chairman of the Roman Catholic School Board.

By the amiability of his character but above all, by the purity of his life, he won the esteem and admiration of his fellow-citizens of all denominations—and they particularly the old ones, will regret the departure from amongst them of one, who after so long a residence, leaves a record unobscured by the slightest aspersion. To almost every Catholic family he was endeared by the strongest ties, and they regarded him with most filial affection. His loss leaves a large blank in their ranks, and one very difficult to fill. His death was befitting his character—calm and tranquil—and his last days on earth were made as pleasing as possible by the unwearied kindness of his Bishop and the unceasing attention of his many friends.

The nomination of candidates for the office of Mayor took place on Wednesday the 12th inst. M.M. Workman and Beaudry the rival candidates were put forward by their respective friends, and after a few animated addresses a poll was demanded, and the assemblage dispersed.

Our readers will learn with pleasure that the health of Monseigneur, the Bishop of Montreal, is now nearly re-established.

In list of remittances Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor Alexandria, Theodore Obishelm 25 S. Loehel, should have read Theodore Obishelm 33 S. Loehel, \$5.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW—January 1868.—We have received from Messrs. Dawson Bros., the number the Westminster for the current quarter. Its contents are somewhat heavy, not to say dull, for a Review which justly ranks as first in merit amongst the Protestant periodicals, and as the best and most faithful exponent of the Protestant Faith. We give the subjoined table: Dangers of Democracy; Physiological Psycho-logy; Two Temporal Powers; The Church in Scotland; Extradition; The Origin of Electricity; Indian Worthies; The Abyssinian Difficulty; The Land Tenures of British India; Contemporary Literature.

A Catholic clergyman, writing a letter to a friend in Halifax respecting the destitution amongst the fishermen of his own county, Inverness (Cape Breton), says that in Obolacamp and Margaree there are at least seventy families who, if they do not receive immediate aid, must die of starvation. He speaks of a poor family feeding for a fortnight on an old horse that had been turned out to starve, owing to its decrepitude of age.

THE GREY NUNS.—We see it stated in a Boston paper that a number of Grey Nuns from this city are about to take charge of the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Lawrence in Massachusetts.

CONFEDERATION AND THE SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN ONTARIO.

It is very strange that in spite of the untold blessings of Confederation, many Catholics are still dubious of the results. Some how or other, in spite of the cheerful anticipations and rosy dreams of certain "representative" men - or rather "men of straw" - we Catholics of Upper Canada cannot get over a strong feeling of apprehension as to our future status in Ontario.

The fact is, the old spirit of Protestant Ascendancy exists as fully in this awfully imposing Dominion as it ever did in the palmy days of penal legislation and priest-hunting. The preponderance of the Catholic element holds this proud sense of superiority in check. Its developments, therefore, are characterized by a cunning tolerance and pseudo generosity that deceive many simple people.

Take for instance, the matter of education. All know that a struggle was required to obtain the miserable pittance of justice and equality pompously styled the "Separate School Bill."

It was for this latter reason especially that the Catholic Bishops, Clergy and people demanded a separate system of education. The change of immorality was met with a shout of indignant denial. The "white choker" persuasion led the way in the evangelical chorus.

Now, in a country where real equality exists, the plainly declared wishes of all that was venerable and authoritative in a large minority of the people, would have been answered with immediate concession. Especially would this have been the case, inasmuch as the question of education is one which belongs solely to the Church and the parent.

What we want to show by these remarks, is this: - The spirit which was so easily evoked during the Separate School agitation merely lies dormant to-day. Let Catholics, to-morrow, ask for a more full acknowledgment of their claims in the affair of education, and the same disgraceful scenes will assuredly occur.

bring about such a state of affairs. It is out another example of seeking self at the expense of honorable and consistent Catholic principle.

Suppose the existence of this spirit of Ascendancy be denied? Well, then, we can easily test the truth of the negation.

It is plain that the present Separate School Bill is very like that exquisite list of English legislation which abolished Tithes in Ireland. The burden was transferred to the shoulders of the landlord; the latter raised his rents to cover the amount of Tithes demanded; the minister laughed and pocketed the stipend of sin, and poor "Popish" Paddy was gulled.

The hostile feeling towards Union in this Province would not possess a tinge of its present acerbity were it not evident that it has been principally effected by means of a combination with brute force.

The St. John N.B. Journal, one of the Pro-Confederate journals of that city, writes thus: - There is the Nova Scotia problem to exercise the political sagacity of England and Canada at the same time.

Now, in a country where real equality exists, the plainly declared wishes of all that was venerable and authoritative in a large minority of the people, would have been answered with immediate concession.

What we want to show by these remarks, is this: - The spirit which was so easily evoked during the Separate School agitation merely lies dormant to-day. Let Catholics, to-morrow, ask for a more full acknowledgment of their claims in the affair of education, and the same disgraceful scenes will assuredly occur.

There is not a dollar of American silver at present in circulation in Halifax. The banks of that city made twenty per cent discount the rule, taking the quarters at twenty cents each.

The merchants of St. John, N. B., held a tariff meeting on Saturday, to suggest some method of lessening the duties on articles of necessity without injury to the revenue.

