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VOL. XVII.

ELLEN AHERN;

OR. THE POOR COUSIN.

CHAPTER XI .- Continued.

'Oh yes, dear Father ; thank you for suggesting what I, in my confusion and distress, might deep turrows of his cheeks. 'I must think less have forgotten. The very thought calms me of myself and more of you. Take this purse, have forgotten. The very thought calms me and makes me strong.'

'1 will go, my Father,' said Don Earique, rising, ' and light the candles on the Altar.'

Go, my son-you are always thoughtful of what should be done,' said Father McMabon returning to Ellen after having closed and secured the door: and after he had put on his stole, he took his seat in an arm chair, while she knelt beside him, and poured into his ear the history of her mner life-its failings, its needs, its defects, its sins, its griefs----after which, having admonished and consoled her, he lifted his eyes to heaven, and held his aged hands over her head, while he gave the holy absolution. 'Make the acts of Faith, Hope and Charity, my dear child, make them fervently, and follow me into the Chapel, where I will give you Holy Communion, which you must offer in gratitude and adoration for your truly providential escape; and may He whom you are going to receive, he your guide, your best friend, your counsellor and comforter; and do not forget to pray for your old Father. And then rising, he opened a door that led into the Sanctuary, for the Chapel was without a sacristy, and it was here he always vested himself for the sacred service of the Altar. There was something mexpressibly solemn to Ellen Ahern in this midnight scene, after all that had preceded it. Strange, wild and fearful in the character of the events, as had been the history of the last week of her life, she felt almost as if she were about to receive the adorable Viaticum, so solemn and still, so hushed and holy had the agitated emotions of her soul become; all the past seemed to fade before that overwhelming Pressence, who was coming to strengthen and console, ere she went forth, homeless and friendless, into the untried path before her; and give her a promise of future aid in whatever need she might know. Rapt in such musings, while waiting for the mystical union of her soul with Divinity, she did not observe that Don Earque was kneeling by her side, ready to partake with her of the Heavenly Banquet; she only heard the words of the solemn rite-only saw the flash of Father McMahon's alb-only beheld 'the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world,' and only knew that in another moment He was resting in her heart ! Resting, did we say ? He entered in-as He always does-not to rest, but to seek out the weak places to give - them scrength-its wounds, to heal them : its fears, 141 assuage them; its doubts, to assure them; its bitter springs, to sweeten them; its frozen desires to warm them into new life : its proud reliance and spirit of resentment, to calm and eradicate them from the abode that He had chosen for His Tabernacle. Oh, He is ever a gentle guest ; à loving, restless, busy friend ; a mighty and princely Benefactor, this pure and veiled Saviour, who comes to abide in the hearts of His creatures, and transform them into Him. and Hunself into them, while He is their guest ! Indescribably comforted, Ellen Ahern nuw felt equal to the emergencies of her situation ; and after her thanksgiving, which was heartfelt and (ervent, was over, she arose with'a firm step, and followed Father McMahon, who made her a sign to do so, back again into the room they had left a short time before. ' My dear child,' said the holy man, 'I do not wish to alarm or hurry you more than is needful; but whilst you knelt before yon Altar, I heard the furious tramping of horses, urged at hot speed by their riders, go by up towards Fermanagh, and make no doubt but that Lord Hugh Maguire is returned; and if he should discover your escape, will leave no stone unturned to find you. Rest here, therefore, a little while, partake of some refreshment that I am going to prepare for you, and then, in God's name, accompany Don Enrique Giron-the horses are ready-until you meet a public conveyance going South.' 'But, Father! a stranger!' said Ellen, her nice sense of delicacy causing her to shrink from being thrown so entirely on the protection of one whom she had known but a short time. "My dear child, Sir Eadnoa and I. know and trust hun. He is a Christian gentleman, sans peur, sans reproche-indeed, I do not think there is a purer or warmer nature on earth. He thinks of returning to Spain, and will embark at | did not relax her speed until the day dawned : Coik, after placing you in safety.' As Father when, glancing furtively over her shoulder, she down on the sofa beside Ellen. 'They have come. I met them,' he said. let my old, white pow (head) rest on your subul- i ran uown stans, respect through a broken while i reads of in averaging, bet while head is a stand of the frail modern sash nevertheless true. I have a room at the Fer- mon love ?'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

with him, and went by the guard at the rocky

wild wastes of life, seeking dry land whereon to rest your ured wings. I can bardly spare you, a suilish, I am so ould, and so near the grave, bat you must go-yes-there is no help for it.-But this is no way to comfort you. Aileen, my birdie,' he said, wiping the hot tears out of the you will find in it seventy or eighty pounds in Bank of Ireland bills --- would that it were more, but it will keep you from dependence until you can fail on some plan to support yourself. Ab, my child-my little ewe lamb !' he cried, bursting into a fresh gash of grief; 'how can I send you from me? What is to become of you among strangers, in the cold world into which you are so ruthlessly driven !'

'Cousin Eadhna,' said the girl, lifting her sweet face to his, 'are we not Christians? Is not God everywhere alike ? Has He not promised to be the Father of the fatherless, and the Comforter of the a flicted ? I fear nothing .-Why should I, after having escaped from the hidden snare that was laid for me so wonderfully ?'

'Oh rare and beautiful faith !' said the old man, laying his hand on her head. 'I stand rebuked, my child. Yet be not scandalized at my want of trust, for, alas! my soul has been embittered, and almost turned to stone, by the adverse events of my life-the galling injustice of my fate-the perpetual disappointment of every scheme. These moods pass away sometimes, and I see Him who in the depths of my soul I love, walking on the stormy waves, and He lifts me up ere 1 sink and perish. But we must part, Aileen-you will find a friend and a shelter with Father Mc Mabon's sister in Cork.'

'Cousin Eadhna,' said Ellen Abern, who was deeply moved, ' there is one thing-this money. I cannot take it all-only a portion of it is all that will be necessary.

'Not another word. Would you deny me this gratification, a suilish-the thought that, with a portion of the last remaant of my fortune. I had softened and made easy some of life's rough ways to you?' said the proud spirited old man.

"Come with me, then !' cried Ellen, throwing her arms around him, and bowing her head on his breast. 'Come with me.'

'Alas! behold these trembling limbs, my child-these feeble arms! Why should I go among strangers to die? I confide you to one whom you may trust. Don Earique is in every way, worthy of your confidence and esteem. He came here on a secret and private mission, m relation to the Barony of Fermanagh and the estate of Glenraile. He is in possession of information which may result in the restoration but 1 cannot enter into particulars ; he is endeavoring to trace a certain clue which is of essential importance to his success.' Father MacMahon now came in with a bowl of fragrant tea, which he had been brewing over the almost defunct kitchen fire; a muffin and a slice of cold ham, which Ellen knowing how necessary the preservation of her strength was to meet the emergency of the case, heartily and thankfully partook of. It was now nearly four o'clock, and Don Enrique was waiting for her. We will not describe the parting scene between Ellen Abern and her two old and tried friends ; it was fraught with feeling, and trying to each one, but it was at last over; and, leaning on Don Enrique's arm, she went with the fervor of their blessing resting on her heart and head, out into the darkness. There was not a word spoken. Her tears fell like rain over her face, as Don Earlaue assisted her into her saddle, and folded her shawl closer around her; after which he sprang on his horse, and in another moment all that Ellen Ahera loved-the home of her childhood-the graves of her kindred-the humble and faithful people who had known her since her birth-the aged priest and her ancient friendwere left behind, only to be seen again for many a weary day, in dreams. As they galloped at full speed across the country, towards the mail road. Ellen Abern thought at intervals, that she heard rapidly pursuing footsteps following close behind her, but the darkness was impenetrable : it was the black hour just before day : and full of terror, she commended herself to the care of her good Angel, and touching her horse lightly on the flack with her riding whip, he broke into a run, and sped along over the uneven ground with the swiftness of wind, but still the same distinct, ranid footsteps pursued her course. Don Enrique could scarcely keep pace with her, but she McMahon went out, Sir Eadhna Ahern, feeble, saw by the faint light, Thela, bounding at the me of it, il any were necessary,' said Ellen pointand shaking in every limb, came in, and sank horse's neels. Her heart grew full, and tears ing to Thela, who had crouched panting at Dan started to her eyrs, when she saw the faithful Enrique's feet, and rested his shaggy head on anunal, and she could but wonder how he got them. 'But will you not tell me how you dis-Lord Hugh Maguire and his friends have, just there. But escape had been a matter of little covered the strait I was in ! I feel a deep and gone by on their way to Fermanagh. Come difficulty to Thela, who, when he saw the panel curious interest in knowing ?' hither, my dove-put your arms about me, and in the picture gallery suddenly close on him, 1 It was a romantic incident - such as one fare of others in their bands. let my old, white pow (head) rest on your shoul- ran down stars, leaped through a broken win- reads of in novels, but which in this case is You seem to love your friend with no com- able in their rags and beggary, sought sheller.

