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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 36.

ELLEN AHERN;

OR,

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'!

'May I beg to be informed, Miss Ahern, if the creatures you mention belong to the animal, mineral or vegetable kingdom?' he said, looking quite mystified.

to profane speculations or contemptuous wonder; for she did not know but that the stranger at her side might be both infidel and scoffer. But 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.

them to the utmost, and strain their good resolves to the very verge of desperation, and they throw 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 held back, scarcely lifting their eyes towards the mercy-seat, and sitting uneasily in their places.

'Don't be shocked, Aileen a stúilsh. 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 attempt to stay the torrent below us with it, and in an instant the straw will be broken and engulfed and the torrent gone—shouting defiantly on its course. So with us. We are poor, dependant and powerless. There is no help in us.'

carry out any plan that may outrage their national 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 with their needs.

(To be Continued.)

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 spectacle than Job, when he maintained his trust in God, is the Pope, calm and erect amidst the few fragments that remain of his temporal power.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE FENIANS.—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 Papal Excommunication. Several constitutions denouncing this extreme spiritual penalty against the members of secret societies had been issued by Sovereign 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 clandestinely conspire against the Church or against the lawful authorities.

ABORDOCCES 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.

What benefits are derived from having Catholic 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 legitimate pastors, it is left to their consistency to explain.

It is enough for us seriously to reflect that at 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,

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 resolves of the one; that humanity and justice may 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 prayer. And for the Holy Father, we desire, in a 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 penitential season.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Leahy, in a pastoral issued expressly on the subject, says:—

Now that excitement is calmed down, and people look back, the retrospect is one not only to cause grief, but also to make us ashamed that any number of our countrymen should have committed themselves to an enterprise which, while it equals 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 servitude, 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 richer are the sinews of war. She can bring into the field an army fully equipped, highly disciplined, supplemented by an efficient body of constabulary and capable of being reinforced by a hundred thousand—if need were two hundred thousand—Volunteers and Militiamen. This army would have the support of a powerful fleet co-operating with it at every point of 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 doubtful. The experience of the past tells the result beforehand. The Sepoy rebellion which England 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 constabulary, 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 Church 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? They have engaged in this business with 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 means which all good men can approve. If our people are the worst clothed, the worst fed, and the worst housed of all the peoples of Europe, let us all 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 develop 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.

The Earl of Bessborough had a meeting of his tenants 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 juncture. The wretched men who were now disturbing 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 mischievous attempts but the people of the country themselves. 'That is why,' he said, '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.)

Information was taken yesterday at Kilmalham Gaol, before Dr. Carte, military magistrate against the prisoners charged with having been found in arms against the Government on the 6th 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 figures of unquestionable correctness, that in five out of our 12 Episcopal dioceses the Church population is only 2 per cent of the population. These dioceses are—Cashel, Tuam, Meath, Limerick, and Kildare. In Cashel the Bishop of Down shows 25 benefices, with an aggregate income of £4,218, and only 303 Protestants, or an average of 12 a 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.

At Kildare yesterday Chief Justice Monahan 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 people themselves that they have everywhere met with such signal success. If these infuriated 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 Catholic judge, addressing 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 triumphant. 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 hopeless 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. Continue in that excellent course. Stand at your posts. Remain in your houses and among your people. Inspire them with courage by your union and unflinching resolution, and you may set at defiance a conspiracy 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 says:—

Generals Hail, Rain, Frost and Snow, have made an end of the Fenian rising. An end of it pro tem, at all events. Such a pelting of sleet and hail, 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 fugitive Fenians are said to be dying of cold and hunger in the Wicklow mountains. The Londonderry Journal reports a recent agrarian outrage in Tyrone—an attempt to assassinate the Rev. Dr. M'Evoy, of Newtownswatow. 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 'Justifiable Homicide'; the jury having praised the courage of the constabulary. Proclamations of the Fenians 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 rumored attack on the police-barrack at Mountmellick turns out to have been greatly exaggerated. The sentences of the general court-martial held some weeks ago on three private soldiers of the 85th Regiment, accused of complicity in Fenianism, have been promulgated in the presence of the troops. Brian, alias Simpson, who was leading organizer of the conspiracy, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, Kavanagh to seven years, and Murtagh to five years' penal servitude.

ALARMS IN DUNDALK.—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 Sunday 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 goal, 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 vouch 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 being 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 once 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 year, 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 Fenians, we cannot determine. They appear to have assembled close to Drogheda, Dublin, Cork, Clonmel, and Limerick. At the first place they were repulsed in some eight rows and in an attack on the police station and vanished to be seen or heard of telegraphically no more. In Dublin county they were broken up by the police and military, and are probably non-existent as a body. The city of Cork 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 on petty stations. Mallow and Kilmallock and Youghal were the scenes of violent outbreaks; but quiet reigns at present. At Limerick Junction, however, there are apprehensions of an attack, and the troops under Major Greene were expecting the Fenian enemy. The most daring act of the rebels yet recorded