The Canadian Earthquake in the Year 1663. - The following is copied from Smith's history of Canada, supported by quotations from Charlevoix: - On the fifth of February, about half an hour after five o'clock in the evening, a great noise was heard at the same time throughout the whole extent of Canada, which terrified the inhabitants so much that they ran out of their houses, and with increased astonishment when their buildings were shaken with great violence, and that the roofs of the houses appeared as if falling to the ground.

UNUSUALLY SEVERE WINTER - During the winter of 1865-6 we had 19 days when the Thermometer ranged below zero. During the winter of 1866-7 we had 21 days when the Thermometer ranged below zero.

ROXWAY HORSE - On the 17th inst., about 3 o'clock a horse owned by Francois Lespierre, and driven by Eugene Courval, took fright from an ox at the upper end of St. Lawrence street, near the tail-gate, and breaking away from its driver, ran all the way down St. Lawrence street and into Notre Dame street, where the sleigh was smashed by running against the store of Merrill & Parrault.

WE are glad to see that the Customs Department has determined to enforce the Tariff regulations with respect to obscene publications, and will hereafter confiscate all the blackguard illustrated Police Gazettes and Sensations which were obtaining such general currency throughout this city and the upper Province.

Went to the Penitentiary for Life - Sophie Boisclair, Provencere's accomplice in the murder of her husband, passed through town yesterday on her way to the Kingston Penitentiary, in charge of the Sheriff of the District of Richelieu.

Died, In this city, on the 11th inst., Thomas Martin, son of James Martin, aged 14 years, 11 months and 24 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Feb. 17, 1868. Flour - Pollards, 1 \$5 to \$5.75; Middlings, 76 00 \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superior nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.85 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.75 to \$3.90 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 17, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6; Ontmeal, do 14 0 to 14 6; Indian Meal, do 00 0 to 00 0; Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0; Barley, do 4 6 to 5 0; Peas, do 4 9 to 5 0; Oats, do 2 9 to 2 10; Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 6 to 1 8; Do, salt do 0 10 to 0 11; Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0; Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0; Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0; Lamb, per lb 0 8 to 0 9; Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 9; Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6; Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6; Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 0; HAY, per 100 bundles, \$7.50 to \$9.00; Straw, \$4.00 to \$6.00

A Canadian farmer who left Stanford to amass a fortune a year since, has returned poorer than he left, says in experience. He publishes a letter in the Journal des Canadien to dissuade others.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864. THE Reverend Director assisted by the clergy of St. Patrick's Church will give a retreat for the benefit of the above Society in the Church, corner of Levesque and Chennoville streets commencing Sunday evening 18 inst. and ending Sunday 23rd inst. Sermons will be preached every evening commencing at 7 o'clock. All young men of the congregation are specially invited to attend.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF RICHELIEU. CIRCUIT COURT. No. 5312. The twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

JULES CHEVALLIER, Esquire, of the Town of Sorel, Registrar of the County of Richelieu, district of Richelieu, Plaintiff.

MAXIME PLANTE, Farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Pierre de Sorel, said district, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED. - On the motion of Charles Dorion, advocate and attorney for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, sworn bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the writ of summons, issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Richelieu, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called La Gazette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court, and answer the demande of said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and answer to such demande within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

ANDRE CHAPDELAINE, engraver, of the Town of Sorel, District of Richelieu, Plaintiff.

NORBERT LECLAIRE, farmer, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, and Marie Perron, of the same place, District of Montreal, wife, by second marriage of Abraham Thibodeau, voyageur, of the United States of America, and the said Abraham Thibodeau, authorizing his said wife for the ends of these presents, Defendants.

IT IS ORDERED. - On the motion of Charles Dorion, Esquire, advocate and attorney for Plaintiff that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Mathieu, sworn Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu written on the Writ of Summons issued in this cause that the Defendants have left their domicile in that part of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the True Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called La Gazette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court and answer the demande of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said Defendants to appear and answer said demande within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

THE OPENING OF THE Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH of FEBRUARY NEXT.

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

INFORMATION WANTED OF ARTHUR D. MILLS, who left Niagara for Montreal in May last in search for a situation as clerk, and has not since been heard from. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received at this office.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BAUDOUIN, Trader, of the Parish of Lachine, P. Q., Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate 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.

FOR MAYOR. ME WILLIAM WORKMAN.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 938. DAME APPOLINE FAVREAU, Plaintiff.

BENJAMIN VALLIE, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF TERREBONNE. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 34. DAME ANGELE LABROSSE dite RAYMOND, Plaintiff.

ALEXIS DROUIN, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given, that Dame Angèle Labrosse dite Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en separation de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said District.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF TERREBONNE. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 23. DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff.

MAIGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de biens, against Maigloire Lalande, her husband, of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. IN RE: JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETT, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of EDOUARD PAPIN, Trader, of L'Assomption, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal on Tuesday, the 3rd day of March next, at Four o'clock, P. M. for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O. W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. B. 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. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Government, alarmed by the rumour that it was bent upon making war upon Prussia, as soon as an opportunity offered, has addressed a circular to its prefects, in which it disclaims any such intention. In this document it declares that the policy of the Empire (no matter what misconstructions may have been placed upon the New Army Bill) is a policy of peace. 'The Administration,' it goes on to say, 'cannot hold two different tones, because it has not two different policies. The essential point, therefore, is that the journals which support us should not accredit alarms nor propagate certain disquietudes. The discussions provoked by the Army Bill may have been carried too far, but they must now more than ever be brought into harmony with the pacific disposition which the Emperor and his Ministers have from time to time expressed. I request you, therefore, to carefully see that the journals which support us do not depart from the declarations made by the Government. Nothing alarms the public mind so much as contradictions, and nothing reassures and fortifies it more than harmony of language and of guidance.'

