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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1867.

No. 35.

ELLEN AHERN;

THE POOR COUSIN.

CHAPTER III .- Continued .

noise of their arrival, and surmising the cause, she lost no time in hastening down to welcome his newspaper, Mr. Ahern lifted his eyes from her kinsman. Her gentle tap on the door was answered by a stranger—her ladyship's femme on the young man, whose whole attention was 'If there are p de chambre - who arrived a few minutes after now engrossed by a description of the last Derby she had fled for refuge to her room-who in- races in England; but he could discern nothing Fermanagh was too ill to see any one; her nerves eyes, which were of a light gray bue, clear and towards the young man.

Pad quite given way; and would the young lady well shaped. His nose was slightly aquiline, and Surgeon? No, faith. I never travel with had quite given way; and would the young fady well shaped. His nose was slightly aquiline, and please to call again to morrow.'

Certainly, replied Ellen. I regret very much to hear of her ladyship's indisposition .-Please say to her that Miss Abern merely called to inquire after her, and congratulate her on her his head, and he wore a full moustache - a fasafe arrival.'

'I will tell her ladyship without fail,' said the England. woman civilly; and Ellen Abern returned to her room; but not to sleep.

The next morning she went down to the sitting-room, having arranged beforehand what she would say, and how she would behave to her new to love; and found it occupied by a spruce footman, who was arranging the breakfast table, and the old man, Mr. Ahern, who sat near the window, in the sunshme, reading 'Molyneaux's Defence,' as quiet and unmoved as if he aione inha-bited the old stronghold and ruled there. The which she caught in time to draw herself proudly up, and with her eyes turned full on his, to inquire at what hour Lady Fermanagh usually breaklasted.

My lady takes breakfast in her room, Miss. My lord will be in presently. My lady brought it's hard work I had to get it for you, by rayson her own cook, as knows all her ways, with her,' replied the man civilly.

'Very well,' said Ellen, feeling very strange and uncomfortable, as she went and sat down beside Mr. Abern, and took his shrivelled hand in her's, sizoothing it gently, and asked him how

'I feel as all old people, who bave survived every hope, usually do, my child-a stony indifference to what comes next,' he replied.

Eadhna Ahern! I'm afraid you feel a little em- is much larger now, and it cannot be spared." bittered this morning. You are too good a Christian to feel - what is the word - callous?

turning over a leaf, and reading on. Ellen Ahern was silent. She seemed braver than she felt; and now that she expected every and in a soothing tone, 'and until I am ready, instant to come in contact with her strange rela- look into the drawing-room and see how the fire tions, she became conscious of a cowardly fluttering at the heart, which convinced her that she flant look at the supercilious footman, bastened would require much grace to strengthen her for from the room, Lord Hugh Maguire had been whatever conflicts might ensue. She was look- intent on seasoning his egg to suit his taste, ing out-far away towards the wild crags that skirted the troubled sea, watching the flight of flocks of water fowl, which like white winged spirits fluttered up from the rocks, and disappeared in the purple, gleaming mists that hung being looking vessel contains?' low over the waves; when she was startled by a ball:-

'Hilloa! William? Where is breakfest?' 'Here, my lord!' answered the footman, hastening forward to open the door. 'It will be on

the table in a moment of two?

Lord Hugh Maguire entered, stared at Mr. Ahern and Ellen, powed slightly, and taking a newspaper out of his pocket, sat down and opened it. Mr. Ahern did not lift his eyes from the and villainous designs also to be found under a pages of Molyneaux.

Have I the pleasure of speaking to my cousin. Lord Hugh Maguire?' said Ellen sweetly, as she arose and offered her hand.

'Cousin! eh! I am Hugh Maguire, but 'pon my honor, I did not know that I had a relation on earth except my mother. How shall I call you, Miss? he replied, rising.

shy, half proud.

are very pretty, cousin Ellen, he drawled out, and it would, no doubt, have been a grand affair gracious rec. ption; but she reined in the proud while he regarded her with an expression at once but for your having arrived at so late and unexbold and admiring. 'And that respectable old pected an hour; and from the fact, that while gentleman over yonder-who I suppose is deafwho is he?' he inquired in a lower tone.

'That gentleman, my Lord,' replied Ellen Ahern proudly, while her eyes flashed, 'is an ancient and honored friend and kirsman of our house, who is known to the people and the gentry around us, by whom he is much revered, as and the demolition of Mr. Fahey's fine pageant. Sir Eadbna Ahern. His friends choose to forget that by an iniquitous assumption of power, the Government of England deprived him of his

ATHOLIC

to find myself so well provided with guests in horses.' this lonesome region. I'm happy to see you, Eller Ellen Abern in her distant room had heard the Mr. Abern !' said the young nobleman who, his face might have been pronounced handsome, by their sensual, cruel and sarcastic expression. His hair clustered in short, thick curls all over shion which was but recently introduced into

The servant at length announced breakfast. Coffee, toast and eggs constituted the meal. -Lord Hugh then invited Ellen to take the head of the table and offered Mr. Ahera a seat on her right, which the old man took in Hugh. relatives, whom she was determined, if possible, silence, crossed himself deliberately, in which example he was followed by Ellen, and ate without addressing a word to any one. Ellen knew by the swollen vein in his forehead, that his heart was full. A smile of scorn passed over Lord Hugh Maguire's countenance when they made the sign of the cross on sitting down to their footman cast an impertinent glance towards Ellen, meal, and his face reddened somewhat, otherwise he seemed not to notice it. Just then the kitchen girl came into the dining-room with a cruis. keen in her hand, which, without ceremony, she put down on the fine silver waiter before Ellen saying, 'It's the crame, Miss Aileen dear, and of that outlandish fellow outside, with a white pinaforte on, wantia' it all for freakseeses, and pattus an' the divil knows what besides.'

. Thank you, Judith,' replied Ellen, who felt much embarrassed as well as diverted, for she knew by the girl's flaming cheeks and distracted looks, that she had been engaged in no trilling conflict to secure what she considered her rights. 'I could have done without it this morning, and do not wish you to trouble yourself to save any Do you define resignation in that way, Sir more for my especial use. You know the family

'It's from your own cow, that Patrick Mc- purpose. Ginness gave you when it was a yearling, for 'Maybe so, caen-buy-declish,' he replied, savm' his child's life, an' wouldn't take no denial,' argued Judith.

gets on.' Upon which Judith, having cast a dewhich having accomplished to his entire satisfaction he observed:

'We seem to have primitive doing here, Miss Ahern. May I ask what that intensely ple-

'You will learn ere you have been long in foud and not pleasant voice shouting in the Ireland, my Lord, that a rough and homely exterior very often covers that which is precious .-This is what in common parlance, we call a cruiskeen, otherwise a little nitcher, which contains some of the richest and purest cream you ever tasted,' replied Ellen Ahern, pouring out a cupful for him and another for Mr. Ahern.

'This is very nice, Miss Ahera. Your theory is good in a general sense; but there are brutal rough and homely exterior, as I experienced last night.' Then he related, with some exaggeration, what we have already described. Ellen laughed, and Mr. Abern's face relaxed a little of its cold and stern expression.

'I think, my lord, you are under a mistake as to the ill designs of the people who went put to meet you. Mr. Fahey, the agent, purposed to fam Ellen Ahern. My mother and your give you a grand reception and triumphal entry father were cousins, said Ellen, with a look half into your barony; and has been drilling the yeomanry of Fermanagh for a week past for the So. We must shake hands. Really, you occasion. His plans were all well concerted. our peasants despise a middleman, whom they regard-and with good reason-as their natural enemy, they love their chiefs with a true and loyal service, which cannot, owing to the spontaneity of their emotions, be kept within cold or formal bounds. Hence your surprise last night,

pon my soul, I thought it was some peep-o' day a languid air among the soft custions. outlaws intent on capturing and murdering us .title, as well as his estates, because he was one My mother was fainting, her maid shricking, and observed Ellen, intent on being civil, and deof the heroes of '98, and the friend and col- the mob which surrounded us yelling and voci- monstrating the interest she really felt. respect which his former rank and present mis- quite useless, I fired a pistol in the midst of them so cold here, Miss Ahero?'

fortunes entitle hun to. He, himself prefers, and one of my fellows told me this morning that I had shot Fahey hunself; while many others were How are you, sir? 'Pon my word I'm glad badly bruised by being run over by the terrified near the sea, and having no intervening hills to resentment was new to Ellen Ahern. Hereto-

Ellen Ahern did not perceive the least touch of regret or sympathy in Lord Hugh's tone or without offering his hand, resumed his seat and manner while he was speaking, but rather a feeling of personal annoyance and utter selfisiness

'If there are people wounded down at Fermanagh I must go to them, Ellen dear, unless Lord Hugh Maguire has a surgeon in his houseformed her, with great volubility, that 'Lady of the old Maguire type about him except his hold,' said Mr. Ahern, turning with a cold air

a death's head. If there is one hereabout, had not his mouth and chin spoiled its character though, I suppose I shall have to engage him to you seen him? I came here hoping to find set all the bones my horses bave broken,' he replied carelessly.

> 'Give yourself no trouble about them,' said Mr. Ahern, with a giance of contempt he took no pains to conceal, as he arose from the table and left the room.

'Hilloo, Mr.—eh-old gentleman! I say—Go after him, William, and ask where I shall find the best shooting hereabouts!' cried Lord "We are too near the sea, for game,' observed

Ellen, 'but beyond the Abbey lands of Cathaguira it is abundant. Or if you seek only sport you may start a bittern or two, and maybe an owl, in the ravine below the rocks.'

The servant came back, saying that, the only game that was worth hunting, had been driven out by the English a century ago.

'That's a tolerably caustic old chap, I take it,' said Lord Hugh.

'He is very old and very sensitive, my Lord, and I plead for a degree of consideration for him, which on no account would be ask for himself,' said Ellen.

'I hope the old fellow will bridle his tongue. By-the-by, Miss Ahern, do you walk or ride this fine morning.'

' Neither to-day. I have not seen Lady Fermanagh.'

· True. You are right, for you must know that my mether is deuced high, and might resent it. I will ride over to that tumble down Abbey -what is it called?'

Cathaguira. You will find there many of the tombs and graves of the heroes and saints of your ancient house,' said Ellen, not without a

'There's a fine water course, too, I'm told. Please to say to Lady Fermanagh that I have ridden over to Cathaguira, Miss Ahern; and do 'I will see you by and by,' said Ellen quietly your best to make her time pass pleasantly, for she set herself butterly against coming.

Ellen promised to do so, and went away to the drawing room, to examine whether the flower vases wanted replenishing, and if everything was

CHAPER IV .- HOPING FOR THE BEST.

While Ellen Ahern was engaged in picking off the dead leaves and withered sprays from the boquets in the flower vases, anging in a low tone as she flitted from one to the other, the plaintive air of Garryone, she heard a rustling of garments and a soft footfall behind her; and upon turning round she saw a tall, dark-haired woman, with a haughty but handsome face, standing within a short distance of her. Her hair was simply parted over a full, high forehead, and arranged so close to her head as to reveal perfectly the outline of its classic shape. A short full veil of black lace flowed from a jewelled comb, over her shoulders. Her dress, of black brocade, fitted close, and came up high around her throat, where a parrow collar of rich lace reheved its otherwise sombre aspect; but from the waist it flowed in volumnous folds, trailing on the floor and rustling with every movement.

'Lady Fermanagh?' said Ellen, advancing to meet her with outstretched hands. Allow a kinswomen of your family to welcome you to your home.'

'Miss Ahern, I. presume,' said Lady Fermanagh coldly, as she barely touched the tips of Ellen's bngers.

'I am Eilen Abern,' said the girl, who felt the blood growing warmer in her cheeks at this unspirit that prompted a bearing and words as haughty as her own, and added

We have done what we could to make things comfortable, but I fear, that with all our efforts, Fermanagh falls far short of the conveniences and luxuries of a London house.'

very well, and I am obliged to you, Miss Ahein, | fielding to assumption or arrogance!' arose to for your thoughtfulness.' So saying, she wheeled I did not expect to escape with my life; for a fauteuil round to the fire, and sank down with words; and held the flower vase she was arrang-

. I hope Lady Fermanag senjoys good health.

shelter us, we feel every blast.?

'I am really glad to hear it. These black panels, and those dark portraits of mail-clad knights would look dismal without the bright red glow of fire-light on them.'

'Whenever Lady Fermanagh feels disposed to explore the old domain, I am at her service,' said Ellen, after a short pause.

'I feel but little disposition to do so at pre-sent. Indeed I should be glad to cheat myself into the delusion of being anywhere else but at Fermanagh. I came solely with a view to my son's interests. By the way, Miss Ahern, have offer, and a faithful and honorable friendship, to

. I breakfasted with him, and he requested me to say that he was going a few miles on horseback, replied Ellen.

'You are cousins, I believe?' said Lady Fermanagh, fixing her full black eyes for the first time on Ellen's face.

'We are of the same race, but our relationship is distant. I believe we are fourth or fifth cousins. I presume, however, that Lady Fermanagh knows my history,' said the young girl proudly.

. He did; and I have been told that he expressed but one regret when dying, which was, repulsive to nature to practice, presented itself that his blood and the were not spent for his country !' said Ellen, with quivering lips.

'Miss Ahern is very patriotic, I perceive,' observed the ady, with a cold, glittering look in her eyes that Ellen did not like.

'I should not be worthy of my name, were I not so. I belong to an old historic race, and was born on frish soil. It would not even be strange if I were a bit of an enthusiast, having

been reared here, where reminiscences and traditions of the nast have been the aliment for my imagination ever since I was born.' 'I believe it is a failing of the Irish to be en-

thusiastic.'

' Yes,' replied Ahern, quietly, ' otherwise the Land might pass for a dead felon. Even now the spirit of old

> "so seldom wakes, The only throb she gives, Is when some heart indignant bie .ka, To only tell she lives."

Do you ever sew, Miss Ahern?

taken by surprise.

'I was afraid you were a sort of Boadicea,' said her Ladyship with a latent sneer. 'It is quite a relief to hear that you sew.'

'I trust that I shall never fail in aught that is womanly; and God forbid that my heart should ever give a single throb that is not true to the land of my birth!' said Ellen Ahern, while her cheeks tinged. Then thinking it best to change the subject, she asked Lady Fermanagh, 'if she loved music?

'I have heard no music for years,' she replied pressing her hand suddenly on her side, while a dark, troubled expression flitted over her countenance. But presently recovering, she observed in cold measured tones: 'Let us understand each other, Miss Ahern; it will save us both trouble. I beg that my being here will not place you under the least restraint. 1 am at home, and can find amusement whilst I am here, after my own fashion. My own woman will attend to my wants. As to my son, he is intent on increasing his rent roll by some plans that he has on hand, after which we shall return to England, where he will marry a young lady of birth and fortune, on whom I have long set my heart as a daughter-in law. It will not be necessary, then, for you to give yourself any trouble concerning him.' There was a sinister meaning in this which did not escape Ellen, who replied proudly,

Depend on it, Lady Fermanagh, I shall never obtrude myself on your attention, and I hope that all your wishes in regard to your son may be amply realized.'

'There will be no need to seek or avoid me, continued Lady Fermanagh, with an intolerable air of self-importance.

horror than excitement of any kind. I believe I have what the faculty call nerves."

'And I have what men call a proud, high 'Yes,' she replied, 'of course. But it does spirit; never stooping to aggression, and never Ellen Ahern's lips, but she choked back the ing, up close to her face, to conceal its indignant to say, and not a single pleasing or cheering glow and the tears that flashed in her eyes .-She had expected coluness, which she hoped to being a prophet, it seemed only too plain to him. overcome by assiduous kindness; nor did she that their landlord's coming amongst them, so far league of the Maguire, Charlemont and Fitzger ferating like savages, while I tried in vain to lead in vain to lead in vain to least. Are the mornings and evenings always but this scornful thrusting away of yearning de would increase their miseries. 'Yes. My medical man assures me so at look for even a passing interest in herself at first, from causing any improvement in their condition. sire for the kindly reciprocities of sindred and . He's a gentleman born, and has his own sor-

ত্র ক্রাক্র বিভাগর জন সংক্রীদ কুলি ক্রাক্র

'Yes; all the summer we are obliged to have | friendship-this deliberate blotting out of her a little fire, morning and evening. We are so genial hopes, stung her to the heart's core. But fore her life had been like a bright summer's day, with nothing to interrupt its calm, except an occasional outbreak with Fahey, on behalf of some poor unfortunate over whom he exercised the rigors of injustice and cruelty; but who was too much inferior for he, wrath to excite more than a passing indignation in her; but now the case was different. She had in Lady Fermanagh, her equal to contend with, and under circumstances galling to her pride and humiliating to her nature. She was a poor cousin, with only a wealth of love and genuine feelings to which selfishness or design were utter strangers; but all had been heartlessly rejected; and she felt that between that cold, proud woman and herself no affinity could ever exist.

The beautiful dream-land fabric she had been for days building up in the midst of all her warm haart, was suddenly dissolved, and disappeared in whirls and eddies of emotion, which almost terrified her by the pangs they occasioned. But there was suddenly born amidst the tempest, a noble and beautiful thought, which, like the rainbow, was the sign of a covenant between her soul and God; a holy thought, which nature Yes. Your mother was a prodigious favorite having failed her in the trial, divine grace inspired having failed her in the trial, divine grace inspired. I can never love her, but perhaps in some way I can do her good, was the guise under which this axiom of charity, so hard and to the heart of Ellen Ahern; who, having accepted it as the rule of her conduct, felt the cloud passing away, and light and calin flowing gently in together. The scorpful curve softened away from her beautiful lips, the troubled lines of her countenance grew serene, and an expression indicative of high and good resolve reigned over it.

Lady Fermanagh had not spoken, while Ellen Ahern's trial was silently passing, but sat gazing into the glowing fire as if forgetful of the presence of any one else, and apparently without a thought beyond the range of her deep reverie:-Ellen thought, as she now observed her closely, that her thoughts could neither be pleasant nor hopeful for there was no relexation of the hard. relantless expression of her face, no softening light in those etern, piercing eyes, which seemed to burn and flash with troubled and consuming memories. She almost pitied her, as she thought how barren the life of such a one must be of all social and kindred endearments; and could not Sew! Excuse me, but why should you help wondering if such a spirit ever sought the doubt it, Lady Fermanagh?' asked Ellen, quite aid of any power higher than its own baughty self-reliance. But she could not tell, nor did it concern her, beyond the mere common interests of humanity to know. She put the vase o flowers in its place, closed the piano, and as she laid her hand on the door to go out, Lady Fermanagh started, and looking around her with a strange bewildered air, her eyes fell on Ellen.

'Miss Ahern, are you going?' she said, recovering herself with a strong effort. 'If you will excuse me, I have an engage-

ment,' replied Ellen. Certainly, Miss Ahern. Do not think of me.

nor allow my being here to impose the slightest restraint on your movements.' 'I shall endeavor to do as you desire me; but

if at any time Lady Fermanagh wishes my attendance, she has only to signify it and I will come,' said Ellen, with winning sweetness as she left the room. 'She is very beautiful,' said Lady Fermanagh

and spirited, too. What if she should frustrate all my plans with regard to my son's marriage. He is not too well inclined even now to comply with my wishes, because, forsooth, the woman 1 have chosen for him is plain and dull. I must watch this beautiful Ellen-this poor cousin, who will doubtless scheme indefatigably to win my son, and become the Lady of Fermanagh.'-And iretted and exasperated at the bare idea of such a thing, Lady Fermanagh walked backwards and forwards with impatient steps; while Ellen Ahern, who had thrown on her hat and shawl, was hurrying down to the hamlet, to visit one or two sick women, and inquire into the condition of the persons who had been injured the night before. Father McMahon, she learned, had been called away to administer the last · I am a quiet person, and have no greater rites to a dying man whose house was some miles off; and there had been no one except Mr. Ahern to see them, and he, smarting under old wounds, and indignant of Lord Hugh's manner that morning, had neither werds of soothing nor explanation for them, when they related with much bitter feeling and many execuations, the history of the affray. In truth, he had nothing hope wherewith to comfort them; for without

रहा है। का तार ता कार्य के स्वति है। विकास कार्य के स्वति है। स्वति कार्य के स्वति कार्य के स्वति के

rows,' said a man whose wounds he had dressed. after he went away; but it's asy to see he houlds his tongue by rayson of his having no to the fore; and by the way he's got with him, make us keep the peace; but notice ye now, he sez never a word, and if the truth was known we would hear that he hasn't been been too well trated himself.'