appears in last night's telegram. If 300 Fenians attacked a company of her Majesty's 31st and the police at Killescu, 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 harassing and most inglorious war is distressing to officers and men. They are marching about night and day—over bad roads, across moor and mountain—in all sorts of weather, exposed to constant alerts, often times 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 pikie 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 MORIARTY'S ADDRESS ON THE FENIAN RISING.—The Nation has some remarks on this much canvassed topic which are extremely creditable to its editor, and contrast well with the language held by some (professedly) Catholic journals on the same subject. The Nation says:—On Sunday last, after last Mass, in the Cathedral, Killarney, the Bishop of Kerry preached a powerful and affecting discourse on the subject then filling all minds and hearts, 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 profound sensation. A bishop has reasons far different from those that move civil governors for feeling acutely affected and afflicted by tumult or outbreak threatening bloodshed and civil strife among his flock; and we do not wonder that Dr. Moriarty felt 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 Bishop 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 Catholic journalist to adopt the habits and principles of the non-Catholic press, and debate the sermons 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 Catholic journalist to engage in criticism or controversy with, not a speech, but a sermon, preached in the church, in the pulpit, by a bishop in his diocese, and to his own flock, and under a pressure of feeling and of conscience, and a sense of responsibility and accountability which no layman can measure or gauge. No political good that a journalist could propose to himself would compensate for the injury and scandal of setting up 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 lingua by which the Bishop of Kerry appeared to impugn the competency of Omnipotence to rightly regulate rewards and punishments in eternity, they will indulge in no dispute with his lordship on the point; and will fully confide in the purity of purpose and strength 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 85th Regiment of Foot, and twenty-four policemen from the depot, arrived here this morning from the 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 Constabulary Barrack where they were reinforced by twenty-five of the local police, 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 ear 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 prisoners, and a heart-rending wail burst forth from the mothers, wives, and sisters 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 fond son, but was quickly pulled back by the police; and it was only on such occasions 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 Dundalk, 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, during which time he bore an unimpeachable character, and was always considered a correct man.

Ulster has, so far, not moved. In Belfast, on Monday evening, a seizure of arms was made in the house 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, Oatland, near Shillelagh, with his family. It is understood to be his express intention to arm some hundred of his tenants, and to embody them in defence of law and order.

The Government have determined to issue Special Commissions for Dublin, Limerick, and Cork immediately. Two judges will preside at each Commission. The preparatory warrants will be issued to-day, and the Commissions will issue as soon as the law permits.

Among the most alarming rumours about Dublin one is, that when the next rising is to take place it will be in the streets of Dublin, and that the Fenians will turn off the gas and destroy the pipes, that their work may be facilitated by darkness. Consequently, for the last three or four nights the gasworks have been guarded by strong bodies of police. 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.

The unseasonable 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, offering 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. Loud 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 this foolish writer does not know what he is talking of—that his notion of Cromwell's doings is derived from some schoolboy reminiscence of 'Pinnock's Catechism.' It is the best excuse we can make for him. We on the other hand demand, that if severity is to be used, it be tempered with mercy or at least with justice. That none suffer but those who shall 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 manoeuvres of the American Irish, possibly encouraged to do the work upon which they are now engaged by the Yankee hatred of the mother 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 misleading 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 these enlightened days to suffer a spirit of vindictiveness to enter into our councils. It is useless now to talk of redressing the grievances 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 Advertiser.

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

New York, April 2.—The Herald's Irish correspondent says, that there will be another Fenian rising immediately after the intensely severe weather moderates.

The grand jury of Kerry on the motion of Mr. Coleman, seconded by the Knight of Kerry, have resolved unanimously to give a subscription for a testimonial to Constable Duggan, whose heroic conduct 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 Fenianism were brought up on a second remand at the Turkey-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, on 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 riot, tumult, or insurrection, and the Justices are of opinion that the police, military, and other regular forces of the country are not sufficient for the present protection of persons and property, special constables may be enrolled. The power and duty of swearing to 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 questioned whether they are not too wide. All persons armed with any weapon, or appearing in any disguise, or wearing any uniform or badge, or assuming any name or denomination not usually assumed by ordinary persons in their lawful occupations, who shall assemble or who shall appear, alone or with others, by day or night, are guilty of a high misdemeanour, subjecting them to penal servitude, imprisonment, and whipping. Any two magistrates having reasonable cause to suspect any person to be guilty of thus assembling, or of appearing, or of having been at such assembly, or of intending so to be, are required to summon him, and bind him over to appear at the Assize, and, in case of refusal, to commit him 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 examination on oath. These powers are almost wide enough to repress the conception of treason, but the Whiteboy Acts strike at much more than mere assembling or appearing, or the intention so to do. The deeds we have heard of—such as attacking houses and carrying off horses, or weapons, or other property; the writing or giving any notice, letter or message exciting a riot, or threatening violence, or demanding arms or ammunition, or requiring a person to quit any employment; promoting meetings by noises, fires or signals—are all high misdemeanours, subject to the same punishments of penal servitude and the rest; and all magistrates and constables are bound to apprehend, disperse, and oppose persons so engaged, and may call on any one to assist them, and are fully indemnified for happening to kill, maim, or hurt any person in discharging such a duty. A mere statement of these means if enforcing order is sufficient; they are so stringent as to call for the greatest circumspection in their exercise; and they take away all excuse for demanding further powers, if they do not suggest that a revision of the laws in force in Ireland for the maintenance of the peace should be one of the first things undertaken after the establishment of order.—London Times.