The following (confidential) circular has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of departments:—

'M. le Prefet.—The Government has frequently declared, both before and during the debates on the Army Bill, that it desired peace, and that all its efforts would be directed to maintain it. The Administration cannot hold two different tones, because it has not two different policies. The essential point, therefore, is that the journals which support us should not accredit alarms nor propagate certain disquietudes. The discussions provoked by the Army Bill may have been carried too far, but they must now more than ever be brought into harmony with the pacific disposition which the Emperor and his Ministers have from time to time expressed. I request you, therefore, to carefully see that the journals which support us do not depart from the declarations made by the Government. Nothing alarms the public mind so much as contradictions, and nothing reassures and fortifies it more than harmony of language and of guidance.'

The Independence Belge says:—'Persons in Paris persist in spreading the report that the Emperor Napoleon intends very shortly to issue a manifesto of a reassuring character—the object being to counteract the impression produced by the new army law, the warlike commentaries of the provincial officious press on the adoption of that law, and the conclusions which may be drawn from the 400,000,000 loan which M. Magne is preparing, and which will be soon launched on the Paris money market. The loan is already decided in principle. The only obstacle in its way is a difference of opinion between M. Rouher and M. Magne on the question of the indemnity asked for by the subscribers to the Mexican loans; but this difference is not a serious one, and will soon be settled.'

A curious proof of the unpopularity of the new French military law (the Paris correspondent of the Herald remarks) is to be found in the fact that the deputies of the majority, especially those who voted for it 'bald-headed' as the Yankees say, are rather uneasy for their seats. Several of them have received letters from their constituents denouncing their conduct in very plain language. One of the political effects of the new law will unquestionably be a large infusion of opposition members into the new chambers. In their private conversations some of the deputies express a hope that the Government will not support them as the very fact would tell against them. This is a very significant symptom of the rising tide.

Warlike preparations in France have latterly extended to the naval forces. The most marked activity is observable to the Government's shipyards. At this moment no less than 39 ships of different sizes are building for the Admiralty. Four of these are rams, on the 'mixed' principle, being half of wood and half of iron. One ram, the Ocean, is to carry eight guns of the heaviest calibre in battery, and four others in towers. On the same system four corvettes are also being constructed to carry two guns on each side, and four others in as many immovable towers. These vessels will be comparatively small, and provided with powerful machines, so as to attain great speed in the water. The French-men-of-war steamers number 348; add to these 116 sailing vessels and the 39 in course of construction and we have a total of 503.

General Cluseret, whose name turned up so frequently during the late Fenian trials, has published an article on Fenianism in the *Courrier Français*.

It is already some months, if I have a good memory, since Lord Naas put me at the head of the Irish Fenians. Yesterday I was assured the International Association of Working Men of London put me at the head of the French Fenians. Two positions ridiculously united. For several days the *L'Avenir Nationale* spoke of visits made to the houses of French Fenians, of papers sent to London, &c. Those who give currency to these tales either know them to be false or are deceived. For what end do they do it? It is not my affair.

I am not a Fenian, and I do not believe in Fenianism. That all my sympathies are with the Irish Fenians, I do not deny. I feel proud in avowing that I am acquainted with their chiefs in America. I am content that I have a knowledge of their principals and of their desires; and it is because I know the men and the things that I wish to say a word about one and the other, to those who are unacquainted with either.

The programme of actual Fenianism is grounded on three principal points.

First—Complete emancipation of Ireland from English power.

Second—Free Church and free State domination.

Third—Republican form of Government.

Even if the Fenian movement had accom-

plished nothing but the lessening of the political influence of the Catholic clergy, it would deserve credit from liberal minds. I was a witness myself of a significant proof of this decreased influence.

Five years ago, in Brooklyn, there was to have been a Fenian meeting held on a Sunday. From the altar the priest forbid his flock, under pains of excommunication, to attend the meeting, and in order that his menaces might be the more efficacious, he presented himself, armed with a stick, at the hour named, at the door of the hall where the meeting took place, and the priest was foiled in his endeavours to prevent it.

For those who are acquainted with the traditional respect paid by Irishmen to their clergy this fact must present a remarkable significance. They now however, understand that some of the Catholic clergy of Ireland made common cause with Protestant England, and acted the part of the police during the last insurrection.

Fenianism may be said to be to the church a loss in men and money. The Fenian collections are so much taken from St. Peter's pence. For my part, I believe, that the clergy have made a false move, opposing faith to Fenianism.

The Polish clergy did not make such a serious error, and though the result has not been more happy (for which there are many causes), nobody denies the patriotism of the clergy of Poland, or that they have preserved their influence over the people.

The Fenians are now reproached with using energetic means and of going beyond the law to vindicate their rights or to revenge their wrongs. But have those who reproach the Fenians reflected that the unhappy people whom they condemn have now neither justice nor law to invoke; that driven from the lands cultivated by their ancestors, their cabins replaced by stalls for the cattle to supply the English markets, treated like brute beasts, exiled by famine and the ill-usage of an aristocracy as grasping as corrupt, they have realised from coming in contact with a people happy, great, free, and strong, the sentiment of their degradation, and by comparing what they are, and what they ought to be, have felt this bitterness of outraged dignity which is called revenge.

