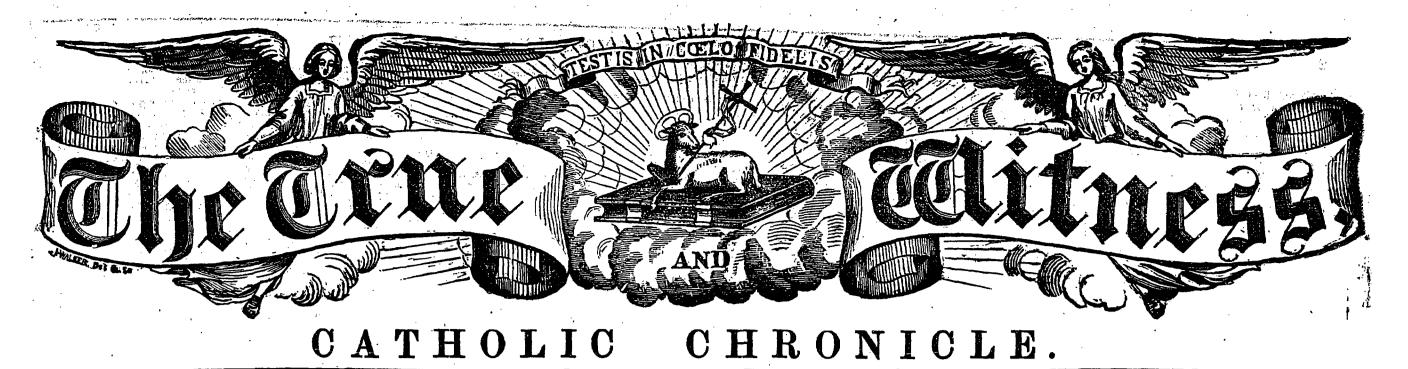
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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

No. 36.

ELLEN AHERN;

THE POOR COUSIN. CHAPTER IV.-Continued.

'An' it's a purty way truly,' said an old man whose arm had been broken in the melee, ' for a Maguire to come into his barony, ridin' over the necks of his people rough shod. He's no better than a Pagan to my thinkin'!'

'An' there's Jim Ryan kilt intirely, and hardly able to spake by rayson of the ceach wheel going over his breast; the wonder of it is, he's not dead out and out,' said another. 'It was all Tim Fahey's cometner that done

it; and it's a good turn the pistol ball did, when it grazed his ugly face. It's a sore pity the hoofs of the horses didn't pound the hardness out of his hard neart when he was sprawlin' under 'em.' But no one was dangerously hurt, and to each and all of the exasperated men, Ellen Abern endeavored to explain how Lord Hugh Maguire, being new to the country, had thought that so far from a welcome and ovation being intended, they had come out to attack and murder him ;believing they were one of those lawless agrarian hands, about which he had so often read graphic and terrible accounts of in the English papers, but which, from his ignorance of the character of the people of his native land, he was unable to discover as exaggerated slanders and malicious fabrications. At last she succeeded in convincing many of them that their broken bones and bruises were the results of misapprehensions on the part of their landlord, and not a deliberate outrage on their loyalty; and they, full of generous impulse-as ready to laugh as to cry, to forgive as to revenge-and only too willing to think well of this, the last of the old Baromai Maguires, declared themselves satis-fied; and noped 'his lordship would find out for himself, that there were no outlaws or 'neen o' day boys' on the estate to give him trouble .-Any way, it was a consolation to think that Fahey, who considered himself the greatest man in the country, had got the hon's share of what had been dealt out to them.?

'Aud now all that I have to say to you, Patrick M.Ginness, and you can repeat it to the rest, is this: Do not, for the life of you, remain sulking and idle in your houses. Rouse yourselves, for none of you are much hurt, and come up in a body to Fermanagh, before Fahey leaves his bed and gets the ear of his lordship, and welcome him to the estate, and plead your own cause. Remember that Lord Hugh is a stranger-he does not understand our rough Northern ways, and we must be patient until he does, said Ellen Ahern in her cheery, decided way, as she stood with her hand resting on the back of a us concernin' the cause of the nonplush wo got chair in Patrick M'Ginness' cabin. Her dark curls were pushed back, and her large hazel eyes flashed like stars from under the thick fringes of black that shaded them. Her thin, delicate nostrils dilated with every breath ; and her cheeks were flushed with the excitement she had undergone that morning, in her mission of charity ;--while a hopeful smile irradiated her countenance, and inspired those with whom she conversed with some of her own courage. 'But they say be's after settin' up a factory of Scotch spinners over the very graves of our children and kindred !' said the man. 'No one has heard him say so yet ; nor do I believe one word of such an idle report. You seem to forget that his own kindred repose there, and that the resting places of one cannot be disturbed for such a purpose without involving the safety of all,' she replied. 'And surely, Muss Aileen, asthure, you come like the sunshine itsel' into our poor dwellings !' said the wife of Patrick M'Ginness, coming forward from behind a rough partition which served as a sort of pantry for their meal chest, potatoes and cooking utensils; 'an' its a wise word ye are spakin' to Patrick, I don't believe there's any body bad enough to disturb the quiet dead-Christ grant them eternal rest-laste of all a Maguire. Did your bonor make it out ?' she said, turning towards the partition just alluded to, where something falling, and a footstep on the but founding my supposition on the fact that he loose poarding of the floor had attracted her is English-bred and a Protestant, I fear that it attention. Etlen Ahern looked round, and to her astonishment she saw Don Enrique Giron, understanding between him and his tenants,' rewho stood irresolute whether to advance or go back, with a proken slab of gray stone in his hands. 'Good morning, Miss Ahern !' he said, bowing his head with a grace which diverted attention from the awkwardness of his person. "I had no idea when I took possession of Mrs. Me-Ginness' potato closet, that I should have the pleasure of finding you here when I left it.? 'I am sure it is the last place in the world where I should expect to find a Spanish Don,' she replied, smiling pleasantly ; ' and if I was not in something of a burry, I should like to know fuge _____? And Ellen Ahern paused, not whether you have not been making a scientific through human respect, or being ashamed to analysis between the qualities of 'Cork reds' and 'yellow legs, (potatoes) and bear the result.'

the creatures you mention belong to the animal, mineral or vegetable kingdom ?"he said, looking quite mystified.

'Excuse me,' she said, more gravely; 'I thought from the fact of your having been in such close quarters with the potato sacks of Mrs. M'Ginness, that you must know at least the names of the different varieties of our national regetable.'

'My business has been quite of another kind, Miss Ahern,' said Don Enrique, advancing with the broken tablet. 'Father M'Mahon informed me that here I should find a piece of antiquity, inscribed with old and rare characters, which had served the ignoble purpose of a bread board or dough trongh, or something of that kind, for Mrs. M'Ginness, and her mother before her, ever since he could remember; and here it is-filled partly with Etruscan and partly with Egyptian letters, which will cost me no little pains and. study to decipher.'

'I never heard of this antique before. Where did it come from ?' said Ellen, turning to Mrs. M'Ginness.

' I used to hear my mother say that it was got out of some old Danish mound in the south, and it's been mighty convenient to us as long as can remember. It made a part flure for the pig -the craythure-one while; then we put it down under the grate; and afterwards it was a door sill-but a year or so ago I took it up and scrubbed it, and works out my dough, and cuts up the pig mate on it betimes. Somehow wo got to think it was lucky to have it; but his honor here, is afther buyin'it; which I am ag'in, and will be glad entirely if be'll take the loan of it for nothing,' said Mrs. M'Ginness earnestly.

'Thank you, good woman, for even the Ioan of this precious relic,' replied Don Enrique.-Miss Ahern, may I have the pleasure of accompanying you, it our road lies the same way. If I stay a moment longer, my indignation at the sacrilege this mestimable memorial of an antique age has suffered, will get the better of my charity,' he said in a low voice to Ellen.

'I am on my way to St. Finbar's, and from thence home,' she answered quietly, without inviting or repelling his attendance. 'Remember, now, all that I have told you this morning,' she said to M'Ginness and his wife, ' and if there's persuasion or power in this tongue of mine, I shall use it for the benefit of you all, and hope that your landlord will be ready when you come to grant a redress of the general grievances.' 'An' if ye can't do it, Miss Ellen, a suilish, there's nobody that cap. Never fear for us, now that you have incensed (made us sensible)

he was neither. Faith had consecrated all the rare gifts of his noble nature, and endowed him with the courage to practice those exalted virtues, without which the Christian character is a mere mockery.

'You are right, Miss Ahern. Hope on ; for the hope that is guided by charity is precious in the sight of God, and always bears an abundant fruition. It is not lost even when it to usher it into the fulness of all that in this dis- places. tant world it hoped, toiled and suffered for.'---This was sad in a voice gentle and earnest, and his countenance was full of an expression at once reverent and trusting, which added to, rather than dimmished its noble character.

By this time they had reached the door of St. Finbar's; where Ellen Ahern bade him a kindly farewell, and went into the Church, to pray for assistance, grace and support in the trials which she felt were gathering around her.

CHAPTER V .--- ST. FINBAR'S DAY.

The red beams of the newly-risen sun were flooding the sky, and tinging the wild and picturesque objects of the landscape with crimson and gold, when Ellen Ahern reached the Chapel of St. Finbar's, having bastened thither to assist at the early Mass. Mr. Abern, or Sir Eadhna, as he was commonly called, and a number of the people were already there, and as Ellen glanced around her, she thought that she observed a more than usual appearance of anxiety depicted on their countenances; but hoping that it was merely the effect of her imagination, she called in her thoughts, and, as she bowed her head, endeavored to fix them without distraction on her devotions. But thoughts of the patient sufferers around her, and those of other generations, who had borne the same heavy crosses, and were only liberated by death, would obtrude themselves. filing her mind with images of sorrow and woe, for which, humanly speaking, there seemed no redress. She forgot her own lonely and dependent position, and the inevitable trials that must, in some form or other, attend it-the uncertainty, the sorrows that awaited her, passed

' May I beg to be informed, Miss Ahern, if to profane speculations or contemptuous wonder ; them to the utmost, and strain their good resolves for she did not know but that the stranger at to the very verge of desperation, and they throw her side might be both infidel and scoffer. But themselves on the strong arm of Almighty Justice, for strength and succor. Many of the women, and some of the older men approached the Holy Table to receive the Life giving Bread, which imparts health to the soul, and to the body power to do right; but there were others, who wore a lowering and look, as if they were haunted, and tempted by a dark desire to compromise their duty to God, by carrying out some

design of evil-some deed of vengeance; who seems to wither on this earthly soil, but awaits held back, scarcely lifting their eyes towards the soul with patient love, beside Heaven's gate, the mercy-seat, and sitting uneasily in their

As Ellen Ahern was leaving the porch of the Chanel. she felt some one pulling her sleeve, and as she turned to ascertain who it was, she saw Alice Riordan standing beside her, who whispered —

'It's done acushla. Our dead's to be turned out of their graves-

" What is it you are saying ? Who is going to do such a thing?'

' The spinnin' jennies, sure. The factor-bad luck to him-come last night, and nowhere 'll do for 'em but the holy ground at Catha guira. And I thought, Miss Aileen, a suilish, it would be a bright thought to ask to speak to his Lord-ship about his honor, the Don-'

'The Don! What has he to do with it? He is a stranger,' replied Ellen Ahern.

' Musha, then, that's true; but there's a re port going round that he's after buying the old Abbey, if his Lordship will sell it. Aything, asthore, but disturbing the dust of the dead.— And, then, honey, on the top o' that, here comes a message from Tim Faucy last night, warning all that's behindhand with their rints, to lave or he canted, to make room for the Scotchmen that's expected to set the spinnin' jennies agoing.'

'I am extremely sorry to hear all this, Alice, and will do what I can to avert it-but alas ! what can I do ?' exclaimed Ellen Ahero, suddenly feeling how powerless she was.

'Sure, then, a suilish, you're one of the ould breed as well as his lordsrip, and has the right to spake your mind anyways, and his the right voice ag'in their ill doin's, the pagans,' said the

certainty, the sorrows that awaited her, passed from her mind in the contemplation of the woes of the poor and oppressed people of Fermanagh; and, from the depths of her soul, a prayer went up to the Throne of an Almighty Judge for up to the Throne of on Almighty Judge for that ensues, if I hold back.

'Don't be shocked, Alteen a suilish. I speak in bitterness, but in truth. From my past experience, I could utter predictions which would fall little short of prophecy. But we can do nothing, you and I. Take a straw and at-tempt to stay the torrent below us with it, and in an instant the straw will be broken and engulphed and the torrent gone - shouting defiantly on its course. So with us. We are poor, dependant and powerless. There is no help in us."

Ellen Abern was silent, and walked thoughtfully along, timing her steps to his, which were. slow and feeble. Breakfast was on the table when they got home, and Lord Hugh, after bidding them a not uncourteous good morning, drank his coffee and sulked over his beefsteak, which was too much cooked, in silence. But at length, feeling the awkwardness and ill grace of his position, he looked up and observed :---You are an early riser, Miss Ahern. Do you walk every morning ?'

' Generally, I do.'

'May I ask how far your walks extend?'

'Certainly. I go down to St. Finbar's to Mass.'

'Humph! Are you a priest, sir?' he asked, suddenly turning to Sir Eadhna Ahern, who dropped his fork and fixed his piercing eyes on him.

"A priest ! No, I have not that bonor. The priest who officiates at St. Finbar's is an old friend of your deceased father's. His name is McMahon,' said the old man, reining in the torrent of bitter words that had on the instant risen to his hps.

'Ah-McMahon! Is he an old man ?'

'Too old to have the weight of a grasshopper added to his burden !' was the curt reply. 'Humph ! I shall endeavor to relieve him somewhat, depend on't. I don't approve of monopolies, either sacred or profane. Therefore I intend ere long, to build up a regular conventicle,' observed Lord Hugb, with a malicious smile.

'You forget, my lord, that you are on Irish and Catholic soil. There will be no use for a conventicle here,' observed the old man, with the wrathy white fire of his race kindling in his

'Oh, I shall import a congregation; then Kirk and Church can fight it out. Here, sirhere ! Egad, that is a splendid dog,' said Lord Hugh, stretching out his hand, and endeavoring to lure Thela, who now came into the room, to him. But the dog uttered a deep-mouthe vicious growl, and made a fierce snap at his said Alice. 'It was what they always did in hand, which barely escaped the imprint of the times past, to uphold the weak ag'in the creatures fangs, then ran to his mistress, and strong. But 1 must be hurrying home, to let rubbed his head against her knees and feet with the girls come to the next Mass,' she continued, every mark of canine affection. 'Excuse Thela's rudeness, my Lord; he is not used to strangers,' said Ellen, smoothing the 'He must make friends with me, or fare worse. I never saw so splendid an animal. By the way, Miss Ahern, how did you get on with my mother ?

last night-that now I come to think of it, was quite natural,' said M'Ginness.' 'The blessin' of the poor go afther you, and the Angels wait on your futsteps !' said his wife. following Ellen Ahern to the door. 'And your honor, too, that's the raal gintleman-you can keep the ould stone 'till you're done with it !'---He thanked Mrs. M'Gincess, and bidding herself and husband a good day, with the genuine courtesy of true breeding, which shows itself alike to all, he joined Ellen, who was walking slowly up to St. Finbar's.

'The excellent Padre has not yet returned, I believe, Miss Ahern ?' he observed.

'I suppose not. I wish he had not been un der the necessity of going away to day.'

'It was unfortunate, under existing circumstances. But I should suppose, from what 1 heard and observed in the place we have just left, that he has been well represented to day.?

'I have been doing what I could,' she replied, without affectation, 'and have succeeded, in a measure, in soothing the minds of some of the people, but I am afraid-'

'That Lord Hugh Maguire will not endorse your promises?' asked Don Enrique.

'I promised them nothing. 1 only hoped, and endeavored to inspire them also with hope and courage. I do not know Lord Hugh Maguire. will be extremely difficult to establish a proper plied Ellen.

'He has a great and noble work at band. if he choses to accomplish it-an uninite wealth of merit within his reach, if he will take pains to win it-but I'm afraid the spinning jennys will be in the ascendant,' said Don. Envioue, with slight sarcasm in his tone.

Well I shall hope, and continue to hope on, she said ; ' nor shall all the predictions, and all the signs that I have yet heard and seen, induce me to do otherwise. Should the evil day come. and all human succor fail, there is still a re-Hade en

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their deliverance. 'They have placed their trust in Thee, suffer them not to be confounded, she plead. 'Through untiring persecution, and all the ills of a wearsome bondage; through famine, bloodshed, peril and suffering unto death, they have glorified Thee by their Faith, and confounded Thy enemies by their constancy; come then to their deliverance, oh mighty and strong God, protect them from the ills that threaten them, and reward their fidelity for Thy dear Son's sake.'

Father McMahon's voice at the Altar now warned her that the divine mysteries had commenced, and she lifted her head to assist and accompany him through the celebration, and observe all those mystical gestures and attitudes. which are so significant and full of meaning to the Catholic heart. She noticed that he was attended by the stranger, Don Enrique, whose demeanor was recoilected, humble and devout. and whose fine countenance wore an expression of blended dignity and sweetness, as he moveda noble Levite-about the Sanctuary, attentive to the wants of the celebrant at the Altar .-Ellen Abern thought that Father McMahon's manner were something more tender and sorrowful than usual, whenever he turned towards his little flock, which struck her as foreboding some new calamity. But the moment was approaching when the consummation of the wondrous miracle in which all the best gilts of God to man

are accumulated, was at hand-that moment for which the faithful soul longs as did the prophets for the Messiah - that moment in which, as in an abyss of love, all of present time and its pangs are swallowed up-that solemn and sublime moment when JESUS Himself, perfect, and more wonderfully transfignred than when on Thabor

He appeared, a vission of ineffable glory, con. versing with Moses and Elias; descends on our Altars, not only to bless His creatures, but to

become their food and guest. Not a sound was heard except the low whisperings of prayer, and

their fast falling tears towards the spot where they might be in all that concerned their tem-

poral affairs, here they were fixed and steadfast : knowing no other joy on earth than what they found here, and having no better hope in the cared not to expose the holmess of such thoughts knew that times were at band which would try 'Cousin Eadhua !'

'That's a real Maguire that spoke up then,' as she wrapped her shawl around her and hasttened away. We should have mentioned that this was the festival of the patron saint of their dnc's shaggy coat. parish, St. Finbar; hence the strict attendance of so many of the people some of whom were day laborers, some fishermen, and others kelp gatherers, who, on ordinary occasions, were compelled to leave home at the break of day to pursue their avocations.

' I wish,' thought Ellea Ahern, as she walked homewards, ' that I could see Father McMahon for an instant, but that will be impossible now. It would be a comfort to talk to cousin Eadhna. who is, I suppose, still in Church. I think I shall go back and wait to hear the particulars of the affair.' She turned to go back to St. Finbar's, when she saw Sir Eadhna Ahern, advancing with slow footsteps and bowed head to meet her. She ran to him, and having offered him her arm, they walked together up the rugged and narrow street. He confirmed all that Alice Riordan had told her; and dashed her hopes completely about the purchase of Catha-guira by Don Enrique, by saying in his peculiar and caustic wav :---

The plan is, to root out the Irish and plant a Scotch colony here, which would doubtless pay well in the end. And as gain is the object, neither the living nor the dead will stop it. I am only surprised not to have heard of a bone able dwellings, unless they can by some miracle factory in connection with the other.'

A what ?'

'A Bone Factory!'

'For what, under the sun?' asked Ellen Ahero, in undisguised amazement.

'A man, alanna voght (my poor child) who is so dead to all the best feelings of humanity, as a few sighs from the aching hearts present, who to disturb the graves of his own kindred, and were waiting, overburdened and wearied, under desecrate boly ground from purely sordid metives | are very respectable people, but I confess that I the weight of their sorrows, and looked through ought to consummate the work, and grind the bones of his ancestors to enrich his lands. No their friend and consoler would presently ap doubt the barvests would be considerably augpear. Wavering, reckless or improvident though mented if the soil were quickened with the dust of the old princes of Uister !'

' Cousin Eadhna !?

'I would suggest the idea to his lordship, if I thought the planting would bring forth a harvest speak of the consolation offered by Religion to Life to come. There was something of peculiar like that which sprang up from the dragon's teeth few kind acts-a tew encouraging words-a few her sorrow-stricken children-but because she devotion amongst them that morning. They that Cadmus buried !' said the fierce old man.

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'I think we understand each other,' said Ellen evasively.

' Miracles bave not ceased, then, as I supposed. But be careful; my mother is full of strange, high ways, which her doctors call nervousness. he said, sbrugging his shoulders and rising from the table. 'You will excuse me, I have business to attend to.