The traditional manner in which the Irish rebels of 1867 are going about the country searching houses for arms is noteworthy. In 1798 the Irish rebels searched houses for arms because they had none and wanted to get some; in 1867 the Irish rebels search houses for arms, having already more arms and ammunition than they know how or care to use, simply because in former rebellions the practice of making these domiciliary searches has obtained. Arms and ammunition, without steadfast hearts, could expel the English from Ireland, Ireland would have been a lost country to England long ago.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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

A large number of prisoners have been arrested throughout the country, and three Special Commissions, it is stated, will sit in Dublin, Cork and Limerick on the 28th inst., to try the most prominent of them. Some farcious characters at the public press are not pleased with this mode of proceeding. They want Martial Law, trials of 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 desire. If men who went out 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 Drogheda, Dublin, and other places; and although a great 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 weapons 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 respective houses.

On a late evening, two soldiers, told off to convey ammunition to the Curragh Camp from Dublin, 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 attention, and his comrade was arrested and conveyed to Arthur Hill Military Prison.

It is announced that, at a late meeting of Lord Derby's cabinet, London, the following programme was unanimously agreed to as the basis of their new Reform Bill:—In counties a 15s qualification. In boroughs household suffrage, but a double vote to be given to all payers of income tax. There is to be no longer franchise. The second vote in the borough franchise 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 franchise.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LENEX PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

Alexander, by the grace of God and favour of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Liverpool. To our dearly beloved in Christ, the clergy, secular and regular, and the laity of the Diocese of Liverpool. Health 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 inmates of a gaol better fed and better clothed than the inmates of a workhouse. 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 states before Him. No doubt some men reduce themselves to poverty by intemperance and misconduct, but the greater part of the poor are made such by the force of circumstances which are out of their control, notwithstanding the much that may be accomplished by sobriety, honesty, and industry. Let your aid, then, never be withheld from the deserving poor, and exert yourselves to procure for them the blessings of religion as well as the accessories of life. Fortunately for us, there is not so much to complain of in this diocese as elsewhere, though we have recently heard, with pain and surprise, that there were amongst us workhouses in which the poor are not allowed to go to Mass on Sundays because they cannot be trusted, and in which they are not allowed to keep the holidays, which are sacred as Sundays, because to do so would cause inconvenience to the officials. Such intolerance and oppression need only be brought before a humane public, or noticed by 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 provided with a chaplain, whose services he can command because they are paid for, the Catholic 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 Catholics less valuable 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 be allowed to influence the administrator of the rates. Besides, can it be harder for Protestants to pay for a Catholic chaplain than for Catholics to pay for a Protestant chaplain?

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.—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 Church 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 Church 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 it was their duty to resort to those means rather than disturb public tranquillity. The clergy of the Church in Ireland had 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 apology should be made; and the clergy, while acting with the most perfect good faith, were continually accused of being

abettors of the conspiracy. While, however, they denounced 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 remedy. After alluding to the anomaly of the Irish Church Establishment, which, he said, had been successful only in keeping up animosity between class and class, he urged that three things were necessary for the pacification and prosperity of Ireland. Let there be no ascendancy of any religious sect, that there might be as little animosity as possible engendered by this means. Discourage emigration—at least that frightful exodus which had not been going on for years past—by giving the people an interest in the land, not interfering with the rights of the owners of property, but compelling the latter to deal justly with their tenants; and, lastly, educate the people. Trust the Catholic Church, 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, contented, and united.—London Times.

THE LIVERPOOL FENIANS.—The chiefs of the Fenian Brotherhood who were known to be residing in Liverpool, 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 frequented by Liverpool Fenians have become quite deserted. We have heard 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. Latterly 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 Irish force are stationed in this locality, among whom are Head Constables Meagher and O'Gar, and, under the direction of Mr. M'Gale, of the Irish co-stabulary, they are rendering valuable services 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 and 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 Irish 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 denounced, 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 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 on the part of the Fenians. Amongst the rumors current on Saturday was one to the effect that an influential employe in the Albert Dock warehouses—always stored with most valuable produce—had been gained 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 Majesty's steam ram Wyvern arrived in the Mersey, and is anchored alongside her Majesty's steamer Donegal, just reinforced by 300 marines.—Freeman Cor.

The London Herald publishes a telegram dated Portsmouth, 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 countermanded. The report of a Fenian 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 semi-American filibusters. Some of these very same people have 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 acquiesce 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 London Tablet, in mentioning that the Earl of Cairnsborough has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, remarks upon the fact as another proof that under the present Government the principle of Catholic exclusion, of which so much has been said, is not in force.

CHOLERA AT PORT GLASGOW.—It may be remembered that at the beginning of the year a sudden outbreak of cholera, resulting in a good many deaths, took place at Port Glasgow. After the lapse of nearly two months the disease has again appeared within the last few days, and four deaths have occurred, the victims being three young persons and an adult. The medical officers report a considerable prevalence of choleric diarrhoea. It would seem that in a sanitary point of view of certain portions of the town are still in an unsatisfactory state.