We all know that Fahey owes him a grudge and it his lordship's honor listens to him, it'll go hard with the whole barony, from the greatest to the laste, said another, whose head was bound round with a handkerchief.

An' surely you all look like born beauties,' said a merry faced woman, 'an' Miss Aileen, who I see tripping down the street, will think ye've all been to a fair catching monkeys,' (drinking too

Wherever Ellen Ahern went the same story greeted her. She scarcely knew what do, or in what spirit to meet the deep stir of outraged feelings that she witnessed. She knew if it had been only the result of one of Fahey's acts of tyranny, they would have received it as a matter of course, and put off the day of his retribution, in the earnest hope that at some time or other the Lord of the Barony would himself come to their deliverance. They had been looking forward to this event for long, sorrowful and weary years. Many had died without seeing their hope English parties he says:Whoever wins, Ireland loses. Up to the death fulfilled, but had with their failing breath cheered on others to patient endurance. For ye breed yet that didn't hould up for the weak agin the strong.' And the old had implanted this same hope into the hearts of the rising generation, where it took strong root, and grew with them, while they, nothing doubting, bore all their wrongs and poverty with patience, because they had faith in it. For the sake of this hope they had submitted to Fahey's exactions, and borne without a murmur, the gaunt existence their pire. hardships and want allowed them - they had toiled, and starved, and shivered, that the products of their labor, which would have clothed and fed them in comfort, might be sent away to be turned into English gold, to support the honor of "ould family name" in a foreign land. It was a strange pity, a miserable blindness, that Lord Hugh Maguire should have been ignorant of the strong, faithful, devoted affection that filled the hearts of his people towards him ere he came; that he should not have greeted with not get his own by a polite request or civil letter, he assurances of protection, the human tide that flowed so true and full out to meet him, instead driving it back in wild commotion on itself !-But it was not too late even then to remedy the evil. If he had paused here and there at a doorway, as he galloped through Fermanagh that morning, and in a manly, hearty manner, explained how and why it had all happened, and strengthens English Ministers to perpetuate neglect made a few inquiries in kind language concerning the matter, and to what extent persons had been injured, all would have been forgotten and forgiven; but as it was, the careless scorn of his face, and his proud, hasty glances; augmented the bitterness, and not only convinced them that he had no care or kindly thought for them, but gave the reins to their imagination, by which they were driven to apprehend a thousand com-

(To be Continued.)

ing evils.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE FERMANS AND THE CATHOLIC CLERGY .- Writing to do. of the Dublin Freeman's Journal says :-

The Catholic clergy in every district that I have visited have been most indefatigable in their exertions night and day in trying to restrain the misguided men from rushing into ruin and misery, but I am sorry to say that in very many instances the wholesome advice of the clergy has been disregarded, and the counsels of the numerous swindlers and adventurers attended to and acted upon.

The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Catholic Lora Bishop of Killeloe, addressed the people at great length on Sunday, March 10, from the altar of the Church at Killaice, and heartily congratulated his flock on the fact that they showed an example which is well worthy of imitation in these most perilous times, in wholly abstaining from any identification whatsoever with the fooish and mischievous Fenian movement. His lordship was heard throughout with profound attention and respect, and his words made a strong impression on all who heard him. In Cappamore, Nenagh, &c., the clergy also strongly denounced the

Dr. Moriarty, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, has issued a pastoral, in which he exhorts his clergy to warn their flocks that all persons joining the Fenian Society, whether sworn or unsworn, incur a Papal excommunication, reminding them that Pope Pius IX, in his Allocution of Sept. 25, 1865, confirming the 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 au. thorities.

BISHOP MOBIARTY.-The Standard says in a leading article—We are very glad to draw attention to a statement made by Lord Naas on Wednesday, referring to the speech in which he proposed the renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. It will be recollected that his Lordship alluded to the report that whilst Dr. Moriarty, the Catholic bishop, was delivering his withering denunciation of Fenianism, and its emissaries, several members of his congregation rose and left the church. There is no foundation whatever for the report. Dr. Moriarty has written to Lord Naas to contradict it authoritatively and to state, further, that he never addressed an audience which listened more attentively or appeared more deeply impressed by his words. As the report was universally circulated, it is of great advantage that its contradiction should be so explicit, and should proceed from so authoritative a Bource.

Dr. Keane, the Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, who acted so prominently and decisively at the last Cork election, has addressed to his people a Lenten pastoral, containing reference to Irish politics, from which members of Parliament may take some useful hints. He states that the duty of interfering in mixed. questions is distasteful to the Catholic Clergy; but they must, in defence of the faith, ask themselves— What are politics in Ireland? For three centuries legislation and religion have been as intimately connected in this country as body and soul, therefore the clergy are obliged to take part in the election of men who are to make the laws, and to urge on them the necessity. He illustrates this necessity by the case of a national education. They were asked to accept a system from which the suspicion some asserted were bodies of armed men, were in I tually reside in England and France.

of preselytism was to be banished but done of the reality only clumps of furze, and that with the exnighest digniteries in the Protestant Church, Dr. Whately, of Dublin, while professing, as a member of living thing. The people collected in groups, of the Board, to administer the system in a spirit of and looked eagerly towards what they believed to good to say of them that's come to reign over impartiality and fair play, declares in confidential be the serried ranks of an insurgent army marshalled us. If we was in the wrong, he'd up and tell us letters, lately published by his own daughter, that on the hill-side. Perhaps the wish was father to the he is using the whole machinery to uproot the thought. The evening was intensely cold, and even errors of Popery, though he dares not avow the pro-

Referring to emigration, Bishop Keane says that, while several of those emigrants have succeeded, the a consolation, therefore, to the friends of the movefaith of others, who might have been leading holy ment that those dark lines were only composed of lives at home, has been shipwrecked in America, and he asks .-

Who does not remember the intense and widespread disaffection of the last few years, the secret conspiracies, the threatened invasions, the alarm of families, the cessation of business, the depreciation son, who has been an officer in the British service. of property, the withdrawal from the Sacraments, and the declaration, made in the House of Peers by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that the land question was at the bottom of Irish discontent?'

Therefore they ought to ask for such a settlement of the relations between landtord and tenant 'as would make all happy and contented and virtuous at home.' Br. Keane gives the following list of griev-

'The laws which at present affect the Catholic bishops of the United Kingdom, the marriages of converts, the Divorce Courts, the position of Catholic sailors in the navy, the religious instructions of Catholic prisoners and of the Catholic poor in . England. In all these things the State interferes with the true faith, and therefore the priest must act on the defensive, that while for Cæsar more is claimed than belongs to Cæsar, the things that belong to God may not be taken away from Gcd.'

In the struggle for political ascendancy between

of Lord Palmerston remedial measures, pronounced by statesmen on both sides of the House to be necesknow, they said, when the Maguire comes to sary, were eather denied, or delayed, or insufficient, his inheritance, there'll be no more trouble or grudgingly conceded. The credit and the disamongst ye; for there never was one of the credit of kindness or of neglect may, as far as Ireland is concerned, be divided between the two parties in any proportion to which they are entitled. Neither did enough, though each may have done something: And thus it was that while a strong case could be made out against Whig or Conservative, no power of argument could cover the shortcomings of both; and thus it was that Ireland, at one moment broyed up with hope, and then disappointed, neglected, and insulted, became a hot bed of discontent and a weakness to the United Em-

But, since the death of Lord Palmerston, Bishop

Keane says,—
The people of Ireland have noticed with delight expressed towards them, and in a special manner by the members of the late Government. Nevertheless, Irish members should go to Parliament prepared to support only those who wil support them, -to be friendly or hostile as they find others friendly or hostile. In their earnest opposition something besides requests, petitions, and speeches is required .--In the ordinary transactions of life, if a credi or canemploys a solicitor, who soon compels payment by the reluctant debtor, and when the courtesy and eloquence of Irish members fail to get justice, the attorney's letter they are to send is an adverse vote on a critical occasion. There is nothing noble or dignified in supporting any Government that will refuse, for party convenience, measures judged indispensable for the welfare of a nation. The Irish member who gives such support encourages and and injustice against his country. Scotch members do not do so, and Scotland gets what she requires.' These are the words of a prelate who can control the constituency of the greatest county in Ireland. -Times Cor.

DROGHEDA. - A monastery for the Christian Brothers has just been commenced at Drogheda. It will be built of random limestone, for the designs of Messrs: Pugin and Arklin. Another convent of the same Order has just been begun at Westland-row.

IRISH REBERLION AGAIN. - The unpleasant news from your side of the water has produced its marked effect here; the feeling of nnessiness is very general, The suddenness and simultaneous character of the risings throughout the country has startled everybody. The affair in Kerry had completely deceived the authorities, as it is now evident it was intended When the Kerry business exploded, or seemfrom Thurles on Saturday morning, a correspondent to explode, the laughter was general; the Fenian mountain had brought forth a most ridiculous mouse indeed. Now, unfortunately, we are compelled to laugh at the other side of our mouths. It is seen that the row in Kerry was only a feint to mislead the authorities draw troops away to that far south-western corner of Ireland. And the apprehension is general now that the line of action adopted by the insurgents is exactly that which is likely to prove most barassing to the British troops .- Iruhman.

ATHY, Saturday .- In the despatch which I forwarded yesterdy, I informed you that a number of Fenians had been seen in the districts of Maryboro' and Mountmellick, and that an attack on the town of Maryboro' had been meditated. Up to a late hour on last night the matter remained unauthenticated here. No sooner had the intelligence that the insurgents intended to march upon and attack Maryboro' been received, than the resident magistrates and police-inspectors took steps to place the forces of police under their control in a proper state of defence. Drafts of men from the country stations were immediately called in, which augmented the entire force to close on one hundred. The staff and pensioners of the Queen's County Rifles were then ordered out, and the loyal inhabitants were provided with Enfield rifles. The whole amounting to over two hundred, were organised in the courthouse, ready to defend themselves against any insane attack that might be attempted by the rebels .-Picquets of police were sent to scour the neighbourhood. At a place called Ross a policeman was hailed on the road by a man, who ordered him to stand or he would shoot him down. The fellow ultimately decamped. At midnight the entire police force were sent out in parties to patrol the streets and suburbs, one of them shortly after returning with two prisoners, whom they found concessed on the Ridge road. They were immediately searched, and on the person of one was found a large number of caps and nineteen rounds of cartridge. He feigned being drunk, and pretended not to know how he had come by them. Both are in custody. A heautifully made American breech-loading rifle, marked 'John Browne,' was also found close to the spot where the parties were arrested. Although a small, neatly made artice, its range is estimated at 1,200 yards. The ammunition found on the prisoners, fitted it exactly. At an early hour in the morning the civilians, police, militia and pensioners, were dismissed to their homes.

THURLES, Thursday .- Although no attempt has as yet been made in the neighborhood of Clonmel there is a good deal of excitement there and a considerable amount of terror amongst the local gentry. I visited that locality on Monday last and heard from ome persons, who seem to know how the popular pulse beats, that some stirring work was expected. The rumor was currently circulated that a strong force of the insurgents was seen between Dungarvan and Clonmel, and during the afternoon of Monday a large crowd collected to watch the evolutions of the Fenian army on the mountains which overlook the town. The report that the insurgents were massing on the mountains for the purpose of making a descent upon the town created considerable excitement. A good field glass, however, made it evident that the dark patches on the mountain side, which

ception of a lew mountain sheep there was no sign of living thing. The people collected in groups, the most obdurate enemy of the Fenians should pity the unfortunates who might be compelled to take to the mountains in such weather. It must have been furze bushes, after all. Mr. Stephen Moore, of Barne, who is the High Sheriff for this county, has armed his workmen, and like a medæval baron, keeps them in his own house for the protection of his household. They are under the command of his Some wise people question the prudence of this, and shrewdly hint that it is not likely the men into whose hands Mr. Moore has put arms would use them against the Feniaus. There are two companies of the 75th Regiment in Clonmel, as the Carbiniers, who were also stationed there, have left to join Col. M'Neill's flying column. Clonmel is a good town, in the centre of a rich and populous district. In old times it made a gallant stand against the army of Cromwell, and the story goes that after a long and ineffectual siege he was moving away his troops when a silver cannon-ball, fired from the beleagured town, recalled him. Seeing such a precious metal converted to such a purpose, he wisely conjectured that their ammunition was run out, and turned again and took the town after a few days. It would be easier to enter it now than in those times. The old walls have been taken down, and from the Tipperary country side it is quite open. The river, which is both deep and rapid, forms a formidable obstacle on on the county Waterford side. Godfrey Massey, who has been arrested, is, I understand, a native of this county, and was formerly a lieutenant in the English army. He, like most of those who have assumed leadership in the insurgent forces, served through the American campaign. He is a member of a respectable Protestant family. The districts from the town of Tipperary on by Bansha, Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick on Suir, and Callan are the places from where the greatest danger is apprehended. A portion of the Thurles Flying Column, under Colonel Baser, have arrived at Fethard, and have made since their arrival two unsuccessful excursions in the neighborhood of Slievenamon Mountain.

The police of this town received information that a large force had collected in the woods of Kilenegrana, and, accompanied by the military, set out in pursuit of them. There can be no doubt that a considerable number of men, amongst whom were many in uniform, did appear there, but no conflict ha as yet occurred between them and the military .- Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

The authorities at Athlone fully believe that they have captured O'Connor, the leader of the Fenians at Cahirciveen, for whose apprehension a reward of £250 has been offered. The suspected person arrived in that town by the 6 o'clock train from Gal-way yesterday evening, en route for Dublin. A telegram was sent from Galway to the stipendiary magistrate at Athlone, requesting him to look out for the arrival of such a traveller. It is said that his appearance corresponds exactly with the description given of O'Connor in the Hue and Cry.-He is rather a gentlemanly looking young man, six feet high, and stout in proportion. When he was arrested he gave his name as Captain Connor, of the United States' army, and said that he had been on a visit to his relatives in Msyo, and was returning to America. He had two loaded pistols in his top-coat pocket; but he offered no resistance. One account stated that he had a great quantity of luggage; another stated that he had none. A telegram was at once sent to Kerry, and the captain is detained until a policeman arrives to identify him if he be the real 'General' O'Connor who rude away

on the orderly's horse TRURLES, SATURDAY MORNING .- I arrived here yesterday evening. After making all the inquiries I could between the Limerick Junction and this most important position, in what has been glibly called by some of the erratic scribblers - the disturbed districts. as if the entire of the south of Ireland, from the Barrow to the sea, was not in a state of infernal disorder and painful excitement, 'the Fenian movement,' I regret to say, every day and every hour is becoming more and more formidable, and the great work of delay' is being accomplished by the insurgents withexertions night and day in trying to restrain the misguided men from rushing into all but certain ruin and misery, but I am sorry to say that in very many instances, indeed, the wholesome and paterual advice and admonition of the clergy have been disregarded and the counsels of the numerous swindlers and adventurers attended to and acted upon. In my journeyings in anything now but 'the suncy south, have met several young men from Dublin who had come down 'to lend a hand,' and this fact fully corroborates a statement made in an official document which I saw last evening, in which it is stated that between nine and ten thousand men left the metropolis on Monday and Tuesday night, and that up to yesterday evening not more than fifteen hundred or two thousand had returned to their houses in Dublin. -Cor. of Freeman.

The assizes are going on, and the Fenian insurrection notwithstanding, with scarcely any criminal element to try. Mr. Justice O'Hagan, in Wicklow, Baron Hughes, in Leitrim, and others of the judges elsewhere, have congratulated the grand juries on the absence of all serious crime on the calendar .-Owing to the occurrence of the assizes, and to the absence of so many of the irish members in Parliament, Lord Abercorn's levee, on Tuesday was thinly attended.

Some of the recent proceedings in relation to the Fenian movement appear to be great excess and abuse of authority on the part of the officials; thus the arrest, imprisonment for a few days, and intended presecution of Mr. Tracey, reporter for the Cork Herald, in Killarney. Strange that the immense force scattered over the peninsula that was the seat of the rising' in Kerry, have been unable to capture even one of the O'Connor's band of outlaws. A few arrests have been made of parties accused of having been present at the attack upon the Kells coastguard station near Glenbeigh, and in the sea-ports a large number of arrests have been made, otherwise there is profound peace in the country. It is remarkable the large batch of national schoolmasters that, according to the statement of Lord Naas, have been arrested under the warrant of the Lord-Lieutenant, 29 out of the 750 persons, or about 4 per cent. of the whole, a number out of all proportion, when their small fraction of the adult male population, their intelligence, and their position as paid servants of the State are considered. Soldiers and State schoolmasters contributed, in proportion, the largest element to active disaffection .- Correspondent of Weekly Register.

Barke, one of the Fenian leaders, who was recently captured, and 40 others, have been carried in irons to Clonmel and put in jail.

The official Dublin Gazette contains proclamations lacing the counties of Louth, Meath and Queens under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act. It is noted as a satisfactory sign that several members of the Irish nobility were leaving England for their residences in Ireland, and the London Times expresses a hope that this course may be followed by other large Irish proprietors who habi-

DUBLIN March 9 .- All quiet here and in the suburbs. The Tallagh Fenians have gone into County Kildere, and some have returned home. The Fenians mass themselves in large numbers, but are easily dispersed. Secret burials show that some of the wounded carried off are since dead from exposure and want of medical treatment. The town of Tipperary is again threatened. The troops have been increased there and flying columns formed to oreak up Fenian bands. Fifty armed Fenians passed through Maryford. The police pursued and captured a few. The townspeople took shelter in the Court house. There were no other conflicts reported. The farmers and gentry in country places were naturally alarmed; but there was no anxiety in important

A remarkable seizure was made in North King street. A float and horse belonging to Mr Quinn a grocer, carrying on business in Bolton street, was stolen from his stable at George's Hill, and last night they were found standing in North King Street, with no person near them. On the float, however, was a crate, which appeared to be full of articles of some kind. The police were communicated with and the crate taken to the Lower Castle Yard, where, on being opened, it was found to contain 429 pikes, ready handled ;130 handles, 21 rifles, 4 cutlass swords, 2 rifie barrels, with bayonets a tached; several pikeheads; two cases of precussion caps, containing about 400 boxes; a causter of powder of about 7 pounds or 8 pounds weight; a pouch with about 100 bullets; eight bullet movids, a smelting pot, and all the appliances for casting bullets. The pike handles were in the rough, and it would appear that the heads have been only recently attached, inasmuch as the screws are perfectly fresh woile the blade is rusted. -One of them was of peculiar make, being in the form of a cross, the upper arm of which could be detached at pleasure, being provided with a screw-The pike-handles were of two different lengths, one nine feet and the other 44 feet. Inquiries having been instituted, the police proceeded to an estensibly unoccupied house adjoining Mr. Quinn's stable at George's Hill, in the cellar beneath which they found three men concealed, and a large number of gun barrels. The men were taken to the Green street police station, where they were detained.