'I should like to speak to you for a moment, my Lord,' said Ellen ALern, lifting her bright face, and fixing her clear eyes on his.

'I have just five minutes, Miss Ahern,' he said looking at his watch; '1 am at your service for that length of time.'

'I am prompted, my. Lord not less by my own desire, than the wish of some of your tenants in the hamlet below, to say a few words. in their behalf, and explain to you in brief terms, the grievances under which they labor. They are very poor, and have been overworked to satisfy the demands of the agent, Fahey, who threatens them with eviction from their misermake up the deficiency in their rents, which his extortions have been the cause of. They are sorely troubled, and hope much from your generosity and clemency,' said Ellen Ahern, while every feature of her radiant face expressed the earnestness of her emotions.

. ' My dear Miss Ahern, I don't intend to hang or quarter any of them. I have no doubt they do not think they contribute either to my honor or prosperity,' he replied with a derisive smile.

'You do not know them, my Lord, nor by what extraordinary and indefatigable toils they have augmented your annual income ;, and though they are reduced to the most pinching need by their efforts to enrich you, so far from repining, or uttering a reproachful word, they only need a just decisions, to make them willing to die for you. I pray you, dear cousin Hugh, before you

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.___APRIL 12, 1867 学和新了

carry out any plan that may outrage their nastional feelings or religious views; before you signify your approval of any of Fahey's suggestions or decisions, to see for yourself into their miseries, and make yourself personally acquainted | resolves of the one, that humanity and justice may with their needs.?

(To be Continued.)

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE PRIMATE. - Dr. Kieran, the new Primate, in his Lenten Pastoral, refers more particularly to the Roman question. The powers of darkness have assassinated the Pontiff's faithful servants in broad daylight; but a grander speciacle than Job, when he maintained his trust unsh ken in God, is the Pope, calm and erect amidst the few fragments that remain of his temporal power. Power acquired by rapine and cemented by blood will be of short duration.-He complains of that strong tendency, of the civil power to encreach on the rights and control the action of the Supreme Authority of the Church of which the history of France and other countries, af-Tords illustrations. 'Let us,' says Dr. Kleran, with willing minds and uplifted hearts respond to the call made on us by the Holy Father (to sustain the temporal power by prayer). 'We are His people, the temporal power by prayer). 'We are His people, and the sheep of His pasture.'. Often have his supplications ascended to the throne of Divine Grace to obtain mercy for us, and our prayers should now frequently and fervently ascend to the same throne to obtain for him deliverance from his enemies."

.. EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE FEMIANS .- The following is the circular lately addressed by the Right , Rev. Dr. Moriarty to the clergy at Kerry :--

Reverend Sir-Hitherto many of the clergy deemed it unwise to speak of Fenianism from their altars on account of its almost total absence from their parishes. Some considered that by doing so they would give to the few members of this condemned society, who might be in their midst, an unmerited importance. Though we do not believe that the conspiracy is either widespread or dangerous in the rural districts, yet the events which have recently occurred in this country are so notorious. that silence on the subject is no longer advisable, even in those parishes which may be most free from this moral pestilence. You, will therefore, inform your flock that all persons joining the Fenian Society, whether sworn or unsworn, incur a Panal Excommunication. Several constitutions denouncing this extreme spiritual penalty against the members of secret societies had been issued by Sovereigns Pontiffs-by Clement XII, Benedict XIV., Pius VII. and Leo XII., Pius IX., who now occupies the Holy See, in Allocution of the 25th September, 1855, confirming the aforesaid decrees of his predecessors, proscribed and condemned, under the same penalty, all secret societies which either openly or clandes tinely conspire against the Church or against the lawful authorities. The Holy See has been pre-viously consulted, with special reference to the Fenian Society should they plot against the State alone or against the Church alone. Pius IX., consulted the Cardinals of the Congregation of the Inquisition ; and a letter of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, dated June 7, 1864, addressed to the Archbishop of Dublin, conveys the answer of the Pope in these words :- The secret societies of which there is question in the Pontifical constitutions, are understood to be all such as to propose to themselves anything against the Church or the government. whether they require an oath of secrecy or not. -See Ecclesiastical Record of October, 1864. You will explain on this occasion the consequence

of excommunication, so that those who may have wielded to the temptation, or who may yet be tempted. may know that they have to choose between Feni-nism and membership with the Church of Christ .--Should you have patent proof that any person is propagating this accuraed society in your parish, you will denounce him by name of excommunicated and you will inform the people of the future effects which, by the Canon Law, such denunciation carries with it. You will also remind your flock of the deep sinfulness of taking or keeping an unlawful oath, making the sacred name of God a bond of iniquity. There are other considerations which might be usefully suggested in connection with this subject ; but, for a faithful Oatholic people, it should be enough to means which all good men can approve. If our peoknow that they should shun Fenianism by their obedience which they owe to their parish priest, or to the bishop of the diocese, but by that which they owe to the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter,

and people On the one side are they who are charged with guiding and giving counsels; on the other, those whose duty it is to receive and to follow this prudent counsel of their legitimate superiors and guides, "That wisdom and justice may sway the be extended to the requirements of the other, and finally, that peace and justice may become the common portion of all, should be our common special manner, supplications and prayers on the part of the. faithful, and on the part of the clergy the oration ' pro Papa' in the Mass during this pent tential season.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Leaby, in a pastoral issued expressly on the subject 84Y8 :-

Now that excitement is calmed down, and people look back, the retrospect is one not only to cause us grief, but also to make us ashamed that any number of our countrymen should have committed themselves to an enterprise which, while it cquals in folly that of 1848, exhibits far more strikingly a want of that high quality of courage of which Irishmen are justly proud as a distinguishing national quality? What is it that happened last week ? What were the chief, almost the only, incidents of this 'rising' of 1867? Insurgents bands of men-hundreds in number-attacked police barracks up and down through the country and almost everywhere were kept at bay, repulsed, and put to flight by handfuls of policemen. And this was the 'rising' of 1867 !' If we have reason to be ashamed of last week's

doings, we have too much reason also deeply to deplore them. What is the actual state of things in Ireland? General disquietude, business smitten with paralysis, capital scared away, manufactories given up, the constitution suspended, families plunged in grief for fathers, husbands, brothers, sons, torn from them to undergo a penal servitade, such is.our condition : There is yet room for wholesome advice, yet time to avert the evils which combined folly and wickedness may bring upon a country. Look at England's resources, are they not all but inexhaustible She is the richest country in the world, and riches are the sinews of war. She can bri.g into the field an army fully equipped, highly disciplined, supplemented by an efficient body of constabulary and capable of being reinforced by a hundred thousandif need were two hundred thousand-Volunteers and Militiamen. This army would have the support of a a powerful, fleet co-operating with it at every point the coast where a ship of war could put in. Against this combined armament what could Fenians do without any of the appliances necessary for carrying on war? A trial of strength could not be doubt ful. The experience of the pest tells the result The Sepoy rebellion which England beforehand. crushed, though fighting at an immense disadvantage in a region thousands of miles distant, with comparatively small forces, against an enemy scattered over a vast extent of country-the rebellions that have taken place in Ireland, the rising of '48, the skirmishes of last week with the constabilary, all tell what would be the result. What miseries would not the struggle entail upon this unfortunate country ! To get one's self killed or to kill others, with no result than making bad worse, that is a sin, if ever there was one, rising to an almost incalculable height of enormity when a whole country is deluged with blood as would be the case in an internecine civil war in Ireland. How fearful is the responsibility of the man who involves his country in such calamity ! This being so, as a bishop charged to speak the truth I declare that the unhappy movement which is now disturbing the peace of the country is most sinful in itself, and condemned by the Oburch under the heaviest censures. I further call upon all owning me for their pastor who have been drawn into this movement at once to abandon an enterprise as criminal as it is foolish. The God-speed of the wise and the good does not follow them, the blessing of the Church is not with them, the favour of Heaven they cannot hope for-how can they but lose heart? To have engaged in this business was the extreme of folly; to persevere in it longer would be the height of madness. Let all give up at once. Patriotism, pity for family and friends, self preservation, religion -all call upon them to do so. In the name of all, in the name of the living God, I call upon those of my flock who are implicated to do so. If we have grievances let us seek their redress by the constitutional

rities, but Roman Oatholio judges and Roman Oatho lie bishops. At Kildare yesterday Ohief Justice Monaban referring to the wounding of a policeman at Leixlip, said :

The constabulary alone have defended several barracks in different parts of the country against tenfold their numbers. It is a mercy for those peo-ple themselves that they have everywhere met with prayer. And for the Roly Father, we desire, in a such signal ill-success. If these infatuated men had been allowed to take the field, and to come face to face with the soldiery, they would have been mowed down in thousands.'

Mr. Justice O'Hagan, another Oatholic judge, ad dressing the grand jury of Kilkenny, stated that in that county the Fenians had been driven back to the adjoining county, by the resolution of the people, and the same spirit that baffled the mischief at Kilmoran is believed to pervade all the tenant-farmers.

His Lordship said :- 'In dealing with this movement the tempered energy of the Executive has been triamphant. The constabulary have proved equal of themselves to meet this emergency. In circumstances of great difficulty they have behaved with a bravery and faithfulness which have covered them with honour. The conspirators have demonstrated only their own fatuity by a nopeless attempt to achieve an impossible object, in subjecting themselves to such a heavy punishment. This country has long been blessed with a resident gentry who recognize the duties of their position and endeavour to fulfil their duties. Continge in that excellent course. Stand at your posts. Remain in your houses and among your poople. Inspire them with courage by your union and unflinching resolution, and you may set at defiance a conpiracy as wicked in design as it is contemptible and impotent in action.'

. The Tribune has a remarkable letter from its Dublin correspondent, dated Dublin, 16th March. He 88.ys:

Generals Heil, Rain, Frost and Snow, have made an end of the Fenian rising. An end of it pro. lem., at all events. Such a polting of sleet and hull, such a storm of north-east wind, such a continuous fall of snow, and such a succession of frosts as we have had, from the first day of the rising to this, have not been paralleled in the country for years. Now, as the Fenian plan of campaign made the mountains a base of operations, this sort of weather was manifestly a dead stopper on it. Nothing could be done. The foxes could hardly live through those days and nights on the hill sides. As a matter of course the rebel bands who had assembled there dispersed and sought shelter. Some of the men returned to their own homes; but it is said many others remained in the neighborhood, concealed in the houses of the peasantry, whence they used occasionally to issue forth, meet, and march, and have a little drilling on the mountain sides, mainly for the purpose of drawing out the soldiery on a 'wild goose chase ;' after which they used to disappear as quickly and mysteriously as they had come together.

Telegrams from Dublin dated Wednesday state the fagitive Fenians are said to be dying of cold and hunger in the Wicklow mountains. The Londonderry Journal reports a recent agrarian outrage in Tyroze -an attempt to assassinate the Rev. Dr. Milvor, of Newtownstewart. Duffy, the supposed Fenian centre, taken at Roscommon, is said to have had £2,000 in his possession. Six arrests reported from Drogheda. An inquest on the body of Daniel Blake, one of the insurgents shot at Kilmallock, has ended in a verdict of 'Jastifiable Homicide,' the jury having praised the courage of the constabulary. Proclamations of the Feuians calling upon the farmers to pay no rent have, it is said, been posted near Clonmel. The priests of Tipperary have generally denounced the movement in the strongest language. The rumoured attack on the police barrack at Mountmellick turns ont to have been greatly exaggerated. The tentences of the general court-martial held some wecks ago on three. private soldiers of the 85th Regiment, accused of complicity in Fenianism, have been promulgated in the presence of the troops. Brien, alias Simpson, who was leading organiser of the compiracy, was sentenced to punal servitude for life, Kavanagh to to seven years', and Murtagh to five years' penal servitude.

ALARMS IN DUNDALE. -- We observe from correspondence in some of the Dublin newspapers, that Dundalk has been in a 'state of alarm' on several occasions during the past ten days. We confess we could not discover anything of the kind. On Sun day last some men were arrested as they came ashore from a steamer which arrived from Liverpool, and a few of them were sent to the county gaol, but their arrest did not cause the slightest alarm. On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, about 100 infantry marched from the barracks to the railway station, in order to proceed to Dublin, where a rising was expected, but we can youch for the fact that no alarm was visible as we saw them marching through the streets. Timid people, who would be terrified by a ghost story might feel uneasy, but the people on the streets showed no symptoms of terror. They simply wondered where the soldiers were going, but that was all. Although there may be some bold spirits in the town, still Dundalk is perfectly quiet, and we hope it will remain so. Some people are stating that there will be a 'rising' before long, but we don't believe it. We think our young men, who are as brave and manly as Ireland can produce, and full of love for Fatherland, have more sense than to risk their lives and liberties in a hopeless contest. We understand that the police of the county are concentrating their forces, and preparing to defend themselves should they be attacked. At the Anne street police barracks in this town, strong iron bars are beit g placed outside the lower windows, in order to enable those inside to resist an assault should anything of the kind be attempted. We think the precaution unnecessary, as we firmly believe that there is no danger. Our people are remarkable for their sound sense and love of order, and we cannot believe that any of them will ' commit a crime,' and, as O'Connell often said, 'give strength to the enemy. - Dundalk Democrat. FENIAN RISING IN IRELAND. - It is rather a remarkable circumstance that Wexford, which was the centre of the desperate rebellion of 1798, is now perfectly quiet, and that Wicklow, which also played an important part in that) ear, is now as tranquil as Westmoreland. The cutting of telegraph wires, and the tearing up of rails which heralded or accompanied the movement, add to the number of examples that it is dangerous to rely on such agencies in any military operations. The proceeding in itself is a warning to the authorities, but it embarrasses them more than it does the insurgents, who very probably never entertained hopes of being able to use rail or wire in their own cause. But to the general public it would be almost a boon if the telegraph wires were not repaired, as the news they give us serves to mystify and confuse. The same fact appears in different forms ; dates are left out, and conjecture baffled by carelessness studied to perfection. The most important matters, the numbers and positions of the Feniana, we cannot determine. They appear to have assem. bled close to Drogheds, Dublin, Cork, Clonmel, and Limerick A: the first place they were repulsed in some slight rows and in an attack on the police station and vanished to be seen or heard, of telegraphically no more. In Dub.in county they were broken up by the police and military, and are probably non existent as a body. The city of Oork was not menaced, nor was Limerick ; but in the county of Cork the Fenians made strenuous efforts to crush the police; and had some slight success in attacks ou. petty stations. Mallow and Kilmallock and Youghal. were the scenes of violent outbreaks, but quiet Commissions for Dublin, Limerick, and Oork im-reigns at present. At Limerick, Judotion, however, mediately. Two judges will preside at each Com-there is apprehensions of an attack, and the troops mission. The preparatory warrants will be issued. made in language that ought to open the eyes of even | under Major Greene were expecting the Fenian ene- | to-day, and the Commissions will issue as soon as

appears in last night's telegram. If 300 Fenians attacked a company of her Majesty's 31st and the police at Kilfeacle, it shows the Tipperary men are of different stuff from the Dublin and Drogheda rebels. It is to be hoped most sincerely that the rebels generally will adopt the same bold tactics for their own sake and that of the troops. This barassing and most inglorious war is distressing to officers and men. They are marching about night and dayover bad roads, across moor and mountain-in all sorts of weather, exposed to constant alerts, oftentimes without regular supplies of food. The leaders of the rebellion will keep their followers engaged in

this guerilla warfare as long as they can, but their suffering must be severe. They have no arms, their little ammunition is expended, or spoiled, and they have probably found out by this time that a pike is no match for rifle and bayonet; and it is likely if a proclamation were issued, giving an amnesty to all who returned to their homes, except the leaders and those guilty of murder, there would not be a man to stay with the American chiefs, and these would only be too glad to skedaddle if they could. The object of the latter is to get up a feeling in America, in which they would be materially aided by indiscriminate severity or acts of extreme vengeance. - Army and Navy Gazette.

BISHOP MORIAPTY'S ADDRESS ON THE FENIAN RISung .- The Nation has some remarks on this much canvassed topic which are extremely creditable to its editor, and contrast well with the language , eld by some (professedly) Oatholic journals on the same subject. The Nation says :- On Sunday last, after last Mass, in the Oathedral, Killarney, the Bishop of Kerry preached a powerful and affecting discourse on the subject then filling all minds and searts, not only in Kerry, but throughout Ireland. The newspaper reporters being just then in full force in the

town, the sermon was instantly and fully reported for the Metropolitan press. It has excited a pro-found sensation. A bishop has reasons far different from those that move civil governors for feeling acutely affected and afflicted by tumult or outburst threatening bloodshed and civil strife amongst his flock ; and we do not wonder that Dr. Moriarty f lt keenly and deeply on the subject of his sermon on Sunday last. Although at that time panic was at its height, and much that has since been learned to the credit of the insurgents was unknown, the Eishop displayed on the whole-indeed, we might say in all, save in one or two particulars -a fairness and justness towards them that contrasted powerfully with the then current outcry against 'the marauders.'-If we could persuade ourselves that it was permissible for a Oatholic journalist to adopt the habits and principles of the non-Catholic press, and debate the sermou of a bishop or priest, as if it was the speech of a prime minister, we certainly would have something to say on some portions of Dr. Moriarty's sermon. But we conceive it would be little short of scandalous for a Oatholic journalist to engage in criticism or of controversy with, not a speech, but a sermon, preached in the church, in the pulpit, by a in his diocese, and to his own flock, and bishop under a pressure of feeling and of conscience, and a sense of responsibility and accountability which no layman can measure or guage. No political good that a journalist could propose to himself would compensate for the injury and scandal of setting np newspaper criticism or 'public opinion' as the corrective of a Bishop's discharge of his spiritual duty. The Editor of the Evening Mail does, indeed, betimes, undertake to teach his bishop how to write ' charges, and his ministers how to preach sermons; and Protestant ' public opinion' has corrected the wandering of the Rector of St. Bride's when worked up to the point by press theologians. But the example is not for us to follow; and so, though Catholics may regret the figure of speech, or lapsus linguæ by which the Bishop of Kerry appeared to impugn the competency of Omnipot nee to rightly regulate rewards and punishments in eternity, t ey will indulge in no disputation with his lordship on the point; and will fully confide in the purity of purpose and streng h of zeal which has always distinguished him as a prelate. . Weekly Register.

DROGHEDA, SATURDAY NIGHT .--- A scene of the most painful excitement was witnessed in the streets of Drogheda to day, and one which has made a deep impression upon many. It appears that in consequence of the overcrowding of our local prisons by the late arrests, an application was made to the authorities to remove the prisoners to a jail of larger extent, and accordingly a detachment of the the country are not sufficient for the present protection 85th Regiment of Foot, and twenty-four policemen from the depot, arrived here this morning from the

Among the most alarming rumours about Dublin one is, that when the next rising is to take place will be in the streets of Dublin, and that the Fenang will turn off the gas and destroy the pipes, that their work may be facilitated by darkness. Oonsequently, for the last three or four nights the gasworks have been guarded by strong bodies of polica. Yet such is the confidence in the preparations and energy of the Government, that business and pleasure go on in the city as usual, except that trade suffers from the unsettled state of the country.

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The nnseasonable inclemency of this bitter March has made it impossible to keep the fields and the mountain fastnesses, which shelter them from the bullet and sabre of the police and the soldiery, offer no protection against the piercing blast and the drenching rain. There are sickening accounts of bands of the misguided insurgents perishing of cold and hunger in the open country. Martial law, it seems, is not to be proclaimed in any part of Ireland but a special commission is to issue forthwith to try the prisoners. Lond are the cries for severity on the part of the press. One paper, the organ of the public-houses and the music halls, demands (We see) that the policy of Cromwell shall in this year of grace, 1867, be applied to Ireland. We trust that grace, 1001, be applies to know what he is talking of-that his notion of Oromwell's doings is derived from some schoolboy reminiscence of 'Pionock's Catechism.' It is the best excuse we can make for him. We on the other hand demand, that if severly is to be used, it be tempered with mercy or at least with justice. That none suffer but those who rhell be proved guilty, and that due regard be had to the very probable fact that numbers of men have been forced against their will into the Fenian ranks -Weekly Register.

It would be affectation were we to hesitate for a moment to attribute this grievous state of things to the intrigues and manœuvres of the American Irish. possibly encouraged to do the work upon which they are now engaged by the Yankee hatred of the mo. ther country. How we are to deal with these men, several of whom are no doubt at this moment in our custody ? and what punishment shall we consider too severe for the crime they have committed in min leading the credulous youth of Ireland into a belief that America will back them in the effort to throw off the English yoke. The Fenians are forcing us to the serious consideration of this system, in spite of an unwillingness in three enlightened days to suffer a spirit of vindictiveness to enter into our counsels. It is useless now to tak of redressing the grier, ances of Ireland, though nothing the Fenians may do can lessen our desire that the two countries may be placed upon a perfect footing of equality. But the redress of the grievances of the sister country will not lay the spirit which Fenianism has evoked .-We must employ measures of severity. We must make it plain that while we are thoroughly resolved to do justice to Ireland, we are also determined that the Imperial authority shall suffer no diminution .-Morning Adversiser.