Add to the wrongs of the man and of the patriot, those of the Catholic in subjection to the Protestant—observe I do not appreciate it—add all the bitterness and rancour, again quite alien to the English led them to perpetrate upon those unfortunate men who lately died protesting their innocence—and say, when their brave compatriots are hanged, killed, and imprisoned, should we be very severe on the acts of those who are thus goaded into acts dictated by the blind promptings of revenge.

When the law strikes without protecting, despair alone judges and decides.

For the rest, the Bill which the Congress of the United States is about passing to protect at any price its naturalized citizens, will probably compel England to adopt more justice in governing and bring back peace and tranquillity.

GENERAL CLUSERET. LOUIS BLANC ON IRELAND.—The *Temps* publishes a very clever and interesting letter of Louis Blanc on Ireland. The concluding sentence is as follows:—'There exists in the masses of the Irish people a fermentation which might be styled chronic, and which is connected with national aspirations of which it would be impossible to deny the persistence. Is there not something striking in the fact that, after several centuries of absolute rule, England is still on the point of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland? Whose fault is this? Whence comes the evil? Is there a remedy? If there be one, what is it? The subject deserves profound study. I shall return to it.'

The correspondent of the *Univers*, writing from Rome on January 6 mentions that the Papal Nuncio at Paris has announced to Napoleon III., the Holy Father's intention to give the Purple to Mgr. Bonaparte. The correspondent mentions, but as a report, to which only a limited faith should be given, that among the new Cardinals are to be Mgrs. Ferrari, Pila, Borromeo, Capelli, Giraud, Berardi, Barili, Ferreri, Gonella, de Merode, Ricci, Ledochowski, and Moreno (Abp. of Valladolid).

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—The Italian Chancellor of the Exchequer, Signor Cambray Digny, made his financial statement on Monday. He anticipates a deficit for 1869 of 240,000,000 lire. He proposes to cover this by the imposition of a new tax, the development of existing taxes, and by the reorganization of the principal branches of the public administration. The only tax proposed is a tax upon grinding, which will apply to all substances subject to that process, whether estates or not. On cereals this tax will only amount to 2½ per kilogramme, the total net profit of which to the State is estimated at 76,000,000 lire. The millers will be empowered to collect the tax. The development of existing taxes will include the extension to all the provinces of the tax upon Government concessions, which will produce an increase of 4,000,000 lire. The registry and stamp taxes are to be more regularly collected. The tax on bills of exchange is to be reduced. From these two measures the increase to the revenue is estimated at 19,000,000 lire. The reorganization of the Government tobacco manufactures will effect an economy of 7,000,000 lire, and yield in future an annual revenue of 2,000,000 lire. The income tax being much greater than in England, the Minister proposes to abolish it, and in its stead to substitute a tax on all incomes, whether from earnings or property, thereby producing a benefit to the State revenue of forty-two millions lire.

There is nothing very cheering in Count Cambray Digny's financial statement for the Kingdom of Italy. Whatever is made known is sufficiently sad, and it is difficult to resist the impression that the worst is kept out of sight. Up to a certain time the Italian Government was, from necessity, a revolutionary Government. When the necessity ceased, it continued to be so from habit and from choice. At Cavour's death, in 1861, no less a sum than 12,000,000 lire had already been spent, of which no account whatever was either given or asked. The money, it was understood, had gone to the making of Italy. Not a few additional millions followed on the same track under Cavour's successors, for without Venice and Rome Italy was not considered to be 'made Italy' at no time presented a fair and complete balance-sheet.

Wretched as the Government has hitherto been, it has been hopelessly impeded by the wrangling, time-killing, self-stultifying Legislature. It is not the people that is anywhere at fault. Nothing is more unjust than the old saying which described the Italians as 'ever fretting slaves.' Under native rulers they are docile and submissive to a fault. Do they not cheerfully obey the call of conscription, even in those Papal and Sicilian provinces where the 'blood-tax' was till lately unknown? The mass of the people ask nothing better than to be educated, drilled, governed. The rank and file is all that one might wish. The officers alone are nowhere forthcoming. It is only in the upper ranks, in the governing classes, that we look in vain for that common sense and self control which fit men for command. Italian statesmen seem to pride themselves on nothing halfway between a Rattazzi and a Garibaldi—the man of intrigue and the man of instinct; the latter the disorganizing, the former the demoralizing element, the joint authors of Aspromonte and Montana. It is cruel to think of the sympathy of all Europe seems determined to justify all the malice of its enemies, and to bring shame and sorrow upon its friends.—*Times*.

The Prussian papers of last night announce a slight improvement in the relations between Paris and Berlin, and augur thence that Italy, who, if not supported by some other great Power, will certainly not go forward, will be left to the natural dissolution of her unity. This, however, as a conjecture of journalists, goes for little, when weighed with the fact of 25,000 rifles on a breechloading model having been sent by the Prussian Government to Florence last week. The cases passed over the Mont St. Gothard through Switzerland. On the whole it seems impossible that the Spring can pass over without another tremendous concussion in Italy. Her Mazzinian committees are everywhere arming and enrolling, and the national catastrophe seems nearer than ever. Already is the Italian press in full alarm as to the issue, and already is the idea of a partition of Italy gaining ground, and the Separatists of Tuscany, Modena, and above all, Naples, are as active as the Republicans in working for the destruction of the present monarchy.