The Northern Daily Express, an English paper gives the following account of a wonderful treasure recently discovered.—The severe gales of the past week have uncovered a bed of peat underlying the beach between Seaton Carow and West Hartlepool, and the discovery of an immense amount of treasure trove has resulted. Hundreds of Spanish dollars, some gold coins, a gold crucifix, and some gold rings have been found, and the scene at the 'digging' is described as having been exciting in the extreme, even women and children being engaged in searching for the treasure with every possible description of digging instruments. Forty years ago a vessel which had been a Spanish slaver was wrecked at the spot, and it is believed the treasure was washed out of her, as a good deal of money was found concealed in her timbers.

On Thursday night Mr. M'Evoy brought 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 Catholicity, supported by declarations from the heads of the Hierarchy read in Parliament, seems to be that at the present juncture of affairs the measure is ill-timed. Whether it will receive Ministerial support or opposition is at present unknown.—Weekly Register.

THE VIRTUOUS SYMPATHIES OF THE MOB.—It is well known that the sentiments of the gallery in any English 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 splendor 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 remarkable. Nothing could be warmer or more delightful to a social philosopher, than the sympathy they lavish on the victims and the obloquy 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 promptly evaporate very soon when the gods descend into the streets. Historians who hereafter happen to have no other indication of the standard 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 mobs, when they dissolve into private life, do not act up to so severe a standard, and that, if women in England are secure from the military cat, they are not unfamiliar with the terrors of the hot-headed 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 sinner, and perhaps, next to the 'gods' of a English theatre, the penny liners of an English paper are the most high-minded 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 sinner upon his side. He deals out inflexibly to the seducer or the oppressor the same rough and stern justice which the proceedings of Marshal Haynau appeared to Messrs. 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 vigilant detective of improprieties. He is catering for an audience who expect from him an unlimited supply of virtuous sentiment, and virtuous sentiment day after day he unflinchingly and unflinchingly provides.—Saturday Review.

NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH CABINET.—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 Cabinet 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 question.
- 4. If he has, he is requested to leave them with his coat 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 with Sir John Pakington, who has kindly volunteered for any duty.
- 8. It is hereby unanimously and solemnly agreed that any conduct or expression of opinion tending to establish anything like a definite line of policy is an offence against the stability of the conservative government, and any minister so offending shall be left alone to carry out that policy at his own risk.

SEXING CHURCHES ON WEEK DAYS.—Of all persons, clergymen are the most irreverent in the handling of things supposed to be sacred, and next to them clerical wives, and after them, those other ladies, old or young, who take upon themselves semi-clerical duties. And it is natural that it should be so, for it is not said that familiarity does breed contempt?—When a person takes his lay friend over his church on a week day, how much less of the spirit of genuflection and head uncovering the clergyman will display than the layman! The person 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 a church he was bound to regard himself as performing some service that was half Divine. Now Lily Dale and Grace Crawley were both accustomed to churches, and had been so long at work in this church for the last two days, that the building had lost to them much of its sacredness, and they were almost as irreverent as though they were two curates.—The Last Chronicle of Barset.

A telegram over the cable announces that the Colonial Secretary, in his place in the House of Lords, has declared the proposed transfer to the United States of the Russian American possessions as a matter of indifference to England.

MOSCOW RIVALRIES.—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 O'Byrne, who is a bit of a believer in muscular Christianity, went forth from the vestry to do battle single handed against the Philistines. With an amount of energy and pluck worthy of any Englishman 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 following 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 ochre to give it the fashionable 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 book of the Ladies in Latooka. How appalling 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 incongruous views current concerning 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 Bull (Tory), however, is authorized to state that the assertions of the Imperial Review as to the forthcoming Reform Bill are mere guesswork, and have not the sanction of her Majesty'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 of 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 Clyde, about half a mile below Broomielaw-bridge. It occupies an area of 54 acres, and affords some 830 yards of commodious quays, on which sheds will be erected 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 scooped 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, a petition should be drawn up and forwarded to the Government for the city and for Lanarkshire, urging that in the distribution of seats the larger cities and populous counties of Scotland should be considered as well as England. This proposal was unanimously agreed to.

FALSE HAIR AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.—At a recent meeting of the Harveian Society of London, the scientific 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 'gregarines' 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 ova at the part of the hair close to the scalp; in six days the young are hatched, 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 uncleanness. 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 occur 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 hair, 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 instances cases in which he had apparently seen mischief result in this way. Cleanliness 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.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—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 past few days, came under consideration, and the committee instructed the Town Clerk to write to the individual 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 affix 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, printing, picture, book, or card of any obscene, indecent, or offensive nature, or referring to any disease of a loathsome or secret kind, shall forfeit, and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds.'—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES. The New York Herald printed a communication the other day signed 'Canadian,' in which 'Canadian republicans' in that city were urged to form regiments to aid the Fenians. To this 'Another Canadian' replies through the Herald: 'As I am quite certain that there are ten loyal British 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 events 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 astound the public mind.—General Butler is the enfant terrible of the Republican party. His prying curiosity, prompted by his restless malice, has penetrated the secrets of the party, and he blabs them with a little caution or tenderness as if he were not a member of the family. Having made himself odious, he seems willing that others of his party 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 had it been brought forward at the time, would have 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.—And this was deliberately withheld from the Military Commission sitting for the trial of his associates!—Nay a studied and discreditable attempt was made to hoodwink the Commission, and deceive them into the belief that the government were practicing 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 conjugal bliss is fast becoming a rarity.