pass without let or bindrance, nor balted until be came to St. Finbar's, where he watched patiently at the threshold of Father McMahon's door for the coming of his mistress. The sun rose clear and unclouded over a beautiful and picturesque country. A broad river, lanking like molten gold in the early sunbeams, flowed in the distance, while afar off, mountains, whose rugged peaks were wrapped in crimson-tented clouds and mists, bounded the horizon, Cultivated fields, and here and thare a snug dwelling, bespoke prosperity and plenty. Ellen Ahern could account for it. Here were no Catholic tenants to be drained of their last farthing to sustain a Church by law established, as well as their own -to be oppressed to the extreme of human endurance, simply because they were Catholics, and ground down to the dust by drivers and middlemen, for dues on false pretences of justice, until they were starving; they had been bunted away long ago to the roadside, the beggar's bag, or the work house, and Protestant lepants tilled the soil at a sair price for Protestant landlords, and gave only a tithe of their substance to sup-

port only one creed. Halting under a clump of trees by the roadside. Don Enrique dismounted, and asked Ellen if she did not feel disposed to rest a little while, and partake of some refreshment ?' ' I do not leel too much fatigued to keep on,"

she replied, 'but the horses need rest.'

' The coach will pass soon, I think. Let me assist you to dismount, Miss Abern ; here is a mossy bank, just underneath this old tree, where you can rest, and here is an old friend-even Thela-to assist me, and protect you.'

· Did you not see Thela before. His foot. steps close behind me all the way, made me fear that we were pursued, until daylight enabled me to discover the faithfullest of friends,' said Ellen Ahern, laying her hand caressingly on the dog's bead.

. He is worthy of your affection, Miss Ahern. When I providentially discovered the base plot against you, I endeavored in every way to have a letter conveyed to you, but every plan was baffled and unsuccessful, so closely were you guarded, until last evening. I was at Father Mc Mabon's, endeavoring to devise measures with him and Sir Eadhna for your deliverance, all three of us dejected and desponding, when Father McMahon said, 'that all human means had seemed to fail, suppose we say a Rail Mary, for succor,' suggestion too truly good to be neglected, and forthwith we knelt and united our bearts in one strong appeal to Her ance.' for assistance, when, lo ! in walked Thela. But how he was to help us, or even that he could do so, did not at the moment occur to me, until the strange behaviour of the dog-who appeared in great distress, and seized hold of Sir Eadhua's coat, and in the effort he made to pull him away tore a piece out of it-suggested to my mind the possibility of sending you a letter concealed un. his collar. I determined at once to do so, and leave the issue to Divine Providence. I knew of the subterranean way-how, it is unnecessary to say, and twice did I venture to explore it, in the hope of finding you, but each time I heard the voices of Lord Hugh Maguire and Fahey, in the gallery, and burned back. I dared not leave a billet there, lest it might be discovered, and frustrate my plans. But Thela proved a sale messenger." 'How can I ever thank you, who are almost a stranger to me, for such generous solicitude ?' said Eileo. " Try some of this wine, Miss Abern-it is genuine Falerian - and one of these biscuit : there, that looks comfortable, and 1 can feel that you are not a dream, while I see you eating like a mortal. I ask no thanks, believe me-there were reasons which made such solicitude nearly selfish, but I do beg your confidence. I would have you think of me, not as a mere adventurer. but as an bouorable, right-thinking man, whose thoughts and sectiments towards you are of the purest nature, and who would act a brother's part in your behalf,' said Don Enrique, fixing his clear, penetrating eyes on hers. 'You have proved yourself too much my friend, Sesor Giron, for me to withhold what you ask. I will think of you as you wish-bow can I do otherwise ?' said Ellen Abern, to whose mind, however, that scene she witnessed between himself and Lady Fermanagh, recurred in spile of herself.

managh Arms, which hostelry is, as you know, only a dilapidated, ricketty place, with only board partitions, papered over between the rooms, instead of walls. One evening-it was twilight-I was sitting plone in my room, musing somewhat despondingly on the ill success that had so far attended my efforts in regard to the business that brought me from Spain. I did not observe that night had come on-in fact, I was in such a mood, that the light of even a rush would have been intolerable to me - until I was arrested from my abstraction by a murmur of voices in the adjoining room. My first impulse was to get up and stir about, that whoever they were speaking, might know they were in danger of being overheard; but an instant after I recognised the voice of Lord Hugh Maguire, and heard him pronounce your name distinctly, and in a manner which led me very justly to suppose, that he was planning some evil against you. I | jects of attraction, as the coach passed through remained perfectly silent, for, believe me, Miss Ahern, I had sufficient reason to distrust that man in relation to yourself. Then I overheard the outlines of a vile plot; their suares were cuoningly spread, and you were to have been the victim. I thought, and could scarcely restrain myself, that I would face him-charge him with his base designs, and chastise him as he deserved, but for certain reasons, my hands were tied, and I could do no more than warn you. You know the door. the rest.'

'I could not believe in such wickedness. I thought such things were to be found only in plays and romances, and I was incredulous and doubtful, until subsequent events confirmed what you had told me,' said Ellen Auern, with quivertog 1 ps.

'And now, Miss Ahern, while we rest here a moment longer, I will lift the veil of mystery that envelops me, so far as to confide to your sacred keeping a secret which will astonish you by its strangeness. You have heard of Desmond Maguire, who, it was said, had died in a foreign country. I mean the step-brother of Lord Hugh.'

'Yes! What of him?' cried Ellen Ahern, with almost breathless interest.

'Desmond Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Baron of Glenraille, is at this moment living .--1 am his friend, and have vowed to give myself no rest until 1 succeed in discovering the two agents who were employed to effect his destruction, so that his step-brother, the present lord, would fall heir to the title and estates. It depends on their evidence, whether or no, he will

No. 43.

'I do. He is very dear to me, and I regard his honor as my own. But now we must on, although I would, like a miser, prolong these moments, it I dared peril your safety so far, for you will not be safe from pursuit, until we are beyond the boundaries of Ulster; and a hostile meeting with Lord Hugh Maguire would be runnous to my plans and Desmond's prospects.'

An hour's rapid travel brought them to the regular mail-coach road, and to the inn where the coach changed horses, where Don Enrique hired a trusted person to take the horses back to Fer-. managh, the day following. Ellen had scarcely recovered from her fatigue when the coach came along, and they were obliged to resume their journey. Travelling day and night, they arrived at Cork sooner than Ellen had anticipated ; and it was with no small degree of interest that she looked out on the various buildings and other obthe streets of the city that she supposed was to be her future home. They took a cab at the hotel, and drove to the address of Father M'Mahon's sister, but they were informed by a servant who came to the door, that the good lady had died suddenly three days before, and was just huried, and she couldn't invite them in, because she was left in charge of the premises until the beir-a grandson-arrived. And the woman shat

What do you wish done, Miss Ahern ? I am at your service,' said Don Enrique, in a tone of respectful sympathy, as every lineament of Ellen's face indicated the struggle and shock that were coclending together in her heart.