A correspondent of the *Gazzetta di Milano* declares that he has seen 'a beautiful five franc silver coin with this legend on one side—*Confederazione Italiana*, and on the other, *Francesco II. re di Napoli—1868*.' The *Observatore Romano*, says the *Guardian* makes the text of an article in which it prophesies the speedy downfall of Italian unity; the restoration of the Bourbons, and the formation of an Italian Confederation with the Pope at the head of it. This is no doubt what France would like; but it may be confidently asserted that whatever else the Italians may attempt, they will never have an Italian Confederation on such conditions. The breach with Rome is now unfortunately too wide and deep to be healed in this fashion.

Rome.—It is reported that the Pope has declined to enter into negotiations for a revision of the Austrian Concordat, and that Prussia has made advances for closer diplomatic relations with Rome.

Recruiting and warlike preparations at Rome are proceeding rapidly. The official *Correspondence Italiana* says it knows that from the 1st to the 11th inst. 387 fresh recruits were landed at Civita for enrolment in the Papal army. They were chiefly Belgians, and had a priest with them. The *Unita Cattolica* tells of the continuation of the old and new fortifications at Civita, and of a great stir among the French officers, who speak of war as near at hand and inevitable. Kandler and De Fallis inspect the fortifications and examine the positions round the town; the great steam transport *Oreocque* has arrived there quite full of heavy guns and other war material and two other ships similarly laden are expected. The Antibes Legion is being increased to a strong regiment, and the Zouaves to a brigade. It was reported that the French garrison at Corseto was to be doubled, and even that artillery would be sent thither.

The fortifications of Rome are being pushed forward with all possible rapidity. Those between Porta San Paolo and Porta San Sebastiano are most formidable. Tremendous earthworks have been thrown up and the walls pierced for rifled cannon, of which the Duc de Luyos Chevreaux has given twelve to the Pope. French engineers are superintending the works, and the officers from Civita Vecchia are constantly to be seen looking on at the progress of the batteries. Quantities of ammunition were landed yesterday, with material de guerre of every description, by a French frigate at Civita Vecchia, and the French troops are about to reoccupy Viterbo. In fact, preparations for war are in earnest, and the armament of 12,000 rifles will soon be completed. The greater part of the army will receive them, it is hoped, before the end of March, and the outbreak of hostilities can scarcely be ere this date.

It seems probable that the invasion, if it occurs a second time, will take place through the Abruzzi and of the provinces of Frosinone. The great concentrations of Italian troops are now taking place at Sora, San Germano and Arpino, Caserta and Aquila. The ferment in Naples and Sicily increases and will increase, and no one believes that the Menabrea Ministry can hold together save by bringing matters to the issue of arms. Italy is evidently backed by Russia and the United States, and is far more reliant on their help than on that of Prussia. That either of them will do more than see her as an instrument against France and England in the Mediterranean and on the Eastern question is far from probable.

The *Unita Cattolica* has forwarded this year, I believe 58 1500. to the Pope besides an immense case of jewels and silver offerings from all the Italian provinces.

The *Naz one* publishes the series of official telegrams on the invasion of the Roman States from September to October. It is perfectly placed beyond doubt by these edifying revelations that the Government of Victor Emmanuel not only was cognizant of, but was director of the movement, up to the landing of the French troops.

Signor Euglietti, the political delegate, telegraphs to his Government, than on an order of the Minister of the Interior, he has given Menotti Garibaldi all the money in the Government caisse (6,000), and asks to be repaid. The commandant of Spizzia, Captain Morettemola, reports officially that on an order of the Minister of the Marine he has given out 150,000 small cartouches and other war material, and sent them to the bands, under the charge of Deputy Cadolini, in boxes marked 'minerals,' by the Florence railway. The Prefects of Terni, Ancona, and Perugia telegraph for volunteers. Euglietti, again, announcing to his Government the defeat of Nerola, states that the 'Roman revolt' is put off till the 21st of October. I can answer personally for the complicity of the Questura of Corse with the bands, as I obtained thence all the details as to the wounded of Monte Libretti, and letters to the chiefs of the Garibaldian column, which proves the excellent understanding existing between the two parties.

It is to be hoped that the English Government is by this time aware of the abyss to the brink of which the iniquitous policy of the Whig Cabinet has brought the country, and that Fenianism may fairly open the eyes, not only of our rulers, but of the English public, to the necessity of recognising in the Holy See the sole element that can conserve and consolidate the balance of European power and the internal peace of nations; and above all it is to be desired that English and Irish Catholics, throwing aside all differences, stand side by side in favour of law and order at home. It is not possible to be sympathisers with Pius the Ninth in Rome and with revolt against Queen Victoria in England and Ireland—with the victims of Serristori and the perpetrators of the Clerkenwell outrage—with the murdered gentlemen of Trasivere and the assassins of Brett at Manchester. That every just concession should be made to Ireland is what all Catholics in Rome and elsewhere desire, but I need only refer your readers to the article in yesterday's *Univers* on the Fenian manifestations, which caused the dismissal of part of the Glasgow contingent, to show what is the consistent course of the French Catholic press in the matter.