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 eating 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 best 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 GOODNESS.—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, in view of the strong probability that Davis may be tried at the May term of the United States District 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 MORTALITY 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 London, 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, diphtheria, 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 one-third before they reach their first birthday. 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 Christian world; and, as the registrar observes, it is justly considered the most sad 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 tenement houses.' Of these dwellings there are some 16,000, in which dwell nearly 500,000 persons, or about five-sevenths of the whole population of the city; and in the cellars, some 16,000 more poor and wretched people live, often 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 lodgings for the labouring men.—New York Paper.

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

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

A pre-mindful, truthful, virtuous young man is sure to win his way to an honorable position in the world, if, with these qualities, are united, a purpose and energy. Sense must be very good indeed to be as good as good nonsense.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 31 No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

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

The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3c. We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1867. 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. Wednesday, 17—Of the Feria. Thursday, 18—Holy Thursday.

APRIL DIVIDEND OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

Office of the Roman Loan, at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau street, corner of Pine, N.Y. March 19, 1867. The coupon of interest of this loan due on the 1st of April, 1867, will be paid as follows:—New York, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. Philadelphia, at the banking house of Drexel & Co. Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Torrey & 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. Cincinnati, at the banking house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. and Hemann Garaghy & Co. Boston, by Patrick Donahoe. Providence, R. I., by George A. Leete, Esq. MONTREAL, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal. Havana, Cuba, J. C. Burham & Co. Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co. ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

AGENT FOR CANADA: ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal. THE ROMAN LOAN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS. 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 bonds, and 22,640 \$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 bishopric 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, Hartford &c, are now making strenuous efforts to have the remaining portion of the loan taken and thus prevent the Pope from having one bond returned, unsubscribed, from his faithful children in America.

We note the diocese of Montreal and Quebec occupy conspicuous places on the books of the 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 items from his register, and among the rest 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 \$11,000. The 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 Braeck, 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 arising out of the growing belief that war between 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' of the Bosphorus. All is confused, and the politi-

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 day; its Reform Bill is repudiated, 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 pretensions 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 Bourbons, who alone can invoke that principle. Besides, a fatality, as it were, attends the issue of unhalloved 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, hailed at his birth with the title of King of Rome, dragged out a wretched, ignoble, and short existence as Duke of Reichstadt.

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—M.M. James Salmon of Montreal, and Bernard Sheridan of Hartford. Diaconate—Rev. M.M. 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 Stenchess." Cholera, 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 indifference to common cleanliness—are facts patent to all men, and which cannot be even called in question. The City is well situated; the climate, as the average mortality of the adjacent rural districts shows, is not unhealthy; and with 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 our streets: when a little more attention than 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 as a consequence of this unwonted out-break of cleanliness, an immediate decrease occurred in the mortality of 470 amongst little children. Part of this decrease may perhaps be credited to the peculiar atmospheric 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, than 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 laws of health, and of common decency are outraged, is the work not of the Corporation, but

of private individuals. Most of our houses are so constructed that a wooden drain passes beneath, them at but a short distance beneath the surface of their basement stories, and connecting their out-houses 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 hot-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 thousand.

These statistics require no comments: rather may it be said that 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 are 1 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 death-rate 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-stench from the subsoil of the city.

It is not merely in cholera 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 year, 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 dread of cholera, we must still expect that we shall be killing 1,726 persons by city life; if we go back to the condition of 1865, we must expect to bury 640 more of our citizens, or 2,368 above the average death-rate of the country. Even giving our citizens, and council credit for a willingness to work at cleansing, we shall be still 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, is the answer: cleanliness in our persons, our yards and in our houses: and that we may realize this cleanliness, first and above all we must have a thorough radical reform in our system of drainage, and above all in our private drainage. The apathy the stupidity, and the greed of house builders, 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 gunpowder 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 penalties to construct wooden drains, since these are, and ever must be, the prolific sources of stench, store houses of sickness, and death. So long, we say, as these beastly drains are tolerated, so long will Montreal be a stinking, 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, rigidly enforced without distinction of persons, and hurried 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. A Health officer to enforce this regulation, with power to make domiciliary visits, and armed with almost dictatorial authority should be named for the carrying of the law into immediate execution: 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 outside of the cup and the platter. The streets

are dirty: the yards and back-slums are filthy and generally full of fetid 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 noble river with it? We talk of the dark ages forsooth! of the stupidity, and unclean habits of our ancestors! and yet what more stupid, what more beastly, more repugnant to decency, more injurious 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 then 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 MISSIONARIES 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 throughout the Chinese Empire, nine in Corea, and twenty in Manchuria, 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 hypothesis that the Papal Church is apostate, and therefore the Devil's Church, may not be 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 of the divine mission of its early preachers, based upon the rapid spread of the new religion amongst the corrupt people of the Roman Empire 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 missionaries, "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 of Nero.