DUBLIN, March 12 .- The following arrests have been made: Edward Duffy, the companion of Stephens at Sandymount, who was released from Richmond Prison on account of ill health, but has since been most active in organizing the rebellion, was arrested yestetday at Boyle with a clerk named Eagan of Phibsborough, Dablin, who acted as his secretary, Micheal Allen, engine driver on the Great Southern and Western Railway, was arrested this morning at Inchicore, where he is stated to have acted as a Centre in the Fenian organization. John Kelly, a master tailor at Rathmines, was taken yesterday on a charge of Fenianism. The Rathfarnham police have captured three young men, medical students, indentified as the ringleaders in the attack on the Stepaside station.

A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from

Tipperary on March 10, says:
This town is the headquarters of the military force sent to extinguish the Fenian revolt. In every available place troops are stationed. Sentinels are regularly posted at the Limerick Junction. The country appears peaceable; but the embers of rebellion are not yet extinguished. If the troops were withdrawn, there is no doubt the insurgents, who are still larking in the mountains would attempt another demonstration. It is manifest they intend avoiding any engagement with the troops. It is feared they will keep up a harrassing system, and attempt another rally should the troops be drawn off. It is known that many of them are collected on the Galtes Mountains. As I write a detachment under Col. McNeil are being marched to the mountains with a view of chasing them A party of Royal Engineers have just arrived by express train. They will be stationed in Tipperary. Another party proceed to Cork. So far as Tipperary is concerned, I believe the insurrection is over. Clergymen of all denominsticus have deucunced them to-day in the churches and chapels, and warned the people not to be led astray.

Yesterday (Monday) evening head constable Jaques and Simpson, accompanied by acting constable Lytle and sub-constable Britton, acting on information, proceeded to the residence of a Mrs. Cassidy, 69 Pound street; for the purpose of searching the house for arms and ammunition. In a house at the rear of the premises they dug up the flooring, and about two out the military being able to take any decisive move feet below the surface discovered concealed twenty that would put a sudden and prompt termination to military rifles and one sword, and also some tin boxes a monater fiasco, but still calculated to inflict the containing 2,000 percussion caps. Mrs. Cassidy most grievous and enduring wrong on the country at stated that the rifles were placed in the house by her large. The Catholic clergy in every district that I hasband (who is dead about two years), at the time have visited have been most indetatigable in their of the Belt. at riots — Northern Whig, Murch 13

Writing from Limerick Junction on the evening of the 7th March, the Times' correspondent says: It was difficult in passing through Dublin to-day to believe that the city had but yesterday been threatened by an armed insurrection. The banks were open, the jewellers' shops displayed their richest stores, and business seemed to be carried on as if the Fenians had been 'menacing' as usual from New York instead of from their 'camp at Tallaght,' within half a dozen miles of Dublin. You saw no anxious preoccupied faces, and no eager groups talking over the events of yesterday. The inhabitants seemed disposed to treat the outbreak as a failure which would for ever dispose of Fenian pretensions. 'They have done their best and their worst, these people. and have shown some power of mischief, along with a still greater power of making themselves and their cause ridiculous.' This was the prevailing opinion among those with whom one had an opportunity of talking. Everybody knew that when the Fenians rose they would be defeated; but few even of those who most despised the Fenian movement, thought that the rising would be so very contemptible as it has proved in the neighbourhood of Dublin. I had no time to visit the prisoners, but am told that they are mostly lads of from 17 18 and upwards-apprentices, sbop assistants, clerks, and a dirty, ragged following with which a soldier would te loth to march through Coventry much less Dublin. The most manly and the best set amongst them are the Irish Americans. It does not appear, however, that they showed the spirit that might have been expected from men who claim to have fought in the New World, not without glory. When 'General' Massoy was arrestby a policeman on the platform here he swooned away and remained in a feint for ten minutes, only reviving after liberal applications of cold water. Massey is said to have been the Generalisamo-designate of the Fenian army. He had two revolvers in dis pockets when captured; and of course he may have swooned, not from mortal fright, but from mortification at so ignominous an end to his martial

The Cork correspondent of the same journal Wri;ing on the same day, further says :- During the last 24 hours the aspect of the insurrection in the south has been completely altered. Of the large and formidable force which began the outbreak on Tuesday night there now remain only a few disorganized and disheartened bands, flesing before small detachments of military and police sent in pursuit of them. A arge number of the men who left this city on Thesday night to join the insurgents at Carrignavar have already returned to t air homes within the last twelve hours. They are chiefly labouring men employed in stores, with a few drapers' clerk and shopmen, who acted as leaders in the business. In the Middleton band the desertions have also been numerous. Out of the 60 men who left the town of Middleton on the night the justification began 30 have come back. Some of the Cloyne contingent have also returned. The united bands of Oloyne, Middleton and Killeagh were led by captain M'Clure, an Irish American offishot dead at Castlemartyr, and a labouring man generation of our country. - Dundalle Democrat.

named Joyce-a fellow over 6 feet high, who at the last Cork Assizes was tried for the murder of a farmer named Walsh, of whose wife he was the paramour. He was acquitted by the jury, but such was the sense of his guilt that the Crown made his departure to America a condition of his release. He went to Liverpool, and shortly afterwards returned to Cloyre, where he was up to lately employed as a laborer. The Cork continuent was under the direction of another Yankee officer, Francis Lomas, who, in a pass which he gave to a gentleman to secure his house from molestation, described himself as 'commanding the 2d Division of the Cork Infantry of the Irish Republican army. His force numbered 500 men armed with guns and pikes, in the proportion of two-thirds, of the former, and a third of latter. This band has, it is believed, been completely broken up by the skirmish with the 67th on Bottlehill. Such of the Middleton contingent as still hold together, have retreated through Tallow to the mountain-our parts of the county Waterford.

The rebel party at Kilmallock-the chief band in the county Limerick-has, like the rest, become quite disorganized, and is being followed by detachments of troops and police. Intelligence has just been received that a body of the rebels, of which the Kilmallock men may have formed part, was overtaken at Bansha this morning and fired upon. One of the rebels was killed and 31 captured. Among the prisoners was a man who is known as the 'Special,' and who was in commend. The rest of the insurgents decamped, throwing away their arms. There are still numerous predatory bands in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, but the militant force of the insurrection

there has already melted away.

The cities of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford remain perfectly tranquil, and in the county Kerry the only outrage which has been committed was the destruction of the telegraph wires at Millstreet.

Mr. Bourne, the manager of the Union Bank, who was shot by the Fenians at Killmallock, was suspected by them of having given the information which led to the arrest of a hotel-keeper named Sullivan in the town early on Tuesday evening, before the rising took place. He still lies in a precariove condition.

THE INCHICORE WORKS. - Two officers, with a large military guard, were placed on Monday in charge of the Inchicore works on the Great Southern and Western Railway, in order to protect the rolling stock of that company.

THE FENIAN COMMANDERS. - A letter in the Freemun of Monday describes some of the Fenian leaders :--Dunne, for whose arrest the government effers £250 reward, I know intimately; he is a man of fair intelligence, pleasing address, and a native of the south of Ireland. In 1861 he joined in New York the femous 69th Regiment, commanded by Colonel M. Corcoran, as private, and at Buil Run was captured with Corcoran, Bagley and other officers. After thirteen months' imprisonment in Richmond Salisbury and New Orleans, he was exchanged, and obtained a commission in the Corcoran Legion. Colonel Leonard served under Sherman in the west, and was looked upon by his brother officers to be the most dashing fellow in the corps of General Thomas. General Burke, whose arrest I notice in a morning journal, is also a graduate of the C9th New York Regi-ment; private in 1861; lieutenant, S8th Regiment, 1862; captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonei, 1863; and for 'meritorious service' was honored by the United States Government with Brevet Brigade General, United States Volunteers. I met General B. at Tamanney Hall, New York, Nov. 9, 1866, and doubt very much that he is now in Ireland. General J.P. M'Ivor, a young man of excellent education, commanded company I, 69th Regiment (and in whose company General Gleeson was second sergeant, 1861), at Blackburn Ford, July 18, and Bull Rnn, July, 21, 1861; lieutenant-colonel in Corcoran's Le gion, 1862, colonel, 1863, and brigade-general, 1864. and was a prisoner of war with Corcoran one year. He is a gailant officer, and will, no doubt, give the government considerable trouble before the movement is suppressed. He was in the United States on the 18th of February last. An incident in this officer's career may give you some knowledge of his coolness in action. The writer was cetached, with half of his company, to skirmish with the enemy at Bull Run, and, on being recalled was succeeded by M'Ivor's company. M'Ivor at this time was under arrest for breach of discipline, and was marching in rere of his command when it received a volley from the rebels in ambush, and thrown into considerable confusion. M'Ivor, who was deprived of his sword, and had but a ratan in his hand, absolutely whipped half a dozen of his retreating men into the ranks, returned the enemy's fire and drove them from under cover. For this gallant deed his sword was returned by orders ot General Sherman, who commanded the brigade of which the 69th formed a part; and were it not that he subsequently fell into the hands of the Confede. rates would have been promoted on the field.

The men arrested in Dublin were supposed to have formed a Fenian Council, and had been committed on a charge of high treason.

The dead body of a man was found on Sunday by the military on the Wicklow Mountains. There was a large wound in the breast, apparently inflicted by a gunshot. The deceased is supposed to have belonged to the Fenish band which had assembled on Tuesday night at Tallaght, where it is probable he received his death wound, and was subsequently carried by his comrades to the mountains, where he expired. remains were removed to the nearest police station

It is represented that the military forces in Ireland are now so placed that in no part of the west of Ireland could any body of armed men hold together for twenty four hours without the certainty of receiving exemplary punishment.

My own impression is that-although loyalty to to England is a quality not to be found in the classes of Irishmen too humble to be the recipients of English favour and patronage - the feeling of the country is rather adverse to the rising at present. If a more favourable opportunity presented itself I have no doubt that it would be very general; but the enterprise in which those men are now engaged seems too hopeless to attach to it general active support. This rebellion differs, however from '48: for it is not so much a sudden outburst of the people as the result of careful organisation, and of a wellmatured, well ordered course of training. The men who act in this movement are guided less by impulse than by the instinct of military obedience, and therefore it is that their action is not likely to be influenced by the advice of their priests, or by those influences which always sway the people in movements which are merely popular .- Cor of Duvin Irishman.

Another favourable sign is that some of the country people in the disturbed region were paying back into the banks a great portion of the money which they withdrew before the outbreak.

The Loudon Times of the 12th March thinks the latest indications are that in every direction there is either antipathy to the movement or a conviction of its futility. It may be that the Special Commission will give Febianism its death blow. If so the nation will be glad in after times that it did not overstep the bounds of law. We have a feeling of relief in hearing from the government that it is not intended to resort to martial law.

We again call on our countrymen not to be deluded by the Whig knaves and tricksters, who vilify the Derby government. Let them rather mark our advice on the subject, for we have no ambition to put on the livery of any English party. Our place is beside the people, and whoever befriends them, whatever be the hue of his politics, shall have our support; whilst the opponents of the people shall end as an uncompromising foe. We have all played the foolish game of party too long, and we have lost considerably by it. Let us now act wisely, and by keeping the Whige cer, who had as his subordinates Daly, the carpenter, out of power, permit the Tories to work out the re-

THE CAPTURED POLICEMAN .- O'Connor, the mounted policeman from Bruffic, who was captured by the Fenians, but who managed to escape after having stood the fire from Killmallook barrack, gives an interesting description of his time with the rebels. He was riding in plain clothes with despatches when the Fenians under Dunne came apon him and compelled him to go with them. Dunne took his horse, and Walshe compelled him to take a pike and go to the front of the party. They agreed that the attack should be continued for three hours, and on arrival at the barracks placed O'Connor in front, with those others who had to be pressed to join. The rebels all the time kept a watch on him, but he succeeded in shooting Walshe, the second in command, in the leg, by firing his pistol through his coat pocket when join that now famous class.
Walshe was endeavouring to set fire to the door. At the end of the three hours his fate was to be sealed with the other policemen if they succeeded in taking the barracks, but when the reinforcement of constabulkry arrived he managed to slip away unnoticed, and got on the mail car for Limerick some distance ontside the town He had not proceeded far when he observed Captain Danne driving down the same road, and the constable ordered the carman to stop. Dunne passed by them, and thinking that O'Connor was fleeing too, called on him to come on. O'Connor's pistol was afterwards found outside the barrack, and the remains of his despatches to Mr. Franks, R.M., which had been found, were also discovered in an adjacent field. Yesterday, in Cork, Constable Gormly and Sub Constable Dalton, on detective duty, arrested three men named Leahy, Daly and Healy, who had also been implicated in the attack. One of them made a race at the station to escape, but was recaptured.

From information received, Inspector Skelly, of Kilmainham Station, and Assistant Inspector Entwistle, proceeded to search the houses on Davis'sterrace, Kilmainham, on Friday evening and found a young man named Henry Filgate lying in bed suffering from a gunshot wound in the right thigh. He was visited by Dr. Carte, of the Royal Hospital. Two constables were left in charge of the wounded man, pending instructions for his removal. The unfortunate man, it is said, is one of the party who made the attack on the police barrack at Glencullen, where ne received the wound.

As a great number of the rebels who attacked the barrack at Kilmallock were young men employed in the neighborhood, a strong body of police, with a view of making arrests, proceeded yesterday to Bruree. A remarkable circumstance in connection with their visit was that not a single man capable of carrying arms was to be found in the place, and the women and children said their brothers and fathers or husbands had not been at home for some days, nor did they know where they were.

Several arrests in connection with the attack on the barrack have been made in this neighbourhood since Thursday, making a total now of about forty. Two quarrymen, named Hughes, residing at Kilmallock, were arrested, and it is alleged that they obtained blasting powder to blow up the police station. In the account of the fight between the the police and the Fonfaus here, I mentioned that one man stood on the bridge and fired continually for three hours at the barrack. Notwithstanding the many attempts of the police to dislodge him he managed to escape unburt, except a slight wound on the cheek. He was arrested to day by the consta- distinguishing feature and chief recommendation of bulary in the town, where for a number of years he as been carrying on the business of a blacksmith. Another man, named Fox, was taken into custody to-day in the yard of the hotelkeeper, to whom he was car-driver. A person named Nolan has been identified by Constable Davis as a person who thrust a pike in through one of the windows at him, and he also is placed in prison. A double-barrelled gun and a flask of powder have just been picked up outside the barrack.

Dublin, March 8-At a meeting of the corporation to day, after these hours' discussion, the following resolution, on the motion of Sir J. Gray, was adopted by 20 to 9: That this council deeply deplores the criminal fatuity of the misguided men, who, having stones, and the removal of old and useless fences, he committed themselves to the councils of American emissaries and domestic dupes have endangered the landlord in order to entitle himself to compensation, public peace, and brought discredit on our name and He will have to apply to the public officer appointed ace by appearing in arms against our most gracious under the Bill, who will have to satisfy himself that Sovereign, and in the name of the citizens of Dublin, the proposed improvement will increase the value of we tender our support to the representative of the the land beyond the amount of the cost of the im-Queen in any capacity in which it can be legitimately used in austaining the throne and authority, and in restoring the peace of our native land, which stands and will give the landlord notice to that effect. It so much in need of the united co operation of the Crown, the Parliament, and the people of the United money requisite to make the improvement, the public Kingdom, in the removal of the obstacles to the union and progress, the redress of admitted grievances, and in reviving the trade, the industry, and the commerce during these years, the tenancy should be determined of this kingdom, and in promoting the prosperity and either by the tenant or the landlord, the tenant will social comforts of its people.'-Two hundred Fenians receive from the public officer in a lump sum of appeared to day at Kilmacthomas, county Waterford, and having partaken of refreshments marched off. One hundred and forty police have been despatched paid in half-yearly instalments by the owner or next to northern stations. The authorities in Cork have occupier. And if the tenant should prefer to make seized all the guns, arms, &c., in the gun shops. The | these improvements with his own money and labour, inquest on the Fenian leader shot at Castle Martyr resulted in a verdict of 'Justifiable homicide.'

BRIDGING LODGE CGRRID.-The Irish Times Says that an earnest effort is being made to obtain from Government a grant of about £4,000 or about £5,000 for the construction of a bridge across the narrowest part of Lough Corrib. A wast tract of country on either side of the lake has no reliable means of intercommunication. The present mode of crossing from one side of the lough to the other is by a row boat. The tolls charged are exorbitant, and have the effect of preventing intercourse and traffic.

The county Leitrim assizes were, like those of several other counties, very light.

The proceedings in Parliament in the direction of religious equality will deprive the Fenian sympathere ight years, and a proportionate sum up to thizers of some of their most telling arguments. All the thirty-fifth year, when his claim will expire. these political matters are explained and interpreted by their priests, who are very sensitive about invi-dious distinctions marking the inferiority of their dious distinctions marking the inferiority of their lands, the clearing of the soil from rocks and stones, Church in the eyes of the Government. It does no and the removal of old and useless fences. These good to Protestantism to have official insignia in the are improvements for which the landlord's consent Churches. It merely gratifies the sectarian pride of is not necessary, and the public officer's certificate the Established Olergy, who ought to be content is the only requisite to secure the right to compensa-with their substantial advantages without opprestion for them. For other improvements, viz., the sively-exhibiting the symbols of Protestant ascendancy. As to the office of Lord Chancellor, no one can believe that either the State or the Church would he a whit less secure if the office were filled by the Chief Justice Monshan, Mr. Justice Keogh, Mr. Justice O'Hagau, or any other Catholic Judge. There have been wars and bloody feuds about such trifles as colors and precedence in past times, and the Irish peasantry are not yet sufficiently philosophic to disregard them. There is no danger now from conciliation. The true resting-place for legislation in Ireland is perfect religious equality. Perhaps the the improvements, he will not be entitled to be comdifficulty about the Lord Lieutenaut might be best pensated for them. This is the Government proposal, got over by abolishing the office, and giving us, and we think it is a great improvement upon the and the time is a great improvement upon the constant vice regard to the fashionable world. The present Viceregal Court is so stately and brilliant that it would shade into the reality very easily, like and Tory measures for Ireland is, that the Tories a bright morning twilight. In past times the Viceroyalty was moonshine .- Times Cor.

The Earl of Bessborough in his Carlow estates has lately located a laborer's family on every forty acres of tillage land, and one on every eighty acres of grass land. To each laborer he gave an acre or half an acre of land at the rent of the adjoining farm. If the laborer built his own cottage he charged no rent for it; if built by the Earl, it was erected at a Ten or twelve years ago 100 Catholics could not be cost of £25, and the laborer paid at the rate of 24 gathered together in this town, which is situated per cent in the outlay, that is, £1 a-year rent, and for some six miles from Edinburgh. We have now got the acre of land generally £1. The result is, there a beautiful Gothic church, built in the early English

Emigration is not on the decline, but rather presents signs of increase during the coming season. The largest number of emigrants we have seen leave this port was on Saturday, when about one hundred and sixty passengers were taken on board the steam tender to be conveyed to the Iowa, one of the Anchor Line of packets .- Derry Journal .