'It is God's holy will, I humbly believe,' she said, at last. 'I have been thinking of it for weeks. Drive down to the quays, Senor Giron, and let us inquire if there is an American vessel, homeward bound, there."

"What do you mean, Miss Abern ?" he asked, in bewildered astonishment.

'Just what I say. I shall go to America,' she replied, with a quiet air of determination, which left no room for hesitation. 'There I shall find a safer shelter-at least until better times. My determination is unalterable, and is guided, I believe, by a Divine Providence, for some good end.'

But what friends have you there, in that strange land ?' he said.

' Almighty God and our Blessed Lady are in the New World, as well as here. There I shall find churches, altars, and holy men and sacred cloisters, whose inmates will nity me. Oh never fear-the Catholic can find safe and true friends wherever his Faith flourishes." she said, with a look of sunshine. 'I shall certainly go.' Unwilling to aid in what he considered so wild a plan, yet feeling that he had no right to restrain her, Dou Enrique could only do her bidding, and proceed to the quays, at one of which he found a vessel, the ' Sea Mew,' bound to Baftimore, taking in cargo, which would sail in an hour's time, as the wind was fair, from her moorings. The accommodations were good, and one or two respectable females had engaged passage in her, and were already on board. The captain was a man past his prime-a regular Yankeewith his eyes about him, and up to everything in bis profession, and out of it, who assured Ellen that he would spare no pains to make her voyage pleasant, and inquired 'if her baggage was 'I am going for it now, and will return in a ball hour,' was her ready reply. 'You know,' she whispered to Don Earique, with a merry his keeping, with more devout care, than I will laugh, 'that I have none. You must tell the guard you, until I consign you to those who ex- cabman to drive to a linen draper's. I must do some shopping.' ' Can I not dissuade you, Miss Ahern ? You have yet time?' 'Impossible. My course is marked out, as wild as it may seem to you. May 1 beg the immeasurably for confiding these strange tidings | favor of you, to write to my relative, Sir Eadhna Avera, and to Father McMahou; tell them whither I am bound, and give my heart's best, truest love to them."

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' Thank you. Your trust is not raisplaced, believe me,' he said earnestly.

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be able to establish a legal claim to his inherit.

' Merciful God! Thy ways are past finding out !' exclaimed Ellen Ahern, whose countenance had become irradiated with a sudden and joyful glow. 'And have you succeeded, Senor Giron ?'

'No. I am almost hopeless of doing so. I have traversed Ireland in hopes of finding these two people, but hitherto all my efforts have been fruitless: and I am now on my way back to Spain, to conselt with my friend, whose heart seems of late, more than ever set on regaining his name and estates. Meanwhile, Miss Abern, -excuse my egotism, which may seem to you. nerbans, mingled with somewhat of vanity-it will please me hereafter, when I am far distant from you, to have you think of me in connection with my friend, as his equal in birth, and sprang from as noble and princely a stock, albeit my | aboard ?'

ancestors were Spanish and his Irish. This much for myself, and now, lady, no Palladin of olden times ever guarded treasure committed to pect you, alter which, I shall re-commence my wanderings.'

'May the saints speed and succor you, Senor Giron !' said Ellen Abern, m a low voice, while the color faded from her cheeks. 'I thank you to me. Much that perplexed and troubled me is now explained. I cannot tell you how heavy a load is lifted away from my heart ------ for you know,' she added, fearful that she had betrayed the interest he had awakened in her

heart : 'if my cousin should regain his inheritance, the poor people of Fermanagh would at last find justice, and everything would be restored to a better state. Oh, I shall hope, and pray without ceasing, for its accomplishment ! it will it-but, perhaps-is he-you say you know my me to assist you out !' cousin Desmond-will he realise my beau ideal? Is he worthy of his name and race ? would he be apt to remedy existing evils ?'

'Yes !' said Dou Enrique, deliberately and earnestly, 'you may have faith in him for that. He has been harship schooled, and his trials have ing since early in the morning, and everything laught him the science of self-command, of had been saturated with moisture, and wore a charity, and many other things, which it is ab- dismal aspect. Pedestrians shivered as "they solutely necessary for those to know, who are to burried by, wrapping their cloaks and shawla

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'Have you no message for your kinsman in Spain ?

'My love. Tell him, too, that I shall pray constantly for his entire success; and when I hear of his taking possession in his own right, of his estates, I shali come back.'

'Yes; undoubtedly you shall,' said Don Enorighten up the ways of my life even to think of rique, in a low tone; but here is a shop. Allow.

> CHAPTER III. - A NEW HOME IN THE NEW WORLD.

It was near the close of a bleak November day. A cold, misty rain had been steadily fallhave the government of the interests and wel- more closely about them ; and a group of the forlorn children of the street, looking very miser under some trees that lined the sidewalk; from

and the second Street and Co 1. St. 19-1

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE _____ MAY 81, 1867

matted yellow leaves and heavy drops of rain, which a sharp gust of east wind shock down on In practice there is no great difficulty, and the test them. Everybody was wet and uncomfortable, of prosperity, which cynics teils us is the world's andleverything looked overworked and dispirited | 1081 of treason, 18 & test which humanity and the but everybody seemed to be bastening to a home ; and everything to a place of shelter, where it would be cared for, except these little outcasts, if they had attempted to set things right in the world by assessmating an obnoxious statesman, by prevailed, had failed to receive their usual alms. The streets were full of the black ooze, in the midst of which a steady and ceaseless current of vehicles of every description, rumbled and splashed, and clattered, tossing as they went, a thick spray of mud on the side walks, which tendered them both filthy and slippery. The city began to light her lamps, and through the reeking shop windows the gas lights glared with a pale and sickly lustre, and the gay and glittering merchandise, which usually made so brave a show through the plate glass, suffered an almost total eclipse. In every street were homes where the hearth was made brighter, and the lamps trummed zas the family gathered together to enjoy the -genial warmth, and wait to welcome with smiles, caresses and loving words, fathers, husbands and brothers, who were momentarily expected in from their daily toil. Here and there, one could catch a glimpse of these sweet domestic scenes through the half-opened crimson curtains; and hear now and then, strains of music, mingled with the sound of children's voices and pleasant | laughter, stealing out on the wet, dark night.

..... Among the pedestrians who thronged the sidewalks of the great city's chief business thoroughfare was a man who was wrapped in an ample cloak of fine cloth, lined with Genoa velvet, with a broad collar of Siberian fur about his neck, which, with a slouch hat that was pulled low on his forehead, almost concealed his visage. He stalked along, conspicuous from his tall stature and peculiar style of dress, with an air at once so preoccupied and careless, that one might have supposed that he was a stranger, without friends or kindred in the land, if it had not been that many touched their hats respectfully as he went by, scarcely noticing in their hurry whether their salutation was returned or not. We will follow him-for it is with him, the prosperous, eccentric American merchant, whose name is mighty on 'Change, that we have to do-as he threads his way through the ever increasing crowd, until he suddenly turns into a more quiet street, and proceeds a few squares, then turns to the left into a wide, open court, where several lofty, gloomy looking houses - the residences of merchant princes of a past century-reared their dark, forbidding fronts. The stone steps were discolored with age, and on the great doors bung brazen knockers-ponderous and grimy with mildew and rust-which represented Medusan and Gorgon heads, which one might have been pardoned for religion at all, who has represented himself to be a supposing them to be fresh importations from the shrines of some Fejee temple. The windows were filled with small, square pains of glass, set in heavy sashes, and protected by board shutters which had once been painted white. Altogether strous law as this could have been enacted; and I these houses had a peculiarly gloomy, uninviting look, but into one of them, the person whose faith feeling, and justice would at any time have footsteps we are following entered by means of a been found in accordance with the sentiments of those private key, and throwing off his wrapping in the | whom the law has affected and afflicted. There was, dim, lofty hall, he went into what we shall call a | of course, no opposition offored to Mr. Serjeant Armlibrary, because books were the principal feature strong when he asked leave to introduce a corrective in the apartment, which was as gloomy and cheer- posed at any of its stages, it is to be hoped the law less as it is possible for an inhabited room to be. The bright anthracite fire glowing in the old descriptions of scoundrelism, and which has frefashioned grate, scarcely lit up the dark green quently been taken advantage of, will soon cease to carpet and hangings, and left the stately mahog- strife existing in bygone times. any chairs-relics of another age-ranged in deep shadow against the wall. There was a tall, grim clock ticking solemnly in the corner, but here is a law of our own actually existing and and above the mantelpiece bung a ' Crucifixion,' and a picture in oil of the 'Giant's Causeway.' mg, and ponderous account books, occupied the centre of the floor. Everything was silent except the clock, and there was no sign of cheer any where to be seen except the coal fire .----Without ringing for lights, the merchant threw himself listlessly down in a great arm chair, and picking up Roman Catholic girls at his will, marryappeared to lapse into deep reverie. His face was thin and sallow, but neither good nor bad; its lineaments were common enough, but yet it is so eloquent and persevering an expositor of his was not without a charcter. There were deep traces of something in its lines, and men commonly called it Thought; but a close observer would have detected something still deeper, greater service to those among whom he has east his which might have been called remorse, because there were glimpses of bidden suffering sometimes shadowed forth from beneath the mask, which were unmistakeable. His forehead was high and narrow, but almost bald, the thin gray hair scarcely sufficing to cover his temples. While he sat so silent and abstracted, the door was softly opened, and a young girl, some fifteen summers old, came in with fimid steps, and going up to where he sat, laid her hand gently on his shoulder. Finding that he did not notice her, she leaned down and kissed his sallow cheek .---In a moment his arm was about her, and she was nesting close to his heart. He was a man of fitful moods-sometimes austere, sometime cold, and often harsh-bence the timid approach of the child: but to-night he was tender, and she feit as if sunshine had suddenly risen on her life. (To be Continued.)