The report of the Fenians being seen on the Waterford mountains is found to be incorrect.

NEW YORK, April 2.- The Herald's Irish corres pondence says, that there will be another Fenish ising immediately after the intensely severe weather moderates.

The grand jury of Kerry on the motion of Mr. Colteman, ceconded by the Knight of Kerry, have resolved unanimously to raise a subscription for s testimonial to Constable Duggar, whose heroic con-duct they praised very warmly. They passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Magin, who remonstrated with the insurgents, and gave warning to the police, The magistrates of Killarney were likewise thanked for their energetic conduct in connection with the late outbreak. William Walsh, alias Donovan, and Patrick Ludd, the two men arrested in Passage by Head-constable Hoare, suspected of complicity in Fe nianism were brought up on a secold remand at the Tuckey-street Police station, Cork, on Saturday last. where a private investigation was held into the charges against them. They were again remanded

Snow had fallen, without a day's intermission, in: 15 days and nights.

It is well that Irish gentlemen should be reminded that they may defend themselves. Whenever credible persons depose to reasonable apprehension of not tumult, or insurrection; and the Justices are of opinion that the police, military, and other regular forces of of persons and property, special constables may le

Christ's Vicar on earth. They may hence understand how deeply demoralising, how calculated to promote a schism, and ultimately to corrupt the purity of faith, are those newspapers which applaud and abet the machinations of evil, and hold to public admiration those against whom the Church pronounces her anathemas.

ABCHDICCESS OF TUAM .-- We make the following extracts from the Pastoral of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam; the passages omitted having immediate reference to the diocese of Tuam only :--

We are, therefore, under the necessity of confining ourselves to a brief notice only of the kindred subject of Catholic education, on which, in a great measure, depends their intellectual and spiritual life .--Though this subject has for several years engaged our attention, we feel that it becomes now more necessary than ever to guard our flocks against that pernicious system of mixed education of which the powerful and pernicious agent is the National Board. It is not long since the entire system was generally denounced, and the people strongly cautioned against Its manifold and increasing evils. But like those noxioze opiates that are, at first, tasted with disgust, afterwards with less reluctance, and finally with a certain relish, even when their poisonons influence is felt in their fatal consequences; thus it is that the sense of the direful evils of this system, once so strong and vivid, seems to have been deadened by indulgence. It is still and justly denounced, as regards the higher classes of the people, who are cau-tioned in a certain way from coming in contact with the system. But if it is evil for the higher classes, is It not also evil among the humbler ones ? or can we be justified in exposing to the danger of an unsound education the more feeble as well as the more necessary members of the body, whilst the more ornamental ones challenge all our zeal in endeavoring to procure for them a pure Catholic education? Different weights and measures are an abomination ; and we cannot be released from the imputation of arespect of persons if we content ourselves with merely talking of Catholic education, like the Pharisees repeating 'Lord, Lord,' without ever taking any earnest, vigorous, and practical steps to secure, in despite of every opposition, that invaluable blessing for those who stand most in need of it, as also those who are most deserving it, the Children of the poor Catholics of Ireland. Let it then be known that our probibition of any master or mistress going to the model schools, or being engaged in teaching the children of your flocks, still continues, as also the withholding from the clergy all jurisdiction to give sacraments to any who may continue to keep such forbidden schools in opposition to our authority .-What benefits are derived from having Oatholic members on the Board of Education, who pull so harmoniously with the Protestants in striving to crush the influence of the Catholic Church in the education of its children, it is not easy to understand. And how some political functionaries .can be surprised at the conduct of some of the youth of Ireland after their own long-continued and energetic exertions to: bring them into habits of disobedience to their legimate pastors, it is left to their consistency to explain.

plain. It is enough for us seriously to reflect that st this moment there is a crisis in the condition of our country which is deserving of the most serious consideration of all concerned -rulers, legislators, pastors, the dupes in America, -not English or Saxon autho. my: The most daring act of the rebels yet recorded the law permits.

in our respective spheres endeavour to the utmost of our power to ameliorate their condition by encouraging every effort of agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, or other enterprises calculated to develope the resources of the country. If the friends of the people of Ireland deplore the unnatural emigration which is draining away the life blood of the nation, having cost us three millions of our population in a few years, let us employ whatever we possess of intelligence in devising for our people remunerative employment so as to keep them all at home. Be it the ambition of every one who wishes well to Ireland to regenerate her by these peaceful means. Whoever shall have a hand in the work will have deserved well of his country.'

ple are the worst clothed, the worst fed, and the

worst housed of all the peoples of Europe, let us all

The Earl of Beseborough had a meeting of his tenantry in Tipperary. There were present at least 500 men of all ranks and classes. His lordship thought it right that he and they should confer at this junct. The wretched men who were now disturbing ure. the country could not effect anything against the British Government, which had but to put forth her little finger to upset all their schemes. Yet the mischief they could do was incalculable. Who would come to the country if every month or every year, we were to have such disturbances as this? Prices would go down, there would be no employment, and the country would grow poorer every day, instead of richer, as it might grow, if only the people who had money and wanted to employ it here were allowed to do so in peace. Nothing could effectually put down these mischevious attempts but the people of the country themselves. 'That is why,' he suid, 'I have called you here to day; I want you to band yourselves together against these marauders.' (This appeal was answered by a hearty and resolute cheer, as was also every other part of the address.)

Informations were taken yesterday at Kilmainham Gaol, before Dr. Carte, military magistrate against the prisoners charged with having been found in arms against the Government on the 5th and 6th. Informations were read against 50 who were formally committed for high treason .- Times Cor.

The Bishop of Down has published a pamphlet on Irish Church Reform, in which he has shown, in Squres of unquestionable correctness, that in five out of our 12 Episcopal diocesses the Church population is only 2 per cent of the population. These diocess. es are-Oashel, Tuam, Meath, Limerick, and Kill aloe. In Cashel the Bishop of Down shows 25 bene fices, with an aggregate income of 4,218/., and only 303 Protestants, or an average of 12 s piece. In Tuam the Bishop of Down shows that the Protestants are now only 2 per cent., and actually 30 per cent. less than they were in 1834 .- Times Cor.

THE FRMIAN INSURBECTION - Dublin, March 15. -The Fenian war has ended almost as soon as it commenced. The Fenians have been taught a lesson by bitter experience. They counted on being able to seduce or beat the constabulary in their isolated stations; they thought they had corrupted some of the military and that the peasantry would rise as soon as they raised the green flag. They thought above all, that the men who had been drilled so long would fight bravely for the Irish Republic. They now know how they miscalculated on all these points. Independent observers of the highest anthority have expressed their opinion of the attempt that has been

metropolis, for the purpose of escorting the prisoners to Dundalk. The soldiers and police marched, on their arrival at the railway station, to the West-gate Uonstabulary Barrack where they were reinforced by twenty-five of the local pol ce, under Sub-Inspector Gardiner. All then proceeded to the county prison, where the prisoners were at once handcuffed - each two being bound together-and brought forward. -One only of the prisoners was conveyed by car to the train, Christopher Byrne, the printer, who was unable to walk, from the nature of his wounds. As the procession moved into the town crowds of people assembled, and the throng became immeasurably greater each street they entered. Among those assembled were numerous relatives of the prisonors, and a heart-rending wail burst forth from the mothers, wives, and pisters of the unfortunate young men who were so foolish as to bring themselves into such an unenviable position. Women threw themselves on their knees to magistrates imploring them to 'do something for their poor sons,' and others, in their wild despair, attempted to dash through the ranks to impart a farewell embrace on a husband or a ford son, but was quickly pulled back by the police ; and it was only on such occas ons that the more youthful prisoners gave way to their feelings, and that only in a few instances by dropping tears .---When the party arrived at the railway terminus some of the prisoners held converse for a moment with their friends, after which they were placed in their respective compartments, guarded as before, and the train started for Lundalk, amid a cheer from the crowd. The family of Byrne, the printer-a wife and seven young children-are those who will most feel the result of this wild project; they are totally unprovided for. Byrne is a native of Dublin, but has been some six or seven years foreman of the Drogheda Argus, du ing which time he bore an unimpeachable character, and was always considered a correct call on any one to assist them, and are fully inden man.

Ulster has, so far, not moved. In Belfast, on Monday evening, a seizure of arms was made in the kouse of a widow named Cassidy, consisting of 20 Enfield rifles, with bayonets attached, and 2,000 percussion caps. A rising was expected by the authorities in Belfast on Sunday and Monday night.

The counties of Louth, Meath, and Queen's have been proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act.

Special commissions are being issued for the trial of the leaders, at all events, of the movement.-Fifteen days' notice must be given of such commission, and ten days' notice to each prisoner for trial, with copy of the indictment, and list of witnesses to be produced. It is said that the Government will carry out the extreme penalty of the law in the case of a few of the leaders, and let off the inferior dupes.

The Earl Fitzwilliam, says the Daily Express, has shown an excellent example by going down to his seat, Gallaton, near Shillelagh, with his family. It. is understood to be his express intention to arm some hundred of his tenantry, and to embody them in defence of law and order.

The Government have determined to issue . Special Commissions for Dublin, Limerick, and Cork im-

enrolled. The power and duty of swearing constables at any crisis are the same throughout the kingdom, but there are special provisions for maintaining the peace in Ireland, which have been published by the Lord-Lieutenant in the Memorandum to which we have referred. No one can complain that they are too restricted, and, indeed, it may be maniford whether they are not too wide. questioned whether they are not too wide. persons armed with any weapon, or appearing in any disguise, or wearing any uniform or badge, a assuming any name or denomination not usually assumed by ordinary persone in their lawfui occasion, who shall assemble or who shall appear, alone a with others, by day or night, are guilty of a big misdemeanour, subjecting them to peual servitude, imprisonment, and whipping Any two magistraus having reasonable cause to suspect any person to be guilty of thus assembling, of appearing, or of having been at such assembly, or of intending so to be, as required to summon him, and bind him over to appear at the Assizes, and, in case of refusal, to commit bit to gaol; and every magistrate has authority to summon any person in his jurisdiction whom he may think capable of giving material evidence, and compel him, under the same penalty, to answer an estati nation on oath. These powers are almost wide enoug to repress the conception of treason, but the Whiteb Acts strike at much more than mere assembling appearing, or the intention so to do. The deeds have heard of-such as attacking houses and carry off horses, or weapons, or other property ; the writing or giving any notice, letter or message exciting riot, or threatening violence, or demanding atm3 (ammunition, or requiring a person to quit any employ ment; promoting meetings by noises, fires or signal -are all high misdemeanours, subject to the same nunishments of penal servitude and the rest; and a magistrates and constables are bound to apprehend disperse, and oppose persons so engaged, and may nified for happening to kill, maim, or hurt any perso io discharging such a duty. A mere statement these means it enforcing order is sufficient ; they at so stringent as to call for the greatest circumspection in their exercise ; and they take away all excuse h demanding further powers, if they do not sugget that a revision of the laws in force in Ireland for in maintenance of the peace should be one of the first things undertaken after the establishment of or der .- London Times.

The traditionary manner in which the Irish rebel of 1867 are going about the country searching house for arms is noteworthy. In 1798 the Irish rebea searched houses for arms because they had none an wanted to get some ; in 1867 the Irish rebels test houses for arms, having already more arms and ammunition than they know how or care to us simply because in former rebellions the practice making these domiciliary searches has obtained; arms and smmunition, without steadfast hearts, con-expei the English from Ireland, Ireland would bar been a lost country to England long ago. - Pall Mal Gazette.

The largest vessel ever built in Ireland was launched in Belfast on the 9th. The Istrian is 401 feet length 37 feet in breadth, and 2,900 tons register, or upward of 4000 tons burden. Although the Istrian is longest vessel in the world except the Great Eastern there are several vessels of greater tonnage-1 Istrian being a comparatively narrow ship.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE _____ APRIL 12, 1867.

throughout the country, and three Special Com-missions, it is stated, will sit in Dublin, Oork and Limerick on the 28th inst., to try the most prominent of them. Some ferocious characters at the public press are not pleased with this mode of proceeding. They want Martial Law, trials at the drum head, and quick executions: They thirst for blood; but they will not be gratified. The government will not yield to such a demand; and the wretched characters who clamour for vengeance will not have their | the pacification and prosperity of Ireland. Let there desire. If men who went but to fight are to be arraigned, let them be placed before a judge and jury ; and let counsel appear on their behalf, who will see that no foul play is practised.

Peace appears to have been established in Droggreat deal of reports about 'alarms in Dundalk' have been published, we are glad to state that no "rising' has been attempted in this country. The people are wisely attending to their business, and we hope they will continue to do so. It is a serious thing to go to war, and people should not rush into it wildly without calculating the consequences. We have no doubt whatever that our young countrymen are brave, and we do not wonder that they feel degraded by the abject condition of their country but war is a game which should not be rashly commenced. It is very easy for some thousands to take muskets and pikes in their hands, and march to the hills; but if they are three or four days without food, and with no bed at night but the cold ground, they will soon begin to think war an unpleasant pastime. It was tried on several occasions in Ireland. and it always terminated badly for the country and its people. We are too much divided and too poor to make war, and we must use less dangerous weapon than pikes and rifles in winning our liberties. We must keep within the law as O'Connell did ; and he won more for his country than all the O'Neills, O'Donnells, or Sarsfields who bravely fought at the head of Irish legions for 'happy homes and altars free.' What they could not accomplish O'Connell won, and we advise our countrymen to walk in the same path in which he trod, and if they act in a bold firm and faithful manner, they will be certain to achieve the freedom and rights of their country. -Dundalk Democrat.

A Dublin journal says in regard to the Dublin contingent towards the Fenian rising : - It has been ascertained that from the commercial houses on the north side of the city 105 men are 'missing'-some of these men holding high positions in their repective houses.

On a late evening, two soldiers, told off to convey am nuni ion to the Curragh Camp from Dablin, after entering the van at the King's-bridge 'Terminus, quarrelled, it is said, the result being that one of them drew his bayonet and stabbed the other with it. The injured soldier was immediately removed to the military hospital, where he is being paid every attenticn, and his comrade was arrested and conveyed to Arbour hill Military Prison.

It is announced that, at a late meeting of Lord Derby's exhinet, London, the following programme was unanimoualy agreed to as the basis of their new Reform bill' :- In counties a 15/ qualification. In boroughs household suffrage, but a double vote is to be given to all payers of income tax. There is to be no lodger franchise. The second vote in the borough franchize is to be given to all who pay 20s. income tax. Household franchise is to be that of ratepayers resident for two years. Lord Derby stated that rating or taxation must be the basis of the tranchise

GREAT BRITAIN.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LIVESPOOL.

Alexander, by the grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Liverpool To our dearly beloved in Ohrist, the clergy, secular and regular, and the laity of the Diocese of Liverpool. Realth and benediction in the Lord.

Catholics do not belong to that class of benevolent philanthropists who exhibit greater sympathy with crime than with poverty, and would have the in mates of a gaol better fed and better clothed than the inmates of a workbouse. Our Lord has pronounced a blessing on the poor, because theirs is the kingdom of God, and he has made that state not only tolerable but sacred, by having Himself voluntarily adopted it when He had the free choice of all themselves to poverty by intemperance and misconduct, but the control, notwithstanding the much that may be accomplished by sobriety, honesty, and industry. Let fluential cmploye in the Albert Dock warehousesyour aid, then, never be withheld from the deserving always stored with most valuable produce-had been poor, and exert yourselves to procure for them the blessings of religion as well as the accessaries of life. Fortunately for us, there is not as much to comrecently heard, with pain and surprise, that there were amongst us workhouses in which the poor are Donegal, just reinforced by 300 marines. - Freeman not allowed to go to Mass on Sundays because they cannot be trusted, and in which they are not allowed to keep the bolidays, which are as sacred as Sundays, because to do so would cause inconvenience to the officials. Such intelerance and oppression need only be brought before a humane public, or notified to the Poor Law Commissioners, in order to obtain a prompt and efficient remedy. There is one wrong still left unredressed; for, whilst the criminal is pro vided with a chaplain, whose services he can com. mand because they are paid for, the Oatholic pauper can only sue for help as an object of charity--no chaplain is paid out of the rates to help him. If the workman be worthy of his hire, why is payment refused to chaplains who are exclusively employed at workhouses? Are the souls of Oatholics less valua ble than the souls of Protestants that paid chaplains should be provided for the one and refused to the other? Or is it thought that the Catholic poor care less for the immortal soul than for the perishable body ? The rates are common property, and all the poor have an equal right to maintenance from them. for souls as well as for body. Religious scruples have no place in this matter; for if they are not allowed to influence the ratepayer, they cannot ba allowed to influence the administrator of the rates. Besides, can it be harder for Protestants to pay for a Ostholic chaplain than for Ostholics to pay for a Protestant chaplain ? Sr. PATRICE'S DAY IN LONDOR. - At nearly all the Catholic churches and chapels in London yesterday the sermons had especial reference to the Fenian outbreak in Ireland. At St. George's Cathedral. Southwark, the discourse in the morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. Todd, of Greenwich. Having alluded to the present disturbed state of Ireland, he said that this lamentable insurrection had its origin in a secret society, and on that account alone it was to be reprobated. The Ohurch had in all ages condemned secret associations, and it had absolved their members from keeping any oath which they might have taken in connexion with them. A secret oath did not bind the conscience of those who took it ;but, on the contrary, they were under an obligation to break it, and the Ohurch had so far set its face against secret societies as to refuse absolution to those who belonged to them unless they retraced their steps and gave up the society. He urged that there were plenty of legitimate means for getting grievances redressed, and that if was their duty to resort to those means rather than disturb public tranquillity. The c'ergy of the Church in Ireland bad acted faithfully in denouncing this conspiracy long before it had become formidable, and at a time, too, when they as a body were almost entirely ignored by the government. Even now, if any little courtesy was shown to one of its members, it was almost necessary that a public spology should be prevalence of choleraic diarrhon. It would seem lost to them much of its sacredness, and the very such offence a penalty not exceeding five server such of the town are still in an unsatisfactory state. almost, necessary, that a public apology should be

A large number of prisoners have been arrested abettors of the conspiracy. While, however, they denounces in the most unequivocal terms the members of this association; it must not be forgotten that discontent in Ireland was but the fruit of the past and present misgovernment, which it was the duty of the clergy and the people to endeavor to remeay. After alluding to the anomaly of the Irish Church. be no ascendancy of any religious sect, that there

heds, Dublin, and other places : and although a the land, not interfering with the rights of the owners of property, but compelling the latter to deal justly with their tenants; and, instly, educate the people. Trust the Oatholic Ohurch, for it was by the power of her influence that the proportions of the present insurrection were so small. By giving her the means of properly educating the people they would place in her hands an engine of defence against discontent, and, combined with just laws, the whole empire would become one, contrinted, and united .- London Times.