But again, our Protestant censor of the Romish priests asserts that the latter do not give the people of China the Word of God; from which it follows that, since to produce any effects they 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 withhold the Word of God from the Chinese, it must be because they themselves—the missionaries—are ignorant of it; or because,

knowing that Word, they maliciously and purposely withhold it. If we adopt the first hypothesis, 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, withhold 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 uncleanness, 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 Catholic 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 withhold from them?

It is, we know in vain to ask this question; for Protestants themselves well know that when they speak of Romish missionaries "withholding 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 withholds is, a certain quantity of old rag, 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 for 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 hushed 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 mad Bingham, who took an active part 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 recourse 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 defence 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*:— "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, and at said meeting Mr. Lincoln had informed the

Cabinet 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.

Applying then the time-honored test of "cui bono," to whom did the death of Abe Lincoln profit? we find the hypothesis that his murder was the act of the republicans, strongly confirmed.

THE ST. ZEPHYRIN 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.

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.

In this horrid case we are permitted to see the direct consequences of the criminal weakness of the Executive, when, yielding to the whimpers of a maudlin philanthropy they remitted the death sentence upon a man, Berube, convicted a few years ago upon the clearest evidence, of having poisoned his wife with arsenic.

We are sometimes tempted to think that, for the crime of poisoning, the punishment of hanging is too mild: that there should be a distinction made between it, and the crime of common murder: and that with such profit to society the institution of the Chambre Ardente might be revived for the special benefit of poisoners.

Subscribers in arrears in Toronto and vicinity will please send in the amounts of their indebtedness to Mr. P. DOYLE, ARCADE, TORONTO, AGENT FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, who is fully authorized to receive all monies due this office and grant receipts for the same.

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."

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 resolve; for the effect would be not merely ludicrous, but in the highest degree damaging to the Established Protestant Church of England.

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.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—A statement has been going the rounds of the evangelical press to the effect that the heathen inhabitants of the Feejee 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.

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

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

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a lecture in the Mechanic's Hall last evening for the benefit of the Catholic Young Men's Association. The subject was "Catholicity the Civilizer of Nations."

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 himself urged all present to attend.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for the True Witness in the undermentioned localities:— Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island.

Alas, there has been a sad decline in public virtue amongst 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.

Quebec, April 5.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the coopersage on the corner of Dalhousie and St. James streets, occupied as a store and workshop by Thomas Burns, cooper.

As already stated, Wm. Convey's provision store, and the premises occupied by Mrs. Conally as a hotel, and the wooden sheds dividing the coopersage from Mr. Armstrong's property, on Bell's Lane, were soon in flames.

Mr. Burns is insured in the British American Assurance company for two thousand two hundred dollars. Mr. Convey had a large quantity of provisions in his store. He was not insured, but succeeded in getting nearly the whole of it out; loss will be trifling.

WARRIORS "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."

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—A young lady of the city of Ottawa having been afflicted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her water-trail a dead mouse.

Died, In Montreal, on the 7th of April, 1867, John Meagher, aged 55 years, a native of the Parish of Clough, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

At West Osgoode, on the 31st ult., in the 67th year of his age, Michael McEvoy, well and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Flour—Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Middlings, \$5.75 \$6.00; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.80; Super., No. 2 \$7.40; \$7.00; Superfine \$8.00 to \$8.25; Fancy \$8.00; \$8.25; Extra, \$8.70 to \$8.90; Superior Extra \$8.90 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$3.90 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Flour, country, per quintal, 22 0 to 22 6; Oatmeal, do 13 6 to 14 0; Indian Meal, do 0 0 to 11 3; Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0; Barley, do, (new) 2 0 to 2 6; Oats, do, 4 6 to 5 0; Peas, do, 2 3 to 2 8; Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 2 to 1 3; Do, salt do 0 7 to 0 8; Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0; Potatoes per bag 6 0 to 6 3; Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 0; Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9; Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6; Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6; Mutton do 0 6 to 0 7; Lamb, per do 0 4 to 0 6; Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10; Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7.00 to \$8.00; Straw, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Beef, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$8.00; Pork, fresh, do \$5.50 to \$7.25; Milk Cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Hogs, live-weight, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Dressed hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.00.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

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

MONTEAL, 2d April, 1867.

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.

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.

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 acquainted with its affairs before they advised their people that their money was safer in the Bank than it would be in their own possession, should they withdraw it.

A thorough examination of the Passbooks was commenced on the 28th January, 1863, and has been continued without intermission since that date.

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'Meara, Esquires.

Your managing Directors 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 January last and the amount due to Depositors is now greater than it has been at any former period.