THE PRINCE OF WALES .- We read in the Connaught Ranger :- 'Be not surprised, or astonished, or alarmed, gentle reader. It is a great fact that report now affirms that the Prince of Wales is about to purchase an estate in Ireland. It is positively asserted that the present Ministry have strongly urged upon him the propriety, of becoming an Irish landlord. And fame says that he has actually condescended to

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the Grand Jury for Cork County, congratulated them on the peaceful state of that great county, as evidenced by the small number of prisoners committed for trial at that assizes. There was no case of murder, though in two cases life had been lost-in one case by reason of negligent driving, and in the other a bone was thrown, aplinter of which having entered a man's temple, he bled to death from want of proper medical appliances.

in the village of Derrybrien, which is situated between Gort and Woodford, an old woman named Connaire died very recently at the advanced age of 117 years. Notwithstanding the unprecedented number of summers and winters which shaped her joys and sorrows, yet she retained her mental faculties unimpaired up to the last month of her life, and her evesight was so good that until then she was able to thread the finest needle .- Loughrea Journal,

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman records a most handsome act on the part of the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, in connection with the new Diocesan Palace, which has just been erected in this fine old Catholic see of Killaloe by its present worthy occupant, Most Rev. Dr. Power. Adjoining the site of the palace was a half acre of land, which Dr. Fitzgerald considered might enhance, in some measure, the palace grounds, and the same he has kindly made over to his lordship, Dr Power, and his successors at Kildare. This grant will form an invaluable accession to the pleasure grounds of the palace, which are now being vory. beautifully laid out, and which will form a most attractive feature in connection with the palace. Such a kind and liberal gift on the part of the Protestant bishop, while it shows the deep respect and high esteem in which Dr. Power is held by his Protestant neighbours, bespeaks the liberal and non-sectarian spirit of Dr. Fitzgerald and deserves the lasting gratitude of the Catholic population at Killaloe.

Profession Anderson, the sor disant 'Wizatd of the North,' is at present starring it in Dublin. He writes to the Freeman in a state of mental distress, complaining that he is pestered to death by puritanical tract-distributors, who deny his light to exist on scriptural grounds: 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.

THE TORY LAND BILL .- The Government Bills for promoting the improvement of land in Ireland by occupying tenants, and for facilitating the improvement and leasing of land in Ireland by limited owners, were introduced by Lord Nass on Monday. The the Tenants Bill is, that in addition to the security which it provides against the appropriation by land lords of improvements made by tenants according to the provisions of the Bill, it lends money to the tenants to enable them to make the improvements. All buildings and fixtures attached to the holding by a tenant at his sole expense (except such as he may have bound himself by contract to make) are to be his absolute property, and he may remove them whenever he likes if the landlord should decline to purchase them at a valuation. If a tenant wants to avail himself of this Act for the purpose of the main and thorough drainage of land, the reclamation of waste lands, the clearing of the soil from rocks and is not to be required to obtain the consent of his officer will lend him the money, to be repaid in thirty five years by seventy half-yearly justalmenia- If money the value of all the yet unpaid instalments, and these will remain charged upon the land and be the public officer's certificate sanctioning the improvements will entitle him, in case his tenancy should be determined during the next thirty five years, to receive from the public officer in a jump sum of mouey, precisely the same amount as he would have been entitled to receive had he borrowed the money. In other words, the public officer's certificate will enable the tenant who makes these improvements either to remain thirty-five years in the occupation of his holding, or to receive from the public office fourfifths or more of the cost of his improvement if his improvement if his tenancy should be determined within seven years; three-fifths or more of the cost of his improvements if his tenaucy shoud be determined within fourteen years; two-fifths or more within twenty one years, one fifth and more within The provisions of the Bill apply to the main and thorough drainage of land, the reclamation of waste tion for them. For other improvements, viz., the erection of farm buildings, the making of fences and the construction of farm roads, the tenant will be entitled to receive compensation precisely in the same way as for the class of improvements already treated of, but with this difference, that if the landlord, on receiving notice from the public officer of his intention to sanction the erection of farm buildings and dwellings, the making of fences, and the construction of roads, should express his dissent, the public officer will have to withhold his sanction, and, in that case, if the tenant should persevere in making

## GREAT BRITAIN.

like to give or to lead money for Irish purposes, and

that the Whigs object to giving or lending, but like

to lay on tazes .- Tablet.

DALKEITH, -A correspondent of Weekly Register writes to us :- This is comparatively a new mission.

tion, averaging between three and four hundred, with a population of at least 1,800 souls, belonging to the mission. The Rev. Dr. Whitty, who must be well known to your London readers from the position he held under the late Cardinal, has charge of the mission, and has given a course of very solid and instructive lectures during the winter, one of which I enclose. You have got the Ritualistic movement now going on in the Established Church of England; we have got the Presbyterian organ movement, kneeling at prayers instead of standing, read prayers instead of extempore, stained glass windows, &c., even in the Established Church of Scotland, and although the Doctor does not profess to be a controversialist, he has handled these various subjects with his usual ability:

CATHOLICITY IN THE ISLE OF BUTE. - The Isle of Bute, so remarkable for its salubrious climate, has been long the favorite resort during the summer months of the inhabitants of the West of Scotland, especially those living in and around Glasgow. The Kyles of Bute, we need not say, are well known to the thousands of tourists visiting Scotland annually. Rothesay, the chief town of the island, is much admired for its commanding position at the head of the beautiful bay which bears its name, surrounded by lofty hills dotted with villas, and having in its centre the ruin of the noble castle, once the seat of royalty is well known to the world as giving one of the titles to the heir apparent of England. At the period of the ill-fated Reformation, Buteshire shared the fate of most of the counties of Scotland. Its numerous sauctuaries, which were the pride of the island, were ruthlessly destroyed by sacrilegious hands, and their ruins may be seen at the present day. The ruins of the Parish Church dedicated in the days of Catholicity to the Mother of God, within which the Holy Sacrifice was daily offered, and those of the famous monastery of St. Blanes, in another part of the island, at one time occupied by a large community of the children of St. Columbkill, are sufficient indications of the religious sentiments of the former inhabitants of the island. But a period of upwards of two hundred years of error and darkness had almost entirely blotted out every vestige of Catholicity; no Catholic place of worship existed there; no Mass had been offered in the island till within a few years, when it was celebrated in a room at Kames Castle, which then belonged to the Hamilton tamily. Though not a Catholic himself, Mr. Hamilton allowed his wife and daughter to have the consolations of religion brought within the house, and this was the beginning of a new era of grace for the Outholics of Bute. After the lapse of a few years a piece of ground, situated along the shore at Kames Bay, belonging to the estate, was, chiefly through the influence of Mrs. and Miss H-milton, conveyed for a nominal annual fee to the Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, and on it was erected the first Catholic church in the island since the Reformation.—Weekly Register.

There are some delicate points in the politics of Europe upon which the British Executive will ere long have to express its opinion very strongly; and obviously it would be advantageous for our influence, as well as for our credit, that our Government would appear in Council with a reputation above suspicion, and be able to speak as indubitably the representative of a united people. Still more, far more, important is it for our own happiness, for the wellbeing of the country of which we are proud, that these intestine jars should cease. And let us say one word in season as to the Fenian rebellion. No one can condemn more indignantly than ourselves the wickedness of such a movement-uo one feels more thoroughly the deep injury which the traitors and their misguided followers are doing to Ireland itself, or more keenly the slur which they are casting upon the fair name and fame our country. If every one of the leaders were hanged or shot, the doom would be amply merited. But, as a community, we have to think of what becomes ourselves, as well of what those rebels deserve. And in opposition to the heated feeling of the day, we do not besitare to affirm that it is not for the true interest and spotless reputation of this country that blood should be shed save in action. Let the rifle and the saure do their work in the field-freely, and with no restriction save the ordinary usages of war. But do not let the gibbet follow the sword—do not let us erect a gallows upon the won field. There are no Emmets in this ignoble rising-do not let us help to make any of these Yankee filibusters be mistaken for one. Do not let us make martyrs of men who are fit only for the hulks. The hulks are place for the insurgent leaders. Not death a punishment from which civilisation senting Nova Scotia; and Messrs. Tilley, Mitchell, now shrinks in civil war—but penal servitude should Fisher and Wilmot, representing New Brunswick. be their lot. Let them labour as felons on our breakwaters and fortifications, with the sense that their ceaseless toil is making stronger and impregnable against foreign attack the country whose power they had vainly striven to overthrow from within.—

Though we do not go so far as certain organs of the Tory party in preacting vengence on the rebels, and in exaggerating to the highest pitch of sensational absurdity the simple facts of the movement in Ireland, we would not be supposed to deprecate the enforcement of boid and stringent represive measures against the Fenians still under arms. But we do protest, despite the severe criticism which our plea for a liberal and merciful policy has received from certain hot headed disciples of Mr. Byre, against the tendency towards vindictive action of which there are already very distinct manifestations. And to attain the two objects which we desire, to re-establish tranquility in Ireland and to check the inevitable cry for revenge, we conceive the best means would be to entrust the task of dealing with the insurgents to the military and the executive. At present the magistrates who accompany and seem to exercise some authority over the troops, impart a semi-civil character to the conflict, which cannot fail to embitter popular feeling, and may even tend to turn the wild enterprise of some fanatics into a war of classes. It is a matter of notoriety that the Irish magistracy too often detest and are detested by the people. At elections and other minor disturbances their interference is ever the cause of more passionate encounters of parties. It is, therefore, highly expedient that the forces under Lord Strathnairn and his subordinates shall be entirely freed from magisterial control, and allowed to deal firmly with any armed resistance. Blood shed in the field does not rankle. It seldom originates revengeful fends, such as are becotten of court-murtials and wholesale hangings, and the other time-honoured devices of the Orange equires of Ireland. And in the present case it is most necessary that we should look to the future. However the Tories may sneer, we can only quench the flame of Irish disaffection by a just and generous policy. Let us take care that we do not throw a fatal obstacle in the way even of that efficient cure by letting petty local tyrants work their will, not merely upon the guilty but on the suspected and perhaps the innocent. - Star.

London, March 21. - Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, promises a liberal Reform Bill for

March 24. - The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Ca binets in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamirande, and the sub-sequent demand made by England for his surrender.

Ireland.

March 25 .- In the House of Commons to night the debate on the Reform Bill was resumed. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in which he declared against the Government plan of reform, and opposed the second reading of the Reform Bill.

March 26 -The English Government has decided not to persist in claiming the return of Lamirande, the French forger, who was taken from Canada unare no beggars no rage, no workehouse relief, no style, with stone alters, stained glass windows, staperiodical sensation, no rebles, all are well clad, tuary, paintings, &c, all through the munificence of happy and love the Earl.

Style, with stone alters, stained glass windows, staperiodical sensation, no rebles, all are well clad, tuary, paintings, &c, all through the munificence of gally, but reserves the right to do so, should it here-happy and love the Earl.

March 27.—In the House of Commons last evening, the Reform Bill was passed to the second reading without a dissenting voice. The debate on the question has been fixed for April. April 4th has been designated as the day of debate on the budget.

House or Commons-Martial Law, The O'Donoghue said that as he had received information that it was the intention of the Irish Government to proclaim martial law, he hoped the Secretary of State for the Home Department would fully explain to the House the nature and effect of the increased powers which martial law would conter upon the Executive. Mr. Walpole replied that there was no intention at present to proclaim martial law. Should such an occasion arise, the House would, of course, be in-formed of it in ample time. The accounts, however, which he had received that day and vesterday were more favorable than they had been for some time past. He could say to the House that the ordinary course of law would be resorted to, and a Special Commission was on the point of being issued, in order to bring the offenders to justice (hear, hear.)

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of March, Mr. H. Herbert asked the Home Secretary whether the Government had reconsidered their policy with reference to the persons implicated in the Fenian movement, and those taken in arms, and, if they had determined to change their policy, whether it would not be expedient to make it known immediately, in order to prevent others from joining in the outbreak. He also asked whether martial law would be 210claimed in those districts where outbreaks had occurred. Mr: Walpole said the districts in which the outbreaks had occurred had already been proclaimed. As to the former part of the question he hardly knew to what the hon member referred. -Mr. Herbert: Martial law has not been proclaimed. -Mr. Walpole: o; certainly sot. - Mr. Herbert: Do you intend to proclaim it?-Mr. Walpole: That is a question for the Government to determine. I am not prepared to answer it at present.

The Times urges the Government at once to arrest every semi-American emissary who may be found spreading treason among the people.

The Army and Navy Gazette presumes that the official accounts of the Fenian business, received on the 8th, were less alarming, from the fact that the departure for Ireland of the 66th Regiment, which had been ordered, is postponed and will now probably not take place.

FENIANISM IN SCOTLAND .- The North British Mail published on Wednesday a Proclamation, received from the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic,' to the Brotherhood in the West of Scotland. It exhorts them to haste to their native shores. It is dated Glasgow, March 8, and has post-mark Glasgow, March 12, and is signed General C. Denham, commanding.

The Times publishes a paragraph headed 'The Progress of Toleration, stating that at the forthcoming assizes for North and South Lancasbire there will be a Catholic Judge (Mr. Justice Shee), a Catholic High Sheriff, and a Catholic Under Sheriff .-This is the first time such an event ever occurred in the county of Lancaster, or, indeed, in any county in England since the Reformation. The other judge who will accompany Mr. Justice Shee is Mr. Justice Mellor, who is a Protestant.

The Liverpool C.urier of the 14th says:-There was a Fenian alarm in Liverpool last week. So far as we can ascertain, there does not appear to be any tangible cause for apprehausion of danger; but whatever the reason, the fact remains that the local authorities have taken extensive procautions against an outbreak of Irish rebels in this town. In the event of a rising, the most probable points of attack are thought to be the volunteer storehouses, where there are many thousand stands of arms, though little or no ammunition, and stops have been taken to secure these places against surprise.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY .- The London Canadian News of the 14th March says :- The bill for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Branswick was read in the House of Commons on Friday evening last, and passed without any discussion. The Guarantee Bill for the Intercolonial Railway will, we understand, be brought in at the earliest possible moment. The amount for which the guarantee will be asked is now stated at £3,000,000, and not, as previously reported, at £4,000,000. The delegates who remain in London to watch the progress of the bill are the Hon. Mess:s. Macdonald, Howland, and McDougall, representing Canada; Mr. Henry, repre-

The Pall Mall Guzette says, we regret to say we have reason to believe that some recent overtures of Sir Frederick Bruce in behalf of his Government, in the matter of arbitration of the Alabama claims, have not been received in a conciliatory spirit by Mr. Seward, we do not understand that the offer of the British representative has been directly refused. but that at two interviews the subject had been evaded.

English papers have a rumor that the United States Government have, through Mr. Adams, called the attention of the British Government to the neglected condition of Ireland, and pointed out measures which, in their opinion, are best calculated to allay disaffection, and also the irritation which exists among the Irish population of America.

The London Daily News of the 9th, in an article on

the Army Estimates has the following:
There is, in fact, no blinking our position, and there is no advantage in trying to obscure it by complicated half measures. If we want men either in the Army or the Militia, we must give them their price, and if want an effective Reserve, we must take means to make each grade and each man effective. The price of men is partly money, but it is not wholly money. The highest rates of pay would still bring us only soum if the service has conditions that are distasteful to men of education and self-respect. On the other hand, a very moderate rate of pay will attract the best stuff in the country, if we offer with it tair treatment and a reasonable chance of rising. But we cannot draw respectability into the ranks while we maintain flogging, on the ground that it is the only way of dealing with blackguards. We cannot get frank and honorable spirits while they hear stories of perty regimental injustice or oppression, and know that if they once join a regiment they can never escape from it but by some atrocious crime. We cannot attract the ambitious when we offer only a good conduct stripe with a penuy a day as the reward for correct behavior, and a commission that brings ruin as the extreme and rare reward of despe rate gallantry.'

## UNITED STATES.

ST. PATROIKS DAY IN NEW YORK. - The N. Y. Herald of Saturday, in speaking of the recent riot, says: 'The outrageous assault on St. Patrick's Day by a portion of the Irish procession on Grand street, upon the police, has made a profound impression upon all classes of our citizens who respect the police as the faithful guardians of law and order.— Another outbreak of this sort would be very apt to result in a tearful reaction. As this affair of St. Patrick's day stands, from all that we hear of its effect upon the public mind, it has pretty well extinguished for the present among the great body of our native born fellow citizens their sympathy for the Fonians and for Ireland.

YANKER BUNCOMBE .- Washington, March 27th .-In the House to day Mr. Banks reported a joint resolution declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed. Confederation of Provinces on the northern frontier of this country, without extreme solicitude; that a confederation of States on the continent extending from ocean to ocean, established without consulting the people of

There is an array of Agilla free to

ciple. cannot be considered otherwise than as in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of the government, endangering the most important interests, and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassment already existing between the two governments. After some discussion be-tween Messrs. Banks, Brooks, Woods and Chandler,

the joint resolution was passed without a division. Mr. Banks, also from same Committee reported a resolution declaring that the House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland and Candia in all their just efforts to maintain the independence of States, to clevate the people and to extend and perpetuate the principles of liberty.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered as an amendment an additional resolution declaring that while sympathizing with the people of Ireland the House believed that the present Fenian movement must prove entirely inoperative, and that any encouragement to it by resolution, unaccompanied by force, could only result in involving brave, enthusiastic and patriotic frishmen in difficulty from which their brathern were powerless to extricate them.

Mr. Fldridge spoke in favor of the same idea. The amendment was rejected : Yeas 10, nays 102, and the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE FENIAN PRIBONERS IN CANADA. - A resolution has been passed in the House at Washington calling for an investigation into the case of the Rev. John McMahon, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Canada for participation in the Fenian invasion. -The misfortune was that the Fenisus were not belligerents. They invaded a country against which there was not any cause of war. They represented no government, and were liable to be treatment of robbers and murderers. Any one who went with them, no matter what his intention, was, therefore, liable to punishment as a principal perpetrator of the crime. This is the allegation against Mr. Mc-Mahon, and the Canadian Government held strictly to that interpretation of the law. The circumstance are well understood in this country, and a committee of Congress cannot make them plainer. The United States Government has already interceded for those prisoners, and with but little hope of success. Even if it should be shown that Rev. Mr. McMahon was innocent of any aggressive act, there remains the obstacle that the Canadians insist that he was legally tried and convicted, and they declare no foreign nation has a right to interfere. The United States agree with them that the Fenian invasion was unlawful, and those who took part in in it were warned. by proclamation from the President, of the consequences. There was an effort by the United States Army to prevent them from invading Canada, and those who escaped from the ill-starred expedition under O'Neil, were arcested as offenders against the laws of this country. It is not, therefore, likely, more particularly as it is rumoured, that there is to be a fresh invasion of Canada by the Fenian plotters in this country. The Canadians are preparing for it, and if it is attempted and fails, as it must, those who are caught will be treated without mercy, and those implicated in the first expedition will be more rigorously dealt with in consequence -Philadelphia

New York Times very sensibly says : - It is about time that some limit be defined as to how for Feniaus may go in causing the United States to pay for preventing raids into Canada. There has been considerable money spent in this manner already, but nobody supposed the expenditure was to be incurred over and over again, as often as the Fenian leaders chose to raise a scare Properly considered, the organization in one country of expeditions against another in times of peace ought not to be suffered, but to make our border line a military base is still worse. Neverthless our Government has taken a mild view of the subject, and has contented itself with interposing when actual hostilities have commenced.

Not only ought it to be undestood that we are not at war with England, and, that being the case, ean-not allow armed attacks upon our neighbors by Fenians, but that the American people ought not to be compelled to foot the bill more than once. When the last raid took place it was a dismal failure, but it was expensive to our people, who have burdens enough of their own already. When Gen. Meade franked home and fed the 'Army of the Irish Republic' last year, he did not suppose that the process was to be repeated every year, or probably he would not have been so generous. The Fenians have no right to cause the expenditure of public money in the way it is spent. Let the farce come to an end, and if a few troblesome spirits choose to forment trouble, let them be notified that we are tired of their nonsense. If America is to be ruled by Fedians, let us know it; but so long as America is ruled either by native or adopted Americans, let her not be plagued and plundered by unauthorized and illegal schemes of foreign invasion from our shores or across our bor-

When the United States wants a war with England or any other Power, she can find her own occasion therefor. It is humiliating that a handful of our frish population should be able to boast that they can do almost as they please with us in the mat-

New York, March 21 .- The Irish enthusiasm in this city has all subsided, and the late rebellion in Ireland is conceded to have been a disgraceful failure. The only party who receive any attention are those who favor an invasion of Canada.