THE LIVEBCOL FENIANS .--- The chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood who were known to be residing in Liverhave, for the most part, taken their departure since the outbreak in Ireland. The colonels, captains, and centres, with which the place abounded, have nearly all gone, and many of the haunts that were frequent. ed by Liverpool Fenians have become quite deserted. We have beard two or three cases mentioned of respectable young men leaving good situations for the object, as is supposed, of taking part in this foolish undertaking. Some days before the rising occurred in Ireland a number of Irish Americans suddenly arrived in this town, and, after staying a short time, went away in as mysterious a manner as they had arrived. It is stated -and we believe on good authority-that several noted Fenians, including Colonel O'Connor, who was the leader in the Kerry rising, who are now supposed to be at the head of the insurgents in Ireland, rendezvoused in this town before the rebellion broke out ; but how they managed to land in Ireland without detection is one of the matters which cannot at present be explained. Some rather unpleasant rumours have been in circulation here during the last few days as to certain anticipated proceedings among the brotherhood in this locality. The authorities, who have had meetings during the last few days, are quite alive to the necessity of preserving the peace. Friday, no fewer than forty young men-most of whom had been residents in Liverpool-arrived here by steamer from Ireland. It is believed they formed part of the Liverpool contingent of the insurgent army. atterly the police here have had a busy time of it watching for suspected persons arriving from America and leaving for Ireland. The authorities in Dublin are well represented here; a number of efficient officers of the Itish force are stationed in this locality,

among whom are Head constables Meagher and Olear and, under the direction of Mr. M. Hale, of the Irish co stabulary, they are rendering valuable service during the present crisis .- Liverpool Mercury.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY. - Though the police and other authorities in Liverpool are extremely, and, perhaps, wisely reticent as to the actions and intentions of the Fenians in this town-long a notorious head quarters for the Brotherhood-it is quite evident by the preparations made to guard against surprise that they have received information which they think highly important. Troops are stationed in different portions of the town ready to turn out at a moment's notice; arms and ammunition have been conveyed to safe places, the volunteer storehouses are strengthened, watched and guarded by day acd night, and the police force, detectives, and the local corps of pensioners are all on the qui vive for a threatened rising on St. Patrick's Day. The banks, public offices, docks, &c., are also watched and guarded by day and night. On Saturday everybody was in a state of anxiety as to whether these precautions were useless or really called for and a local Irlsh paper the Northern Press, denounced the 'alarm' as 'quite uncalled for.' In the course of the day some 200 members of the Royal Navy Reserve held a meeting at which the Fenian conspiracy was strongly denoun ced, and a series of appropriate resolutions-some expressive of their loyalty to the Queen and Government-were carried with acclamation. Captain Fisher, of H.M.S. Eagle, was deputed to express the states before Him. No doubt some men reduce sentiments of the officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve to the proper authorities, and to tender their services for the suppression of any treasonable action by the force of circumstances which are out of their on the part of the Fen'ans. Amongst the rumors current on Saturday was one to the effect that an ingained over by the Fenians and then arrested by the police, but the latter would give no definite information on the subject. On the morning of Saturday her plain of in this diocese as elsewhere, though we have Majesty's steam ram Wyvern arrived in the Mersey. and is anchored alongside her Majesty's steamer Cor. The London Herald publishes a telegram dated Portsmonth, Thursday evening, saying the Royal Sovereign is ordered to proceed direct to Ireland. The officers are ordered in dockyard to night to make demands for stores, &c. The Bellerophon will sail for Ireland to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. The Niobe sailed for Ireland this evening; the Terrible to follow immediately; also the Stork and the Pheasant gun boats. The Hector was ready to go, but her mainmast split, and the order was countermandеĴ The report of a Fenisn fleet from America is said to be the cause of this movement. There are people who maintain that Government ought at once to proclaim Martial Law, as the only means of saving Ireland from devastation, and of striking terror into the hearts of the zemi-American filibusters. Some of these very same people have been among the most constant denouncers of the Government of Jamaica. We have ever made allowance for the conduct of men responsible for the public safety in a time of excessive danger, and should similar danger arise in Ireland we should aoquiesce in whatever measures were absolutely necessary to restore order ; but certainly at the present time there is not, so far as we can see, the smallest necessity for such a suspension, or rather violation of the law .- Times. There are still serious disputes in the country between masters and men. The cotton operatives and their employers at Stockport are at loggerheads .-The masters proposed to make a reduction in wages to the amount, on an average, of ten per cent. The men to the number of nearly 20,000 have refused to accept the reduction, and the greater part of them are now on strike. Again, there is talk of a general strike of engine-drivers. The men ask for a considerable advance upon their present wages. The drivers demand 7s. 6d. a day, or 25 per cent: advance, and the reduction of the day's labor to ten hours, every two hours of overtime to count as a quarter of a day.

The Northern Daily Express, an English papers gives the following account of a wonderful treasure Colonial Secretary, in his place in the House of recently discovered :- The severe gales of the past Lords, has declared the proposed transfer to the recently discovered :- The severe gales of the past week have uncovered a bed of peat underlying the beach between Seaton Carew and West Hartlepool, and the discovery of an immense amount of treasure trove has resulted. Hundreds of Spanish dollars, Establiahmet, which, he said, had been successful some gold coins, a gold cracifix, and some gold only in keeping up animosity between class and rings have been found, and the scene at the 'd'g' class, he urged that three things were necessary for ging' is described as having been exciting in the extreme, even women and children being engaged in searching for the treasure with overy possible demight be as little animosity as possible engendered scription of digging instruments. Forty years ago by this means. Discourage emigration — at least a vessel which had been a Spanish slaver was wreck-that frightful exodus which had now been going on ed at the spot, and it is believed the treasure was for years past by giving the prople an interest in washed out of her, as a good deal of money was a vessel which had been a Spanish slaver was wreckfound concealed in her timbers.

On Thursday night Mr. M'Evoy Drought in a bill for the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles' Act. Desirable as such a measure of course is in itself, the general feeling of Oatro ics, supported by declara. tions from the heads of the Hierarchy read in Parliament, seems to be that at the present conjuncture of affairs the measure is ill-timed. Whether it will receive Ministerial support or opposition is at present unknown. -- Weekly Register.

THE VIETUODE SYMPATHIES OF THE MOB. - It is well known that the sentiments of the gallery in any Eog lish theatre are always on the side of morality, and that nothing is so sure to elicit a round of applause from that distinguished quarter as a humble testimony to the splendour of virtue or a bold denunciation of the wickedness of vice. When the ideal British sailor advances to the footlights, and, glancing at the gods above, delivers it as his deliberate opinion that base indeed must be the man who lifts his hand against a woman, he may calculate with absolute certainty upon the enthusiasm of his audience. It is dangerous in these days as Mr. Love has discovered to his cost, to reflect upon the moral qualities of the lower classes; but perhaps it is unpardonable, as well as reasonable, to assume that in life and conversation the gods are at least as frail as the inhabitants of the boxes. This being so, their appreciation of the abstract beauty of propriety is all the more remark. able. Nothing could be warmer or more delightful to a hocial philosopher, than the sympathy they lavish on the victims and the obloany with which they overwhelm the villain, of the plot. A stranger to their habits might find it difficult to believe that the noble minded but ragged critics who cheer so vociferously when the principal ruffian in the play finally relapses into temperance at the investigation of his injured family, and who are so pleased when the curtain falls upon a bright family group of husband, wife and children all collected round the domestic tea kettle, do occasionally, in spite of their sentiments, indulge in an orgie, in course of which the marine maxim of not lifting a hand against a woman is not invariably observed. He would be surprised to learn that those whose hearts are in the right place are not rigidly particular as to their hands and that the fumes of the morality inspired by the gallery precincts evaporate very soon when the gods descend into the streets. Historians who hereafter happen to have no other indication of the stand ard of morality among the English lower orders than the fact that Marshal Haynau was nearly torn to pieces by a London mob on the supposition that he had been privy to the flogging of women in Austria will never guess by their own unaided lights that London mobe, when they dissolve into private life, do not act up to so severe a standard, and that, il women in England are secure from the military cat, they are not unfamiliar with the terrors of the hobnailed boot, the poker, and the water jug. Contemporary observers are not imposed upon by the homage which is paid by the British mob to abstract principles. The fact, however, remains that the British mob in public is very fond of virtue; and one result is that the papers which provide literary food for it are preternaturally virtuous in their tone. The merits of the gallery come to be reflected upon the penny s-liner, and perhaps, next to the ' gods' of a nEnglish theatre, the penny a liners of an English paper are the most highminded persons living. Like the chorus in the Greek tragedies of which Horace speaks, they are invariably on the side of right. The oppressed labourer who is fined for working on Sunday by a rural Chairman of Petty Sessions, the injured husband who has been dragged by a guilty wife into the police court, and every one who is a victim of injustice, will always find the penny s liner upon his side. He deals out inflexibly to the seducer or the a petition should be drawn up and forwarded to the in view of the strong probability that Davis may be oppressor the same rough and stern justice which the for the city and for Lanarkshire, urging that in the ceedings of Marshi ATTAT OT Barclay's draymen to deserve, and vice has no chance at all under the castigations administered by his pen. Perhaps when his work is over, and he retires for the night, he is not much better than his other erring and sinful fellow creature; but next morning he is himself again, a rigid censor of manners and the vigi-lant detective of improprieties. He is catering for an audience who expect from him an unlimited supply of virtuous centiment. and virtuous sentiment day after day he unflaging'y and unflinchingly provides. -Saturday Review,

A telegram over the cable ai nounces that the United States of the Russian American possessions as a matter of indifference to England.

MUSCULAR RITUALISM. - The Bristol Daily Express states that a few evenings ago a number of young men went to the Anglican Benedictine 'Oratory,"in Trenchard street, Bristol, for the purpose, apparently, of creating a disturbance. Their conduct was most unseemly, and their language disgusting. Prior Opprian, who is a bit of a believer in muscular Obristianity, went forth from the vestry to do battle With an single handed against the Philistines. amount of energy and pluck worthy of any English man the rev. prior overturned three or four of his enemies at a blow, and without loss of time pitched one or two of them down the steep flight of steps by which the 'Oratory' is approached.

HARD WEATHER, MASTER NOAH !- In consequence of the probable continuance of the present severe weather, and the prospects of the Party being turned out in the cold, the Government have issued the foilowing outfit to the members of their Party :- One reversible overcoat, one fancy jacket with lateral extensions, one pair of breeches with a cumulative seat, one pair of other men's shoes, and one tie of office and a false collar .- The Owl.

THE SAVAGE ART OF HAIRDRESSING .- The saying that there is 'nothing new under the sun' may be certainly admitted to be true to a hair, if we read what has been written by Sir Samuel Baker :- " The women of Latooka wear false hair like horses' tails, made of fine twine, smeared with grease, and red had it been brought forward at the time, would have ochre to give it the fashi mable color.' So, then, the latest novelties of fashion are not novel; and Miss Smith, who buys a chignon, or dyes her hair light red, is merely taking a leaf out of the fashion books of the Ladies in Latooka. How consoling must this fact be to the mind of Mrs. Grundy !-Delightful, is it not, Ma'am, to think that our dear girls, with their now fashionable head gear, are copying the coiffure of the savages of Africa !-Punch

The Archdeacon of Lewes, at the desire of the Bishop of Chichester, is inspecting all the churches and chapels in Brighton ; putting minute questions to the incumbents, curates, churchwardens, and others as to the ritual practice in use.

Of the various and incongurous views current conceraing the Government, we may mention that the Imperial Review (Tory) says that in case the House of Commons should reject the Reform Bill, or should carry amendments that are opposed to the principles on which it is based, a dissolution will take place. The same journal understands that the bill will contain no clause in favour of household suffrage; and it is not intended to propose plurality of votes. The John Buil (Tory), however, is authorised to state that the assertions of the Imperial Review as to the forthcoming Referm Bill are mere guesswork, and have not the sanction of her Msjesty's Government. The John Bull warns its friends in the country to be prepared for a general election at any moment.

Over a couple of years past there has been in course f construction a tidal basin, intended to relieve the existing pressure of shipping in Glasgow harbour. The basin is situated on the south side of the Olyde, about half a mile below Broomielaw-bridge. It occupies an area of 51 acres, and affords some 830 yards of commodious quays, on which sheds will be eracted for the reception of merchandise. On Wednesday, for the first time, the tide was allowed to flow in. A dredger will be forthwith introduced, and the basin scoped out to a depth of 22ft, below high water of spring tides, being the present average depth of the Glasgow harbour. It is expected that in eight months from the present date the basin will be in a state to receive shipping.

REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND - The Glasgow Town Council, at a meeting held on Thursday, had under consideration the Parliamentary representation of Scotland under the new Reform Bill. The lord Provost thought, from the very unsatisfactory answer which was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the question recently put to him in the House of Commons, regarding Scotch representation, that unless the people of Scotland exerted themselves in some way they would have very little chance of getting any additional members. He therefore proposed that, without asking for anything of a very definite nature of seats the larger cities and populor

UNITED STATES.

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The New York Herald printed a communication the other day signed 'Oanadian,' in which ' Canadian republicans' in that city were urged to form regiments to aid the Fenians. To this 'Another Oanasian' replies through the Herald : 'As I am quite certain that there are ten loyal Brilish in this city for every one republican, and as we don't want to see, glorious republics' north of the St. Lawrence,

I suggest that we also form regiments and as the Fenians advance we advance also. A fire in the rear is comfortable sometimes.' WILKES BOOTH'S DIARY .-- If the whirl of strange

evenis through which the country has been passing for so many years had not fatigued our faculties and blunted our capacity for astonishment, the facts divulged on the floor of the House by General Butler would startle and assound the public mind. --General Butler is the *infunt terrible* of the Republican party. His prying curiosity, prompted by his restless malice, has penetrated closet secrets of the party, and he blabs them with as little caution or tenderness as if he were not a member of the family. Having made bimself odious, he seems willing that others of his part; who ought to share his bad notoriety, should get their deserts. We wish that General Butler had never been worse employed than he is of late in bringing to light ' the hidden things of darkness '

The fact is now at length dragged forth into publicity, that the government, in the infamous conspiracy trial, deliberately withheld and suppressed, and either then or since have deliberately mutilated and mangled, a most important piece of evidence, which, excited a deeper interest than anything produced at the trial. It comes to light, at this late day, that there was found on the body of Booth a diary in which he had set down, from day to day, all the particulars of his mad enterprise, giving a complete history of it from its inception to its catastrophe.-Nay a studied and discreditable attempt was made to hoodwink the Commission, and deceive them into the belief that the government were practising the most unreserved frankness in relation to the things found on the body of Booth. Even an article so insignificant and irrelevant as a tobacco pipe found in his pocket was gravely presented for the inspection of the commission, the government thereby conveying the false implication that everything which they knew, even to the minutest circumstances, had been faithfully brought forward. And now it turns out that, behind all this ostentation of frankness, they were concealing a complete history of the whole transaction, recorded by its chief actor! This deliberate dishonesty, this artful and studied deception both of the Commission and the country, this concealment and burial of evidence, is the most damning circumstance of the disgraceful trial .- N. Y. World March 28.

An Indiana paper says that one divorce to every eight marriages certainly indicates that connubial bliss is fast becoming a sarity.

The Springfield Republican has a detailed account of six cases of trichinosis in that city, one of which resulted fatally. The disease is traced to cating raw ham.

An exchange, in allusion to the Congressional controversy between Butler and Bingham, says of the parties, ' The one stands proclaimed in the forum of the people as the murderer of an innocent woman, the other is a coward and a knave.

The transport of joy into which beast Butler fell at the spoliation' of Booth's pocket-book, is mere jealousy that anybody but himself should 'spoliate the property of rebels.

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

The report telegraphed all over the country by the Associated Press that the Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report Wilson's resolution to the effect that Jeff Davis should be either tried at once or released, is without any foundation. The resolution has never been referred to that Committee but it is in the Senate calendar for action. It will not be called up at the extra session of the Senate, tried at the May term of the United States District

The London Tablet, in mentioning that the Earl of Gainsborough has been appointed Lord Lieutenan; of Rutland, remarks upon the fact as another proof that under the present Government the principle of Oatholic exclusion, of which so much has been said, is not in force.

OHOLEBA AT PORT GLASGOW. -It may be remem bered that at the beginning of the year a sudden outbreak of cholers, resulting in a good many deaths, took place at Port Glasgow. After the lapse of

NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH CA-BINET .- The London Owl facetiously observes that " in connexion of the unseemly state of quarrelling into which the Cabinet has fallen, from the great diversity of opinion existing among its members, it has been found necessary to draw up the following code of regulations for its guidance. They may be inspected on a board outside the room in Downing street where the Oabinet meets, and printed copies obtained on application to the messenger :-

1. All cabinet ministers, on entering this room, are expected to behave as such.

2. Should they not behave as such, they are recommended to resign.

3. It is not necessary for any minister to have opinions of his own on the reform qu stion.

4. If he has, he is requested to leave them with his cost and hat at the door.

5. By a convenient arrangement it has been agreed that all schemes of any definite character should not be received for discussion.

6. In case of accidents, it is expected that any minister will be prepared to take charge of any department at a moment's notice, for his own sake and that of the public service.

7. For this purpose names are to be left wi h Sir John Pakington, who has kindly volus teered for any duty.

8. It is h reby unanimously and solemnly agreed that any conduct or expression of opinion tending to establish anything like a definite live of policy is an offence against the stability of the conservative go-vernment, and any minister so offending shall be left alone to carry out that policy at his own risk.

SEEING OHURCHES ON WEEK DAYS. - Of all persons. clergymen are the most irreverent in the handling of things supposed to be sacred, and next to them clergymen's wives, and after them those other ladies, old r young, who take upon themselves semi-clerical duties. And ic is natural that it should be so, for is it not said that familiarity does bread contempt?-When a parson takes his lay friend over his church on a week day, how much less of the spirit of genufiexion and head uncovering the clergyman will display than the layman ! The parson pulls about the woodwork and knocks about the stonework, as though it were mere 'wood and stone; and talks aloud in the aisle, and treats even the reading desk as a common thing; whereas the visitor whispers gently, and carries himself as though even in looking at's church he was bound to regard himself as pernearly two months the disease has again appeared forming some service that was half Divine. Now within the last few days, and four deaths have co- Lily Dale and Grace Grawley were both accustomed curred, the victims being three young persons and an | to churches, and had been so long at work in this adult. The medical officers report a 'considerable of the last two days, that the building had offensive nature, or referring to any disease of a world, if, with these qualities are united a purpose of cholerable diarrhoa. It would seem lost to them much of its sacredness, and they were losthsome or secret kind, shall forfeit, and pay for and energy that in a sanitary point of view of certain portions almost as irreverent as though they were two cu- every such offence a penalty not exceeding five Sense must be very good indeed to be as good ag

distributio counties of Scotland should be considered as well as England. This proposal was unanimously agreed to.

FALSE HAIR AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE -At & recent meeting of the Harveian Society of London, the scien tific prints involved in the 'chignon question' were commented upon by Dr. Tilbury Fox, in a paper which had reference to the influence of parasites in the production of diseased conditions of the skin. It has been asserted, first, that false hair contains the germs of pediculi, which are developed by the warmth supplied by the human head ; secondly, that | bodies called 'gregarinæ' exist in false hair, and may become pediculi. The first statement is wholly incorrect, but the so-called ' nits' are nothing but empty shells, whence the young pediculi have escaped. The female pediculus lays her ove at the part of the hair close to the scalp ; in six days the young are batched the empty shell is carried forward by the growing hair, and as this is cut from the head at a distance of from one to two inches, no true ova are brought away with it. The inference is clear that no false hair ever contains the materials from which pediculi develop, and where these are present their existence must be accounted for by uncleanliness. The second statement is equally untrue; gregarines are only found in Russian hair, which does not enter the English market ; they have vegetable affinities, and never give rise to any form of insect. In his large experience of diseased states Dr. Fox stated he had never seen them once on the hair. Lastly, he described a real source of danger as yet unnoticed by any observer. On some of the light brown or reddish false bair, of German origin, he had found a species of 'mildew' fungus, which unquestionably would, if implanted upon the surface of weak persons. give rise to ' ring worm ;' and he produced microscopic evidence and instanced cases in which he had apparently seen mischief result in this way. Oleanliness is a great preventive of evil, and such hair should be subjected to proper processes to insure protection against the production of disease. While the great majority of the statements that have been made recently about 'chignons' are wholly untrue and absurd, there is no doubting the fact that without proper precaution the use of false hair may give rise to certain uncomfortable conditions of the part next which it is worn, but that even this source of evil may be remedied.

WOLVERBLAPTON .- We understand that at a meeting of the Watch Committee of the Town Council, held on Monday week, the subject of a book, bearing the title, 'The Confessional Unmasked,' many copies of which have been sold in the town within the pa t few days, came under consideration, and the com. mittee instructed the Town Clerk to write to the indiv:dual who, it is understood, has been selling the book, cautioning him that perseverance in the practice will be followed by a prosecution under the 6th Bye Law, applying to 'General Offences,' which is as follows:- 'Every person who, with or without the consent of the owner or occupier, shall afflix against or upon any building, wall, fence, post, or paling, or who shall deliver or expose to any inhabitant or passenger any posting bill, paper, print, picture, book, or card of any obscene, indecent, or Court to be held in Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 4. - The Times' special now says there is a movement for testing the constitutionality of the Reconstruction bill, and a petition rehashing the history of the Government from its foundation has been drawn up. One petition against the Military Reconstruction law, addressed to the Supreme Court, argues that Congress usurped the authority not confided in it by the Constitution in setting aside the present State Government in the South, and in superseding civil by military law in. time of peace. Another petition claims that the provisional governments formed by the President were constitutional.