I need only add, that the well-educated American Catholics in Rome are unanimous as to their approval of the course taken by the authorities, no class of persons being better informed as to the objects and irregular character of the Fenian movement.

It may be hoped that we shall hear no more foolish complaints of so necessary a step. Men enlisting for the Papal Zouaves must leave behind them all national animosities, all thoughts of serving another and a less holy cause than that of the Vicar of Christ. The blessing they will bring on their own country by their self-devotion is the best service they can render her. The mischief a contrary course would effect in an army like that of the Pope, in which every nationality is represented, would be much more than a counter-balance for the material help afforded by their swords.

The Holy Father is understood to have perfectly approved the course taken by Colonel de la Zouaves in the matter, as I know the Pope, on being informed

of the whole, said he was perfectly satisfied that Colonel De Charette had ruled most wisely.

Rome, January 10, 1868.—The retraction of Cardinal d'Andres was announced in the *Giornale di Roma* of Wednesday, and has given great consolation to all who had the honour of the sacred College at heart. His Eminence expressly withdraws all he has said or written against the Temporal Power, the Pope person, and his brother Cardinals, and asks pardon of them and of the faithful, for the scandal he has given. It is probable that his Eminence will be required to observe a strict retirement for some time to come, lest his weakness of mind should again render him an instrument of the revolutionary party.

The termination of the attempt to introduce Fenianism into the Zouaves has been such as to give general satisfaction. Of the forty men who were returned to Glasgow, the greatest part left by their own desire, and from an unwillingness to conform to the rules of the service. They were in every respect the last stamp of men that should have been sent out, and can in no way be considered as a tolerable sample of Irishmen. Those who remain are about to be passed, forty into Captain D'Arcy's, and forty into Captain De la Haye's company, so they will have nothing to complain of on the score of national partialities. In reply to some most unjust remarks which have been made as to the proportion of promotions I will only say that as yet we have no English Catholic officers, while we have two Irish captains in the Zouaves. Messieurs Woodward and O'Shea are the sergeants recently named, and Messieurs Gordon, Simpson (co. Clare), and Ollivieridge, are the corporals.—*Cor of Dublin*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—With regard to the profound discouragement that reigns in the ministerial and constitutional circles as to the Southern provinces, it is only necessary to cast a glance over the *Nazione* of the last day or two in its comments on the recent address from the Two Sicilies to the King the Second on his birthday. The organ of Ricasoli says:—

'We receive from Naples one of the usual addresses which the reactionary party never fails to publish on the principal anniversaries of the fallen regime. We have never given much importance to such manifestations, as ridiculous as they are guilty, on the part of the few adherents of an impossible past. Notwithstanding, however, we cannot conceal from ourselves that for some time back, and precisely in consequence of the Garibaldian movement, the reaction is agitating, and showing extraordinary activity in the Southern provinces. Its hopes are evidently founded on the involuntary support which the revolution seems about to give it. Now more than ever it relies on our disorders and on the consequences which may accrue from them.

'May heaven confound such sad provisions! In the meantime it may not be inopportune that liberals and patriots should see what are the hopes and expectations of the common enemy!'

Yesterday, being the King's birthday, there was a most numerous reception at the Farnese Palace, many of the Neapolitan aristocracy who are residents in Paris having arrived in Rome expressly for the occasion. The addresses presented were very numerous, and were signed by many hundred thousand persons, both from Sicily and the mainland. Never have the hopes of a restoration been so high or so well founded, and it appears certain that overtures have been made by the Emperor Napoleon to Francis the Second in that scope through his uncle the Count of Aquila. The evident resolve of the people to receive no dynasty 'en permanence' save that of the Bourbons, has given a coup de grace to the Muratist party and though Prince Napoleon is supposed to be doing a little private speculation on his own account in Naples through the agency of the notorious Curielti (the secret agent of Cavour, whose revelations excited such just indignation a few years since) it is not probable that anything save discredit to himself will come of it. Curielti has just been sent from Paris to Naples with an able staff and unlimited credit, to work for the establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty there in the person of Prince Plon Plon, and is as actively employed in the propagation of autonomy as he was in preaching annexation in 1849 in Modena, Tuscany, and the Papal States.—*Tim & Cor*.

The Canonico Pastiglione and Padre Maria, a most holy and zealous Capuchin friar, have just been condemned to ten years of the galleys for having preached against the Protestants propaganda at Barletta. Ten other Catholics (laymen) have been sentenced to the same punishment for having taken part in the protest in favour of the faith of their ancestors. The Protestants have been all acquitted! (Such is justice in Southern Italy, and such the liberties of the Church under the present regime.)