for the unlimited right of self government is neither more nor less than anirchy, or no government at all. common good may well be content with. Practically, Burke and Do an had no more chance of effecting any reasonable object by their enterprise than barning an arsenal or a city, or by refusing to recognize property and law. It is evident that they lived and moved in a haze of self deception. Don Quixote could not be under more absurd illusions as to the means and agencies for and equinst him, as to the value of his colleagues, or the character of those whom he attacked or defended. They know nothing of the great power they had to deal with, while all England knew more of their own case than they knew themselves. All England knew that every Fenian was watched by at least two spies, for the authorities were very ill served if they had not one spy to check another. Those officers in the Army of Irish Independence had to take the word of men the) knew nothing of, and the merest hearsay for the numbers the arms the provisions and arragements said to be prepared, and necessary to a single hour's success. But it is not a virine, but a madness, when the utterly incompetent attempt the impossible. It is a child's game, or an actor's dream ; and when we admit the sentiment to be the same as that which has effected deliverances, founded constitutions and made the world what it is, we can only lament to see the sentiment in the form of a ridiculous burlesque.

Burke admits and boasts his full share in the rebellion, and, indeed, the whole substance of the indictment. He would be sorry not to go down to posterity as occupying a front place in its contrivance and its action. His avowed object has been to liberate a noble race from the heartless strangers who have crushed it for seven centuries. He teels sure that Ireland will yet be independent ; he is impatient to tread the scaffold on which he will deliver the last self-fulfilling prophecy ; he spurns in anticipation the mercy that would interpose and consign him to a prison; he appeals to the testimony of all true hearts in favor of liberty, and takes his place among earth's worthies. All this is great and good, and, guilty as he is, one feels a wish to save the man, if saved he can be upon any possible pice, for any possible vocation, - Times,

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the News of the World, treats of an Irish grievance very little known, and which ought not to remain part of our law code any longer. Did not the celebrated Yelverton case depend in some measure on this ex traordinary marriage law ? - [ED. Weckly Register]

Among the grievances of Ireland which are severally subjects for animadversion, and for appeals to Parliament, there is one which has not commanded anything like the attention it deserves. Mr. Serjeant Armstrong has at length taken the subject in hand, and has obtained leave to bring in a bill for its correcting. I allude to the state of the law affectiog mixed marriages in Ireland, and which allows unprincipled men to destroy the peace of females, ruin the character and hopes of their fairest members. and make life a burthen and a miscry to those to whom it might otherwise have been a bleasing and a perpetual joy. The Act of Parliament, the 19th of George the Second, allows of a man in Ireland, whatever his religion may be, or whether he has any Roman Catholic, and in that character has married a Roman Catholic woman, to abandon that woman afterwards, if he can show that he had professed Protestantism within twelve months before the ceremony was performed. I cannot think how such a monam still more at a loss to understand why it has been so long endured; for, most assuredly, Protestant measure, and as it is not likely that it will be opwhich virtually gives a licence for one of the worst be anything but a memorial of the bitter religious Christian society is scandalised and offended by Entwistle apprehended Byrne. The prisoner made the enormities practised by the Mormons in America; taken advantage of, under which a disreputable man may live upon a system worse than Mormonism in the Sait Lake State of Utah; for the Mormon hue-A table covered with green baize, which was bands of many wives are compelled by the laws of by this time assembled, 'I am glad Pat was not here ' strewn with daily papers, schedules, bills of lad | Brigham Young to keep them, and provide for their | and when he was entering the police-station he said children ; but a scoundrel in Ireland may throw off his wives in succession, and repudiate his offspring, without subjecting himself to anything like punishment or penalty ; and, indeed, with perfect impunity. All ne has to do is to privilege himself by a profession of Protestantism, after which he may roam about, ing these one after another, and dismissing them when he is tired of their charms, and desires a newer sensation. I fancy that if Archbishop Manning, who individual hopes of the future of his newly adopted faith, and of the destruction of Protestantiem, had given more of his attention and his eloquence to this fearful domestic abuse, he would have rendered lot, than any of his predictions and denunciations can possibly accomplish. It has been left to Serjeant Armstrong to take up the matter, and I sincerely hope success may speedily attend his honorable exertions Not only may a marriage contracted as above described be declared hall and void, and its issue be put out of legal rights, but also a man who is already legally married may contract a second marriage under such circumstances in his first wifs's lifetime, without rendering himself liable thereby to a presecution for bigamy. And not only is it possible for that to be done, but it is done. Men have been found base enough to have recourse to the provisions of the Act in order to shelter themselves from the consequences of their iniquity. It was stated by Serjeant Armstrong that a case had come before the law courts a few years ago in which a man who had been married in a Protestant church afterwards formed an acquaintance with a Roman Catholic girl, to whom he represented himself as a bachelor and a Roman Oatholic also. He made the same representations to a priest, and all the required forms having been observed, the marriage was solemnised in Dublin. It afterwards transpired how the second girl had been deceived, and there was a prosecution for bigamy. The man did not attempt to deny the fact. He considered himself justified by reference to the 19th George II., and called his father and brother to prove that he was a Protestant, and that within twelve months of the second marriage he had taken part in the service at a Protestant Church. The judge who tried the case, Mr. Justice Keogh, was of opinion that the defendant was not protected by the Act, and the jury having convicted him, he was sentenced to five years penal servitude, the point of law being reserved. The case then went before the Court of Oriminal Appeal, and the judges, with great reluctance, and expressing the strongest disapproba-tion of the existing state of the law, held that the Roman Catholic ceremony was a nullity, and that the conviction could not be sustained. The man was accordingly set at liberty. Mr. Justice Christian expressed as opinion that the Act of George II. accept such a load of infamy as these wretched would not long survive that decision, and it is surely high time that a statute under which such iniquitons profligacy escapes punishment, and which is a rem- shame, or even any portion worth mentioning of that | meut to legislate. But they do not concern us now. nant of a barbarous, and, happily, nearly obsolete sense of honour which is often so sound a guide in the We know that such difficulties always appear insur-

by Serjeant Armstrong, was one that had ultimately come before the House of Lords, in which 'a gentleman, of whom from his position? as the hon. and learned member said, 'better' might have been ex. pected, severed himself, under the Ac', and, having made a lady his wife availed himself of the law to repudiate the marriage.' One early summer morning I saw a young Irishwoman drested in the best Sunday habilim ats of the humble class, weeping at the door of a house in London where her husband, as she considered him, was residing. She had found her way, Heaven knows how, from her little home in Ireland, where her husband had deserted her and ber children; and when, by dint of perseverance, she discovered his present dwelling, she also found that he had taken to himself snother wife, and a fairer .-The mother of his children was homely, and her attire, though it was her best, and evidently well cared for, was not in accordance with refined metri politan taste; but she loved him, had faith in him, helieved that he had loved her or he would not have married her, and she had come across the sea in the melan. choly hope that accident only kept him from her .---She stood at the door of the house from which her husband and his legal wife had thrust her out, weeping and mouning as the female Irish peasantry do moan, and the story came out that the man to whom she had been married as a Roman Catholic had declared himself a Protestant, and refused to have anything more to do with her or her children enther. The poor creature could not understand the 'law' of the case any more than any one else can understand the justice of it; but it may readily be margined what effect her story had upon the peasantry of Ireland when she got among them again, and what bitter hatred it was likely to excite against the Protestant and Saxon raco.