THE RATE OF MORALITY IN NEW YORK .- Dr. Harris, the registrar of vital statistics, states in his report to the New York Board of Health that the number of deaths in the year 1866 was 21,206; this would make the death rate about 34 per 1,000, which is a large death rate, greater than that Lordon, and double what is considered a normal rate in England. It is encouraging that the average of deaths by zymotic or preventable diseases, such as scarlatina, diptheria, typhoid, and others is less than that of London, being apparently somewhere about 24 to 29 in the English city. Nearly one half (43.73 per cent.) of all the deaths are of those under five years of age, amounting to 10,123; while 29.51 per cent, are of those of the first year of their existence. Dr. Harris states that there is little doubt that of the 2,500 children born alive each year, death takes nearly onethird before they reach their first birth day. In New York, one child is lost for every 75 or 80 of the population. There is no such infant mortality known anywhere in the Ohristian world; and, as the regis-trar observer, it is justly considered the most sare indication of the growing insalubrity of our city. Among the most prolific causes of disease and death in our city, Dr. Harris alleges ' the unventilated condition of the tenant house.' Of these dwellings there are some 16 000, in which dwell nearly 500,000 persons, or about five sevents of the whole population of the city ; and in the cellars, some 16,000 more poor and wretched people live, of en in dens without air or light. The registrar earnestly calls upon our wealthy gentlemen to imitate Mr. Peabody and Alderman Waterloo, of London, and establish improved dwellings for the poor, and well conducted. odginghouses for the labouring men.-New York Paper.

Dr. Nettleton adopted the following as a maxim for the government of this lite : 'Do all the good you can in the world, and make as little noise as possible."

Soure moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which temptations find the easiest access to the soul The children are so dirty in our town says an ex-

change, that mothers frequently go into the street and wash the faces of half a dozen; children before they find their own.

A pare-minded, trathfal, vistaous young man is sure to win his way to an honorable position in the

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The True Witness.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

J. GILLIES.

TRRMS YBABLY IN ADVANOR:

To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the

terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance ; and

be Three Dollars.

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Friday, 12 - Our Lady of Pity. Saturday, 13-St. Hermenegilde, M.

Sunday, 14-Palm Sunday.

Monday, 15-Of the Feria.

Tuesday, 16 - Of the Feria.

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ROOLESIASTICAL GALENDAR.

APRIL-1867.

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It No. 696, Craig Street, by

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-

cal horizon is dark and ominous of coming tempest. There is nothing new to report from Ireland. The Derby D'Israel Cabinet is falling more and

more into disrepute every dey ; its Reform Bill is repudated, and it must make up its mind either to a speedy resignation, or an appeal to the country.

The Paris Exhibition was indeed opened on the 1st inst., but it will be the month of May before the stream of visitors sets in. A gigantic failure is anticipated ; and as prices are rising fast in Paris, and as discontented Paris means a discontented France, the consequences may have serious political consequences. Rumours are afloat of the precarious condition of health of the Prince Imperial. He is scarce expected to outlive his father; and in this case, the Prince Napoleon, commonly known as Plon Plon, the issue of the adulterous connection of Jerome Bonaparte with a Princess of Wirtemberg, would assert his pretentions to the Imperial throne. It must be borne in mind, however, that what the present occupant of the throne has consecrated in France is, not the hereditary but the elective principle. He reigns in virtue of a plebiscite, and of that alone; and

if ever the Napoleonic dynasty appeal to the hereditary principle in ratification of their title, they will virtually abdicate in favor of the Bour bons, who alone can invoke that principle. Besides, a fatality, as it were, attends the issue of unhallowed anti-Christian unions such as that of Napoleon with Marie Louise, and of Jerome with the princess for whom he basely deserted his legitimate wife on this side of the Atlantic .--There is nothing in history more suggestive of the folly of divorce, than the sad life and death of the young man who, bailed at his birth with the title of King of Rome, dragged out a wretched, ignoble, and short existence as Duke of Reich-

stadt. Our Colonial Legislature is prorogued as a matter of form to the 16th May. The ice still holds fast on the river, though winter will soon be forced to relinquish its hold of the country over which it has reigned for nearly six months.

ORDINATIONS .- On Saturday last, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal. Sud-diaconate-MIM. James Salmon of Montreal, and Bernard Sheridan of Hartford. Diaconate-Rev. MM. David S. Ramsay and J. B. Beauchamp of Montreal. Priesthood-Rev. M. Jules Rioux of Montreal.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION .- Spring is approaching; soon the voices of the singing birds will be heard in the land: and already the old familiar stinks, frozen up since the month of December, are thawing out fast, poisoning the atmosphere, and turning faint the stomachs of men. We are, in fact, relapsing into our normal condition, that of the " City of Stenches." Cholera,

so constructed that a wooden dram- passes beneath, them at but a short distance beneath the surface of their basement stories, and connecting their out-heuses with the main drains in the streets. The consequences of this inconceivably stupid and beastly arrangement are obvious. In a short time the woodwork of the drains becomes rotten and leaks: their filthy fecal matter oozes out, and impregnates the floor of kitchen and cellars so that in summer-and in rainy weather especially-the greater part of our houses become little better than reeking bot-beds of pestilence. in which the seeds of loathsome disease are rapidly forced into unnatural fecundity, and of which the unhappy inmates are fast mowed down by the keen sickle of death. Of course, the

children, as the weaker vessels, die first : but the constitutions of the strongest adults are weakened by the poisonous atmosphere, and the average mortality amongst all classes of the population is thus fearfully augmented. Let us but cite some figures for which we are indebted to the Annual Report of the Montreal Sanitary Association :---

The average mortality of Montreal without the aid of Cholera or any epidemic, is upwards of 35 out of every thousand.

A very high average of mortality for the filthiest of English Cities, with their dense populations, and their atmosphere impregnated with the poison of manufactures, is 28 per thousand. The average mortality of the rural districts adjacent to Montreal, is less than 18 per thou. sand.

These statistics require no comments : rather may it be said what a fearful commentary they themselves are upon our stupidity, and our filthy habits ! We will now transcribe another paragraph or two from this same Annual Report :---Besides these general statements, it further appears

that the mortality of children in this city is truly frightful. While only 3 die of all ages above 12, 7 die under that age. Out of every group of 13 children of all ages under 12, living at the beginning of the year, on the average one dies before its close. There is one death in every group of seven children living, under 5 years of age While, of every seven children born in this beautiful city, 3 will probably die before they arel year old.

It must not be supposed, however, that the severe cold of our winters kills these poor children. In the winter months only 19 die out of every thousand ; but in August 30, and in July 43, or more twice the deathrate of November. No wonder that all who can afford it take their children out of the city during those two months in which the hot sun draws out the poison-stenches from the subsoil of the city. It is not merely in cholers years that the natural increase of the population by birth is checked. In 1864, the long accumulation of fever-food in the vast cesspool of the lower city broke out in open pestilence and carried off 282 more children than had been born that year; the total number of children dying being 3,536, or 1,152 more than last year. In that yea however only 1,165 persons died above twelve, which is 61 less than last year. The unhealthy influences which kill children, sicken

the adults. Even if we take as much trouble this year as we did last year under aread of cholera, we must still expect that we shall be killing 1.726 percons by city life : if we go back to the condition of 1865. we must expect to bury 640 more of our citizens, or 2,366 above the average death-rate of the country. Even giving our citizens, and council credit for a ansing, work at WIIIIDgness to inflicting 48,348 cases of serious sickness on the community, each lasting 5 weeks; that is, 241,740 weeks of pain and loss must be endured ; which is the same as taking 4,630 healthy persons, and forcing them to be sick during the whole year. What is the remedy for this fearful state of things ? Common cleanliness, 19 the answer: cleanliness in our persons, our yards and in our houses : and that we may realize this cleanliness. and landlords, should no longer be allowed to oppose obstacles to this all important reform .---The private individual is most properly prohibited from putting up wooden buildings or storing guapowder within the city limits, for fear that such buildings should increase the danger of fire .--Much more then should it be prohibited under the severest penallies to construct wooden drains, since these are, and 'ever must be, the prolific sources of stench, store bouses of sickness, and death. So long, we say, as these beastly drains are tolerated, so long will Montreal be a stuck. of Nero. ing, unhealthy City: so long will all strangers do wisely in keeping away from it during the summer months-and so long as the soil is not frozen up. And the reform should be commenced at once, burried on in spite of all opposition. Every house proprietor, should be notified that by a certain date he will be required by Law, and under heavy penalties, to have connected with his premises a proper and sufficient drain of brick or other indestructible material, trapped, and communicating with the main drain of his street.

of private individuals. Most of our bouses are are dirty : the yards and back-slums are filtby and generally full of felid matter : but it is in the houses of the City above all, and by no means in the houses of the humbler and poorer classes of our citizens, that the cause of the unhealthiness and hideous mortality of Montreal must be looked for-and in which reform, thorough sweeping and inexorable, should be commenced. It is from these abominations that pestilence goes forth: and until these be put in order, nothing solid, nothing worth mentioning will have been done, to take away from Montreal the disgrace of being, in spite of situation, in spite of its many natural advantages, one of the most stinking, pestiferous, and unhealthy Cities on the face of the earth.

We have indicated the crying or immediate want of the day. In time, as the City spreads, and its population increases, another question will arise-What shall we do with our drainage ?-Shall we try and utilize it? or shall we content ourselves as heretofore, with poisoning the sweet waters of our poble river with it? We talk of the dark ages forsoots ! of the stupidity, and unclean habits of our ancestors! and yet what more stupid, what more beastly, more repugnant to decency, more upjurious to health than our actual mode of bestowing the ejecta of our Cities. We collect into a main sewer all the filth of our streets, yards, back-slums, slaughter houses, and privies ; all the nameless abominations of some hundreds of thousands of human being ; and discharging these into the nearest river, we theu drink, or compel our neighbors living below us on the stream, to drink the filthy mixture : and men shrink not from this hideous pollution, this almost blasphemous desecration of God's most precious gifts! We hope, we almost believe that the day may come when he who shall throw filth of any kind into a lake or river will be deemed. and dealt with as, a malefactor.

ROMISH MISSONARIES IN CHINA. - The Episcopalian, a Protestant paper, noticing some late appointments of Anglican ministers at Hong Kong, and Ning-po, bears the following testimony respecting the Romish missionaries :-

" There are five hundred European Romish priests scattered througout the Chinese Empire, nine in Cores, and twenty in Manchurin, teaching their corrupted system of Christian doctrine. They began their work in the face of danger and death, and are at the present time pressing forward with increasing zeal, and prosperity. Generation after generation of these men live and die in China, that they may win the empire to the Papal Church, and their work goes on from century to century."

This fact naturally sets the writer thinking .-It is evidently marvellous in his eyes, that men who, if Protestantism be true, are doing the devil's work in China, and are servants of the devil, should be more zealous, more devoted, more self-sacrificing, and more prosperous than are the servants of the Lord; but he does not thereupon pause to examine whether after all his bypothesis that the Papal Church is apostate, and therefore the Devil's Church, may not be

knowing that Word, they maincrously and purposely withold it. If we adopt the first bypothesis, that of ignorance, we are met by the fact that the Romish missionaries to China have numbered in their ranks men Eminent throughout the world for their learning, and therefore intellectually fully as competent as any missionaries that Protestantism has ever sent forth ; and if we adopt the second, we have the marvellous moral phenomenon of men, knowingly and wilfully doing the devil's work, not only with no prospect of advantage to themselves in this world, but with the certainty before them of hardships, sufferings, and probably martyrdom here, and of hell-fire hereafter !

And this again leads to the repetition of the question, so often and still so vainly addressed to Protestants. What is, or wherein consists, that Word of God, or divine message which the Romish priests in China, either through ignorance or malice, withold from their converts ?--They preach Christ, and Him crucified ; they propound to their hearers the tidings of full remission of sin through His most precious blood. to all who do truly repent and are baptised ; to all who, for His sake, forsaking the works of un. cleanness, do firmly purpose with God's assistance to live honestly, chastely, soberly, and in charity with all men, renouncing the world, the flesh, and the devil. This, and all that is contained or implied in the Creeds or Symbols of the Cathulic Church, do the Romish priests give, or impart to their converts ; wherein then we ask consists that precious Word of God, or divine message, which they withold from them ?

It is, we know in vain to ask this question ; for Protestants themselves well know that when they speak of Romish missionaries " witholding the Word of God from their heathen converts," they are, to use the mildest form of expression, paltering with the truth. They know that the Romish priest teaches all that by any Protestant sect, is held to be necessary to salvation; and that the only thing which he witholds is, a certain quantity of old rags, leather, and paste-board, or in other words, the outer skin, or husk of a book, which his convert would be unable to read were he to give to him: of which the contents would in great part, be utterly unintelligible to the latter even were he able to read it; which neither the Apostles, nor the early missionaries of Christianity ever dreamt of giving to their converts; which, before the invention of printing, it would have been physically impossible to put into the hands of the heathen; and which was certainly never appointed by Christ Himself as the means tor diffusing Christianity, and of publishing to the nations the Word of God, or Good Tidings of which He was the bearer.

WHO KILLED PRESIDENT LINCOLN ?- This question has never yet been satisfactorily answered. For a time it was bushed up by the judicial murder of Mrs. Surratt, and other precautions of a similar nature; but as we mentioned in our last, it has been opened up again by B. Butler in his controversy with the map Bingham, who took an active nart in the murder of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt. Who killed President Lincoln? Hitherto the infamy of this horrid and needless crime has been laid at the door of the Southerners. It has been attempted to fasten it on Jefferson Davis, and other leading politicians of the late Confederate States; and the impression has been created, that, reduced to desperation by the failure of their arms in the field, the Secessionists had resource to the infamous crime of assassination .---One story is good, however, only till another is told. And that story is now being told-and startling as it may at first hearing appear, there is no lack of plausible arguments in delence of its truth,-To come to the point once. This new theory or hypothesis is-that Lincoln was murdered,not by the Southerners from motives of vengeance; but by the republican party of whom Thad. Stevens is head or representative, as a measure of precaution, and because they feared his " reconstruction policy." On this hypothesis, but on this hypothesis only, can we account for the many mysterious antecedents, and accessories of the horrid crime of Good Friday 1865. For the shooting in the barn of the man said to be Booth ; for the subsequent secret burying of his body, so as to prevent its identification ; for the mutilation and suppression of the diary said to have been found on his person; for the glaring outrage perpetrated upon justice and decency in the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, whom, for good reasons no doubt, the Liberal party wished to get out of the way, and whom they silenced by hanging. All these mysterious and hitherto unexplained phenomena, find their full and easy elucidation by the hypothesis,-that Lincoln was murdered by the republican or Northern party, because they feared his liberal intentions towards the South ; and because they were determined not to allow that policy to be carried into effect. Here we copy from a U. States paper, the Memphis Avalanche :---

Wednesday, 17 Of the Feria. Thureday, 18-Holy Thursday. APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN. Office of the Ror an Loan, at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., S 11 Nassau, street, corner of Pine, N.Y

March 19, 1867.

The cours on of interest of this loan due on the lat of April, 1867, will be paid as follows :--"New York, at the banking house of Duncan,

sherman & Uo. Philadelphia, at the banking house of Drezel &

Do: Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Tormey & Co.

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

& Co. Louisville, at the banking house of Tucker & Co. Qincinnati, at the banking house of Gilmore, Danlap & Co. and Hemann Garaghty & Co.

Boston, by Patrick Donabos. Providence, R. I., by George A. Leete, Esq. MUNTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal. QUEBEC, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal

Havana, Oubs, J. C. Barnham & Co. Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENT FOR CANADA:

ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal.

THE ROMAN LOAN.

THE SUBSORIBERS AND THEIR SUBSORIP-TIONS.

UPWARDS OF \$2,000,000 TAKEN.

The April coupons of the Roman Loan is now in course of payment at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co , New York, and also at the chief banking houses of the various cities of the United States and the Canadas.

The number of bonds subscribed for up to the 31st of March is 17,340, \$100 boads, and 640 \$25 bonds, amounting in all to \$2,300,000. \$366,000 of this sum has been subscribed since the advertisement for the payment of the April coupon has appeared. The Catholic population of some of the principal dioceses do not occupy a flattering position in the support of the head of their Church ; for while the small and comparatively exhausted diocese of Louisiana contributed, up to Jan. 25th, \$129,025, the wealthy and populous arch-diocese of New York has subscribed, to date, only \$106,000. Philadelphia, certainly the next most important bishopic after that of New York, stands credited with less than \$18,000, and the greater portion of this amount was collected by the Rev. Father Kelley, of St. Malachi's Church. The Bishops of Boston, Brooklyn, Albany, Hartiord &c, are now making strenuous efforts to have the remaining portion of the loan taken and | ence to common cleanliness-are facts patent to thus prevent the Pope from having one bond all men, and which cannot be even called in returned, unsubscribed, from his faithful children m America.

We note the diocese of Montreal and Quebec occupy conspicuous places on the books of the | rural districts shows, is not unhealthy : and with loan.

When the effects of the individual actions are considered, it is apparent had they been more general, this loan would long since have disappeared from the market. Mr. Robert Murphy, the agent, permitted our reporter to take a few stems from his register, and among the rest our streets: when a little more attention than he found the Rev. William Cullinan, of the small town of West Troy, containing but five or six thousand inhabitants, and two churches, had over \$5,000 of this loan subscribed for. The Rev. Wm. Quinn, of St. Peter's Church, of this city, has subscribed and collected over \$17,000. The as a consequence of this unwonted out-break of Rev. Felix Farrelly, of St. James' Church, has already sent in some thousand of dollars, and still continues his exertions. The Rev. A. van de Braack, of St. Mary's Church, Buffalo, stands credited with nearly \$5,000, obtained by his personal zeal. Rev. Mr. Rodriguez, of Brooklyn. purchased \$16,500 worth. Similar instances of devotion to the cause of the Holy Father has been shown by many pastors throughout the States.-N. Y. Evening Express.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In political circles, and in the European financial world, there is a general uneasy feeling arismg out of the growing belief that war betwixt France and Prussia cannot long be postponed. In case of a rupture between these two Powers. Russia would no doubt find an opportunity for doing a little business upon her own account, and for putting order in the affairs of the 'Sick Man' laws of health, and of common decency are

too, is said to be rife in the Old World.

Under these circumstances it is a blessing that we have such an active, indefatigable, and intelligent citizen amongst us as is Dr. Carpenter, whose voice of warning is again heard. We pray to God that it may be attended to, so that in some measure the annual summer massacre of the innocents may be mitigated in its fury, if not altogether warded off.

That the mortality of Montreal is excessive; that it exceeds in ordinary seasons that of the filthiest cities of Great Britain in seasons of pestilence; and that the causes of this excessive mortality are for the most part under our own control-being our own stupidity, our own indifferquestion. The City is well situated; the chmate, as the average mortality of the adjacent attention to three things-ventilation, surface cleansing, and draining, Montreal might be made as healthy a city as any in the world. This was well established by what took place last year, when a little of the filth was scraped away from usual was paid to the cleansing of the back yards, and fetid courts : when a little fresh air or ventilation was tried as a strange and novel experiment in some of the back-slums : and when cleanliness, an immediate decrease occurred in the mortality of 470 amongst little children. Part of this decrease may perhaps be credited to the peculiar atmo spheric condition of May and June : but the greater part of it was the direct result of the carting away of the carrion, ordure, and unmentionable nuisances, which generally are left to rot and stink, till men, women, and children sicken and die.

But surface cleansing, though important, is not the only thing needed. Indeed the excessive mortality, and unhealthiness of the City, are more due to our thoroughly vicious system of drainage, then to any other cause-then to all other causes combined. And what makes the matter worse because less susceptible of a remedy is this :-That this vicious system of draining in which the of the Bosphorus. All is confused, and the politi- outraged, is the work not of the Corporation, but outside of the cup and the platter. The streets the missionaries-are ignorant of it; or because, and at said meeting Mr. Lincoln had informed the

A Health officer to enforce this regulation, with nower to make domiciliary visits, and armed with almost dictatorial authority should be named for the carrying of the law into immediate execu-

tion : and a City Surveyor, or other competent person should be charged to examine into and report upon the efficiency of all newly constructed drains. This, we insist, is the one thing needed to lower the shameful mortality rate of Montreal. Scavengering, and surface cleansing are all very well in their way; but compared to a reform in the drainage system are matters of very secondary importance—a mere cleansing of the

false; and that consequently the courage of the missionaries, which he cannot deny, and their success and "increasing prosperity" which he is forced to admit, are the signs and seals of the promise " Lo, I am with you all days." The Protestant writer, blinded by his anti-Catholic prejudices, does not see that the strong argument in favor of the divine origin of Christianity, and first and above all we must have a thorough of the divine mission of its early preachers, radical reform in our system of drainage, and based upon the rapid spread of the new religion above all in our private drainage. The apathy amongst the corrupt people of the Roman Emthe stupidity, and the greed of house builders. pire in the days of the Cæsars, in spite of the persecutions to which preachers and converts were then exposed-is completely upset by his hypothesis that the religion now being preached by the Romish priests in China, is a corrupt religion-although its preachers began and continue their work " in the face of danger and death ;" and although in spite of these obstacles, "they," the Romish missonaries, " are pressing forward with increasing zeal and prosperity." This is at least as marvellous as anything connected with the propagation of Christianity even in the days

But again, our Protestant censor of the Romish priests asserts that the latter do not give the people of Cum the Word of God; from which it follows that, since to produce any effects they rigidly enforced without distinction of persons, and must give something-they give them either, the word of man, or the word of the devil. Is it not a strange thing that missionaries who have nothing better than one of these to give, should be more zealous, more indefatigable in facing danger and death, and more successful, than are the missionaries of a pure faith, who carry with them the Word of God-which the others withhold from the people?