By City of Montreal, Provincial, and Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R., 1st Mortgage Bonds, \$519,083 67

To amount due Depositors \$1,042,757 70

To amount due to minors and others on the Property of the Bank 8,175 54

To amount due to sundry persons not Depositors 11,857 69

To amount of Reserve Fund after paying all expenses and making the Annual Donations to Charitable Institutions 131,977 77

\$1,194,768 70

By City of Montreal, Provincial, and Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R., 1st Mortgage Bonds, \$519,083 67

By Loans at short dates on indorsed Promissory Notes with the collateral security of bank Stocks and Bonds, such as required by law 372,826 13

By Property occupied by the Bank and Office furniture 24,387 84

By amount due on sale of portion of the above 4,423 66

By deposits on call at 4 per cent and 6 per cent in seven Banks of the City 187,594 98

\$1,194,768 70

The total number of Accounts open on the 31st December, 1866, was 3,901, classed as follows:— Of \$50 and under 1474

From \$50 to \$100 547

From \$100 to 200 652

From 200 to 400 532

From 400 to 800 389

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 will show, of wishing not to commit himself to any line of things, until he sees which way the cat jumps. A good 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 policy, 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's Rifle Regiment will be armed with the Westley-Richards breech-loader.

We understand that five of the Fenians who were actively engaged at Malace 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.

MORMONISM.—One would naturally suppose that the Mormon delusion was so transparent that no sensible 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 except 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, Bonaventure Building, on Monday, 15th inst., at half past 7 o'clock P.M.

(By Order.) R. McSHANE, 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 Holy Week. Price 75 cents. The CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTED, containing the Stations of the Passion and Stations for Holy Thursday. Price 25 cents.

D & J. SABLIER & CO., Montreal.

WANTED,

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

Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Treasurer of Schools, Orsigs Road, St. Sylvester, St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, with a diploma, to teach an Elementary School. Apply St. Columban, County Two Mountains, Canada East.

WILLIAM HART, Sect.-Treas.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS; TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, April 11, 1867.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, in the Superior Court. District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOSEPH BARBEAU as well individually as having been a partner in the firm of VALIN & BARBEAU.

Insolvent. ON the Seventeenth day of June next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JOSEPH BARBEAU, SARGENT B. NAGLE, 2m Montreal, 3rd April, 1867.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely reorganized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Paris, March 18.—In today's sitting of the Legislative Body the debate upon 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 of France had always failed in precision.

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.

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 relinquish. I should like to see the formation of a great Conservative party in Europe, which should prevent all spoliation; secondly, a policy of confidence 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. Rouher 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 Government, which was inaugurated on the 2d of December.”

M. Thiers (interrupting M. Rouher).—“Let us forget.” (Loud interruption and great excitement.)

M. Rouher 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 negotiations 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 liability.

M. Rouher 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 allusion to the Coup d'Etat of the 2d of December. Replying to M. Thiers' observation on the fickleness of the popular will in France,—destroying 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 day destroying the monarchy, voting for the Republic, and then allowing Bonaparte to crush it in the 18th Brumaire, 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 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 prestige 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 shouting, ‘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 interposed, but the uproar did not cease. When something like silence was at last restored M. Rouher assured M. Thiers and the Chamber that by mentioning the 2d of December he had not the slightest intention of 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 renewed uproar—loud denials from the Left, and still louder applause from the other parts of the House. ‘You see now,’ shouted M. Rouher.

“That the country has been saved from anarchy, and as a proof of it behold this violence of demagogues. Ah! if you think that this sort of insurrection will change your convictions, or prevent me from speaking, you are mistaken. The principle of nationality, 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—enthusiastic applause on one side, loud protests on the other, and M. 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 said:—

M. Thiers it is not your turn to speak; the Chamber 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.”

The Minister reiterated his declaration that those who attacked the existing institutions were a faction, and nothing more. ‘I have not voluntarily raised this incident, I assert it fearlessly; but every time

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!’ One member shouted, ‘It is the coalition—the mask is now thrown aside!’ The Marquis de Plo, ‘That proves the utility of the 2d of December, and moreover the utility of M. Rouher's barracks!’ 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.

Paris, April 1.—The great Paris Universal Exposition 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 were five other Irishmen with him, very vulgar-looking men. They all left at Brest, 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 Patrie 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 organization is apparently independent of the party which supports it in Ireland. The writer goes on to remark:— ‘What most strikes 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 sought a refuge elsewhere. This has brought about the creation of a sort of trans-Atlantic Ireland, constituted and organized on American ground, whose predominant idea is that of delivering their native land from the oppression which they have themselves, escaped by exile. Fenianism is but the armed expression of this national re-venge. Thence arises the profound separation to be noticed between the tendencies of the new sect and those which inspired 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 Catholic orator as a national dictator. Fenianism 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 reprisals of the Celt against the Saxon. That inspiration, drawn by Irishmen from his legends—and 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 fondness 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 incessantly obtain supplies; there they find war munitions, money and men; and what principally constitutes the danger is that the reservoir is beyond the reach 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 indication of the international law mediated by the United States for future generations!’

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 ‘coup 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 farther 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 vexations 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 8,300,000 francs income tax had to be got in. The eight millions were paid at once. To obtain the 300,000 francs the collectors had to dun thousands of poor persons who could not pay, and whose whole earthly 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, but nobody would bid at the sales. The people who attended hissed the auctioneer, and would buy literally nothing. A valuable ring was put up at 25c; none were 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 entail, the Department arbitrarily rates persons at sums far above their real income. An Italian gentleman 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 to his mode of living as inconsistent with the return he had made. ‘But,’ he replied, ‘I have returned all the property I possess in Italy; the property of my wife (a foreigner) is in another country, and is there taxed before its income reaches our hands.—

His claim had to be allowed, but it is a principle with the Italian Treasury never to refund what he has overpaid 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 in the Treasury statements as State credits, at upwards 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.