UNITED ITALY.—Thursday in this week was the birth day of the King of Naples, and in anticipation of it an address has been circulating in the dominions flung from him, assuring his Majesty that the people of the Two Sicilies ardently desire 'that the great powers of Europe may at length for once comply with the rules of justice by, destroying the monstrous Italian amalgam, and freeing the South from the rule of Savoy, which oppresses, humiliates, tyrannizes, and exhausts.' The loyalty and affection manifested for the King will, of course be ridiculed by our Liberal contemporaries, but simultaneously with this view we have the *Fall Mall Gazette* admitting that 'the credit of the Italian Government was not very well sustained upon the money markets of Europe last year,' and the *Times* on Thursday published a remarkable article on the reconciliation of Cardinal d'Andres with the Holy See, and the future of Passaglia's schism, in which the writer reluctantly enough was compelled to admit that the revolutionists in Italy were in a bad way. It is not our habit, like our contemporary, to change our opinion with the fluctuating course of events, and it has been more than once our lot to see public opinion, at one time violently opposed to us, gradually veer round. And such seems the case with Italy. We have always maintained that the so called unification of Italy was a fallacy, and that the people of the South had gained nothing but increased taxation, and that Victor Emmanuel's personal character was such as to make substantial union between Church and State almost impossible. We have never held that the Governments, either of the expelled Sovereigns or of the Pope, were perfect. Far from it; we should desire to see many reforms, but our contention has been that Garibaldi, and Mazzini have rendered them for the time impossible, and our error, if error it has been, has consisted not in any special love or admiration for Rome, but in thinking infidelity a greater evil than Popery. And if any evidence was necessary to show how far Garibaldi would go, his last letter affords abundant proof. Let his admirers peruse his last manifesto, and they must acknowledge their idol is not altogether a hero.—'John Bull.'

AUSTRIA. An official denial has been given to the announcement that the Austrian Government had sent a note to the Russian Cabinet asking for explanation as to the movement of troops on the Austrian frontiers.

The official *Aheadpost* returns once more to the subject of the foreign policy of the Government, and says:—'The present Government of Austria never strove to catch public opinion by lofty programmes, but have laid down the preservation of European peace clearly and precisely at the principle by which they are guided. The approaching assembly of the delegations will afford the latter the best opportunity by direct questions of obtaining for themselves and the public all possible explanations as to the intentions of the Government.'

PRUSSIA. The *Daily News* (London) in an editorial note says: 'It is a curious phenomenon, if it is not a strange contradiction, that while all the governments are proclaiming their desire for peace, the preparation of arms was never so active as at present. The

Berlin Gazette records with satisfaction that France, England, Austria and Prussia, are agreed in the policy 'of preventing a conflagration from bursting forth in the south of Europe, and insists that 'friendly relations between Austria and Prussia alone would modify more than one design and one hope.' The *North German Gazette* also considers that the chances of peace have become greater and looks forward to the time when the States of Europe will direct their attention to internal, administrative and economical reforms. In France, Italy and Russia pacific declarations are also heard. But unfortunately the acts of the Government do not harmonize with the official announcement. Prussia is making immense war preparations; her troops concentrating on the Silesian and Saxon frontiers, and with such a formidable accumulation of material that one would imagine we were on the eve of a second Sadowa campaign.

The *Patrie* in reply to an article in the *Nord* attributing to Prussia the assumption of exclusive preponderance in Europe, reproaches the Russian journal for regretting the establishment of confidence and a good understanding between France and Prussia, and for endeavouring to provoke reciprocal jealousy, and advocating the abandonment of a pacific attitude in presence of circumstances and facts which might obviate very serious complications in the East.

A GERMAN VIEW OF IRELAND.—The *Cologne Gazette* thus concludes an article on the press prosecution in Dublin.—'Happy country! where there has been only one press trial for many years, and that only in a place in which, if Prussia had ruled, a state of seige would have been declared long ago, and all journals preaching insurrection would have been suppressed. We need hardly say that confiscations by the police of newspapers and books are as much unknown in the United Kingdom as wolves and bears, and it is indeed evident to the meanest understanding that real freedom of the press, or anything that bears the most distant likeness to that noble boon, can nowhere exist side by side with the unrestricted right of confiscation. When shall we learn the truth in this matter from the country of hereditary political wisdom?'

RUSSIA. The troops sent to the Western provinces of the Russian Empire within the last twelve months are set down; as above 225,000. The *election* begins at Vilna, extending as far south as Volhynia and the Ukraine. The various corps employed on this service are provided with cast-steel guns on the Prussian pattern, 700 of which (430 4 pounders and 250 nine pounders) have been manufactured at Krupp's for the Russian Government since November, 1866. The conscription in course of progress will add 240,000 men more to the Imperial forces, without a corresponding dismissal of veterans having +s yet been ordered—a circumstance calculated to confirm the belief that the extraordinary measures resorted to are intended to support the eastern politics of Prince Gortschakoff, and give the idea of his being in earnest. No doubt, some pressure is exercised upon Austria, the most vulnerable of Russian adversaries, by this military display, and the language of the S. Petersburg and Moscow press is certainly not of a kind to allay any misgivings roused at Vienna.

The *Nord* copies an article from the *Invalide Russe*, by which we find that Russia has diminished her active army to 700,000 but that she has an immense reserve, from which the army could at once be increased by 64 per cent. It is further stated that the army being no longer composed of serfs, the men are animated by the highest spirit. The factories are busily employed in the manufacture of needle guns of which the *Invalide* calculates that 860,000 will be ready in the present year. The Carl rifle is the one adopted by the Government, and the Russian organ evidently expects it will wonders. Rifled cannon and the preparation of the fortresses are not omitted from peaceful anticipations of Russia. Even the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome is studying the art of maintaining peace by increasing his army to 25,000 men. Such is the condition of Continental Europe.