And why do these Romish priests withhold the Word of God from the Chinese people ?- for whose sake they go forth, renouncing country and father and mother, and all the pleasures of this world; amongst whom they are content to live, and content to die; braving danger and death, so that the prospect of no torture can appal them, so that when one is cut off by the sword, another leaps forward to supply his place ere yet his corpse be cold! If this be true. that they withold the Word of God from the Chinese, it must be because they themselves-

"The public was told by the newspapers of the time, and particularly those of the Radical party, that on the day of the night of the assassination, Mr. Lincoln had called and held a Cabinet meeting,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ____ APRIL 12 1867.

Osbinet that he intended to issue a proclamation. declaring the rebellion at an end, placing the Southern States in the same relations as occupied by them towards the United States before the war, and also granting general amnesty and pardon. It was also said that Secretary Seward indorsed the position of Mr. Lincoln, although not able to be at the Cabinet meeting. Suppose such a proclamation had been made by Lincoln, would it not have been a death blow to the Radical party? They would have been deprived at one blow of the power of reconstructing the South, or of intermeddling in the internal affairs of the States. That party would have dropped dead, and the Union would have been put upon its former basis, except as to the existence of African slavery in the Southern States."

Applying then the time-honored test of "cui bono," to whom did the death of Abe Lin. coln profit ? we find the hypothesis that his murder was the act of the republicans, strongly confirmed. Then we must remember that the man said to have been the actual murderer of Lincoln was shot, and not arrested, as he easily might have been : and again that the body of the man thus carefully disposed of, was buried in some secret place, known only to two, so that it has never yet been identified as the body of Booth. Why all this mystery? was asked at the time; and since the startling revelations made by Butler, the question Who killed Abe Lincoln ? is again pressing for an answer. All is still wrapped in darkness; but we may expect that some revelations may yet be made, which shall startle the world, and transfer the guilt to the shoulders of the radicals who have bitherto laid it upon those of the defeated Southerners.

THE ST. ZEPHIRIN POISONING CASE .- After a long trial the mal prisoner Provencher was on Saturday afternoon found Guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday 3rd of May. The details as elicited were these.

Provencher, the accused, entertained a criminal intercourse with the wife of the deceased Joutras; and the latter died with all the symptoms of poisoning by strychnine about the beginning of last January. A short time before it was evident that an attempt had been made to poison the unhappily Joutras by giving him the drug in whiskey, whilst he was working in the woods with the accused. The first time however, the poison failed; but a few days after the dose was repeated with fatal effect. On the part of the Crown, the criminal intercourse of the prisoner with the woman Joutras was proved : it was also proved that he had bought strychnine from a druggist; that Joutras died from the effects of strychnne: that the deceased did not administer it to himself : and that consequently the prisoner was the guilty party. The evidence-though what is called circumstantial, was most conclusive, and the testimony of the medical men who made the analysis of the deceased's stomach, and its contents could not be controverted. The trial of the woman, said to be Provencher's partner in guilt, commenced on Monday last.

In this horrid case we may be permitted to see the direct consequences of the criminal weakness of the Executive, when, yielding to the whimperings of a maudim philanthropy they remitted the death sentence upon a man, Berube, convicted fow years and upon the clearest evidence, of

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE--March 1867. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The present number commences with an article on the state of the British Army, which does not come up to the requirements of the country. Then we have a metaphysical article headed "Ferrier." Next a very interesting dissertation on the "Hymns of the Populace," whose faults in taste, and doctrine the Reviewer is justly severe upon, but whose merits he seems unable to appreciate. Their chief fault is their tendency to engender and encourage spiritua pride amongst the sectaries who indulge in them; but they contain good in this, that they are a practical protest against Calvinism, since they most of them contain earnest invitations in the name of Christ to all sinners to repent and be saved, thus implying that the invitation 15 addressed to all; that all may, if they will, avail themselves thereof : that none need be damned unless they themselves wilfully and deliberately spurn the offer of salvation freely tendered to all. This is a great improvement on Calvinism, with apply to the old class of freeholders, who are yet its "You'll be damned if you do, and you'll be damned if you don' ... Next in order comes a review of a new "History of Scotland," followed by an article on "Co-operative Societies," some reminiscences of our old friend Cornelius O'Dowd-the continuation of the story of the Brownlows," and concluded with a not very profound or brilliant article on "The Ministerial Resolutions." It will be seen that the current number is full of good things, and will well repay perusal.

RITUALISM .- The Government Bishops in England have no desire to risk an appeal to legislative action, but will confine themselves to judicial proceedings against the Ritualists. This is a wise and prudent resoive; for the effect would be not merely ludicrous, but in the bighest degree damaging to the Established Protestant Church of England, were a body composed as is the British Parliament, of Catholics, and Protestants, Jews, and avowed disbelievers in all revelation, to be called upon to legislate for, and define its doctrines, ritual and ceremonies. On the other hand, it is pretty certain that, owing to the purposely ambiguous or equivocating language in which the formularies of the Anglican church are couched, the Ritualists and their friends will experience no great difficulty in obtaining judicial warrant for many of their innovations, or to speak more correctly, resuscilations, obnoxious though these are to the low church party, and repugnant to the spirit, and all the traditions of their sect. Still on many points they will be able to claim the letter of the law as on their side, and as justifying their proceedings.

The Kansas Legislature has recognised the right of women to vote, and if the franchise be either a personal right, or a right attached to the possession of property, we see not how their decision can be impugned. It is perfectly in harmony with the modern liberal theories, and is in the last number of the Westminster Review strongly recommended to the adoption of the British Legislature. But if women have as good a right to vote and to elect as have the wearers of the bifurcated garment, they by every rule of logic bave as good a right to be voted for, and elected. In practice this might occasion some inconvenience both to Parliament and Congress, especially when the Eady representatives should happen to be young and pretty, and addicted to flirtation. " Undue influences" would be brought to bear upon the male senators we fear.

exertions of the various religious communities of the Church of Rome from the establishment of Christianity to the present. The lecturer was frequently applauded, and concluded his remarks, of two hours duration, by announcing that on Wednesday next he would enter more fully on the subject, to which he hunself urged all present to attend. The remarks of the reverend gentlemen were highly instructive and listened to with marked attention by the audience, who throughout seemed to appreciate the weight and the worth of his observations .- Gazette, Wednesday, April 3rd.

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

Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island.

Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Fergusons Falls and vicinity. Mr. James McCrae for Barnstown and vicinity.

Alas, there has been a sad decline in public virtue amonget the electors since the Union, which every friend to this country must deplore. In 1840, to attempt to bribe an elector was the greatest insult you could offer him. Of late years, so universal has grown the lust for money, that electors press forward to sell themselves. Our remark does not true to the principle of honour, and would spurn any overtures to corrupt them ; but since the fran chise was lowered, so as to include in country villages men who, though dwelling in houses up to the voting qualification in assumed rental, are virtually beggars, there has been created a mass of impoverished and importunate electors who look forward to a con est as a legitimate harvest. . Montreal Daily News.

QUEBEC, April 5 .- About 4 o'clock yesterday after noon a fire broke out in the cooperage on the corner of Dalhonsie and St. James streets, occupied as a store and workshop by Thomas Burns, cooper. The nature of the combustible material on the premises, and the rickety wooden structure, caused the fiames to burst forth with fury. As already stated, Wm. Convey's provision store,

and the premises occupied by Mrs. Conelly as a hotel. and the wooden sheds dividing the cooperage from Mr. Armstrong's property, on Bell's Lane, were soon in flames. A strong easterly wind wis blowing at the time, and the whole block, including the Quebec Exchange and the Harbour Commissioners' office, and the provision store of J C. Nolay, on the opposite side, were in imminent danger.

The fire brigade were early on the spot, but, as usual, it was some time before the water arrived, Until it did the efforts of the firemen were fruitless However, the fire was confined to the ravages it had already made, and was finally extinguished about half-past five The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Buros is insured in the British American Assurance company for two thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Convey had a large quanity of provisions in his store. He was not insured, but succeeded in getting nearly the whole of it out ; loss will be triff.

ing. Mrs. Connelly is insured for a small amount. WRITINGS "NOT ON THE WALL."-The door of the Gas Company's office, yesterday, was quite a source of merriment to those who happened to see it. On a half sheet of note paper was the following, in pencil : "The President has taken away the keys of this office." In another hand above was written: "The Secretary gone to the Union," to which some wag parenthetically added "Workhouse." On a panel, in in two different hands, was an obituary notice thus: "The Funeral of the late Directors will take place on the 15th inst ; the new Directors acting as pallbearers, preceded by the band of the 100th, playing the 'Rogues' March.' The principal creditors will be present as chief mourners." Later in the evening the obitury announcing the death, from gas trick fover was circulated round town on the broadest black edged paper that could be got .- Ollawa Cilizen.

STARTLING DISCOVERY .- A young lady of the city of Ottawa having been affleted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her waterfall a dead mouse. It had been placed there by a mischievous brother. Extraor. dinary developments have lately been made in regard to the population of ladies' chignons, but this last beats them all .- Ollawa Citizen.

Died,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTBEAL CITY | AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bonk, was held at its office on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

O. Barthelet, Esq, being called to the Ohair, and

President, read the following. ANNUAL REPORT.

MONTEBAL, 2d April, 1867.

To the Honorary Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank :

GENTLEMEN,-The Managing Directors have the satisfaction of meeting the Honorary Directors of this Institution on this its twenty-first anniversary, for the purpose of submitting statements of its affairs

The business of the Bank continues prosperous, and your Directors have been able to appropriate and give to Charitable Institutions of this City, out of the profits of the current year, \$4,380. Including this sum, the total amount of donations made within the last ten years is \46.160.

It has been found expedient to increase the rate of interest, allowed on deposits, from 4 to 5 per cent. On two occasions during the past year your Directors felt the importance of keeping a large portion of the funds so that they could command them on the shortest notice

On both these occasions quite a number of the Depositors became slarmed about-in the first instance the threatened, and in the next, the actualinvasion of the Province by bands of Fenians, who were organized in the United States

The Bank found its resources ample for both accasions; but in order to be prepared for such emergencies a large portion of the funds of the Bank have to be placed at low rates of interest.

Your Directors feel deeply grateful to the clergy of St. Patrick's and St. Peter's Churches for their judicious efforts in quieting public apprehension as to the perfect strength and safety of the Bank ; and they desire in this special manner to return their warmest thanks to them for the trouble which they took in visiting the Bank, and making themselves thoroughly accounted with its affairs before they advised their people that their money was safer in the Bank than it would be in their own possession, chould they with draw it,

A through examination of the Passbooks was commenced on the 28th Junuary, 1863, and has been continued without intermission since that date. There were over 4,000 books in circulation at that time and all have since been examined and registered, except 271. The intention of the Board in making this examination is to guard against as y error in the omission of a deposit - none have been found-and to discover and keep prominently before the Board all deposits that may have remainded any length of time unclaimed.

It must be satisfactory to you to be informed, and it is the best evidence your directors can give of the careful management of the affairs of the Bank, that from its commencement, till the present time, its losses on loans do not amount to \$300 and that none of its present loans or investments are either bad or doubtful.

The provisions of the Act of Incorporation require you to day to fill the vacancies in the list of Honorary Directors, occasioned by the lamented deaths of J. B Smith, Francis Mullins, and Michael O'Mearn, Esquries. This year, the term of office of three of the Managing Directors expires; namely Henry Judah, Henry Mulholland and Henry Starnes, Esqs.

Also that of the Auditors, Meesrs. Bristow and Palsgrave, and the law requires you to fill these vacancies.

All these gentlemen who now retire are eligible for re election.

Your managing Directo:s now submit the Balance Sheet and the Auditors Report of the examination of the accounts and assets of the Bank, both of which will, they trust, be found satisfactory.

It will be noticed that the amount due to Depositors at the close of the year, was considerably less than it was at the close of the year previous, but it has increased over \$200,000 since the first of Junuary last and the amount due to Depositors is now greater than it has been at any former period. The whole respectfully submitted.

Statement of affairs of the Montreal City and District

MR BROWN-The correspondent of the London Evening Advertiser writing from Toronto under date April 1st, says : 'Nobody seems to think Mr. Brown has any idea of permanently retiring from public life and he is suspected, whether justly or not time mus show, of wishing not to commit himself to any line o things, until he sees which way the cat jumps. A good Mr. Barbeau acting as Secretary, Mr. Mulholland, the many people would like to see Mr. Brown Governor of Ontario. They think his valuable financial and governmental abilities would be of the greatest service in that capacity, and while he would always be able to encourage the right sort of palicy, he would be taken out of the arena of party politics, in which he always has been, and always will so long as he Stays there, somewhat of an extremist. In these statements please find the on dit of others, "rather than any expression of your correspondent's opinions."

The 1st or Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment will be armed with the Westly-Richards breech-loader.

We understand that five of the Fenians who were actively engaged at Malone last summer and had charge of most of the arrangements, recently returned there and proceeded to make arrangements for the reception of a large party .- Montreal Gazette.

MOBMONISM .- One would patually suppose that the Mormon delusion was so transparent that no secsible person could be led away with it, yet from 5 to 6,000 per annum are induced to leave England and join the Mormon community. Any one who saw the trains passing through Montreal last season, would not but be struck with the splendid physique of the men and women. The seemed intelligent on every matter expect Mormonism. They believe Salt Lake City is the direct road to Heaven. It seemed sad that so many who were apparently well treated in a new country like Canada should be the victims of such a delusion, - Ib.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in the

BONAVENTURE BUILDING

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th of April. Members are requested to attend. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.



ST. PATRICK'S HALL. A MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION will be held for the adoption of By-laws, in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Bogaventure Building, on Monday, 15th inst., at half past 7 o'clock P.M.

k r.m. (By Order,) R. McSHANE, Sacret Secretary.

BOOKS FOR HOLY WEEK.

THE undersigned have received the HOLY WEEK BOOK, containing the Office of Holy Week, in Latin and English. Large edition, 75 cents.

LECTURES ON THE OFFICES. Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on the offices and Ceremonies of Haly Week. Price 75 cents. The CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTED, containing the Stations of the Passion and Stations for Holy Thursday. Price 25 cents.

> D & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

137 A NUMBER

HENRY MULHOLLAND. President.

a les feats ago opon the element of the		
having poisoned his wife with arsenic. Instead		
of making an example of the wretch, as they		
should have done by hanging him, the Executive		
weakly commuted his sentence to imprisonment		
in the Penitentiary; thus avowing that the fact		
of the man's guilt was patent, for had it been		
doubtful, they would have had no excuse for in-		
flicting on him any punishment whatsoever. Thus		
was the salutary terror inspued by the gallows		
neutralised : and thus the encouragement of com.		
parative impunity was tendered to other would-be		
poisoners to carry out their ne farious designs		
We hope for the interests of humanity that no		
maudlin philanthropy may this time be allowed to		
interfere with the righteous execution of the		
laws. Had Berube been hung, Joutras would		
not now in all probability be a corpse, or Pro-		
vencher be under sentence of death.		
TTT and and in the think that for		

the crime of poisoning, the punishment of hanging is too mild: that there should be a distinction made betwixt it, and the crime of common murinstitution of the Chambre Ardenie might be and drove thence those of the population whom revived for the special benefit of poisoners. In. they did not massacre, as slaves. Thus by an deed in reading the report of the case lately evangelical euphuism is styled-bringing them tried at Sorel, we are carried back as it were, to the days of Louis XIV. and of the intamous Brinvillers and her paramour Sainte-Croix .--The latter at all events had the good sense not second is the more probable. to wish to marry the vile woman his partner in crime : and whilst the latter used in the morning ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. to administer the poisonous dose to her husband, Sainte-Croix would administer the antidote in the | the Mechanic's Hall last evening for the benefit afternoon-fearing that he should, in case of the of the Catholic Young Men's Association The death of the Marquis be compelled to marry the subject was' Catholicity the Civilizer of Nations.' widow : and thus as Madame de Sevigne tell us, | There was a pretty fair attendance. The lecturer the poor man, more lucky than Jourras, was tossed | traced the existence of our present civilization to about-ballotte-from one to the other some five | the efforts of Catholicity in past ages. He gave or six times: and escaped with his life at a brief history of the various religious orders in last. It was the discovery of these crimes that the Catholic Church, and alluded to their zeal and led to the establishment of the celebrated devotion in the cause of religion. He dwelt at Chamore Ardente: it will be lucky for us in considerable length on Cathelicism under Con-Canada in the days of Victoria, if we, in spite of stantine and the first Popes, and proved, to the the clamors and mawkish cant of the philanthropists shall succeed in keeping in force the exist- and piety may be attributed the present great Beef, per lb ing time-honored institution of the gallows for social and religious results witnessed at the present Pork, do poisoners, and their accomplices.

indebtedness to MR. P. DOYLE, ARCADE, To- Sacraments of the Catholic Church, would Beef, per 100 lbs, RONTO, AGENT FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, who have been enabled to effect a greater amount of Milch Cows, is fully authorised to receive all monies due this good than what she accomplished. The entire Hogs, live weight, office and grant receipts for the same.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS .- A statement has been going the rounds of the evangelical press to the effect that the heathen inhabitants of the Fejee islands had revolted against the converted savages ; that the latter had triumphed ; and had,. in the spirit of Christian charity, taken their conquered enemies home with them to be instructed in the Gospel. This looked pretty.

Only unfortunately a new version of the story has been given to the world. From this it would We are sometimes tempted to think that, for seem that the so-called Christanised islanders, trusting in their superior weapons, and in the acquirements they had picked up from their intercourse with the whites, made a raid upon their nonder : and that with much profit to society the converted brethren, burned sixty of their villages. within reach of Gospel truth.