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

GARIBOLDI.—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 orator, a politician or a party man. His electioneering excursion turned out another Aspromonte.

Garibaldi is not to be made amenable to ordinary statutes of criticism. Of course, he spoke of Rome—essay, 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 denunciations on a populace intoxicated by the enthusiasm of the hour even more than by the enjoyment of a long unaccustomed 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 of the house to hang out flags and display lights.—The police were unable to restore order until aided by 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 adjacent house of the Archbishop was quickly put on an end. It appears that damage was also done to a cafe, and a robbery was committed.

It is impossible, however, not to admit the justice 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 churchmen 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 inciting 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. ‘I baptize thee,’ he said, ‘in the name of God and of the legislator.’ (Here he used a sacred name, which we will not write with such a connection.) ‘May thou become an apostle of truth. Love thy neighbor; assist the unfortunate; be strong to combat the tyrants of the conscience and of the body; be worthy of the brave Chiassi, whose name I give to thee; adieu!’ The crowd frantically applauded.—Weekly Register.

ROME.—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 subscription of 500 francs to the committee formed in Paris for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Voltaire.’

The Rome 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 Mazzinians will carry all before them in Venetia, and that in that case the only chance for Italy to maintain her ascendancy 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 anxious 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 francs a year, 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.—Builder.

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

GERMANY. ARMY OF NORTH GERMANY.—The *Military Journal* of Berlin, says:—‘The army of the North Confederation will comprise, on a peace footing, 292,348 men, of whom Prussia will furnish 303,779, costing 58,050,375 thalers (3f. 75c. each), whilst the 38,775 non-Prussian troops will cost 10,500,000 thalers. To arrive at that number with a three years' service, as

exists in Prussia, an annual contingent of 90,000 would be necessary. The four years' would give 360,000 men for the reserve, from which 72,000 must be deducted as of no use, calculating the ineffective at 20 per cent.—The above figures thus give an active army of 680,000 men. Five years of the landward produce 450,000, reduced by 30 per cent. of invalids and exemptions, to 315,000. Thus the Confederation will have at its disposal 695,000 men trained to the use of arms. The contingents of Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden are not included in the above.

The Breslau *Gazette* says the Polish deputies, members of the North German Parliament, have formed themselves into a distinct assembly, under the presidency of Mr. Pitowski. Their number is 13. Their protest against the incorporation of the Polish provinces into the Confederation 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. Petersburg, March 17.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of to-day, in an article on the speech delivered by M. Olivier 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. Petersburg* 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 Mussulmans. The Emperor of Russia has spontaneously annulled all Frenchmen sent to Siberia for participation in the last Polish insurrection.

RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND IRELAND.—The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Abion* of Saturday says:—‘I believe that news received last night by the government from Canada has caused them considerable anxiety. It is stated that another Fenian raid from the United States to Canada is expected to take place immediately. As bearing upon Fenianism, there is a rumor in political circles with which I think it right to acquaint your readers. When first heard it I refused to give it any credence, but 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, Crete, &c., are not trampled upon by the Mussulman. The Cabinet 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 intervention on behalf of Ireland, in which case they would join him in remonstrance on the subject of the Turkish Government in Crete 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 hesitate 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 Argyll justly observes, was undertaken to check Russian aggression rather than to put up Turkey, and its most valuable result is the destruction of that colossal reactionary influence which so long overshadowed Europe. 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 position 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 saying her from violent dismemberment. Now that her collapse by internal decay is recognized 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 concurring in the movements in Crete and Thessaly; or we may hold resolutely aloof from these movements at the same time promoting by all just means the advance of the Christian 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 catastrophe or dangerous shock to the balance of power, Constantinople may within the lifetime of some of us be once more restored to Christendom.—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 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 snow.

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 sagacity. 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 jump and run when he is harassed, and turn round and stand still, whenever he chooses to do so. His speed has been greatly exaggerated. There are few reindeer in Lapland that will travel fifteen miles an

hour; but there are a great many that will go one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours.

To drive a reindeer in the little canoe-like sledges, 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 balance, even when asleep, and guiding the animal, but you cannot prevent him from jumping round, and staring at you with most provoking coolness, as much as to say, ‘What are you going to do about it?’ There is nothing 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 exposed 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 again. 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 RHEUMATISM.—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 MOUND 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 OPEDERLO.—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 camphor, and continue to shake the vessel frequently until the whole is dissolved. Useful in sprains, bruises, and in rheumatic 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 into 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 common speakers have only one set of ideas and one set of words to clothe ‘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 haste to record.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing more. Notions may be imported by books from abroad; ideas must be grown at home by thought.

Do two things at once and both will be sure to be ill done. A Yankee carp 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 one 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 pulling others down, but by raising himself, and to enjoy 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 hitherto 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 forgone, 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. Eloquence is speaking out; a 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.’

TRUTH POLITENESS.—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 friend 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. A 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 polite; an uneducated 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 reared in the woods and outside of the pale of fashion—we had almost said, civilization.