March 26 .- The New York Tribune's special says : The postponement of action on the adjournment of Congress was caused by anticipated trouble in the South, and that General Grant advised against an early adjournment. Trouble is also anticipated in Maryland during the sitting of the convention which ie to frame a new constitution for the State.

March 27 .- The Herald's Dublin correspondent says: - Considerable anxioty was felt at the commencement of the outbreak lest Fenianism should. cause desertion from the police or military force.-This has not been the case. No single instance of sympathy with the insurgents has been observed. The authorities are loud in their praise of the fidelity and valor shown by both branches of the service.

Virginia is Virginia no more. The record of her past fame is rolled up and laid away. The memory of her sons who made a 'bee line to Boston' and poured out their blood for a principle which involved only the material interests of her New England sisters, is forever ignored. Like the prisoner of the bostile upon whom its gloomy portals once closed in: the bloody Red-republicanism of France, she has lost all other than a numerical designation, and even the lins of the turnkey who doles to her bread and water refuses to utter the name by which she was honored among the nations of the earth. She is now district No. 1. And who is responsible for this crowning infamy? Those over whom she has yearned as a mother, and around whose infant limbs she has thrown the protecting arms of a mother's love. Those who have suckled at her breasts and have drawn life and substance from her generous and heroic being.

A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts age frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he cannot ascend:

Some wag remarks truly, when he says that popularity in politics is to see your name in large type posted on a fence. Somebody, will inquire cas to who you are, and when the first rain comes, you will disappear.

Vanity Fair says the three ages of a senator are Mile-age, Post-age and Ratron-age,

the Provinces, and founded on the monarchial printhe second to help months out the bill

# The True Estiness.

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED" AND PUBLISHED EVERYFRIDAY 18 St. S 4t. No. 696, Craig Street, by

J. GILLIES. Q. R. OLERK, Editor.

AND.

YEARLY IN ADVANOR: 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 WITHESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

F We beg to remind our Correspondent sthat 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 PROM THAT DATE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1867.

Friday, 5-Of the Precious Blood. Saturday, 6-St. Vincent Ferrier, C. Sunday, 6-Passion Sunday. Monday, 8 - Of the Feria. Tuesday, 9 - Of the Feria. Wednesday, 10-Of the Feria. Thursday, 11-St. Leo, P. D.

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 Merch 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 houre of Drexel &

Co.

Baltimore, at the banking house of L. J. Tormey

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 Garaghty & Co. Boston, by Patrick Donaboe.

Providence, R. I., by George A. Leete, Esq. MONTREAL, Canada, Bank of Montreal. QUEBEC, Canada, Branch of the Bank of Montreal Havana, Cuba, J. C. Burnham & Co. Lima, Peru, Alsop & Co.

ROBERT MURPHY, Agent. AGENT FOR CANADA:

ALFRED LAROCQUE, Montreal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It would appear that the Fenian disturbances have been effectually repressed for the moment, but he would be a bold man who should venture to assert that there will be no repetition of them. The Government, which no doubt is in full possession of information, continues its precautions: and it is a sign of reviving confidence, that many of the Irish landlords, with their families, are returning to their estates. The second reading of the Ministerial Reform Bill is fixed for the 5th inst.; it will probably be opposed vigorously by Mr. Gladstone and his friends, in which case it is doubtful whether the Ministry will be able to command a majority .--The Bill for the Union of the B. N. A. Provinces has received the Royal Assent.

The coming Paris Exhibition forms the chief topic of Continental news, and for the moment the long looked for Revolution at Rome is postponed. The Eastern Question is, however, as menacing as ever, and a general arming is going on amongst all the great European Powers.

In anticipation of war, Russia has ceded to the U. States all its possessions in North America, comprising a delectable country inhabited by a few Esquimaux, and a larger number of other fur-bearing animals, and rich in snow, ice, and other valuable products of the Arctic regions .-The Senate besitates to accept.

"When rogues fall out," the proverb tells us what will happen: and so we entertain some very pleasant hopes from a quarrel, or "falling out" betwixt Butler, generally and appropriately spoken of as "the beast" or "Beast Butler," and a Yankee Representative of the name of Bingham. The former now openly accuses his opponent of having murdered the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, who, as all the world now knows, had nothing to do with the brutal assassination of President Lincoln, and whose innocence must have been well known to those who were guilty of the still more brutal and cowardly crime of ordering the woman to be hanged. The charge of murder was urged against Bingham, by "Beast Butler" in the following terms :-

prowess,' said be 'was an innocent woman hanged upon the gallows. His only victim in the war was Mrs. Surratt. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his assocates can sustain him in It is all very well for the rich, they say, all very the blood of a woman tried by a military commission and condemned without sufficient evidence in my

The gist of the accusation preferred by Butler against Bugham is this: That he was privy, if It is all very well for them to preach to us about not a party to the deliberate suppression of a freedom; as if we were free, because not subjectdiary found on the body of Booth, and which ed to any positive law dictating the terms upon contained full particulars of the plot, and the which we shall sell the sweat of our brows to the designs of the conspirators, against Lincoln .- | selfish capitalist. But if we are compelled by From this diary eighteen pages were cut out: hunger to accept the latter's terms-if our empty and though, with a ridiculous pretence of fair bellies, our starving wives and children clamorplay, the tobacco pipe, and other trifling articles ing for bread, oblige us to take the insufficient age.

found in Booth's pockets, were laid before the pittance offered us for our days' work, where is Military Commission that murdered Mrs. Surratt, no allusion was made by the prosecutors, to the existence and discovery of the very important diary. Why it was suppressed on the trial? why it was mutilated? and why Mrs. Surratt was got rid of by banging? are questions which any person of ordinary intelligence can easily

REFORM .- It is of but little consequence whether Lord Derby, or Mr. Gladstone, undertake to settle the vexed question of Reform, for neither will give satisfaction; for neither will, nor can, in any manner make the slightest approach towards the solution of the great problem which, under the old name of "Reform," now, for the first time, forces itself upon the attention of England's statesmen. Misled by identity of name, many men of both parties, Conservative and Liberal, seem to imagine that the social agitation of this seventh decade of the nineteenth century, has the same objects, the same tendencies as had the great political agitation of the fourth decade, which gave us our present system of representation in the House of Commons .-This is a singular delusion; for not only have the two movements nothing in common, but in their aspirations they are directly opposed to one another. The new Reform Bill, the working man's Reform Bill, is to undo, not extend or perpetuate, the work of the bourgeois or middle class Reform Bill of '32. Lord Derby, some few of his allies may perhaps see this; but Mr. Gladstone, and the party of political economists whom he represents, have not as yet caught a' glimmering of this important truth-as is evident from that gentleman's language at a Banquet lately given to him by the " Society of Political Economy" at Paris. On that occasion, Mr. Gladstone said :--

"The mission of our century is to free capital and labor from all subjection. It may be called the century of labor and justice. Prosperity, to energetic labor, and peace to men of good intent.— Tois is the object at which we aim."—Times Paris

Yes! But it is not the object at which the

"working classes" - (so-called to distinguish them from the capitalist class)-aim. On the contrary, it is that which the "working classes" propose to themselves to overthrow, and destroy; and which, whenever they become the dominant power in the State, they will overthrow and trample underfoot. The Gospel, the truth of the Political Economists, that which gladdens the bearts of the bourgeoisie, is not the Gospel of the " working classes," or proletaires; it is not their glad truth, in the embracing of which lies the salvation of society, and on which depends the happiness of the human race; but it is according to them, a lie, and the doctrine of Satan himself, which must be exploded and cast aside, ere the sun of liberty and fraternity can dawn upon the earth, still enveloped in the fogs and thick darkness of political economy. According to the first, that is to say Mr. Gladstone, and the party which he represents, the great object of the nineteenth century statesman should be to leave trade free and unshackled, and to remove all artificial restrictions upon the relations existing betwixt "capital" and "labor" - ia short, to leave every man free, either to get the highest price for his labor, if he be a working man-or the greatest amount of labor for his money, if he be a capitalist. This is the doctrine of the Political Economists; the Gospel of that school of which, in the British Islands, the author of the " Wealth of Nations," and on the Continent, Quesnoy, Mirabeau, (pere), and above all Turgot, were the founders and the prophets. Unlimited competion, in commerce, in the labor-market, always and everywhere, without interference of any kind from the State, without any restrictions upon the individual, whether he bring his capital or his labor to the market, is the last word of this school of Political Economy, which numbers in its ranks all the commercial classes, and that section of British society on which the first Reform Bill conferred almost a monopoly of political power, to wit, the

But the views of the commercial classes, of the middle classes, of the bourgeosie, as they are termed in France, are not only not identical with those of the far more numerous class commonly spoken of as the "working class," or proletaires, but they are directly opposed thereunto. According to the latter, this doctrine of "unlimited competition," of free trade, in labor especially, is the most damnable heresy ". The only victim (sic) of that gentleman's ever vomited forth from bell upon earth. It is according to them, the original sin, the curse of society, the opprobrium of the human race.well for the capitalist, so they argue, to appeal to the laws of "supply and demand," as the laws by which our wages must be determined .--

our freedom? Is it not mockery to tell us that we working-men, are free, so long as "labor" is the slave of "capital?" Is it not a farce to prate to us about the blessings of a liberty, which with us means only liberty to starve? This is the language, daily becoming louder and more menacing, of the working classes; of that section of society now most strenuous in its agitation for Reform. Judge then what a mockery must appear a Reform Bill presented to them by Mr. Gladstone! It is not a political, but a social Reform that they want; and they value political reform, or changes, merely as a means to obtain the latter. They ask for bread, and Political Economy offers them only a stone!

The first Reform Bill was the victory of commercialism over feudalism, of the middle classes or bourgeoisie, over the landed aristocracy.-The Reform Bill that is to be, that which will alone meet the views of those now clamoring for it-will be the victory of the working classes over the bourgeoisie, and of labor over capital. The object of the men who carried the first was, as Mr. Gladstone said at Paris, " to free capital and labor from all subjection;" the object of those who are now agitating for a second Reform Bill, is to organise labor, and to determine, by positive legislation the future relations betwixt working man and employer, or rather betwixt "Capital" in every form, and "Labor" in every form. This is what "Trades Unions" mean, and this is why in the present political agitation these societies play such a prominent part. They seek for the extension of the suffrage, not as end, but as a means; and if with some, the more ignorant to wit, the right to vote signifies only an unknown quantity of beer at election times-with the more intellectual and energetic members of Great Britain's working classes, it means that, henceforward, wages, that is to say, the bread, the life, of the working man, shall no longer be left to the ever fluctuating laws of supply and demand; but shall be so determined by positive legislation as to secure, under all circumstances, a sufficiency of food, and all the necessuries of life to the laborer. It means more, for it means what the French Socialists mean by "drost au travail;" that is to say, not merely the right of the working man to take any work he can get, and to make the best terms he can with his employer-but the right of the working man to have remunerative work always found him, no matter whether there be a demand, or no demand, for his particular industry. This is what the working classes mean by Reform; and already in England has sounded the tocsin which proclaims the opening of the terrible, but mevitable contest betwixt "Labor" and " Capital" with which modern society has long

How radical, how "thorough," must be that Reform or Social revolution, which-and not free trade, not the "laissez faire" of Political Economists-the working classes of England, and indeed of all Europe, are intent upon, is in Iroland and Italy, should, &c., &c. evident from the incompatibility of the two principles: - that, to wit, which governs the present, future. The first of these principles, that which underlies the whole modern system of Political Economy, is, as expressed by Adam Smith, thing. SELFISHNESS." According to this principle, the happiness of the whole of society will be best promoted by leaving every one free to promote his own individual happiness. According to the second principle, that of "FRATERNITY," the good of the individual can be realised only by first seeking the good of Society. These then. SELFISHNESS" and "FRATERNITY," are the two antagonistic principles whose respective champions are about to be engaged in deadly strife. The Church, that is to say, " Christianity Organized," might indeed, were her voice listened to, mediate betwixt them; but the State can only look idly on whilst the two parties fight it out. It may throw in palliatives, and for a season postpone the death struggle, but to avert it, or to suppress it, is not in its power. What for instance, is the " Land Question" in Ireland but one phase of this deadly antagonism betwixt "Capital" and " Labor?" What is Fesianism in its last analysis, but a protest, deep and bitter, against the axioms, or fundamental principles of Political Economy?" No matter what legislative palliatives in the shape of "Tenant Right Bills" may be thrown in, so long as these principles are recognised, or the doctrines of "free trade" applied to the relations betwixt tenant and landlord, so long peace is impossible in Ireland. And it is so because we have passed from the era of "Political" to that of Social" Reform.

THE DEATH PENALTY. - The following paragraph says more as to the real efficacy of the death-penalty as a preventive measure, than would falio volumes of controversy:--

"The penal law of Alabama recently enacted, which punishes horse-stealing with death, has driven the thieves from that State."—Montreal Wieness.

Quebec papers announce the death, on the night of been in ill health for some years. He was 53 years of second place; and, lastly and most, upon their

We copy the following excellent article on Protestant Missions to Catholics, from the Kingston British Whig, of the 23rd ult. The writer though himself a Protestant tells his coreligionists some important truths, which will very likely raise an outcry against him: but all honest and intelligent men will admit the truth of his facts, and the cogency of his reasonings:

If-he says in substance to his Protestant brethren, if you deny the possibility of salvation to the members of the Roman Catholic Church, or deny that salvation is within her pale, you have only a few illiterate fanatics to countenance you. And if you admit that the R. Catholic, who believes all his Church teaches as dogma, and who keeps all her commandments may be saved, your missions are a humbug; for why try to convert men, who are not in danger of damnation unless they are false to their faith? To this line of argument there is no reply.

(From the British Whig.)

THE SABREVOIS MISSION. - The News reports at length the proceedings of a late Meeting of the Kingston Auxiliary Branch of the above Missionary Society, a Society that we cannot belp considering, not only useless, but injurious to the good under standing which should exist between the English and the French speaking portions of the population of Lower Canada. The purpose of this Society is on the face of it impertinent; it purports to make the French Canadians, all Roman Catholics, Christians, by converting them to the Protestant Faith, whether Charge of England, Scotch Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, or Baptist, is not defined. To cease to be Roman Catholic is what appears to be desired. Now if a Christian Church is to be judged by the morals of its professors, the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada have no reason to be ashamed of their creed; for among the inmates of the Provincial Penitentiary, ceteris paribus, there are fewer Lower Canadian Catholics, in proportion, than of other Creeds. To amend the morals of that people cannot therefore be the object of the large array of respectability paraded in the News. This seems to be admitted by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, of St. George's Church, Monireal, who said among other things at this meeting 'that the labors of this mission are a waste of effort, that they are not necessary, that it would be better to spend the money in elevating the moral tone among ourselves, for as the Roman Catholics are sincere in their belief, to them their doctrines are the truth; but it is a fallacy to say that because that they are sincere they will be saved. Begging the reverend gentleman's pardon for contradicting him, it is a fallacy to say, that sincere Roman Catholics will not be saved Such is not the doctrine of the Church of England, nor of any Protestant Church of any standing. few fanatics alone think otherwise. Let the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston and other places in Upper Canada, strive to improve the morals of their own Co-Religionists, and leave the Lower Canadian Roman Catholics to their Pastors.

One of the Resolutions passed at this meeting is not founded on fact, 'That the present crisis in the history of the Papacy, coupled with the marked success of Protestant missionary efforts in Ireland and Italy, should encourage the Canadian Church to the vigorous prosecution of its Mission to the French speaking population of Lower Canada' Leaving Ireland out of the question, because the evidence is so contradictory, it is a fallacy to assert that Protestantism is making or has made any progress whatever in Italy. A great many Italians have ceased to be Roman Catnolics, but they have unhappily for themselves, ceased at the same time to be Christians of any Oreed. The passing struggle in Italy is not so much to put down Catholicity, as i is to put down Priestcraft. The secular power of the Pope and his Head Clergy is what is attempted to be suppressed, not the doctrines of the Romish Church. Witness, the King of Italy and his Minister, Baron Ricasoli, both devout Catholics. We lay some stress upon this, because the Rev Mr. Rogers, in his address, reiterates the idea by saying 'the present crisis in the history of Papacy, coupled with the marked success of Protestant missionary efforts

One of the speakers (the Rev. Mr. Sullivan) attempted to strengthen his argument by a myth. He said when the great Cresar landed on the shores and that which it is proposed shall govern the of Britain, he bornt all his ships that there might be no retreat,' where the reverend gentleman got his authority, fabulous as the assertion is, we don't know, unless it be from Virgil, and then it was the Great Eneas, not the Great Cæsur, who did that same

This is not the first time that the British Whig has spoken against the purport of the Sabrevois Mission looking upon it as wholly nunecessary and mischievous; and we raise our voice against it this time, not under the hope of suppressing it, but to show the Lower Canadian Roman Catholics that one Protestant newspaper in Upper Cauada has the hardihood to show the matter up in its true light. It may be asleged, why not allow the Ladies and Gentlemen of Upper Canada, charitably and religrously inclined, to amuse themselves by contributing to what their Clergymen toil them is good. The reply is, they do mischief by their misplaced charity. They sow dissension where good feeling should prevail; they insult those who do not offend them and because there are a hundred other objects of real usefulness to aid which their charitable donations are greatly needed.

KNOW-NOTHING-ISM .- That which we dreaded, that which we anticipated, that which we predicted would be one of the results of the Feman agitation in the U. States, is it seems about to realized. The disturbance in New York on St. Patrick's Day, although the work of only a few roweles in which the great mass of the Irish processionists had no part, and with which the vast majority have strongly expressed their disgust, is credited to the Irish indiscriminately; and a very bitter feeling seems to be growing up everywhere in the Northern States, betwixt native citizens, and those of Irish origin. The following from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser will illustrate our meaning:-

Indications are not wanting to prove that the people of the United States are becoming tired of allowing the Fenians to use our soil as a base of operations against England. That game may be considered as pretty nearly played out. Irishmen will probably have to elect, ere long, to become citizens of the United States in fact as well in name, subject to the laws and with as distinct a nationality in that respect as citizens of native birth, or else to be regarded as alions who are abusing our hospitolity ; -they cannot much longer be allowed the privileges of American citizenship at the same time that they claim to be citizens of a Republic on the other side of

The truth is, that Fenianism in this country is a pestilent nuisance. Irishmen presume too much upon our good nature, in the first place; upon our the 26th, of Col. de Salaberry, D. A. G. M. He had supposed want of friendlines to England, in the political influence and power in this country. They name, believing and still hoping it to be true.

are fast becoming so obnoxious to the sound sober sense of the country that it would not be surprising to see a resurrection of the once potent Nativ. American or Know Nothing organizations with a view to putting down the Irish element in the body politic. Their parading of our streets in military array, and as component parts of the army of what they claim to be an independent nation, without as much as saying ' by your leave' to our government, though apparently a very harmless amusent so far as their enemy, England, is concerned, is certainly an impertinence and an imposition so far as their friend. the United States, is concerned. It is a nuisance that must be abated.

Assassination .- Is this peculiarly, or exclusively an Irish crime, as the maligners of Irishmen, and of the Catholic Church pretend? We do not deny that great crimes have been perpetrated in Ireland by men rendered furious by wrongs, or what they imagined to be wrongs. inflicted upon them by landlords, on whom they oftimes wreaked a bloody and a wicked revenge. Far be it from any Christian to palliate these acts, or under any pretence whatsoever to attempt even an apology for the infamous crime of assassination. But again we ask is this a crime peculiar to the Irish? Have the people of other parts of the British Empire, and of a different creed, the right to taunt their Irish and Catholic fellow-subjects with their predisposition to the crime of murder. Listen to what a Scotch nobleman, Lord Elcho, said on the subject, when addressing a large body of his Protestant brother Scotchmen at a large meeting held the other day at Dalkeith.