We do not pretend to determine which of these two statements is the true one; but the

The Rev. Mr O'Farrell delivered a lecture in satisfaction of his auditory, that to their learning Lard, per lb day. He briefly complimented the good ladies Lamb, per do

who minister to the wants of the sick, and paid a Eggs, fread, per dozen Subscribers in arrears in Toronto and high compliment to Miss Florence Nightingale, Hav, per 100 bundles, vicinity will please send in the amounts of their whom, he thought, had she been fortified with the Straw

In Montreal, on the 7th of April, 1867, John Meagher, aged 55 years, a native of the Parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland. 17 Irish papers please copy. At West Osgoode, on the 31st ult, in the 67th year of his age, Micheal McEvoy, well and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends. The deceased was formerly a resident of the parish of St. Scholastique, O E., and a native of the County of Kilkenny, Ireland. He was good Obristian, a loving husband, a kind father, and an honest man. May his soul rest in peace. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, April 9, 1867 Flour-Pollards, \$4,25 to \$4,50 ; Middlings, \$5,75 \$6,00; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,60; Super., No. 2 \$7,40; \$7,60; Superfice \$8.00 to \$8,221; Fancy \$8,00; \$8,25 ; Extra, \$3,70 to \$8,90; Superior Extra \$8,90 ;) \$9,25; Bag Flour, \$3,90 to \$4,00 per 100 lbs. On imeal i er bri. of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5,30. Whest per bush. of 60 lb - Bang; for U. C. Spring according to samples, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Peas per 60 lbs- Market du!l; the quotation per 60 lba. is about 82c to 84c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.-Worth 32c in store. Barley per 48 lbs .- Market dull, at 53c to 57c. Rye per 56 lbs. - Nominal at 80c to 85c. Oorn per 56 lbs. - 95c asked for Mixed, duty free, but no transactions. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 80 to \$5 85 Seconds, \$4,95 net; Thirds, \$4,25 net. Pearls, first, \$7.75 to \$8.03. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Market quiet, -Mess, to \$20.00 Prime Mess, \$12,50; Prime, \$13 to \$14. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. - A sale of four car loads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bank able funds. MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 9, 1867 Flour, country, per quintal, 22 0 to 22 6 13 6 to 14 0 Oatmeal. do Indian Meal. do 0 0 to 0 Wheat, per min., 0 Barley, do, (new) 2 0 to 2 Peas, 4 6 to 5 0 2 3 to 2 6 1 2 to 1 3 do. · · · • Outs, do. Butter, fresh, per 1b. •••• 0 7 to 0 8 Do, sult do Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0. Potatoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 8 to 0 9 Onions, per minot, 0 4 to 0 6 0 5 to 0 6 0 6 to 0 71 0 4 to 0 6 0 9 to 0 10 • • • • •••• \$7,00 to \$9,00 \$3,00 to \$6.50 \$6,00 to \$9,00 \$5,50 to \$7,25 Pork, fresh, do \$26,00 to \$28,00 \$5,00 to 00,00 . \$5.50 to \$6,00 early in the month of June.

it	Savings Ban's, the 31st Dec., 1860.	WANTED,
1	Da.	BY a young Lady, provided with a Diploma from the
	To amount due Depositors \$1,042,757 70	Normal School, capable of teaching both languages,
	To amount due to minors and others on	a Situation as TEACHER.
n	the Property of the Bank 8,175 54	Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Treasurer
of	To amount due to sundry persons not	ot Schools, Oraigs Road, St. Sylvester.
	Depositors 11,857 G	St. Sylvestor, April 5, 1867.
	To amount of Reserve Fund after pay- ing all expenses and making the An	WANTED.
r	nual Donations to Charitable Institu-	
7	tions 131,977 77	A MALE TEACHER, with a diploma, to teach an Elementary School. Apply St. Columban, County
d		Two Mountaine Canada Kent
-	\$1,194,708 70	WILLIAM HART, SectTroas.
,	CR.	-
l	By City of Montresl, Pro-	REMOVAL.
	vincial, and Ohamplain and St. Lawrence R. R,	
	lat Mortgage Bonds\$519,083 67	KEARNEY & BRO.,
1	Ey Bank Stocks, viz : La	
	Banque du Peuple, City	PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,
5	Bank, Bank of Montreal,	TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,
	Ontario, Uommercial	HAVE REMOVED TO
	and Merchants Bank. 85,999 42	
	By loans at short dates on indersed Promissory	NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,
.	Notes with the collate-	TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,
- {	ral security of mank	MONTREAL.
5	Stocks and Bonds, such	
r	as required by law 372,826 13	JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
	By Property occupied by	Montreal, April 11, 1867.
1	the Bunk and Office far-	
	niture 24,837 84 By amount due on sale of	District of Montreal. { In the Superior Court.
1	portion of the above 4,425 66	
1	By deposits on call at 4 per	In the matter of JOSEPH BARBEAU as well indi-
I	cont and 6 per cent in	vidually as having been a partner in the firm of
	seven Banks of the Oity 187,594 98	VALIN & BARBEAU.
I	E. J. BARBEAU,	Insolvent. ON the Seventeenth day of June next, the under-
1	Actuary.	signed will apply to the said Court for a discharge
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	under the said Act.
	The total number of Accounts open on the 31st	
Į	The total number of Accounts open on the 31st December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows :	
	December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows : Of \$50 and under1474	
	December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows : Of \$50 and under1474 From \$50 to \$100	
	December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows : Of \$50 and under	JOSEPH BARBEAU, By his Attorney ad litem, SARSF/ELD B. NAGLE. Montreal, 3rd April, 1867. 2m
	December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows : Of \$50 and under	JOSEPH BARBEAU, By his Attorney ad litem, SARSF/ELD B. NAGLE. Montreal, 3rd April, 1867. 2m COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.
	December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows : Of \$50 and under	JOSEPH BARBEAU, By his Attorney ad litem, SARSF/ELD B. NAGLE. Montreal, Srd April, 1867. 2m COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON C.W.
	December. 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows:	JOSEPH BARBEAU, By his Attorney ad litem, SARSF/ELD B. NAGLE. Montreal, 3rd April, 1867. 2m COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Ri. Rev.
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ APRIL 12, 1867. - 7 a 2 2 . . . at a land at

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THE L'EGISLATIVE BODY .- PARIS, March 18. - In to day stitung of the Legislative Body the debate npon the interpellation of M. Thiers relative to the foreign policy of the Government was resumed.

M. Jules Favre declared that France ought to have prevented Italy from forming an alliance with Prussia, but the policy or France had always falled in precise-ness. He said,

The speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerre contained a summons to Germany 'to give us the Rhine. Our programme, which comprised the maintenance of Austria in a grand position in Germany, was openly violated, and to permit this violation of our programme was a policy unworthy of France.-The ambition of Prussia knows no bounds. The cause of the present situation of affairs is the extino tion of the Legislative Body by the power of one man. At the present time we ought to go to the limits of our rights. We ought to repudiate all idea of annexation; but I would ask if the annexation of Belgium or Luxemburg were offered us, would it be accepted ?

M. Granier de Cassagnac then delivered a speech in which he said :-

We must threaten no Power, but be armed and await the course of events. We wish for peace, if other Powers will have it so; for war, if it be imposed upon us."

M. Thiers then rose to call the attention of the House to the present political state of affairs in Europe and said :--

' There are three lines of policy open to France :-First, a policy of insinuation, which would make Europe believe that when we speak of great agglomerations we desire to increase our own territory. -This is the policy I should wish the Government to relicquish. I should like to see the formation of a great Congervative party in Europe, which should prevent all spoilation; secondly, a policy of coafdence in our ruler ; thirdly, a policy of watchfulness which would not necessarily cause a complete reorganization of our army, but a new organization of our military forces. The policy I desire for France would be Conservative abroad and Liberal at home.'

M. Rouber denied that there was anything contradictory in the Government Bill for the reorganization of the army, and the statement made by the Government that France is secure under present circumstances. M. Rouher then replied to the new criticism of M. Thiers on the principle of nationality and said.-

' The Government does not think to impede abroad the principle of the sovereignty of the people which it holds at home. Universal suffrage sanctioned the Imperial Goverament, which was inaugurated on the 2d of December.'

M. Thiers (interrupting M Rouher). - ' Let us (Loud interruption and great exciteforget.' ment.)

M. Louher continued to refute M. Thiers, and concluded thus :---

. 'What is required of us? War? No one thinks of it. Violent annexations? No one has proposed them. A policy of watchfulness? That is the policy of the Government. Our isolation has been mentioned. We will have no exclusive alliances. To-day we will be the allies of England ; to-morrow of Prussia or Austria, and that, not with the object of conquest, but to solve by conciliatory diplomatic interference the various questions as they arise. We seek great means to allay great storms '

The simple order of the day was then passed by 219 against 45, and the sitting concluded.

PARIS, March 19. - In yesterday evening's sitting of the Legislative Body, M. Rouher, replying to M. Thiers on the subject of Italy, stated that France had informed the Pope that she was ready to open nogotiations for the distribution of the amount of the Roman debt among all the Catholic Governments of Europe in order to free the Holy Father from all hability

M. Rouber admitted that the Roman question was not yet settled, but added that it was placed under the vigilant solicitude of France.

The incident which called up a storm was M. Rouher's ailusion to the Coup d'Etat of the 2d of December. Replying to M. Thiers' observation on the money and men; and what principally constitutes fickleness of the popular will in France, - destroying the danger is that the reservoir is beyond the reach

the Opposition raise it, I shall protest energetically. M. Berryer, whose voice was heard above the tumult, — To the most moderate language you reply with insult and abuse l'. One member shouted, "It is the coalition-the mask is now thrown aside!" The Marquis de Pire, - ' That proves the utility of the 2d of December, and moreover the utility of M. Haussman's barracke !' After some few more interruptions the Minister continued his speech in refutation of M. Thiers' arguments, and had the advantage of having the last word. The House rose at the unusually late hour of 8 o'clock. PABIS, April 1.- The great Faris Universal Expo

sition was formally opened this morning.

JAMES STEPHENS: - A French gentleman, writing from Havre, says :--'I see that the English and French press still entertain doubts about the retreat of the Irish rebel Stephens. I can in this respect positively assure you that five weeks ago I came over with him from New York, in the Ville de Paris. There was five other Irishmen with him, very vulgar-looking men. They all left at Breat, for Paris, where they took rooms somewhere in the Rue d'Amsterdam. A New York Jew, named Brush, had become their intimate friend. . They had adopted French names under which they travelled, and abused New York and the United States very much. From their conversation it resulted that they had run away from New York, to escape the vengeance of their country men.- Dublin Irishman.

FRENCH VIEWS OF FENIANISM. - The Pairie examines the nature of the Fenian insurrection in Ireland, and looks on it as certain to be a frequent source of trouble and agitation to that country. Not that it will succeed in gaining ground against the power of England, but because its organisation is apparently independent of the party which supports it in Ireland. The writer goes on to remark :-- What must strike at first sight is its exotic character. The social condition and the frightful misery in Ireland have given rise for a century past to a current of emigration, in which perhaps, one-half of the Irish race have songht a refuge elsewhere. This has brought about the creation of a sort of trass-Atlantic Ireland, constituted and organised on American ground, whose predominant idea is that of de . livering their native land from the oppression which they have themselves escaped by exile Fenianism is but the armed expression of this national re-vindication. Thence arises the profound separation to be noticed between the tendencies of the new sect and those which i spired the agitation directed by O'Connell. That personage, in spite of his oratorical vehemence and the imprecations he often permitted himself to utter against the Saxons, had never at bottom any desire to sever the tie which united Ireland to England; he was only claiming for his country, at the hands of the British community, certain privileges, and the redressing of wrongs which had existed for ages. Another very important point is to be noted; he was ever evoking the sentiments of religion; he always remained quite as much a Ostholic orator as a national dictator. Fenisnism has violently broken off from the tradition of O'Connell. There is no longer any question of exacting from the British community certain privileges and acts of justice continually refused ; the object is to break the bond by force, and to give full career to the represals of the Celt against the Saxon. That inspiration, drawn by Irishmen from his legendsand he represents, as it well known, the most legendary and poetical people in the world-has only been the more developed by the state of misery and persecution in which he has lived. Those yearnings have been also strengthened by an admixture of American elements, namely, the foudness for daring enterprises, the taste for violent solutions, and a certain spirit of socialism. Add to this that the government and usages of the Americans have sheltered the Fenian organisation under a protective toleration The combination of all these circumstances have been strong enough to throw into the back ground influence which the church so long exercised over the Irish population. We see, in fact, in spite of the opposition of the bishops both in America and Ireland, the Fenian movement has only gone on developing itself. more and more. What constitutes the serious danger for England is precisely the American base on which it rests. The Fenians already possess beyond the Atlantic an immense storehouse from which they can unceasingly

as State credits, at nowards of one hundred millions, without including those taxes for which it has not yet been possible to fill in the returns. On very good authority I was lately assured that the arrears of taxes for the year 1866 amount to nearly ten millions sterling, and I have little doubt that this estimate does not much exceed the truth .- Times Florence Cor.

A telegram from Florence estimates the results of the elections to the Italian Parliament as follows:-Ministerial deputies, 239; Opposition, 135. The political principles of 28 deputies are not known, and returns have still to be received from 70 electoral districts.

FLOBENCE, April 4,-The Italian Ministry have tendered their resignation to the King, and a new ministry will be formed.

GABIBALDI .- The hero of Caprera not only subscribed the programme of his party, but went far beyond it. The best of guerilla leaders, however, turned out a most indifferent electioneering agent. His cry was ' Death to the Priests,' and it was eagerly caught up by the populace; but the sounder part of the Italians, however dissatisfied with their clergy, are fully aware that the great difficulty of Church and State is not to be disposed of by an outrage and violence. Notwithstanding the admiration and gratitude which Garibaldi's presence never fails to elicit, his sincere friends must in this, as in other instances. regret that he should put himself forward as a writer or crator, a politician or a party man. His electioncering excursion turned out another Aspromonte.

Garibaldi is not to be made amenable to ordinary statutes of criticism. Of course, he spoke of Romeeasy, he said, to obtain by force of arms, but which was to be won by other and lawful means; and he also denounced the priests and those who covenanted with them-this last allusion being manifestly to the promoters of the unpopular Free Church Bill. He had not calculated the possible effect of such denuncistions on a populace intoxicated by the enthusiasm of the hour even more than by the enjoyment of a long unaccus omed liberty. On the following evening people assembled in front of the palace of the Patriarch, raised a cry of 'Death to the priests !' threw stones at the windows, and compelled the occupants the National Guard; but the affair lasted a very short time; the whole damage done seems to have been limited to a few panes of glass broken, and the compulsory illumination of the place and of the adiacent house of the Archpriest was quickly put an end to. It appears that damage was also done to a cafe, and a robbery was committed.

It is impossible, however, not to admit the juscice of the remark, that has here been made that the savage cry of ' Death to the Priests !' (an echo of the old Spanish Tragala ! to whose sound the blood of so many charchmen flowed) was the logical consequence of Garibaldi's own speeches on the previous day. Nay, on the very day after he had thus reproved the people, just before his departure for Udine, the General, in replying to an address presented to him by an artisan society, of which he is honorary president, declared that the priests were ' the cholera morbus of Italy.' Thus, at least, are his words reported by the Tempo of Venice.

So far as can be at present ascertained the Italian elections have added no strength to the Government, and, therefore, no confidence as to the future of the country. Garibaldi was still going about incluing popular fury against the clergy, an attack on the residence of some bishop or priest being the usual consequence of his orations. Some of his doings will be found in our foreign intelligence. What the Times calls his latest ' prank' was that at Verona, on the 11th, a child was presented to him by its parents to be baptized. He accepted the office. 11 baptize thee,' he said, ' in the name of God and of the -.' (Here he used a sacred name, legislator which we will not write with such a connection)-May then become an apostle of truth. Love thy bat the tyrants of the conscience and of the body; thee ; adieu !' The crowd franctically applauded .-Weekly Register. Roms.-Roman intelligence to the 20th inst. says nothing about the admission of the Piedmontese troops, but states that the Government is acting with vigor against the brigands. 'A proclamation has been issued at Frosinone, offering a reward of 600 scudi for the capture of every brigand, dead or alive. and 1,200 scudi for the capture of every chief of a band.' From another source we learn that the enemies of the Holy Father are acting in conformity with their natural instincts. The correspondent of an evening paper writes from Rome :- 'I am requested, in the name of the Roman Freemasons, to let it be known that they have forwarded a subscrip. tion of 500 france to the committee formed in Paris for the purpose of creating a memorial to Voltaire. The Bome correspondent of the Morning Herald, who is by no means a supporter of the Italian Kingdom, gives the other side of the picture in his letters on the condition of the country. According to his version there is a great probability that the Mazziniana will carry all before them in Venetia, and that in that case the only chance for Italy to maintain her accendancy in that province will be military repression. The army is, however, scarcely to be trusted, and the discontent of the people is increasing. This the people of the Papal States see perfectly, and, as a rule, they are not auxious to change their lot in consequence. Thus, a farmer at Viterbo expressed to this writer great dread lest his province should be annexed to Italy. Under the Pope's rule his taxes amount to some twenty france a yoar, and under that of Victor Emmanuel they would rise at once to about 600f. There are other circumstances which make the Pope's subjects by no means anxious to part with their present form of government. In Italy there is a conscription so severe as to take away one seventh of the able-bodied adult population, while the taxation is so heavy that, in the words of this writer. It is reducing the noble to the middle class, the middle class to poverty, and the poor to starvation.' In this there may, of course, be exaggeration, but it is evidently at least partially true, and may, therefore, be used with advantage to modify the glowing accounts which are sent from Italy proper from time to time. WORKS OF ART FROM ROME.-Lately published statistics of commerce in art inform us that, in the year. 1866, the modern paintings exported from Rome represented the value of 138,841 scudi; modern sculptures, 211,387 scudi; ancient pictures, 7,305 scudi; and antique sculptures, 11,967 scudi; the total amount of such exports being 2,523,594 francs -considerably above that reported for the preceding year - Builde: .

His claim had to be allowed, but it is a principle with the Italian Treasury never to refer d, what he has overplid. will be deducted from future claims upon him. A Florence paper, not prone to make the worst of things, lately estimated the arrears of direct taxes, which figure is the Treasury statements active army of 580,000 men. Five years of the land overplid. So the statements of the arrear of the statement of the statemen landwebr produce 450,000, reduced by 30 per cent. of invalids and exemptions to .316,000. Thus the Confederation will have at its disposal \$95,000 men. trained to the use of arms.' The contingents of Bavaria, Wortemburg and Baden are not iscluded in the above.

The Breslau Gazette says the Polish doputies, members of the North German Parliament, have formed themselves into a distinct assembly, under the presidency of Mr. Pitoski. Their number is 13. Their protest against the incorporation of the Polish provinces into, the Contederation of North. Germany will be presented at the moment when the territorial extent of the Confederation shall be discussed. The Polish action has not decided whether, its protest made, it will remain in Parliament, or retire '

- RUSSIA.

ST PETERSNERG, March 17.-The Journal de St. Petersbourg of to-day, in an article on the speech delivered by M. Ollivier in the French Legislative Chamber, says :---

'Friendship between Germany and France has nothing alarming for us; on the contrary, we honestly wish it to exist, and no Russian wishes it to be disturbed. But, though Germany may be proud of the courtesies with which she is treated by French orators, she will, as little as Russia, believe that her relations have become less friendly towards this country, which was always friendly to Germany, and has been her ally in time of danger.'

ST PETERSBURG. March 20 .- The Invalide and the Journal de St Pelersbourg of to-day publish articles upon the speech recently delivered by Mr. Thiers in the French Legislative Body. Both Journals draw attention to the peaceful sentiments of the Russian Government and people, declare that the aim of Russia's policy is not to threaten or conquer Turkey, but to place the Christian inhabitants of the Turkish Empire upon an equal footing with the Musselmans. The Emperor of Russia has spontaneously amnestied all Frenchmen sent to Siberia for participation in the last Polish insurrection.

RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND IBELAND. - The London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion of Saturday says :- 'I believe that news received last night by the government from Canada has caused them considerable anxiety. It is stated that ano-ther Fenian raid from the United States to Canada is expected to take place immediately. As bearing up on Fenianism, there is a rumor in political circles with which I think it right to acquaint your readers. When I first beard it I refused to give it any credence, but I now believe there is something in it. The report to which I allude states that the Emperor of Russia has recently solicited the Government of the United States to join him in diplomatic interference on behalf of the Christian population in the Turkish provinces, on the ground that as a Christian Power the United States are interested in seeing that the people of Servia, Orete, &c., are not trampled upon by the Mussulman. The Oabinet of Washington replied that being always actuated by the most friendly feelings towards Russia, they should be disposed to join the Emperor in any diplomatic intervention undertaken in the interests of humanity, but the people of the U. States had no very strong interest in the population of the Turkish principalities while there was a population for whom they felt the deepest concern-namely, that of Ireland. The Government of the United States, therefore, suggested that the Emperor of Russia should join them in diplomatic in-tervention on behalf of Ireland, in which case they would join him in remonstrance on the subject of the Turkish Government in Orete and elsewhere. I don't pledge myself to the truth of this rumor, though some persons who are usually very well informed on such subjects don't besitate to express their conviction that it is true.

TURKEY.

Let it be freely granted that a few persons capable of political foresight believe in the possible regeneration of the Turkish Empire, and that fewer still would now be prepared to make war in order to arrest its dissolution. The Crimean War itself, as the Duke of neighbor; assist the unfortunate; be strong to com. Argyll justly observes, was undertaken to check Russian aggression rather than to prop up Turkey, be worthy of the brave Ohiassi, whose name I give to and its most valuable result is the destruction of that colossal reactionary influence which so long over-

bour, but there are as great many that will googe bundred and twenty miles in twenty four hours. To drive a reindeer in the little cance like eledges, is like undertaking to drive a sturgeon in the rough sea. It is no easy matter to retain one's balance. If you are a new hand, your first sensation is a perfect blank, for you find yourselves head downward in a snow drift. After a series of such experiments, you at last succeed in keeping your balazce, even when asleep, and guiding the animal, but you cannot prevent him from jumping, round, and staring at you with most provoking coolnesss, as much as to say, 'What are you going to do aboat it?' There is no-thing to do but turn him round, start him again, and take your chance of jumping into the sledge as he runs. The animal shows no recognition of his master except that he will allow him to approach him more easily than he will anybody else. This is the extent of his affection.

The sagacity with which the deer pick the hidden path under the snow was astonishing. On those erposed plains every wind fills up the furrows, and the traveller is driven on a pathless sea. The leading deer driven by a careful Lap, picks out the concealed trail as easily as a pointer follows the track, or, if he loses it now and then, crosses backward and forward until he strikes it sgain. Behind him glides the little caravan in single file, silent and strange as a procession of phantoms. There is nothing to be heard but the breathing of the deer, and the slight crunching sound of the sledge upon the snow, as you sit in the uncertain twilight a strange and subtle enchantment seems to come over you and you almost doubt your identity.