'Justice to Ireland' in this matter makes no demand upon political or religious feeling; it indeed accords with the politics and the religion of all partice. There is a general desire, I believe, among most contending partisans to see Ireland prosperous, happy, and contented, although there are wide differences of opinion about the means of accomplishing mese desirable objects. Here is a point about which all must agree, and I would invite the earnest cooperation of all in support of the laudable endeavour to obtain the nullification of an Act which allows of a grievous scandal upon Protestantism to be perpetrated and a sense of fearful injustice impressed upon the minds and hearts of the Roman Catholic population or Ireland. No true Protestant would be guilty of such enormity, and men without sense of religion at all ought not to be allowed to shelter themselves under a Protestant cloak. If such an Act of Parliament as that of the 19th of George II. were to be proposed at the present day, by which a man would be enabled to repudiate wife and children under the circumstances described, the horror of the whole Christian community would be expressed in a torrent of indignation that would swamp the proposition, and mark its author for universal and perpetual scoin. Protestant feeling would never allow of Roman Oatholic women being victimized in false marrisges. And to that feeling Mr. Serjeans Armstrong may confidently look for support in his com. mendable purpose of altering the law.'

DUBLIN, May 7 .- Some alarming particulais have been published about Cody, or Byrne, who on Saturday algut attempted to stab one policeman and shoot another. The prisoner was searched, and on his person was found a document containing the names and addresses of the Judges presiding at th. Special Commission, of the Grown counsel, of the jurors who tried Burke and Doran, and of the witnesses for the prosecution. The document is in pencil. The handwriting corresponds with that upon an envelope found with the prisoner and adddressed . Mr. Michael Cody.' A terrible significance is given to this discovery by facts connected with the prisoner's career. He is reputed to be the Fenian Centre for Callan, Kiikenny. Up to the automn of last year he was confined in Mountjoy Prison. He was liberated on condition of going to England and was sent off by the Liverpool steamer. He again returned for the purpose of joining in the insurrectionary movement. The circumstances of his arrest, on the 18th of April, 1866, tre as follows :- Private Maher, of the Sth, gave information that Byrne and Baines were in the habit of seducing soldiers from their allegiance. The police were communicated with, and Detective Kniwistle and Kotherny proceeded to the place. Colonel Fielding and a party of the Coldstreams also proceeded to Leeson lane. On entering the house violent efforts to escape, and endeavoured to reach one of the revolvers which were placed in a balt round his body. The officer, however succeeded in effecting the capture. As Byrne was put into a cab, he observed to some person in the crowd which had - If I were to wait for twenty years I'll have revenge for this I know the man who informed.' On the following Saturday Maher was shot at in a publichouse. The person alluded to as ' Pat' is believed to have been Patrick Kearney, who was arrested on the lst of May following by Detective Clarke, af er a struggle in which Kearney attempted to shoot the officer with a revolver. The prisoner is seriously wounded in the back of the head, and in the facehis nose being broken by the blow of the revolver dealt him by the constable. The revolver he carried was seven coambered, fully loaded, and he had 31 rounds of ammunition. One might suppose that he wished to be arrested in order that the list of names found on his person might serve at a threat to prevent the punishment of Burke and Doran. But this idea seems to be precluded by the struggles of the prisoner to escape. The affair hows that there are desperate men among the Fenians, although it must be admitted, very few deeds of violence were committed by them in the South, when they had large districts in their power, and even the persons of some gentry in their custody .- Times Cor. Dublin, 19 evening - The motions for new trials in the cases of McCaffery and Meeny the Fenians recently found guilty, have been denied. May 22nd .- Flood and Duffy, two Fenian prisonera who were recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. McOlure, another Fenian prisoner, was placed on trial at Cork to-day. Oorg, 24th - The Fenian prisoner, M'Olnre, on

whence they were quickly driven by a shower of amount to a simple dissolution of all human society, code, should be repealed. Another case, mentioned | business of life, they will avoid for the future any mountable at first, and vanish when they are boldly sort of participation in a conspiracy the fortunes of approached. When the time comes they can and will which are under the direction of such inconceivably he overcome. 20 3 paltry and comtemptible scoundrels.

OUR STATE PRISONERS. - A very remarkable document, purporting to consist of extracts from the diary of one of the Fenian prisoners now confined at Portland, has recently appeared in a Dublin weekly journal, and has been extensively reproduced by the Irish Press Nothing could give us more pleasure than to believe that this document was a mere fabrication, or at most a tissue of distorted and discoloured exaggerations. But while, on the one band, we cannot accept it as an entirely truthful description of the life of English State prisoners, we cannot, on the other, reject it as absolutely untrue. The allegations contained in it have not, as far as we can learn, met wih any contradiction, official or otherwise; and this fact becomes important if we remember that when, some short time since, a state ment in the Irish papers, at was at once contradicted on the authority of the officers of the Government. If the statements in this diary contain even a basis of fact, overlain b. we care not what amount of exaggeration, then the matter is one demanding the immediate attention of the rulers, Parliamentary and otherwise, of this country.

The grand jury of the county of Dablin have presented an address to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, in which they state that they take the first opportunity which has presented itself to that k the executive for the decision and promptitude with which the late insane attempt at insurrection was crushed, and for the speedy steps taken to bring the guilty to justice. They likewise express their ap proval of the conduct of the constablary. His Excellency, in his reply, expresses his satisfaction and approval, and adds that he entirely concurs with them in their estimate of the services of the constabulary.

In an address, expressing their loyalty to the Throne and Constitution, which the lown Commissioners of Bailinasloe have presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, they state that disaffection has no footing in the west of Ireland. They allo add an expression of approval of the conduct of the constabulary during the late outbreak. His Excellency, in reply, expresses his great satisfaction at receiving these assurances.

THE RE ARBEST OF RONAN. - The prisoner Ronan, who jumped from the mail train near Tamworth last we k, has been re-arrested within a few miles of the place where he escaped. He has been brought to Dublin, and lodged in Kilmainham Jail. Singular to say, the only apparent injury which he has sustained, after jumping from a train travelling at the rate of 49 miles per hour, is a slight abrasion of the skin on the forehead:

THE CONDEMNED FENIAN PRISONERS.-The convicted prisoners, Burke and Doran, now in Kilmainham Prison, are treated with much lenity. As respects food they have everything they could rationally desire, the same as if they occupied the convalescent ward of the hospital. Doran confidently expects a mitigation of his sentence; bat Barke apparently entertains no such hope, and spends much of his time with the Oatholic clergyman who visits him.