The subject was the relations of "Servants and Masters" in Scotland, and the means adopted by the Scotch working classes to compel the employers of labor to submit to their terms,-For this purpose resource was had to Unions and Strikes; but as these, without an organized system of Terrorism have availed but little against capital, the members of these Unions bound themseives by oath to the murder of the "nobs." or masters, who would not submit to their terms. In proof of this Lord Elcho read the oath of their, not Irish and Romanist, but Scotch Protestant Association :--

"I, A. B., do voluntarily swear, in the presence of Almighty God, and before these witnesses, that I will execute with zeal and alacrity, as far as in me lies, every task or injunction which the majority of my brethren shall impose upon me in furtherance of our common welfare, as the chastisement of nobs, assassination of oppressive or tyrannical masters. or the demolition of shops that are deemed incorrigible and also that I will cheerfully contribute to the support of such of my brethren as shall lose their work in consequence of their exertions against tyranny, or renounce it in resistance to a reduction of wages."-

This oath, as Lord Elcho went on to show from facts, was not allowed to remain a dead letter, but was carried out in practice; until the attention of Parliament being called to the state of Terrorism existing in Scotland, a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the matter, when the above-cited facts were elicited.

This shows that crime is of no particular country; that Scotchmen are quite as promnt as Irishmen to band together to revenge real or imaginary wrongs; and we may then easily conclude that if Scotchmen had as much to complain of as have the Irish - if they were onpressed and insulted by an alien and hated Church Establishment-if the lands of broad Scotland had been forcibly wrested from the hands of the original owners, and confiscated to the profit of landlords alien in blood, language and religionthe crime of secret societies and assassination would have been, to say the least, as rife in Scotland as in Ireland.

We published in our last a telegram, copied from our Montreal Protestant contemporaries, fully exonerating the Irish Catholics of Ottawa from the charge of having carried in their St. Patrick's Day Procession, a flag of some kindwhat kind we know not-but against which His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa was said in the public papers to have remonstrated. The telegram that we copied, vindicated the good name of the Catholics of Ottawa, by stating that they had nothing to do with the obnoxious flag: that it was not their's: that it was not carried by them: and that it was introduced and displayed by some Yankee "roughs" from Ogdensburgh. by whom alone the pastoral admonitions of the Bishop were set at defiance. This was the statement, so creditable to the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, and so gratifying to their Catholic friends everywhere, that we found in the columns of our Protestant contemporaries, and which we copied.

But we have received a letter over the signature John O'Hanly, in which the writer contradicts the truth of the statements made in the telegram; and in which he more than insinuates that the charge urged in the Protestant papers against the Catholic Processtonists of Ottawa, of having carried a flag against which their Chief Pastor had remonstrated as unbecoming in a Catholic Procession, is true. If so, we are sincerely sorry for it; but at the same time we entertain too high an opinion of the Catholics of Ottawa, to believe, upon no better authority than that of the writer of the communication to which we refer. of whom we know nothing-and that of the Protestant press, of which we know this, that it is often guilty of making unfounded charges against Irish Catholics-that any large number, or that any respectable members, of the Trish Catholic community of Ottawa could have been guilty of slighting the exhortations and remonstrances of their. Bishop. Such conduct so unworthy of Catholics, we could easily believe of the Yankee " roughs" who infest so many of our large cities, and give so much trouble to the Police; and we therefore, as zealous for the good name of our Irish Catholic friends at Ottawa, inserted the telegram which so fully vindicated their good

The Jaatham Planet, a conservative paper of Upper Canada, thus enuntrates the policy on the School question of its party :-

"We are ready to assist the Roman Catholics in securing the best means of carrying on the Separate School system as it now stands."

And again in another place :-"The Roman Catholics may need alterations in the School system which do not clash with the principles, and they will receive Conservative support in obtaining them."

These are fair promises, and entitle the party that makes them to the support of the Catholic electors of Upper Canada, so as to give the Conservatives the chance of redeeming them. It need not be said that the Globe, the advocate of all despotism, is perfectly furious.

LIBERALISM. - In the rump or Yankee Senate Mr. Sumner introduced on the 6th ult., a Bill for virtually disfranchising all Catholics in the United States. This was to be effected by means of an oath, to be taken by every person before he shall accept office, or register a vote, and of which one clause is to the effect, that he, the deponent, will support a non-Catholic school system, abhorred by the Catholic Church as dangerous to faith and morals. It is not enough for the tyrant Protestant majority that they compe Catholics to pay for the support of an infamous system of State-Schoolism, more dangerous, more unjust, than the State-Churchism of Ireland, but they now desire to compel Catholics to swear that they will support that rascally system.

We copy the comments of that excellent paper the St. Louis Guardian upon this tyrannical proposition, worthy of the vile party from whence it originated :-

" No Catholic can say that any un-Catholic State has the right to establish public schools and tax its Catholic subjects for their support; no Catholic can be in favor of the system of common school education in actual force throughout these States

" We wonder that the Radicals do not at once introduce a bill providing that no man who does not swear that he is a member of the Radical party, and prepared to support all its measures, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in the United States. That would be the simplest way of reaching the end they have in view, and would not be one whit more law. less or oppresive than the test oaths which they at present purpose.

"We are well aware that one plank of the platform of the Radical party, here and in Europe, is State education. This is Paganism revived, we know, and in direct conflict with one principle of the Bill of Rights, substantially incorporated into the Constitution of every State of the Union; but it is the Radical theory for all that. We have been expecting for some time to see a bill introduced restricting special privileges (such as admission to West Point) to graduates of the State or National schools. We have expected to find this followed by a bill inflicting penalties upon all parents refusing to send their children to the public schools, but we must confess we were not prepared for a bill distranchising all who will not swear that they are, in their heart and conscience, favourable to Blate education. made the common mistake of not giving the Radicals credit for the amount of wickedness which is really

therrs.
"The Radical party claims to be the Party of Liberty; and it was the first to introduce into this country the system of test oaths. Thus words loss their original meaning, and thiberty in the Radical sense of the word will become as disreputable as 'Loyelty' has been made to be. Mr. Sumner's test oath disfranchises not only every conscientous Uatho. lic in the country, but also every man in it who is not opposed to Infidel education; every man also who, whether opposed to Infidel education of the young or not, conscientiously thinks that the State has no right to tax the whole community to support a system of education reprobated by a large minority

Porro Quirites, Libertatem perdidimus !"

THE SCHOOL OF JESUS CRUCIFIED. - From the Italian of Father Ignatius of the Side of Jesus Passionist, New York. D. \$ J. Sadlier. Montreal.

A series of meditations on the Sufferings, and Passion of Our Lord, well adapted for the use of Catholics at all times, but especially in this penitential season. The work is very handsomely printed, and is to be had at the Messrs Sadhers for the sum of sixty cents.

DEVOTION TO ST. JOSEPH .- This is a translation of a much esteemed work by the learned and pious P. Joseph Anthony Patrignani, of the Society of Jesus, and enjoys the formal approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. The devotion to the Great St. Joseph, the guardian of Mary, the foster Father of the Son of God Incarnate, is so widely spread throughout the Christian world, and has its roots so deep in the heart of every Catholic, that we are very confident that this little book before us will become a great favorite in Canada, - a country specially dedicated to, and placed under the patronage of the great St. Joseph.

This work is printed in a very handsome manner, and in excellent type by the Messrs Sadliers', of New York, and may be had at their book store in this City. Price, seventy-five matter on this occasion, while eminently praccents.

THE CHRISTIAN ARMED AGAINST THE SE-DUCTIONS OF THE WORLD .- This is a translation from the Italian of Father Ignatius, by the late Father Ignatius of St. Paul; it contains much prohtable matter, and is suited to the necessities of Christians in every condition of life. For sale at Messrs Sauliers' store, Montreal; price thirty-seven cents.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-March 1867 .-The contents are:-1. Nelida ou les Guerres Canadiennes de 1812. d. De La Satires Chez Les Anciens. 3. De Quebec a Mexico. 4. ability and with so great success. Purely Caguitable amnunition, were dispatched from the Quebec
Entretien sur Naples. 5. Les Evenements du tholic in its conception—bringing to elucidation Oitadel for toe use of the volunteer force in Upper

vicinity will please send in the amounts of their buman rights and liberties, it will not be a matter indebtedness to Mr. P. Doyle, ARCADE, To- of wonder that we should never forget the ser-RONTO, AGENT FOR THE TRUE WITNESS, who mon on St. Patrick's Day in 1867, or that we is fully authorised to receive all monies due this should, while memory lasts, never cease to feel office and grant receipts for the same.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN UNITY. - By the Rev. Thos. S. Preston, New York.

This is another of the Messrs Sadliers' contributions to our Catholic literature. The Lectures were originally delivered in St. Ann's Church, New York, during the Advent Season of last year; and in it the necessity of Union in Christendom, and its impossibility under the Protestant system are established, and the claims of the One Catholic Church are carefully discussed, and powerfully advocated. Price-One Dollar and thirty cents, by mail.

Edinburgh Review - January, 1867 .-Dawson Bros., Montreal.-The contents are heavy, not to say dull. The best article is on the Irish Question, in which the writer advocates the principle of compensation to tenants for improvements made during the term of their tenancy. The other articles treat of the following topics-The Foreign Policy of Sir John Lawrence-Private Business of Parliament-Adam Ferguson—Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies—Modern Glass Painting-Early English Texts-Meteoric Showers: the whole concluding with a political article on the State of Parties.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY - ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening last, in the Bonaventure Building, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Presiden: - B. Davlin, unanimously re-elected. 1st. Vice President J. E. Mullin 2nd Vice President P. Jordan, Tressurer-M. Donovan Corre po din; Secretary - W. B. Lenihan. Recording S'cretary-P. O'Meara, re-elected Chaplains - Rev. P. Dowd, and the clergy of St.

Patrick's Church. Physician - Dr. P. E. Brown, 81 St. Alexander

Assi taut Secretary-Samuel Cross. COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT: D. Lyons, Edward Wools, Patrick Doran, Michael Cudding, Patrick Carroll, Francis Dolan, Geo. Murphy, F. H. McKens, Michael Morley, John Doher y, T mothy Fogarty, Thomas Mullin. William Conroy. Patrick Dinuaban, Francia Greene, James McCready, Micholas Knahella, John W. Kennedy,

> Grand Marstal-Joseph Cloran. : ELAHERAM TRATEIERA

Franci: C. O'Riely, Michael Enright. Henry Costello. William Fenneli,

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. At the Annual Meeting of this Society the following Gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing

P. McLaughlin, Esq.,—President.
M. O'Brien, Esq.,—Vice President.
Wm. Murray, Esq.,—Treasurer John O'Brien, Esq.,—Secretary.
John Moyne, Esq.,—Assistant Secretary.
Thos. McGauley, Esq.,—Librarian. COUNCIL.

Messrs. R Warren, P. Jones, Jas Lynch, P. Fagen, D. Phalen, P. Coyle, M. Redmond, John McGuire,

ST. PATRICE'S DAY IN LONDON, C.W. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Sir,-As every Irishman that is an Irishman feels bound to do honor to the Apostle of his native land on each anniversary as it comes round, so is he desirous that the world should audiences. know how he has done it.

Although our little sweet city may not come within the circle of that civilisation which surrounds our future Metropolis (Toronto) still we claim to possess as warm hearts and as genuine Irish sentiment as any throughout the known world; and our feelings and sentiments are expressed as earnestly and sincerely, although quietly and without ostentation. But as no one has questioned the above facts (pity but what they would) there is no use in expatiating upon, or trying to establish what is already conceded.

Sunday being the time honoured 17th of March, our pastor, the Very Rev. Father Kelly, O.S.D., preached the panegyric on St. Patrick. I will not attempt to give a synopsis of the sermon, but merely endeavor to coavey a very meagre idea of the effect it had on those who had

the good fortune to have heard it. The Church was filled to its utmost capacity by all creeds and classes, who, from different motives, were curious to hear how so delicate a subject, at this particular time would be handled. Those who knew the preacher were proud of the position he occupied on that day, and therefore was anticipated, a display of eloquence and ability which would awaken the deepest emotions of the heart, and appeal to that sense of justice which belongs to every honest and unprejudiced

mind. The preacher's manner is quiet, deliberate, and, at the same time, presistibly impressive; his tical, was eloquent because of the truths enunciated, and the beautiful illustrations used. His basework was Catholicity, and it was only at the conclusion that reference was made to the many evils which a most virtuous, faithful and brilliant people had been subjected to by misgovernment. While on this part of the sermon the audience, both Protestant and Catholic-not excepting the preacher personally—could scarce restrain those emotions which the portraying of the miseries and misfortunes of a whole people for centuries must arouse in every heart possessing a spark of humanity.

I have listened to many sermons, Mr. Editor, but never to one in which the head and heart were appealed to with so much consummate or bee subject, a highly cultivated and well Canada. Montreal Herald.

Subscribers in arrears in Toronto and balanced mind, with a thorough appreciation of grateful to Father Kelly. May he live long to gladden the hearts of all true men.

On Monday the Day was celebrated, as has been our custom for years, by a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music-and as usual was a great success in every sense of the word. St. Patrick's Concert is an institution without a doubt in London, in fact the only occasion on which all classes and creeds assemble in our City Hall, and whence they come away not only satisfied but really delighted, especially those who may have had the good fortune to have got a seat-for it must be borne in mind that hundreds | tice. are turned away every year for want of even standing room. The Hall was crammed so that not less than a thousand were present to listen to removal of Regiments from barracks to camping the best musical treat ever given to a London grounds was frequently resorted to with the best audience. After the audience were as comfort- effect-though, strange to say, the first case of ably disposed of as possible by the efforts of the Committee and our worthy Mayor, T. Smith, who exerted himself very much to give every man woman and child an opportunity to get full benefit of the programme, the Concert was opened by an overture from Oberon (Weber) by H. M. 53rd Band which was followed by our old friend, Mr. J. Egan of Hamilton, who sung "Erin the Home of my Childhood," which received a hearty encore, and " The Death of Nelson" introduced in the second part of the programme. Mr. Egan not only sustained his previous reputation of being the best amateur in Canada, but has shown a capacity for unprovement, quite evident as compared with the last time we heard him last summer, proving that he possesses too very great essentials towards excellence in music-viz. natural talent and taste, with industry to develope and cultivate a magnificent voice. Miss Darby sung "The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Hall," very nicely, which received an encore. Mr. Jno. Marshall style. Although not in as good voice on this occasion as usual, Mr. Marshall being a great fa- scourge. - Montreal Daily News. vorite, and as the lamented Artemus Ward would say " a happy looking cuss all over," in fact so much so that it is not necessary to go for that fellow without a shirt to personify happiness, we have got the animal amongst us. He was well received and heartily encored. I now come to one of our Toronto cuizens, Miss Peggie Hillany, who is the most sweet voiced and pleasing musical artist that ever appeared before us. Her manner is perfectly natural, she has a thorough conception of the sentiment of what she is singing, and displays exquisite taste and feeling. "Thro' the Last Glimpse of Erin," and "The Last Rose of Summer," two of the most beauful of Moore's melodies, Miss Hillany sung them as none but a whole souled Irish girl possessing her talents could. The people of Toronto should be proud of their charming townswoman. This is her second visit, and I hope it won't be the last.

Mr. M. Long, one of the professors of the Collegiate Institute here, sung three comic songs which brought down the house every time. The excellent Band of the 53rd Regiment contributed much to the musical character of the Concert by playing the "Kate Kearny Waltz" and selections from "Linda di Chamount [Donizetti] and from the "Lilly of Killarney" [Benedict] winding up a set of Quadrilles "St. Patrick's

Lament." The Concert was under the management of our able professor of music, Mr. St. John Hytenreauch, whose judgment and taste on this occasion, as upon all previous ones in getting un our St. Patrick's Concerts, were appreciated and rewarded by the applause and satisfaction of his

to another Toronto lady, Miss O'Dea, whose assistance in the accompaniments was, if possible, better appreciated by the singers themselves than by the audience. This lady is an accomplished shouted 'murder' and called for assistance, pianist, and should belong to London, where refined music is much more thought of than in Toronto; thanks to our good Convents where our young Catholic ladies are afforded facilities to excel in these arts so essential to purity and refinement of mind and taste.

PRESENT TO THE POPE.—The ladies of the Bon Pasteur, Quebec, embroidered a beautiful pair of slippers intended as a present to His Holiness. The slippers are made of white moire antique, having on the uppers the arms of the Pope worked in thread of gold; the sides are ornamented by a garland of maple leaves which is closed or fastened behind. The Sister have charged with being implicated in the outrages; entrusted Mr. Cote, bootmaker, with the task of completing the workmanship of the present, so prisoners at the police station as those who had far as his craft is concerned. The embroidery assaulted and robbed them. is declared to be a complete work of art, and no doubt its excellence will be duly appreciated by His Holmess.

MILITARY .- It is rumoured that the 17th Regiment has been ordered home, and that it will leave this country on the opening of the navige ion .- Toronto

THE GUARDS DOUBLED .- All the guards at the various posts were doubled last night and an officers' guard was placed on the peniteutiary. For some days past suspicious looking characters, of semiyankee appearance, have been seen prowling about in the vicinity of the for a and barracks; for this as well as other cogent reasons it has become necessary to have resort to more than the naual precautions or the public safety .- Kingston News 23rd.

On Tuesday three lieutenants, two doctors, eight midshipmen, three engineers and 160 non commissioned officers and men of H.M.S. Aurora left by a special train for the West. We understand that force is intended for she equipment of the three gunboats fitted out last year for service on the Lake. The detachment was furnished with necessary war stores and provisions for the journey, and for their new service. The men were armed in the most complete manner, each carrying a breech loading carbine a cutless and a navy revolver.

DEFENSIVE PERCAUTIONS .- On Friday a large quantity of arms of the Suider rifle pattern, with

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

Mr. James McCrau for Burnstown and vicinity.

Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island. Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Fergusons Falls and

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS-Dr. Muir, Inspector General of Army Hospitals in British North America, has caused a memorandum to be addressed to the commanding officers and Sanitary Boards in the different garrisons, suggesting that, in view of a possible outbreak of cholera in the spring, energetic action should be taken to guard selected and a sufficiency of camp equipment provided so as to be available on the shortest no-

During the prevalence of cholera at Gibraltar and Malta in the summer and fall of 1865, the W Kearns \$2; Carleton Place P Galvin \$2; Joliette cholera in the former garrison occurred in the 22nd Regiment when it was under canvas at the North Front, while the corps was temporally detained at Gibraltar, en route to the Mauritius.

These precautions, so early taken by an eminent physician, ought to have their due weight with our City Fathers, and teach them to bestir themselves. In this respect we are glad to find the Citizens' Santary Committee already moving, as will be seen by the report we publish elsewhere. Cholera has already broken out in a village called Whitegate in the harbor of Queenstown, Ireland. From private sources, also, confirmation has been received that it is very virulent in the Island of Jersey. Out of eleven cases of attack at the date of the letter conveying the information, ten had proved latal. There are ships loading there for Gaspe, and, probably, some for Quebec. The quarantine regulations have been published as usual by the Government, who will no doubt take prompt and efficient steps to enforce them most strictly from the day navigation opens. It is unwhich received an encore. Mr. Jno. Marshall strictly from the day navigation opens, Lt. and J Allen, St. sung "The Village Blacksmith" and "O Nannie necessary to dwell on the importance of this, and J Allen, St. Per Rev. H Gagnon, Frampton, Frampton Sab-Wilt Thon Gang Wi' Me," in his usual happy all other possible precautions, in looking toward the protection of the Province from this terrible

> A correspondent of the Montreal Guzette at Quebec writes us that the suffering among the poor at the Coves is much more severe than usual. Some of the oldest inhabitants state they never gaw so much misery. The streets are very dirty, and unless the filth is cleared away, one may certainly look out for fevers after the spring suns. If cholera comes, it wil! have a fine chance. Our correspondent does not see that the spring will bring much change. The usual number of ships is not expected; and very little ship building is being done.