FOR RESUMATISM .- Bathe the parts affected with water in which potatoes have been boiled as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed; by the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.

IRON MOULD IN LINEN .- Wash the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water. Repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun.

Another method : Rub the spots with a little powdered oxalic acid or salts of lemon and warm water. Let it remain a few minutes, and then rinse well in clean water.

To MAKE OPEDELBOC .- Take the best Castile soap, two ounces; gum camphor one ounce; alcohol, one pint,-mix the soap with the spirits, and let them stand in a moderate heat until 'the soap is dissolved. occasionally shaking the vial,-then add the cam. phor, and continue to shake the vessel frequently until the whole is dissolved. Useful in sprains, bruises, and in rhoumatic pains.

Put no dependence on genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them ; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labour; nothing worth having is to be obtained without it.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school never learns his lessons well. A man that is compelled to work, cares not how badly it is performed. He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and sings at his work, is the man for us.

A true friendship does not necessarily make us blind to the faults of our friends, but reveals their higher relation to the character, and gives us an insight uto the worth, nobleness and beauty beneath them. The best friends need not deem each other perfect, nor make unworthy concessions; but by mutual fidelity they should incite each other to improve every golden opportunity and make the most and the best of life.

Too much is seldom enough, Pumping after your pocket is full prevents it from keeping so.

He is happy whose circumstance suit his temper, but he is happier who can suit his temper to his circumstances.

Contentment is the poor man's bank.

The common fluency of speech in many men and women is owing (says Swift) to a scarcity of words: for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas comma speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to cloth 'them in' and these always ready; so people come faster out of church when it is nearly empty than when a crowd is at the door.

What maintains any one vice would bring up two children. Not what men do worthily, but that which they do successfully, is what history makes baste to record.

in several instances, the work of their own hands, as proved by their one day proclaiming Louis XVI, the saviour of the nation, and the next destroying the monarchy, voting for the Ropublic, and then allow. ing Bonsparte to crush it in the 18th Brumaire, | States for future generations !" and in 1814 overthrowing Napoleon, whom they had some few years before raised to the Imperial throne, M. Rouher observed :-'M. Thiers is too well acquainted with history not

to know that Napoleon was not overthrown by the people, but by a foreign coalition, for the benefit of a family whose principle was contrary to that of national sovereignty. In 1830 the nation was not appealed to to ratify what was then done. A throne had been broken, and with the fragments another was fashioned on which was placed a member of the family of the King who had been overthrown. The only legitimate Government is the Government in whose name I now speak, it has been ratified by the suffrages of the nation, which, when another Government was directing the affairs of the country, disposing of all its resources, - at the moment when an exile presented himself, alone, to the nation, with the presiige which his name, his misfortunes, and the glory of his family invested him with,-free and of his own accord, proclaimed Louis Napoleon. After the 2d of December it again proclaimed him.'

At this point the speaker was interrupted by cries from the Left. Jules Favre's voice was heard shout. ing, 'Don't speak of the 2d of December,' and M. Thiers, trembling with anger, cried, 'It is better for him to forget it. The uproar was increasing when the President begged M. Thiers to be calm, and not to speak without his permission. M. Thiers was not calm, and in the midst of the din again cried, . Do not speak of the 2d. of December in presence of those whom it proscribed.' The President again interpos. ed, but the uproar did not cease. When something like silence was at last restored M. Rouber assured M. Thiers and the Chamber that by mentioning the 2d of December he had not the slightest intention or wish to pain him, or to revive unpleasant recollections. He wanted merely to impress upon them that by that act society in France was saved from anarchy This was again followed by rerewed uproar-loud denials from the Left, and still louder applause from the other parts of the House. 'You see now,' shouted M. Rouber,-

'That the country has been saved from anarchy, and as a proof of it behold this violence of demoniacs. Abl if you think that this sort of insurrection will change my convictions, or prevent me from speak. ing, you are mistaken. The principle of rationali. ties and of the sovereignty of the people creates, solemnly and regularly, Governments. It is their legitimate title, and those who protest against the sovereignty of the people are nothing but a faction.'

These words again called down the storm-enthu. siastic applause on one side, lond protests on the other, and MM. Thiers, Jules Favre, Pelletan, Picard and others starting up from their seats, speaking and gesticulating, but not a word they said could be heard. The President rang the bell and ssid,-M. Thiers it is not your turn to speak; the Cham-ber has listened to you with attention; I beg of you to listen in the same, way, and not to interrupt the minister at any moment.

of English reprisals. Who knows whether we may not see here a first feature of the future relations between America and the Old World, and an indica tion of the international law meditated by the United

obtain supplies; there they find war munitions,

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Florence, March 17. - It may assist you to a just idea of the discouragement and discontent that prevail here if I say that not a day passes in Florence without rumors of a coming 'coop d'etat,' and that although the high character of Ricasoli and the King's well proved attachment and fidelity to constitutional Government form a sufficient guarantee against the realization of those sinister reports, there are not wanting persons more or less openly to advocate such an extreme step .--Those persons are chiefly to be found among the intimates of the representative in Florence of a Foreign Sovereign who, it is believed, would gladly witness a diminution of what he may consider excessive liberty on this side the Alps. Apart from all other considerations, and looking only to expediency, a ' coup d'etat' at the present time would be a most illogical proceeding.

Among the most reflecting and sensible Italians of my acquaintance I observe great discouragement to prevail. It is much feared that another year will be lost, and that the end of 1867 will find the country no further advanced towards the settlement of its finances and the reform of its administration than it is at the present moment.

I can hardly give you an exaggerated idea of the verations to individuals and the loss to the State entailed by the income tax as at present levied. One or two examples may best expose the matter. At Milan 8,300,000f. income tax had to be got in. The eight millions were paid at once. To obtain the 300,000f, the collectors had to dun thousands of poor persons who could not pay, and whose wholeearthly possessions in many instances did not suffice to meet the tax. Fancy having to sell up the personal belongings of some 20,000 persons in order to obtain sums varying from 10f. to 20f. or 30f. Buyers could not be found, and, even if they could, the expenses of process would exceed the proceeds. A friend who comes from that part of the country told me the other day that on a recent occasion, at the considerable town of Forli, less than a dozen persons paid their income-tax. Some seizures were made, out nobody would bid at the sales. The people who attended hissed the auctioneer, and would buy lite. rally nothing. A valuable ring was put up at 25c; none ware found to bid higher. It occurs more or less in all countries, but most in those where the moral training and education of the people are the lowest, that returns for income-tax are fraudulently made-the income of individuals stated much lower than it really is. To avoid the loss this would en. tail, the Department arbitrarily rates persons at sums often far above their real income. An Italian genticman of the most unblemished character for honor and frankness lately explained to me his own case. They rated him at four times his income. He had to pay, but, of course, appealed. Although somewhat staggered by his high reputation and well. known honesty and patriotism, the officials referred

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 17 .- It is asserted that Austria, France, and Prussis bave agreed to recommend to the Porte to cede Candia to Greece. The necessary instructions have already been sent by those Powers to their Ambaseadors at Constantinople. The representations are to be made simultaneously.

GERMANY:

ARMY OF NOBTH GEBMANY. - The Military Journal of Berlin; says :- ' The army of the North Confedemilister at any moment.' The Minister reiterated his declaration that those he had made. 'But,' he 'replied, 'I have returned of whom Prussis will furnish 353,779, costing 53, jump and run when he is harnessed, and turn round of whom Prussis will furnish 353,779, costing 58, jump and run when he is harnessed, and turn round all the property I possess in Italy: the property of 050,275 thalers (3f. 75c. each) while the 38,775 non- and stand still whenever he choices to do so. His and nothing more. 'I have not voluntarily raised my wife (a foreigner) is in another country, and is Prussian troops will cost 10,500,000 thalers. To speed has been greatly eraggerated. There are few

shadowel Europs. The reason why all the Great Powers but one still deprecate the revival of the Eastern question is that Greece has not yet shown herself worthy of so vast an inheritance. The Duke of Argyll confesses that her Government is but a degree better than that of Turkey, and, for some administrative purposes, it is probably a degree worse. What, then, is the true policy of our own Government in the present pr 'ition of affairs ? We are too deeply committed to renounce all control over the destinies of Turkey, and, on the other hand, we have no selfish ends to serve, either by her preservation or by her fall. We declined long ago the Emperor Nicholas's obliging offer of this very island of Candia-a morsel which he thought 'might suit us'-as our share of the sick man's' inheritance; and we demanded nothing for ourselves from Turkey after saving her from violent dismemberment. Now that her collapse by internal decay is 1 cognized as inevitable, we have to choose between two courses. We may, if we please, precipitate it at the sacrifice of good faith, by supporting or conniving at the movements in Orete and Thessaly; or we may hold resolutely aloof from these movements at the same time promoting by all just means the advance of the Ohristian populations in all that can qualify them for political power. In embracing the latter alternative we have the advantage of a precedent which is on the whole encouraging. The example of the Principalities may and will be imitated in good time by all the Provinces of Turkey in Europe, and thus, without any dramatic catas-trophe or dangerous shock to the balance of power, Constantinople may within the lifetime of some of us be once more restored to Obristendom .- Times.

LAPLAND-REINDEER TRAVEL.- In his lecture upon Lapland, Bayard Taylor describes reindeer travel, graphically, as follows :

A more bleak and dismal region than the greater part of Lapland could not be imagined, except when the noonday sky of winter covers it with a mantle of crimson and gold. Here, however, God has made the home of one animal, without which human life would be impossible. What the camel is to the Arab, the reindeer is to the Lap. He was created especially for service in the snow, as the camel was for journeys over the sand. He is not much bigger than a large Newfoundland dog, and a strong man could easily lift him. His muscular strength is not great; yet he has a vast deal of of endurance. His hoof is divided into two compartments like that of the camel, so that it spreads out and covers a large surface when he puts it down, the parts coming together as he lifts it up again. The peculiarity, combined with his lightness of body, prevents him from sinking into the 8**20**W.

From this animal the Lap obtains his clothes, tent, thread, needles, meat, milk, butter, cheese, the handles of his knives; in fact, everything he uses except his musket and a little coffee.

But of all perverse, obstinate stupid animals, the reindeer stands at the head. Although he has so long been domesticated, he has not increased in sa-gacity. The common deer and the gazelle may become familiar with the presence of man, but they never show the least degree of affection for him; and the same is true of the reindeer all he knows is to my wife (a foreigner) is in another country, and is Prussian troops will cost 10,500,000 thalers. To speed has been greatly exaggerated. There are few reared in the woods and outside of the pale of fashion this incident, I assert it fearlessly; but every time that before its income reaches our hands.'- 'arrive at that pumber with a three years' service, as 'reindeer in Lapland that will travel fifteen miles an'

True elequence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing more.

Notions may be imported by books from abroad i ideas must be grown at home by thought.

Do two things at once and both will be sure to be ill done.

A Yankee chap has got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours labour well worked in.

The error of a moment is often the sorrow of a life.

When you have lost your money in the streets every on) is ready to help you look for it; but when you have lost your character every one leaves you to recover it as best you can.

Every man ought to aim at eminence not by pullng others down, but by raising himself, and to enby the pleasures of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

As we rise from childhood to youth, we look with contempt on the toys and trifles upon which our heart has bither to been set.

Nothing is entirely lost. The drop of water that is spilled, the fragment of paper which is burned, the plant that rots in the ground, all that perishes and is forg tter, equally seeks the atmosphere, and all is there preserved, and thence returned to fructify the earth, or for some other purpose.

Persons who are always cheerful and good humored are very useful in the world ; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them.

A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form as it gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures -it is the finest of the fine arts.

Many are ambitious of saying grand things-that is, of being grandiloquent. Elequence is speaking out; quality few esteem and fewer aim at.

Horace Walpole says : ' To act with common sense, according to the moment, is the best wisdom I know of; and the best philosophy is to do one's lot, bless the goodness that has given us so much happiness with it whatever it is, and despise affectation."

TRUE POLITERESS .- True politeness is taught by the heart, and by instinct-better teachers than all the dancing masters that ever lived. It is easy to tell what such a one would like, and what dislike, in conversation or action. We must court the former and avoid the latter, if we wish to be polite and make a triend of that one. The true, natural born gentleman is known by his manners, no matter if he has never been 'out in company.' He pleases all with whom he comes in contact, though some of the formalities and rules of modern fashionable life he omits altogether. True politeness is a broad branch of true religion and consists simply in doing to others as you would be done by. ignorant, selfish person is marked the moment he goes among respectable people: he is known by the running of his tongue and his utter disregard of the golden rule. Only ignorant; selfish, conceited people are not police; an unequested, man, who loves to have the good opinion of his fellows, and who has any regard for religion at all, is always polite and gentlemanly, though he be -we had almost said oivilization.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- APRIL 12 1867.

Our appetites were given to us to preserve and propagate life. We abuse them for its destruction. Expression is action : beauty is repose.

'Ike,' said a rusty old heathen of the desk, ' Low do astronomers measure the distance to the sun.' Why,' replied the young hopeful, ' they calculate one fourth of the distance, and multiply by four.'

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

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

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. 2m April, 1867.

'LET ME LIVE AND DIE AMONG FLOWERS,' said an thusiastic Italian. This might be difficult, for few of us can live always among the roses. It is possible, however, to breathe a floral atmosphere even in a flowerless land. No tropic bloom exhalts a more enchanting odor than that which Chemistry has wedded to each drop of MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Every bottle of it is a fragrant nosegay, which cannot be blighted, and whose delicious aroma knows neither change nor decay. Flowers, the sweet censers of Nature's temple, are but transient things, but their fragrance, as concentrated in this exquisite toilet water, is not for a 528

day but for all time. IF Porchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this cone is genuine.

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

NOW READY.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, FOR APRIL, 1867.

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 A TALK ABOUT PARS.
 DR. BACON ON CONVERSIONS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
 ATHLONE AUGHRIM.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using ' Brown's Bronchial Troches.'

'I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches.'

Q. H. GABONER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y.

Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.'

REV. A. O. BOOLESTON, New York.

'It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that . could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME,

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

HENRY WILEES, D.D.,

Pastor of Zion Ohurch, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. 2mApril, 1867.

TESTIMONIAL FROM HAMILTON

BRONCHITIS CURED. Hamilton, C.W., July 20, 1864 Messrs, D. B. M'Donald & Co. :

Dear Sirs, -I take pleasure in giving my testinonial of the benefit derived from the use of BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with bronchitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go ont at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I am happy to say has effected a cure. J. C. FIELDS,

Leather Merchant, King St.

Agents for Muntreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picault, & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in 445 Medicine.

SICKNESS THAT HAS NO NAME. - Thousands suffer, who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listless, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion, a semi-torpid liver, insctive bowels-are responsible for these indescribable, but not the less real and annoying ailments. To restore the inert organs to bealthful activity, they have only to resort to BRISTOL'S SUGAR-OUATED PILLS. Dr. Benjamin Wailis, of Boston, Mass., gives it as his opinion, that 'there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a lack of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without distinctly-marked form of disease.' All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS of immense benefit. 432

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

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

cine.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR, BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother. at

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. NO. 40 ST. JOHN STREET. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees, As all goods are bought for Oash, Gentlemen pur-

gista.

gists.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF James Murphy, who left Lower Canada some ten years ago. When last heard of he was in Philadelphis. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother,

EDWARD MURPHY, Durham, Ormstown, C.E. IF American papers please copy.

Jany. 24th, 1867. 4₩

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

S. T .-- 1860. -- X. -- The amount of Plantation

Bitters sold in one year is something startling .--

They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the

Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the

institutions of New York. It is said that Drake

painted all the roots in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.-1860.-X." and then got the old

granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfi-

know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article

ever did. They are used by all classes of the com-

munity, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They

are very invigorating when languid and weak, and

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my-

self very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. • • • The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost imme-

distely. It bealed rapidly, and left very little scar.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wourds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins,

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

WHAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her

country home after a sojourn of a few months in

New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed tace, she had a soft, ruby

complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and in-stead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told

them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and

would not be without it. Any lady can improve her

personal appearance very much by using this article.

It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada "

We do not know how this is, but we do

guring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-

poly.

gists.

a great appetizer.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The large demand for this delicate, lasting and refreshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or fashion should be withcut a bottle on her toilet table. It will be found for Sale at the following. Stores: Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, 3 S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at the Pharmacy of the Proprietor. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded

with the finest Drugs and Obemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers ivet received.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street.

(Established 1859.)

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 conts. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFEOTANTS .- The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale :- Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Oesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallens of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Goal Oil 23 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE MART .- \$4.000 WORTH OF Oheap Winceys, 10d, 1s, 1s 3d and 1s 6d. Best Winceys, 18 9d, 23, and 28 6d. Fancy Dress Goods, 71d, 9d, 1s and 1s 6d Irish Poplins, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d French Merinces, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d and 4s

Cobourgs 10d, 1s and 1s 3d Large slock of Flannels, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Woollen Goods &c. Gentlemen's Clothing of every description in

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

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

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

in all sizes. 17 Experienced Artist engaged. Perfect Fits guaranteed.

> J. A. RAFTER, 12m.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL SUITS OF HEAVY TWEED, well made to order for \$11. Ready-made Pants \$2 fi0 to \$3.00; Vests \$1.50 and \$2.00; large stock Boys' Clothing, ready made, very cheap at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. J. A RAFTER.

POLICE; VOLUNTEER, RAILWAY and Public Institution Uniforms, contracted for at the Mart, J.A. RAFTER'S, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. First class Cutters of experience and ability engaged.

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

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$31; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 63 3d.

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

> STOVES, 526 CRAIG STREET.

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والمراجع والمعمور المرجور والمراجع معجبها والمراجع والمعجب

OF-VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE,

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).

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

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

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of the Young Ladies.

The Course of Instruction is in both languages, Freuch and English.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupila who wish to study only this language. Particular attention is paid to the health.

The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Histery, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Derestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing, Music -- Piano, Harp. The Superior Course comprises : Philosophy,

Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS.

(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Board, per annum......\$80.00 " Harp Extra, Drawing. 10.00 Bedstead, Desk. 1.00 Bed and Bedding. 6.00 The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons. UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape. In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape.

PROSPECTUS

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July, 5, 1866.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE,

NEAR MONTREAL.

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

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

The course is of five years, commencing by an Elementary class, in which pupils of seven years are commouly edmitted. Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished

with good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of religion; strict con formity to the rules and discipline of the house being required of all.

All matters are studied in English as well as in French, in order that the pupil may become proficient in both languages.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of French to the English pupils, a professor being specially charged with that branch; their progress is rapid, as may be known from the fact, that many who, at the commencement, knew not a word of French, were, towards the end of the year, able to speak and write it tolerably well,

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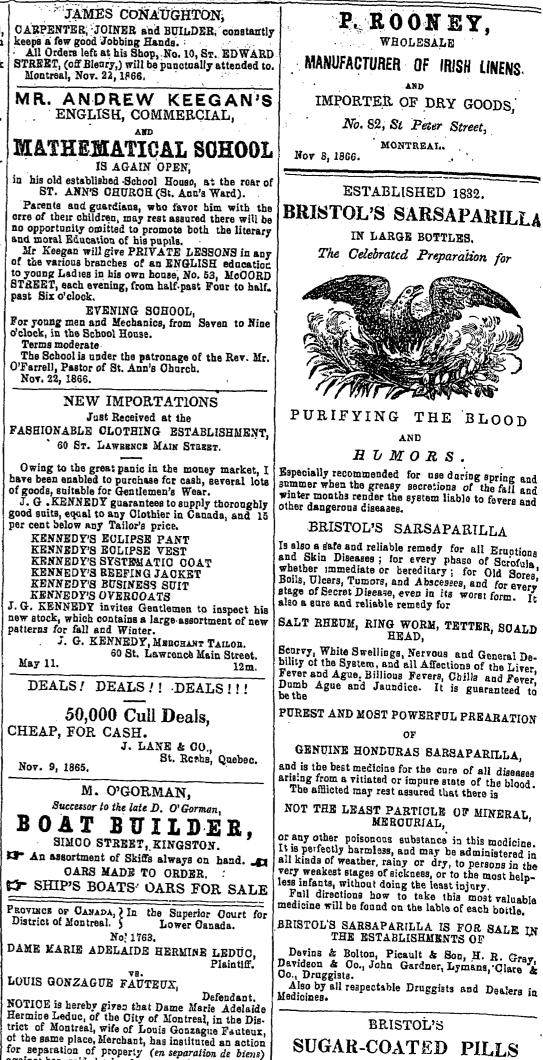
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