CATHOLIC OHURCHES AND SCHOOLS .- Sir C. O'Logblen's Bill proposes to give power to any owner of and in Ireland, without any further licence than this Act, to grant to the Catholic bishop of the dioce a and his successors a lease of land not exceeding five acres for a site for a Catholie Church or school, or for a residence attached thereto and not exceeding 20 acres for glebe; but no limited owner is to have power to grant a lease of a marsion house or demesne lands for the purposes of this Act. or of more than two acres of land, except at the best rent that can be reasonably obtained. Instead of a lease, there may be a sale, but in that case, if the owner be a limited owner, the successor must assent, or the sanction of the Landed Estates Court must be obtained, purchase-money to be applied as provided by the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845. The Bill also provides that personal property may, without any licence other that this Act, be given or bequeathed to the Oatholic bishop of the diocess and his successors for purchasing land for the above named purposes, for building churches, schools, or residences, the deed or will to be registered as required by the Charitable Bequests and Donations Act. The authority of the Board of Works to lend money for public works in Ireland is to extend to loans to Catholic bishops, on the security of glebe, for the purchase of such glebe or for building a residence there.n.

The Belfast papers complain of the dullness' of

trade, and of the absence of any tonden y towards. Improvement for some time to come. A d cline in the price of textile fabrics is again' reported, with a very restricted business doing. The weather continues to be very unfavorable for field labor, which has also had an adverse influence on the state of trade.

A laboring man was recently robbed, while drunk, near Athy, of one hundred and, six sovereigns He had drawn the amount from bank, owing to the Fenian excitement, and had as he thought, secured it on his person. He is said to have been in America, where he saved over £200, with which he returned home. He is without family or near relatives.

Referring to 'May eve in Belfast,' the Northern Whig says :- The weather continues very unfavorable and rain fell very heavily during the afternoon of Tassday up to 10 o'clock at night. In consequence. of the disturbances that have taken place for some years past at the Bog Meadows, where the working classes-generally go 'a Maying,'a number of the police, under Constable Gray, were sent there in the evening but their services were not required, as the rain kept the people within doors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Frederick Walford, who was lately received into the Catholic Church, is the second son of the late Rev. W. Walford, of Hatfield Peverel, Essex -He was a King's Scholar. He never thi quite recently abandoued the idea of eventually qualifying himself for Anglican orders-an abandonment due in a very great measure to the Ritualist developments and Romanizing practices adopted by the clergy of Cowley, Oxford, the parish in which his home is situated .- Pall Mall Gazette.

In the Record appears the following statement :--One of the most notable, if not exactly the most recent perversions to Romanism is that of the lady Frances Lindsay, the daughter of the Earl of Wicklow, and the wife of the Hon. Colin Lindsay, the inde-fatigable President of the English Ohnrch Union, which is conducting the defence of the St Alban's clorgy against the charge of illegal and Romanising innovations.'

The Marlborough Times confirms the report that whilst at Paris, some months since, Mr George Brudenell Bruce joined the Catholic Church Mr. Bruce is eldest son of Lord Ernest Bruce, v. P.' for Marlborough, who is heir-presumptive to the titles of the Marquis of Ailesbury and Earl of Oardigan.

DEATH OF THE REV. A. BLACK, ROTHESAY. - The old, old story repeated. A zealous missionary priest, toiling out his life for his flock, attending the sick and the dying, kneeling at the bedeide to southe the moments of anguish of some poor soul, ministering to and directing the thoughts heavenward, while at the same moment the poisoned atmosphere is polluted and the seeds of death sown in the blood of a new victim. Father Andrew Black has gone like so many before him, to join the army of martyrs who faced death in a thousand forms rather than ore soul should depart this world without the aid of our boly religion. Oh! how many thousand might have written on their tombstones, 'Died of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duty.' This is the simple story we have to tell to day. The Rev. Fa-ther Black died at Rothesay on Sundey morning last of typhus fever, caught during his attendance on the sick. A simple tale indeed. Carried off when church and schools were just finished-when the first prospect of a little case presented itself, after half a life time of hard toil. Died in harness. God rest his soul. Amen .-- Glasgow Free Press.

THE OHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- The Catholic community of this country have so many calls upon them, and so many of these are so extremely urgent in their wants, that it may appear invidious to put forward one appeal to the charity of our co religionists before another. Nevertheless, we must risk the chance of disapproval, and draw attention to the case of the Glengairn Mission, situated near Tullich, in the county of Aberdeen, and in the Northern Vicariate of Scotland. in this district, the Catholics being exclusively Scotch Highlanders, the old faith has never died out ; and even since the days of the Reformation an alter has been maintailed here or there in Glongeirn for the worship according to he old ritual. At present the priest has to live in a low straw covered cottage, which has but one room which is only half floored, and which serves for sleeping, cating, receiving visitors, and often for obapel. The chapel itself is some distance farther up the Glen, and is of the same description as the house, having been built in the year 1785, and erected by the poor people of the district out of such means as they could. The Rev. A. Chisbolm, the priest in charge of the mission, is doing his best to collect funds with which to build a modest chapel with a small presbytery attached, so that his congregation may, at any rate, be sheltered from the weather during worsnip, and that he may be able to keep the Blessed Sacrament with something ap-proaching to suitable decency and honor.- Weekly Register. THE JESUITS AND THEIR ACCUSERS * This is R small pamphlet of some eight pages, being a simple and truthful defence of a body of clergy very dear to all Oatholics, and to nove more so than the Oatholics of England - whether to those whose ancestors have handed them down from generation to generation the old faith, or to such as, in these latter days, have, by God's grace, returned to the old paths from which some one of their ancestors much have strayed. In the whole round of the Anglo-Saron tongue, there is no word of which so false a use has been made as that of Jesuit. Without knowing why, but simply because others do so, Protestants are in the habit of using it as a term of opprobrium, meaning thereby all that is double faced and decenful. The reason that such is the case is as clear as can be .-The devil has never found any body of his enemies so difficult to overcome as the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, and hence it is that he has instilled into the hearts of many Englishmen the jues that the Jesuits are the exact contrary of all these particular virtnes which we esteem most---truth, and fair, bonordealing. But it is curious enough to remark that whenever Protestant Englishmen become Catholics, the order which they generally esteem the highest is that whose London head quarters are in Farm street, Berkeley-square ; and of the many Anglican clergymen who have become Catholics, and subsequently taken holy orders in the Ohurch, far more have entered the Society of Jesus than any other religious order or fraternity. Protestants have an idea that the Jesnits have a kind of religion of their own, a creed, as it were, of itself with the Ohur n. The author of the pamphlet before us (who, if we mistake not, is a well-known secular priest who was himself an Anglican incumbent) very properly and correctly denies this : - . There are no Jesuit principles, he says. 'The Jesuits are simply a working company of Catholic clergymen, occupied with missions schools authorship, and other clerical work. Their principles are the principles of all other Oatholics ;that is to say what the Ohurch has decided they must hold, and where the Oburch is silent each is free to hold the opinions he thinks the best.' Small the rights of property with the demands of justice and as it is this pamphlet well merits perusal, but before laying it aside, we cannot refrain from mentioning an anecdote relating to the order which it defends. About twelve months ago a Protestant and a Catholic clergyman were passing arm in arm through Berkeley square, when they met a friend of the • The Jesuits and Their Accusers ; or, Historical Observations on the Last Letter of an Apocopatest Controversy.' By a Looker On. London: R. Washbourne, 13, Paternoster-row. Price two-pence.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

Although we have no sympathy with the petition presented by Mr. Bright last night and which seemed to impugn the justice which has been meted out to the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, no Englishman, we think, will have read without something between admiration and pity the speeches of the unhappy men 'now sentenced to death for High Tresson. Their Crime, even in far worse forms, is not one of those that remove the criminal out of the range of our fellow feeling and common understanding. Inde pendence, nationality, and self-government are the irst lessons we learn at school and at church, and the veriest rebel, the most causeless Repealer, the most unquestionable traitor in the legal sense of the sterm, if he is but sincere and has a spark of honest. enthusiasm, finds a certain sympathy in every bosom. We even deliberately admit that it becomes a duty to break the rod of the oppressor, under circumstances the adequacy of which the victims can best estimate. But then we are absolutely forced to put limits to a sentiment and a doctrine which would otherwise

being arraigned for treason entered the plea of guilty.