> DESCRIED DIS POST .- The Kingston Whig says ? It was reported in the city vesterday that 'one of the goards of the Provincial Fenitentiary had suddenly left his post, carrying with him to the States, it is said, his arms and also plans of the institution, and impressions of the keys. We should be happy for the cake of the good name the officers of the Prison hold at the present lime, to be able to contradict the report, and remove public suspicion if it be ground-

> The Ottawn Citizen says: An early opening of navigation is expected Boat owners are employing men for the approaching season, and numbers of ongineers and stokers are leaving the city daily for Kingston, Montreal and other places on the St. Lawrence.

> New York, March 26. — The Commercial's special says: The Judiciary Committe will probably report in favor of Senator Wilson's resolution to release Jeff. Davis. It is also believed that Congress will adopt the resolution, and Davis be released within a

GARROTERS AT WORK IN TORONTO .- About half-past tweive on Saturday night a man named John Smith was attacked near the corner of Queen and Jarvis streets by four or five scamps who throttled him and robbed him of a silver watch. They were not content with robbing their victim, but amused themselves by striking him violently about the head and face. The offenders The Committee are also very much indebted | then directed their steps north along Jarvis street. and at the corner of Shuter street attacked another man named Wm. Tecter and robbed him of a valuable waten and \$12 in money. Tecter whereupon a young lad ran toward Queen street and notified a couple of civilians. The latter ran to the place and learning that the robbers had decomped in the direction of Parliament street pursued and overtook them, and succeeded in recovering one of the watches. Constable Campbell, who heard the cries proceeded in the direction of the disturbance, and fortunately stole a march upon three of the vagabonds at the corof Parliament and Beech streets and took them into custody. The names are Hugh Maguire, of Berkeley street, Richard Kennedy, of Oak street, and James Moore of Don street. Subsequently another young man named John Harrington, of Queen street east, was also taken into custody. and both Smith and Tecter identified the four

> THE RICHARDSON MINE .- Messrs. Lombard & Hardin, of Chicago, paid Mr. Richardson, the owner of the famous Richardson Mine, \$15,000. and Mr. Powell, who was interested with Mr. Richardson, \$12,000. The balance of the purchase money, \$5,000, has been secured to Mr. Richardson.

J. McCosh of Toronto, writes to the Toronto Leader denying that he ever went to see President' Roberts, as reported in the Tri-

Toronto; March 28 .- First vessel of the season was seen this forenoon coming up the lake on the other side of the island, making for this port.

OTTAWA, March 27 -A new gold mining district is about to be established 'to be called the Quinte district, and to embrace the northern township of Addington, Hustings and Peterboro. It is expected that with the approach of spring there will be a large influx of gold seekers into this region In order to provide for the proper maintenance of

order a mounted police force of 25 men is about to be organized. The pay of men will be \$2 par day each man to provide his own horse. Their head-quarters will be at Madoc. Should the numbers flocking to the mines not be as great as expected this force will be reduced at the end of a month or two. Work is to be commenced on the Upper Canada Colonization roads in the month of May .- Cor of the Montreal Gazelle

or of the second of the

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

East Hawkesbury, M McCormick, \$2; Morrisburgh, A McDonell, \$5; Donglastown, J O'Brien, \$1 Kars, J O'Connor, \$2; Marysville, M Sweeney, \$2; Railton, P Carey, \$2; Martintown, D McDonald. \$2 Picton, D McCauley, \$2; Chambly, P O'Rielly, \$2 Paris J Maxwell \$2; St Hyaciath D Hallinan \$3; Egerton P Buckley \$1; Oornwall A McGillis \$6.50; Ormstown J P Murphy \$1.50; Hamilton W Bates \$2; Dorchester N B. E O'Riley \$4; Carillon S Bryerton \$2; Sherrington H Blake \$2; Little Pabos N Walsh \$2; Indiana, Edward Kerrott, \$2; Quebec, F Fortier \$2; Meaford J Ward \$2; Inverness W Carroll \$5: Cherry Valley J Goodin \$4; Smithville T McKeough \$1; Drummondville Miss Ployart \$2; spring, energetic action should be taken to guard against it, and that camping grounds should be \$\frac{1}{3}\$ Endoward \$\frac{1}{3}\$ Endoward \$\frac{1}{3}\$ Bridget Capt J Magnire \$2; J Dwyer \$3.20; Arthur B O'Donnell \$\frac{1}{3}\$ Bridget Capt J Magnire \$2; J Dwyer \$3.20; Arthur B O'Donnell \$\frac{1}{3}\$ So New Mills N B, Mrs C Hayes \$2; Joliette A \$6; New Mills N B, Mrs U Hayes \$2; Joliette A Kelly \$1,25; Point St Charles M Crow \$2,50, Gueiph, J Keough \$4; Asphodel P O'Neill \$4; Point Edward P Rielly \$2; St Anicet P Gurran \$1; Hemmingford P McCann \$1,50; St Sophia J Griffin \$2; Vankleek Hill Denis Hurley \$2; Osgoode A Kel y, \$1 25; Lochiel, Rev A Mc onnell, \$2; Kenmore, J Kinslar, \$2; Cotean Lauping, J Birmingham, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, R E corcorn \$2; Warreu, Pa, US, Rev J A Voisard. \$3; Carleton, Lucier, \$2; Thamesville, M Black \$4. Per P O'Kelly, Tarbolton, -A Friend, \$5.

Per W H Mellon, West McGillivray,—Self,\$2; Jas Moran, \$2; J Doyle, \$2; M Doyle, \$2. Per M L McGrath, Brechin,—D McDonald, \$1. Per Rev K A Campbell, Atherly,—Jas Faheny, \$2;

Subscriber, \$3.

Per P Mungovan, Peterboro,—O McGarthy, Koene, \$2 50; Norwood, J McGarthy, \$2; T Marphy, \$2; P E Foly, \$2; T N Healy, \$2; J Cavanagh, California, \$2; Peterboro, J McGabe, \$1; Thos Buck,

Per J Clancy, Hemmingford,-Self, J Archer, J blaven, Wm Ryan, T McAleer, John Flemming, and several others, \$19 50.

Per J McGuire, Cobourg, M Gearns, \$2. Per T Carberry, Grand River, D Abern, Capa

Per Rev M O'Rielly, Brock, -D O'Leary, Saint field, \$2.

Per E Kennedy, Perth,-F Malone \$2; M Bead, Balderson's Corner's, \$2.

Per Rev H Brettargh, Trouton, -H O'Rourke, S2. Per Wm Harty, Kingston, -T Thompson, Howe

Por Rev D O'Connell, South D.tore-J Crowly, \$2;

ecribers, \$16 59.
Per Roy P Fitzsimmons Camden, -- Self, \$3; W

Par J Carroll, Rwdon,-Rev J Rem Hari, \$2; Jas Dal; , \$2; J D Daly, Jr. \$2.

The Rev. Mr. Babin, it is said, has gone to Uincinnati, where he has obtained a situation as French teacher. -- Montrac! Daily News.

#### Birth,

On the 28th ult., at 125 German street, Mrs. Henry R. Gray, of a daughter.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 30th ult., at his residence, 26 Hermine street, Mr. John O'Brien, in his fifty-first VGRT.

On Saturday, the 30th March, 1867, Ellen Guerin, wife of William Mackinnon, and daughter of the late Michael Guerin, of the Glen of Aberlow, Tipperary,

MONTREAL. WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 2, 1867 Flour-Pollards, \$4,25 to \$4,50; Middlings, \$5,75 \$6,00; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,50; Super., No. 2 \$7,40 to \$7,60; Superfine \$8,00 to \$8,22½; Fancy \$8,00 to \$8,22½; Fancy \$8,00 to \$8,25; Rxtra, \$8,70 to \$8,90; Superior Extra \$8,90 to \$9,25; Bag Flour, \$3,90 to \$4,00 per 100 lbs. Oatmest per brl. of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5,30.

Wheat per bueh. of 60 lb .- Rang : for U. C. Spring according to samples, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Peas per 60 lbs-Market dull; the quotation pe 60 lbs. is about 82c to 84c.

Oats per bush. of 32 lbs. -- Worth 32c in store. Barley per 48 lbs .- Market dull, at 53c to 57c. Rye per 56 ibs. - Nominal at 80c to 85c. an nor 56 ths. - 95c asked for Mixed.

free, but no transactions. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.80 to \$5.85:

Seconds, \$4,95 net; Thirds, \$4,25 net. Pearls. first, \$7.75 to \$8.00.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs—Market quiet, Mess, \$19 to \$20.00 Prime Mess, \$12,50; Prime, \$13 to \$14.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. -A sale of four car-

loads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bank. MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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ı	Lamb, per do		0	4	to		6
,	Eggs, fresh, per dozen		0	9	to	0	10
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e i	Dressed hogs, .		\$5.5		to	\$6	00
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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH L'ECUYER, Trader, St. Antoine Abbe, C.E., Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vonchers in support of

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee,

Montreal, 26th of March 1867.

WANTED.

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

WILLIAM HART, Sect. Treas.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES. Office: -58 St. François Xavier Street;

MONTREAL, inch.

فياه فيريدي دو من حسال ير شورست -

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

Panis, March 13. - In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the President laid before the House the new Bills upon the Press and the right of public.

meeting.
The following are the principal features of the new. Press law :- The authorisation hitherto required previous to establishing a journal is suppressed; imprisonment for offences against the Press laws is abolished i the amount of the fine which may be inflicted will be not less than one-fifteenth, and not more than one-half the caution money; printers six months leave. It is only to be supposed that the and publishers will no longer be required to take British Government keeps a sharp look out on this out licences. The Bill makes no mention of any change in the amount of the stamp duty or the caution morey

Panis, March 14 .- In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the interpellation of M. Thiers upon the foreign policy of the Government came on for discussion. M. Thiers said :

'The state of Europe, and particularly of France, at the present time is serious. This fact is proved by the general increase of armaments; but it may, nevertheless, be viewed without anxiety. The present state of things is occasioned by the false ideas which have spread into Europeon policy. Formerly the policy of Europe was based upon the equilibrium of power, and the smaller States, which served to weaken the collisions between the greater ones, were respected. This policy, which made the greatness of France, has been replaced by a new idea—that of nationalities and of great agglomerations having the same origin and speaking the same language. From this arose the interest shown towards Poland, and efforts made to establish the unity of Italy. The ambition of Prussia and Russia in taking advantage of the idea of nationality is a menace to Europe .-France made a serious mistake in permitting the development of this state of things. The Government had but to say one word to arrest the course of this ambition, and that word was 'European equilibrium;' but the Government was led away by the chimara of the nationality principle, and by an unreflecting desire for popularity. To lessen the evil a policy at once wise and firm is necessary.— We will examine the scheme for the reorganization of the army with patriotism, but we must also return to the policy of an European equilibrium. By pursuing this course France will recover the alliance of England, and will again become the protectress of the small States. Her sword will once more be the independent sword of Europe. But support must also be sought in liberty, and a larger participation dent writes :in the direction of public affairs must be restored to the country. A return, in fact, must be made to the policy of good sense for not another mistake must be made.

M. Thier's speech was listened to with great attention, but without any great marks either of approval or disapproval.

Duke de Persigny made a speech in the French Legislature. He was silent on French policy, but said:-But for ministerial responsibility the British Government would have broken up the American Republic long ago.
Emile Olliver had made a speech urging that

France should honestly accept the transformation which had taken place in Germany, and which, he said, was not directed against the French.

La france says the basis of an understanding between France, Russia and England, on the Eastern question, exists, which permits the hope of a speedy

La France also says that there exists at the present moment in the foreign policy of France no single question capable of embarrassing her diplomatic action abroad, or of disquieting public opinion at

PARIS, March 14. - The report which has been current for some time that the Emperor was negotiating with the King of Holland for the acquisition of the Duchy of Luxembuourg has been denied on

authority. La France says —
'We are in a position to affirm that no negotiation of the kind has taken place, and that the rumours circulated on the subject rest on no serious grounds.

The Journal de Rouen says -'A notice placarded in our city announces that 20,000 bedrooms, at the price of 1f. for each person are already in Paris placed at the disposal of visitors to the Exhibition, and that they may be engaged beforehand. Those who feared that space would be wanting in the hotels at the time of the influx of forincreased through fresh adbesions to the terms of galleys or prisons for penal servitude. Here are the the agency, which is now sending its announcements all over France. The apartments offered are distributed through the different quarters of Paris. They are divided into cabinets for one person at 1f., and

chambers for two at 2t.' The Opinione Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ)

of March 8th, says—
'It is to be remarked that the phantom of Fenianism, which vanished last month, has just reassumed the form of flesh and bones, at the moment when the British Parliament is discussing the Canadion constitution. To see the complicity of the United States in the Irish movement it is only necessary to open one's eyes; but it is not superfluous to remark that the Fenian agitation comes at the same time with the reopening of the Eastern question. If one remembers that the United States are the faithful allies of Russia; that they have cause for vengeance against England, he will believe perhaps that this

coincidence of the Fenians taking up arms with the Eastern agitation is not a work of chance. Emile de Girardin has been fined 5,000f. for writing an elaborate attack on the Emperor Napoleon's foreign policy, in the course of which he affirmed and professed to prove that, whatever territorial advantages France may have gained by her foreign policy, they have been now more than balanced by the price she was forced to pay for them; that her influence as a great power was so feeble that she could not even save the Poles from a single cruelty of the many inflicted upon them by their oppressors; that she has lost by her war with Russia in defence of Turkey, and with Austria in defence of Italy; that at home she has lost her liberties, and has gained nothing but the impunity of workmen's strikes; and what, perhaps, is worse still, that the only plausible reason put forth by the Emperor for the "Coup d'Etat" of December was utterly groundless; that all his pretexts alleged in his justification were utterly futile, and could not bear a moment's examina tion; and finally, that France was at this moment weaker than she was before 1851 in respect of her foreign relations; and that at home she was enslaved to such a degree that she not only could not prevent the irreparable faults which her rulers have committed, but that she is powerless to prevent those

that may yet be committed. The Paris Liberte, in an article by the famous writer, Emile de Girardin, says of the Mexican Expedition: — What better position—what greater influence in the world does France owe to the expedition to Mexico, which has cost us since 1862 so many robust men, taken from the field and the workshop, so much money turned away from its proper course.

The Emperor himself felt greatly indignant, as well as surprised, at M. Girardin's article. His first thought was to suppress the Liberte by decree, but he was dissuaded from it, and left it in the hands of the law officers of the Orown. M. Girardin was, I believe, a favored guest at the last festivities of Compiegne, and there was no reason to suppose the existence of a feeling so hostile as that which he has just given expression to. It was suspected for a moment that the article was suggested, if net writ-

ABOUT STEPHENS - PARIS. - Whilst you are in the nian movement, James Stephens, late Head Centre, is staying at a small Hotel in this city—the Hotel de Havre—and there is but little doubt that he is pulling the wires. Why he does not make an effort to get to Ireland himself is more than I can tell you, as I am not in his confidence. I know, however, that his friends here a few days ago foretold the present rising, and that Stephens' declared that he was not yet played out. James Stephens is accompanied in his movements by some officers of the United States service, who are over here, I am told, upon British Government keeps a sharp look out on this dangerous lot, as the actival of Stephens in Paris has been known for weeks. An evening paper, just out, thinks it remarkable that this new Fenian movement should coincide with the revival of the Eastern question. It remarks that Russia and America are firm friends, and that both have personal motives for quarrelling with England. I am told, by the way, that France does not intend to fight any more for the Turks, and the movements of Russia appear to show that she is fully aware of the fact. - Corr. of Daily Express

WHERE IS STEPHENS ?-The Paris correspondent of

the Sunday Gazette writes: 'I send you the intelligence of James Stephens's arrival in this country, and though active operations were not long in manifesting themselves after this hero landed in Europe, still I am told that the late Head Centre is quite innocent of the present troubles. On good authority I learn that James Stephens and a few officers, late of the United States Army, are in a hotel close to the Rue St. Lazare terminus, and that the rising has taken them by surprise. Whether Stephens intends to have anything more to do with the concern is doubtful. His command appears to have been taken from him and bestowed on another, and I hear that he is anxious to make his home among us here. Stephens and O'Mahony formerly lived here, paying five francs per mouth for their room, the former earning his livelihood by giving English lessons, and the other teaching Celtic at the Irish College. It is to be presumed that times have changed, and the credulity of thousands of dupes has placed James Stephens, though his scepter has passed from him, beyond the necessity of acting the schoolmaster for a second time.

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-The finances of Victor Emmanuel are in a nice state, thank God. The Times Correspon-

In spite of the fresh taxes imposed during the last two years, and which have increased the revenue by nearly one third, the Budget shows a deficit of almost 200 millions. You have more than once been told that Signor Scialoja's financial statements were not generally accepted as correct. We know that anything may be proved by figures, and the late Italian Finance Minister was no tyro in the art of grouping them. In his calculations he has been in the habit of putting down credit as cash, and of under-estimating the State's liabilities. It was only thus that he brought down his deficit upon paper to 190 millions. 'Unfortunately,' says Ratazzi, whose long Ministerial experience and thorough knowledge of the affairs of the country render him first-rate authority in this matter,—'unfortunately, not all the revenue is got in, and the expenditure exceeds the estimates.

ITALIAN PRISONS .- Deputy Frederick Bellazi (says the Unita Cattolica) has undertaken at Florence the editing of a weekly paper in the interest of prison reform, entitled Cesure Beccaria, and in the first number, published on the 19th January, 1867, gives us the statistics of the population of the kingdom of Italy detained in prison, and the relative expense of their maintenance. This statistical table does not include the newly acquired Venetian provinces nor those of the Duchy of Mantus. It is worth while taking a note of these more than eloquent figures. proving as they do the sort of moral order that exists

THE HO	tally as the port of moral order that the
is unf	ortunate country.
In the	Italian Galleys-Prisoners12,570
дo	Penitentiaries
do	Prisons for persons under age. 1,429
	Judicial Prisons41,142
dо	Military Prisons 3,000
	Forced Domicile 4,171
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Tota1.....70,333 These figures terrify, and not less appalling is the eigners may, therefore, reassure themselves, and the | sum of public money expended from 1861 to 1867 for more so that these 20,000 lodgings will probably be the service of the judicial prisons, penitentiaries, and

gures:	
1861 - Expense for maintenance of	France.
prisoners	
1862	16,717,753,22
1863	22,186,867,63
1864	
1865	20,516,765,23
1866-(Presumed amount)	21,504,141,51
1867 do do	21,186,951 ,,

Total......137,385,497,64 Therefore, we have spent in seven years more than 17 million france (about five and a-half millions sterling) in the support and management of our galley slaves and prishners. The revenue of Tuscany was calculated in 1860 to amount to 81,608,782 Tuscan francs (84 centimes to the franc,) consequently in seven short years the kingdom of Italy has expended on its bagnios and prisons almost double the entire annual revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Not-withstanding this enormous expenditure, what is the condition of Italian prisons, and how are the prisoners treated? A recent action for defamation and libel, which came off at Florence, revealed the truth. The journal called It Diritto, denounced some time ago the custom of torture as adopted in the prisons of Parma. Signor Pasto Belmondi Quesada, governor of the prison, took an action against the Diritto for libel and defamation of character. The action was tried before the civil and correctional tribunal of Florence, and lasted from the 11th to the 16th of January, and from the evidence furnished by the advocates of the Diritto, there resulted lat: That the soup given to the prisoners contained insects, worms, snails, moths and nastiness of all descriptions, so that the prisoners themselves sold it to a jobber for fattening pigs; 2ndly, that the wine allowed them was almost tak, muddy, full of dregs and no small quantity of noxious sulphuric acid; 3rdly, that a respectable person saw through a small aperture in the cell a poor prisoner with his hands bound behind his back, and irons on his feet, drag himself along the ground, and by an effort of his chin, press close against the wall a piece of bread and seize it in his mouth; 4thly, that on three prisoners contusions and marks of bodily injury were traced, produced by the friction of the small doublet and belt gradual in ite injurious effect, and caused also by the over-tightness of the belt itself. The flesh at the wrists was stripped of skin and severe marks were found on the shoulders and under the belt. The Florence tribunal, therefore, acquitted the editor of the Diritto, Signor Enrico Givanni, and these are the prisons and the prisoners that in seven years cost us 137 million

The Opin one Nationale, Feb. 27th, says :- It was feared yesterday at Palermo that there was going to be a riot. The word was ' bread and work.'