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

An Irishman, carrying a heavy bundle on his shoulders, was riding on the front of a cart, and was asked why he did not set down his load upon the platform. 'Be jabers,' was the reply, 'the horses have enough to do to drag me; I'll carry the bundle.'

'You look,' said an Irishman to a pale haggard smoker, 'as if you had got out of your grave to light your cigar, and couldn't find your way back again.'

'It is very sickly here,' said one of the sons of the Emerald Isle, the other day to another. 'Yes,' said his companion, 'a great many have died this year who never died before.'

'Sam, why don't you talk to your master, and tell him to lay up treasures in heaven?—'What's the use of layin' up treasure dar? He never see us again.'

What is the difference between a town and its people?—It is laid out at the beginning of its existence, and they at the end of theirs.

Mrs. Partington don't believe in exposing any more suffrage on women, they suffer enough now.

ALMOST A MIRACLE!

HAMILTON, C.W., March 6th, 1865.

Dear Sirs,—That others may be benefited, as my boy has been I beg to send you the following particulars of his cure by the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Three years ago next May, he got a severe fall, which bruised his arms and left leg. I called in medical aid, supposing it to be a simple hurt, from which he would soon recover; but in this I was disappointed, for after having had thirteen different physicians at him, he was at last given up by them as incurable. He used many kinds of medicines and other Sarsaparillas by the dozen bottles, but without any benefit. At last he began to use your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA; and during the time of using it a bone 9 3/4 inches long was taken from his leg, and a piece 8 inches long from his arm. He used about eighty bottles in all, and after being confined to his bed two years and seven months, he is now well enough to go around and take of himself. I consider that if it had not been for your Bristol's Sarsaparilla he would not have lived. Mr. Bickle, the Druggist, is familiar with the case, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. You are also at liberty to refer any person to me, when they can see the boy.

WILLIAM BURNS, Wellington Street, near Rebecca.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., J. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. R. Gray, Plouffe & Son, J. Goulier, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicines. 464

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

A REVOLUTION IN CATHARTIC TREATMENT.—Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, however, are a grand exception—the only one to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four being the usual number of pills for an adult, and six the largest dose. The effect they produce is permanent, and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constipation, sick and nervous headache, bilious disorders, chills, and fever, stomach complaints, general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure. This may be received as a rule to which there are no exceptions. 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 SARAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It may be fairly doubted whether the many-tinted flowers that shed their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed, lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressing-room or 'boudoir' in which a flask of this odoriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. O. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn. — A BREVIACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething stage. We confirm every word set forth in the Pædagogus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Oordial,' 'Eucoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868. 2m

ACCIDENT.—There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are PILLS.—[Daily Journal, Lowell. 1m

A PUBLIC BENEFIT.—Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on 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, brightness to 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. CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHEBROOKE O. E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 2m

A 'COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Resch 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 others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 2m

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

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of 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 Oolong, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Finest 75c. GREEN TEA. Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine 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 STEREOOPTICON FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS. I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address— B. F. BAUTZLY, No. 1 Bieary Street. Montreal. November 5, 1867.

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

TO BE SOLD, A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are 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, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:— 200,000 feet 2d 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, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Deals; 250,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basewood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Oard; 1,500 000 Saw Laths; Lot of Saw and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD, 19-Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

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

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

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

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

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

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine. Perhaps no one medicine so generally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal 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, restore its healthy 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 readily cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Langour and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken in such cases to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, 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 Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

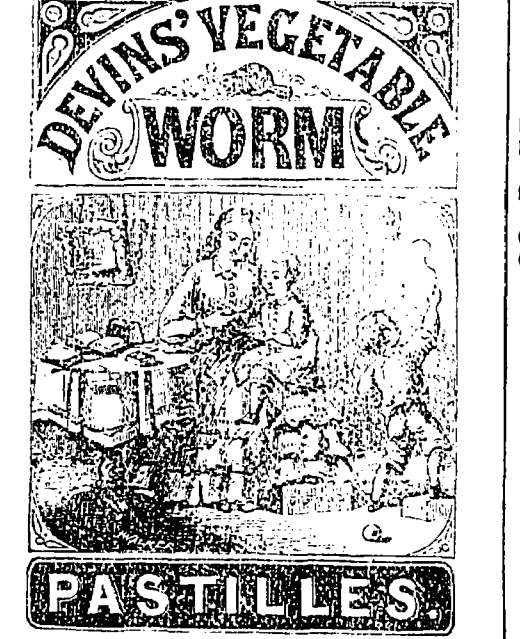
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colic, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has any thing won so widely and so promptly upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of the most obscure and highest in their estimation, it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, and is now better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this medicine for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that it can also cure them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street MONTREAL.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA. Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Cramer Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte, Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Lavolette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon, and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

MOTHER'S SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERNIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS, The sight of which causes such horror and dislike, to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND OBTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS'" and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS' & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

Sewing Machines. BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city. N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many cheap imitations now offered to the public. Balcony, 305 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Etna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Family Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common Sewing Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing Machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY.—J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Bra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Hand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewall Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER. Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10; Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1865, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING, Sholopore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and w. id cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. J. S. O. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son—Dear Sirs—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:— At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O. E.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY— MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2 1/2 cts. per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25 cts. per bottle. HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Homoeopathic Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HABTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 366 Notre Dame St. Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.