THE IEISH TEKABON TEIALS. - The secondary objects of legal proceedings are sometimes quite as important as immediate success. Those, for instance, who wished by the prosecution of Mr. Eyre to obtain a judicial declaration upon the subject of martial law obtained the charge of the Lord Chief Justice whatever that was worth. A man sometimes vindicates his character, although he may loose his cause, and in political trials in particular, success and failure are by no means universally identical wi h legal victory and legal defeat. In the case of the trials now going on in Dublin for high treason the Government have already effected one object which is in itself of quite as much importance as the conviction of the persons on their trial. In the person of two of its leaders they have dragged the Fenian conspiracy through the very foulest mud that it is possible to imagine. Convictions; executions, failures in the field even intestine quarrels, and the embezzlement for the purposes of selfish luxury of the funds which we e subscribed for purposes of treason, are all less intolerably shameful than such an exposure as was made the other day by the man who calls himself General Massey and by Ja G. Corydon. It is seldom, given to any one to have to creatures put up with as the price of their worthless lives. If the Fenians have in them a single spark of. Cabinet may well ponder before it calls upon Parlia-

The decrease in the population of Ireland last year is estimated at 45,828.

The Earl and Countess of Portsmouth and their son, Lord Lymington, have been enthusiastically welcomed by their tenantry at Enniscorthy. His lord ship addressed the crowd from the hotel window, and his speech was followed by an incessant storm of cheers and ejaculations, such as Sure and it's the best handlord in Ould Ireland yo are ;' ' If we had sich, devil a bit af Fenianism we'd see,' and ' Don't ye desarve it isn't it tenant-right you're givin' us?

THE 'TIMES' ON THE PROTESTANT COURCH .- The Irish Church is in evil case. When you wish to judge of the merits of a cause or an institution, you may often by reading what is said for it spare yourself the necessity of reading anything against it. The feebleness, the sophistry, the irritability, the evident hopelessness of a defence, may convince you on which side the trath lies. This is emmently the case with the Irish Church.

The answer of the defenders of the Establishment last night did not differ from those we have heard in past times. It was asserted by the Irish Attorney-deneral that the arguments urged for the sociation of the Irish Jhurch might he used for the spoliation of individuals; that the friends of the motion could not point out how they would deal with the torfeited revenues; that the Irish Church was an integral part of the Church of England, and that seven eights of the tithes come out of the pocke s of the Protestant landlords. It is annecessary to waste argument on the unresisting feebleness of such pleadings as this. We would rather point to the speech of Mr. Gladstone as a proof that the settlement of this question cannot be much longer delayed. Opposition is invourable to breadth of thought and sincerity of utterance. On one side of the Speaker's chair blows a keen air, which braces the moral system; on the other are enervation, timidity, and the desire to do nothing that can be possibly left undone. Mr. Gladstone, however speaking out of office, accepted a responsibility should he ever come in again, for he combated one by one the arguments advanced in favour of the Establishment, and came to the conclusion, it would seem, that the removal of anomalies of detail would not be sufficient in a case where the institution itself is one great anomaly This speech of Mr. Gladstone may be looked upon as a manifesto of his present principles, and we are not sorry that it indicates the near coming of a time when

the British Parliament will devote itself fally and f.irly to surmount the chief difficulty of Irish Government. Yet it is not by the motions of private members that the House of Commons is to be pledged to this or that course in legislation of such importance. If, as seems now likely, the question of Parliamentary Reform be finally settled in this present year, any Government that may be in yower will do well to institute inquiries as to the best means of reconciling common sense in the matter of the Irish Church. What may be the ultimate disposition of the funds how far the ecclesiastical system may be retained in places where, from the number of those attached to t, it appears not to be an abuse, how compensation is to be awarded, whether the State shall help all Churches or help none, are questions on which a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-----MAY 31, 1867.

some passing remarks on the weather, and after a insemuch as the abuse of property, enjoyed under a few pleasant words passed on. The Protestant gen- sacred trust is thought to be implied by them. There tleman askel his friend who it was that had spoken to them, and was astounded to find that it was Father W-, the Provincial of the English Jesuits. In describing the interview to another friend he said, Do you knuw, sir, he (Father W-,) laughed, talked about the weather, spoke of the debate, smiled, bid us good-bie, and took off his hat just like any other This is one of the difficulties of Progentleman !! testants. They cannot believe that Catholics-still less priests and least of all Jesuits - are as this worthy person said 'just like any other gentleman,' or have great weight in the fual decision of the ques-rather, that they have in all, save their religions tions. There would be nothing novel in legislation faith and practice, the same ideas, feelings, and in | preceding the report of the Commission, for rightly stincts, as ' any other ' Englishman - Ib.

London, May 20, midnight. - In the House of Commons to night, an amendment of the Reform bill, granting female suffrage, was rejected by 132 majority. A division also took place on the amendment proposing a copyhold franchise, in which the Derby Government was defeated.

LOBDON. May 22. - Earl Derby says officially that the American question will be amicably adjusted. The proposition made some time since to arbitrate the whole case, has been refused.

OPPOSITION TO TRADE UNIONS .-- The operatives in neveral parts of the country are at last giving & pronounced resistance to the despotiem of trade unions, and at Manchester a Central Defence Association of master engineers, millwrights, machine makers and ironfound re is being formed to oppose the action of these unquestionably powerful bodies. The promoters of it have drawn up a statement of principles in which they set forth that, as regards the artisan, as long as he is a member of a trade union he is not free individually to embrace any opportunity of procuring increased remuneration, though better educated, more skilful, or more industrious than his fellows With respect to employers, they say the number of apprentices is restricted and the masters are not free to select ther own men. Thus the amount of work to be performed and the remuneration to be paid are regulated not by competition but by the executive of the trade unions. The employers are prevented from calculating with certainty on the cost of production - the use of machinery being in many cases prohibited-are liable for broken contracia, and appject to severe losses. What is a loss to both artisans and employers must necessarily be a loss to the country. The skill and industry of the men are not developed, the energy of the employer is crippled, and capital is not directed to its proper channels or to its best destination. The cost of commodities is increased without any equivalent, and the British manufacturer finds himself unable to compete with the productions of other countries whose trade is free and carried on under less oppressive restrictions. The employers demand free trade in lab ur : they mantained that every workman has a right to sell and every employer to buy his labour o. such terms as are mutually agreed upon ; that a high or low rate of wages does not depend on the price of provisions, but on demand and supply; that all combinations, whether of employers to keep up or of workmen to keep down the price of iabour, are injurious, and should cease, because they interfere with the natural price of the production of labour. The promoters of the new society allege that the workmen should, therefore be at liberty to work without joining any combination or union and at such a rate of wages as the demand for their labour at the time enables them to obtained from an employer ; to work any number of hours which their desires or necessities load them to undertake; to work at any kind of employment within the reach of their skill and experience, and to work piece or contract work and so embrace every opportunity for improving their individual positions, or of obtaining increased remuneration for their services. The step taken is a bold one, but we believe that the example set will be quickly followed by many who feel the depressing inflaence of trade so is ies.

Cumming has published a book called The Last Woe, and fixes the date for its occurrence between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868.

Taking an average of ten years, from 1855 to 1865, it is said there has been a decrease in England in the number of candidates for the holy orders at the rate of 60 a year; but during the past two years the decrease has nearly doubled so that now, instead of the decrease being 60, it amounts to a 120 a year.

latter: who stopped; shook hands with him, made | common law of the Oburch - they imply dishonesty, | of Italian deputies cannot in the estimation of any sacred trust is thought to be implied by them. There could be no fairer mode of ascertaining the general bias of public opinion, especially that prevailing Uhurch than to arrest by law, and thus suspend the use of these vestments, and of the inno ations in ceremonial with which their use is connected. The attendance in church by the congregations during such suspension would afford a fair criterion of the feelings and opinions of Oburchmen generally; and the public opinion of the majority of the Ohurch, including both the laity and the clergy, ought to or wrongly, in the matter of Parliamentary and other oaths and tests, the Legislature has during the last two or three sessions largely dealt with must important items on the very subject upon which the Commission on Oaths has been deliberating. The

Parliamentary oaths have been fearlessly-not to say rashly-but extensively manipulated by both Houses of Parliament and the Crown, as though no Commission had over been appointed or was sitting upon the subject of Oaths .- St. James's Chronicle.