Rous .- By the latest accounts from Rome complete tranquility prevailed there. The Carnival had passed over without any untoward circumstance, and, regardless of the threats and forbiddal of the

The following is an extract from the speech which throes of a hot-headed outbreak, it may interest you the Pope recently addressed to the Roman College to know that one of the chief promoters of the Fee on the reading of the decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites touching the cause of a glorious group of 205 martyrs of both sexes, who: suffered at 

throughout Europe and beyond it; and God permits the men who utter these words so vauntingly to have the ordering, or rather the disordering, of society.-The civilisation and the progress in question consist in throwing bridges across rivers, in boring tunnels. in establishing great highways, in raising edifices in short, in pandering to the passions, and providing for material welfare and material interests, not in diffusing religion, not in defending the Unurch .-Hence a great part of mankind, seeing this progress and this civilisation, have thrown themselves headlong into the disturbances and revolutions which follow upon one another with terrible rapidity .-Hence a great part of mankind are in a lamentable condition. Such are the civilisation and the progress of our epoch, severed as they are from the faith!-Very different from these are the civilisation and the progress which belong to the Church on her side, for her objects are diametrically opposed to the objects of her enemies. The progress of the faith consists in Ohristians ascending from one virtue to another ibunt de virtute in virtutem,up to a perfect union with God. They fail not to find abundant aids on their way-that way which leads to life, and to eternity.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 27. - The North German Parliament has accepted a constitution, the provisions of which are mainly in accordance with the plan proposed by Count Von Bismarc.

RELIGIOUS TOLEBANCE IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES. -Catholic priest of high standing in Venice, occasionally takes a walk in the evening, and seldem lets pass an opportunity to help those who are in need. A short time ago he saw a Jew standing at the corner of a street, who cried bitterly. 'What ails you, says the pious priest to the poor man, ' may be I can help you' The poor Jew related that his wife was very ill and that he had no means to support her nor to give her physical aid. 'Take me to the invalid,' responded the minister, I shall try to help you as much as lays in my power. I shall have to tell you though,' replied the poor man, 'that I am a Jew !-Jew or Ohristian' auswered the priest, are all the seme with me; we are all children of God, and I shall lend you my aid as a brother.' Both went to the house of the sick woman. The priest gave her a considerable sum of money and ordered his house physician to cure her on his account. When, on the eighth of last month, the reconvalescent left the house for the first time after her illness, she called, accompanied by her husband at the residence of her benefactor, to thank him for his great kindness. The minister treated them very kindly and again presented them with a considerable sum of money. Religious tolerance will be more promoted by noble deeds than by handsome words - Correspondent of N. Y. Hebrew Leader.

RUSSIA.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSTIBACY .- The Posen Zeitung, a semi official paper' intimates that a conspiracy has been discovered in Russia. The conspirators, being dissatisfied with the reforms of the present reign, are said to be aiming at the life of Alexander II. This intelligence (writes a Berlin correspondent) is scarcely credible in the peaceful condition of the Empire, and, but for a striking ukase issued the other day, would deserve to be entirely ignored. It has just been announced at Moscow that any hotelkeeper who should omit to send in the name of a guest to the police within a certain number of hours, will be transported to the eastern provinces of the realm. This Draconic edict emanates from the Emperor himself, and, though only referring to Moscow, from the discrepancy between offence and punishment, seems to rest upon some specific cause. The Sebastopol dinner, annually celebrated by those officers who shared in the campaign, has just come off at St. Petersburg. General Menkoff, who delivered the speech of the evening, remarked among other things, that the events now preparing in the East were a barbinger of the good times coming, in which both Sebastopol and Black Sea fleet would be reconstruct-

TURKEY.

The Invalide Russe declares that it is impossible for the Porte-if it desires to remain faithful to the prinniples of the Koran-to grant important reforms to the Christians. The only possible way to arrive at a solution would be to establish a complete separation between the Mahometans and the Christians, by granting to the latter their sovereignity.

The French government is disposed to take the

same view of the question. THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE. - The Island is not only all in arms, but two battles have been fought, which have proved important successes for the insurgents. In one engagement the Greeks lost five standards, two cannon, a large number of prisoners, and, it is estimated, 10,000 in killed and wounded. The Sphakiete tribes have again joined the insurgents and the war is waged more vigorously than ever.

The Prussian, Russian, Italian, and Austrian Ministers at Constantinople have had orders to send vessels to Crete at once, to take off the women and children. "The English and French Ambassadors have also been authorized to do the same, if they think best. No progress has yet been made in the line of promised reforms, but the Grand Council of State is discussing them. The impression in Constantinople is that France is more willing to allow Crete to be annexed to Greece. A despatch, of Greek origin. dated Corfu, March 9, affirms that the Cretans had gained another victory over the Turks, on March 9, affirms that the Cretans had gained another victory over the Turks, on March I, at St. Myron. The Turks had retired upon Heraclia and Spinaloga.

The new Government had officially notified its formation to the different Consuls at Canea.

OUR OWN FAULTS .- Let us not be over curious about the failings of others, but take account of our own; let us bear in mind the excellencies of other men, while we reckon up our own faults, for then shall we be pleasing to God. For he who looks at the faults of others, and at his own excellencies, is injured in two ways; by the latter he is carried up to arrogance—through the former he falls into listlessness. For when he perceives that such a one hath sinned, very easily will be sin himself: when he perceives he hath in aught excelled, very easily he he becometh arrogant. He who consigns to oblivion his own excellencies, and looks at his failings only whilst he is a curious engineer of the excellencies, nut the sins of others, is profitable in many ways .-And how? I will tell you. When he sees that such a one hath done excellently, he is raised to emulate the same; when he sees that he himself hath sinned he is rendered humble and modest. If we act thusif we thus regulate ourselves - we shall be able to obtain the good things which we are promised, through the grace and loving kindness of our Lord Jesus Christ .- St: Chrysostom.

An Unpleasant Expectation .- You always lose your temper in my company,' said an individual of doubtful reputation to a gentleman. 'True, sir', replied the other, 'and I shouldn't wonder if I lost everything I have about mo.'

At a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the fraternity, the toast was given—'An honest lawyer—the noblest work of God.' An old farmer in the back part of the room, rather spoiled the effect by adding in a loud voice, and about the scarce at

Only Tight .- How flushed -how weak he is. What is the matter with him! Only tight.' Tight?'

Yes, intoxicated.',
'Only tight,' Min's best and greatest gift, his intellect degraded; the only power that raises him above the brute creation, trodden down under the

foot of a debasing appetite.
'Only tight!' The mother stands with pale face and tear-dimmed eye to see her only son's disgrace, and, in her fancy, pictures the bitter woe of which this is the foreshadowing. 'Only tight!" The gentle sister whose strongest

love through life , has been given to her handsome, talented brother, shrinks with contempt and disgust from his embrace, and brushes away the hot, impure kiss which he prints upon her rosy cheek.

'Only tight!' and the young bride stops in the glad dance she is making to meet him, and checks the welcome on her lips to gaze in terror on the reeling form and flushed face of him who was the god of her

idolatry.
Only tight l' and the father's face grows sad and dark, as with a bitter sigh he stoops over the sleeping form of his first born.

He has brought sorrow to all these affectionate hearts; he has opened the door to a fatal indulgence; he has brought himself down to a level with brutes; he has tasted, exciting the appetite to crave the poisonous draught again; he has fallen from high and noble manhood to babbling idiocy and heavy stupor; crought grief to his mother, distrust to his sister, almost despair to his bride, and bowed his father's head with sorrow; but blame him not, for he is 'only tight!'

There is nothing evil but what is within us; the rest is either natural or accidental.

Friendship is so rare, as it is to be doubted whether it be a thing indeed or but a word. While there is hope left, let not the weakness of

sorrow make the strength of resolution languish. Prefer your friend's profit before your own desire.

A just man bateth the evil, but not the evildoer.

There cannot be a greater rudeness than to interrupt another in the current of his discourae.

One look (in a clear judgment) from a fair and virtuous woman is more acceptable than all the kindnesses so prodigally bestowed by a wanton beauty. It is folly to believe that he can faithfully love, who does not love faithfulness.

CALUMNIOUS .- Woman is like ivy - the more you are ruined, the closer she clings to you. An old bachelor adds: 'Ivy is like woman—the closer it clings to you, the more you are ruined.'

Who doth desire that his wife should be chaste, first be he true; for truth doth deserve truth.

Throw a piece of meat among bears, and a piece of gold among men, and which will behave most cut. rageously—the men or the beasts?

THE REFORT COURTHOUS .- When are you going to commence the pork business? asked a person of another, who had a stye on his eye. "Explain yourself, sir,' said the afflicted gentle-

'Why, I see that you have your sty quite ready.' 'True,' was the reply, 'and I've a hog in my eye now.

BORROWING TROUBLE .- There are a great many persons who give themselves a great deal of imaginary trouble, quite as useless as that of the man who thought he had lost money by the failure of a bank.

'As soon as I heard it, my heart jumped right out of my mouth. Now, thinks I s'posin' I've got any bills on that bank? I'm gone if I have—that's a fact So I put on my cost, and started far home just as iast as my legs would carry me; the fact is, I ran all the way. And when I got there, I looked keerfully and found I hadn't got no bills on that bark—or any other. Then I felt easier.'

On! DEAR,-Dinner was spread in the cabin of that peerless steamer, the New World, and a splendid company were assembled about the table Among the passengers prepared for gastronomic duty, was a little creature of the genus Fop, decked daintly as an early butterfly, with kids of irreproachable whiteness miraculous' necktie, and spiderlike quizzing glass on his nose. The delicate animal turned his head aftectedly aside with:

' Waitah!'

'Sah?'

Bwing me the pwopellah of a fwemale woostah

'Yes, suh!' 'And, waitah, tell the steward to rub my plate with a wegitable wulgarly called onion, which will give a delicious flavor to my dinah i'

While the refined exquisite was giving his order a jolly western drover had listened with open mouth and protruding eyes. When the diminutive creature paused, the drover brought his fist down upon the table with a force that made every dish bound, and thundered out:

Here! you gaul darned ace of spades!

Bring me a thunderin' big plate of skunk's gizzard ! 'Sah!

'And, old ink pot, tuck a horse-blanket under my chin, and rub me down with brickbats, while I

Lord Braxfield, a Scottish judge, once said to an eloquent culprit at the bar. You're a vera cleaver chiel, man; but I'm thinking ye wad be name the waur o' a hangin'.'

EDUCATION .- Thewald thought it very unfair to influence a child's mind by inculcating any opinion before it should have come to years of discretion, and be able to choose for itself. I showed him my gar-den, and told him it was my botanic garden. How so?' said he, 'it is covered with weeds.' 'Oh,' I replied, that is because it has not come to its age of of discretion and choice. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair in me to prejudice the soil in favor of roses and strawberries .- Coleridge .

A drunken fellow had wandered into a Sunday school, and taken a seat among prim scholars, when the teacher accosted him with: 'Why, James, do you know what condition you are in?' 'Yesh m'm; in th' gall of bivness, 'n the bonds 'f 'niquity. Ack me some hard quesh'ns.'

Every man has within himself the source of joy and of sorrow. External events can have but little effect on him who values everything in this world precisely as it deserves. Remember that we have not here a permanent dwelling place, and you will be able to laugh at adversity.

WINTER BUTTER.-The color of late made butter may be improved, and the taste will be much fresher and sweeter by adopting the following recommendation: The night before the cream is to be churned take two good sized red carrots to each gallon of cream; after washing, grate them, and stir the pulp with the cream. The juice will mix with it, the pulp will remain in the cloth or strainer when the creamis poured into the churn. The flavor of the butter will be thus improved, and the appearance changed for the better. The carrot, as a coloring, is far less expensive than annatto, which is sometimes used for this purpose. - Agricultural Gazette.

He who pays more attention to his hat than his head shows which is most prised'

Crime passes through three stages. It is suggested first as a thing we should like, could it be accomplushed without any real infringment of divine or human law. It is second, a plan that we meditate about

NIGHT ON THE STAKED PLAINS, OF TEXAS. -I know nothing in the world more melaucholy than those vast solitudes seen on a fine summer's night, when the moon, shining in the midst of the stars, sends forth the reflection of its silvery light over this boundless plain. The view is lost in a pale twilight, wouthout shade, without echo; a light, transparent mist hovers in the space. Scorpions, in crawling along, make their scales creak; large green and vellow lizards move slowly on the burnt grass. The melodious murmuring of the flowing waters is nowhere heard, nor the joyful rustling of the leaves. The birds, having no branches whereon to rest, enliven not the air with their song; the breeze whispers not in the follage; nothing disturbs the silence of night, unless it be the monotonous cri cri of the solitary cricket. The The silence oppresses, overwhelms you, like the thought of the Infinite You fancy yourself wrapped in a shroud of crape which envelopes the whole world for life is only revealed by the twinkling of the stars; movement is only manifested by the motion of the moon pursuing its tranquil course through the clestial spoeres. Nature seems plunged in an awfu! slumzer, dismal, mysterious, full of sadness and pain like the sleep of the dead in presence of eternity. Seven Years in the Great Deserts of North America. by the Abbe Domenech.

A Mighty River. - The Amazon, the largest river in the world, has an area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers of Europe that empty themselves in to the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with a dense primeval forest, through which the only paths are those made by the river, and its innumerable tributaries. This forest is literally impenetrable. Humboldt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other, along the windings of small streams. Even the wild animals get so involved in impenetrable masses of wood, that they (even the jagnar) live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys whose demain they have invaded. The trees often measure from eight to twelve feet in diameter; and the intervals are occupied by shrub like plants, which here, in these tropical regions, become aborescent. The origin of the Amazon is unknown; it is navigable for two thousand miles from the ocean; it is nearly one hundred miles wide at the mouth, and in some places six hundred feet deep; and in its torrent projests, as it were, into the ocean, more than three hundred miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shores.

Sour Stomach. - Nature provides a liquid (the gastric juice) in the stomach, sufficient to dissolve as moch food as the system requires, and no more .-Whateves is eaten beyond what is needed has no gastric juice to dissolve it, and being kept at the temperature of the stomach, which is about a hundred degress, it begins to decompose-that is, to sour-in one, two, three or more hours, just as new cider begins to sour in a few hours. In the process of souring, gas is generated as in the cider-barrel, the bung is thrown out, and some of the contents run over at the bang-hole, because ie souring, the contents expand, and require more room. So with the stomach. it may be but partially filled by a meal; but if more has been swallowed than wise nature has provided gastric juice for, it begins to sour, to ferment, to distend, and the man feels uncomfortably full. He wants to belch. That gives some relief. But the fermentation going on, he gets the belly-ache of ehildhood or some other discomfort, which lasts for several hours, when nature succeeds in getting rid of the surplus, and the machinery runs smoothly again. But if these things are frequently repeated, the machinery fails to rectify itself, loses the power of re adjustment, works with a clog, and the man is a miserable dyspeptic for the remainder of life; and all from his not having had wit enough to know when he had eaten plenty, and being foolish enough, when he had felt the ill effects of thus eating too much, to repeat the process an indefinite number of times; and all for the trifling object of feeling good for the brief period of its passing down the throat. Fer each minute of that good he pays the penalty of a month of such sufforing as only a dyspeptic can appreciate. What a fool man is! He is a numbskull, a goose, a sheep, a goat, a jackass. — Hall's Joarnal of Heulth.

FORETHOUGHT. - There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin . Nothing is cheap that you do not want; yet how perfectly insane many persons are out the subject of buying things cheap :

Do tell me why you have bought that cast-off door plate?' asked a husband of one of these notable bargainers. 'Dear me,' replied the wife, 'you know s my plan to lay up things against time of need. Who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door

Gems from Sir Phillip Sydner. - Give tribute, but not oblation, to human wisdom.

The only disadvantage of an honest heart is cre-The journey of high honor lies not in smooth ways

The perfect hero passeth through the multitude as a man that neither disdains a people, nor yet is anything tickled with their flattery. Never look to an exclusively political paper for

good reading for your family. You might as well try to get wool by shearing a hydraulic ram. When we are alone we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our

tongues. An editor out West, boasts of having had a talk with a woman, and got the last word.

It seems a very perplexing question how soldiers can pitch their tent when they are out of pitch. Remember that in all miseries, lamenting becomes fools, and action, the wise.

In a brave bosom, honor cannot be rocked asleep by affection. Prefer truth before the maintaining of an opinion.

There are many people who falter and tremble as long as there is any mixture of doubt in their minds as to what they can or what they ought to do but who the moment that doubt ceases have power and will to dare anything.

How intoxicating is the triumph of beauty, and low right is it to name it the queen of the universe! How many courtiers—how many slaves have submitted to it! But alas! why is it that what flatters our senses almost always deceives our souls

Never seek to be enrusted with your freind's secret; for no matter how faithfully you may keep it, you will be liable in a thousand contingencies to the suspicion of having betrayed it.

No one's enemy but his own runs rapidly through his means- calls in a friendly way on his friends for bonds, bails and security involves his nearest kin —leaves his orphans upon the public and, after enjoying himself to the last dollar, entails a life of poverty f not disgrace, upon his kindred.

CHILDREN.—A house full of children composes as powerful a group of motives as ever moved a heart or hand; and the secret of world's battle may be found throned in its mother's lap at home, or cone up in a little bundle of white flannel. A nation's hope, before now, has been found in a basket of bulrushes. Get ready to be afraid of the man that children are afraid of, and be sure that he who bates them, is not himself worth living.

A man had better advertise himself than wait and let the Sheriffi do it for him.

Six things are requisite to build a happy home.-Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator renewing the atmosphere and Who shoots at the mid day sun, though he is sure as to the possibility of its being perpetrated by some bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over moment that the active was all as a protecting canopy and glory nothing will shall shoot higher than he was aims but at a bush.

Secret Committee, the population generally had the prince has, I unsuged the prince has a unsuged the prince WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

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

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle April, 1867.

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any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BEISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA cine. should be used in connection with the Pills.

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#### THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

FOR APRIL, 1867.

CONTENTS:

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3. THE STORY OF A SISTER.
4. THE CHURCH AND THE SINNER. 5. MODERN WRITERS OF SPAIN.

6. THE GODFREY FAMILY, (CONCLUDED.)

7. KETTLE SONG.

8. RITUALISM. 9. THE GROSS.

10. ROBERT, OR INFLUENCE OF A GOOD MOTHER. 11. LECKY'S HISTORY OF RATIONALISM.

12. A DREAM. 13. A TALK ABOUT PARIS.

14. DR. BADON ON CONVERSIONS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
15. ATHLONE AUGHRIM.

16. ASPERGES ME!

17. ANGOR-VIAT. A NEW GIAST CITY. 18. PLANTING OF THE UROSS 19. MISCELLANY.

20. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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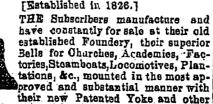
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