GOVERNMENT BY SPIES -- If the Government held since last September the threads of this Fenian insane and wicked conspiracy in their hands, why did they allow it to come to a bloody issue? Not much blood, indeed, has been spilt; but some lives have been lost; and why was any chance given for any spilling of blood? Why were Massey, and Burke, and M'Gafferty, and Doran, and the rest, whose seizure would have infallibly frustrated the whole affair, allowed to range up and d.wn the country concerting their rebellious plans during the whole of January and February ? What were the Government doing all this time ? What use were they making of the information Mr. Corydon was giving them ? Can it be as some of the most respectable and loyal Irish newspapers ask, that the Government were delibe. rately allowing the rebellion time to come to a head that it might be crushed the more effectually in the field? One can hardly believe it possible that any Government of our day could be guilty of reviving a treacherous and barbarous policy which was the familiar trick of Governments in less humane and civilized times. But there is a strange contrast between the story now told by Corydon, and apparently endorsed by the Irish Executive, and the conduct of the Executive in last January, February, and March. In her speech at the opening of Parliamant on the 5th of February, her Majesty was made to congratulate the country on the restoration of tranquility and confidence in Ireland and to express a hope that the exceptional legislation which suspended the Habeas Ourpus Act in that island might be dispensed with. But in the early part of the previous month, Corydon says he was at a council in Liverpool, in which Burke, M'Cafferty, and others took part, and where ' fighting' was resolved on ; and he says he kept the government regularly supplied with all the information he got. There is surely something in all this that needs early and full explanation. It may be said that the government did not at first believe the man's strange revelations. But when he told them there was a plan to attack Chester and they acted on his information, and his statement seemed to come true how was it that they then attached no importance to his other stories, but allowed the 'generals,' and 'colonels 'and ' coutres' of rebellion to have full swing with their war councils and military preparations for nearly a whole month? If Corydon's stories are true, the government could at any moment have seized all the leaders and thrust them into prison, and thus choked off the movement before one single drop of blood had been shed. It is frightful to thick what slaughter might have taken place if the wretched dupes of Massey and Oorydon had anywhere made a determined stand. In such a case what language could be too severe to condemn the conduct of a government which might a month previously have utterly paralysed the whole affair before a single life had been lost, but which preferred to wait and wait, and give the wretched rebels rope enough in order that they might hang themselves. But to free themselves trom a suspicion of it, they must assuredly give some explanation which will discredit the story of their witness Corydon. And if any part of the man's story be proved a falsehood, what becomes of the rest of his evidence ?- Stur.

A GLIMPSK OF THE TRUTH. -- If Mr. Beales has been anxious to disgust all English Catholics who legislature, from the franchise, from office, from perhappen to be members of the Reform League, and to induce if not force - them to secede from the association, he could not have done so more effectually than by proclaiming 'General' Garibaldi to be president of that body. In home politics, Outholics may, and do, differ. There are amongst us followers of Lord Derby, admirers of Mr. Bright, Adullamites, 'Tea party' men, and others. But to have anything to do with a political league which has declared by the mouth of its chairman that the avowed enemy of all we revere in the name of religion should be its Honorary President is what no Gatholic can or will do. To believe our faith to be wr ng as do many honest well meaning men in England, is quite dif ferent from declaring open war against the priests and the sacraments of the Church, as does the infile! hero' of Aspromonte on every possible occasion. --What good Mr. Beales can expect to effict by such utter tolly is quite incomprehensible. Even very many Protestants begin to see that the ' General' has much more bombast about him than mogishmen benevo to be an attribute of really great men. So far as Oatholics are concerned, Mr. Beales has done a vast deal of good to the anti Reform party. A : our Catholic contemporary, the Liverpool Northern Press says, ' with Garibaldi Catholics can have no participation ;' 'nec tail auxilio, neque istis defenso ibus '--What between red flags and he cap of liberty in Hyde Park on Good Friday, the Marselluice Hymn being sung last Sunday at Clerkenwell, and General Garibaldi being now named president of the League, the cause of Reform has certainly not gained in the eyes of sensible men during the last formight. - Laus Deg 1 BEALES PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT. -- When Mark Tapley, elevated to the position of partner with his quondam master was rebuked by Martin Chuzzlewit for an indiscreet expression of his opinion, the junior of the firm at once acknowledged his error by saying, The Co. is putting his foot in it already.' Mr. Beales, as the wonderfully active partner of the Reform League, is we also think, beginning to ' put his foot in it' too. What it is that could induce any sane man to make Garibaldi honorary president of the English Reform League must for ever transcend the boldest conjecture of common sense. Now, in our effort to arrive at a solution of this enigma, we can take no account of the redoubtable General's military renown. Even this latter, Englishmen are at length becoming sceptical about The brightest of Garibaldi's laurels were won in encounters with men in whom the quality of discretion was highly developed, and who, well knowing that there must be two parties to a quarrel, wisely determized that they would not make one. One of the most experienced of Italiau correspondents, the 'special' of the London Telegraph, has recently informed the world that the hero of Aspromonie conquered at Naples, "n.t because he fought well, but because the Acapo-litates did not light at al!.' Unless Mr. Beales in-tends to utilize the General in the subordinate cha racter of 'marshal' at the next Reform parage in Hyde Park, we see no scope for the exercise of Garibaldi's military 'role.' If we seek for another explanation of the proceeding in any similitude between trifles, trifling in matters which affect the religious the General's political 'prestige,' and the objects of feelin s of sound members of the Oburch of England, the Reformers—it we are not equally perp exed, our they ought to be forbidden. If these practices have a discoveries are far less re assuring. The man whom every Italian politician and all the London 'specials'

a satisfactory clause to an English Reform Bill. We believe that any effort of the ex-member for Mantua to amend the British Constitution would deplay about as much legislative capacity as Sancho Panza exhibited in the governments of his island. If Don Quixote had half the experience of Italian affairs that seems to be so utterly thrown away upon Mr. Beales we are quite sure the 'Knight of the Doleful Conntenance' would never in similar circumstances make so egregious a blunder.

But the real explanation of the matter is that the importation of the principles which the name of Garibaldi symbolizes upon the Continent, it is thought, will popularize and give eclat to the working of the League here. If this be the notion that dictated the step, the author of this extraordinary appointment has made a most infelicitous estimate of the British The 'role' which Garibaldi, Mazzini, character. Orsini, and Co, have been encouraged to play in Italy would not be tolerated for four-and-twenty hours in her Majesty's dominions.

Revolution, as long as it means only the overthrow of Catholic sovereigns, and is separated from us by the breadth of the seas, is a congenial and safe game for the inhabitants of the British Islands to indulge in. Sympathy with the modern archtype of irreligion, who blasphemously elevates the president of a republic to a co partnership with the Godhead and baptizes in the name of a sacrilegious king the children whom Christ bade to come unto him, is all tolerable enough as long as it only plants disorder abroad and another thorn in the crown of the afflicted Vicar of Ohrist; but when it comes to mean the introduction of similar communistic principles into this country, the prospect of such a thing is quite suffi cient to restore Englishmen to their reason. Suffi-cient relic of the good old faith once planted here by Augustine still is left to make the deeds of Continental conspirators abhorrent to true English senti ment Even in Catholic influence alone there is power enough to stem the tide of such an invasion. The teaching of the Ciurch has ever stood Christian society in good stend through every crisis of its his-tory The same Catholic instinct that perved the arms of the warriors that struck down the Mahome. tan ut Grenada and Lepanto inspired the constancy of a Clement against Henry, and of Pius VII. against Napoleon for the protection of the marriage lawstill survives in the warnings of Pius IX against the revolutionary doctrines of the present isy. Whatever sympathy we may have with Reformers, whatever wrongs we may have to redress or rights to restore, we cannot seek our remedy by debauching the loyalty of the people towards the first principles of Obristian society. With Garibaldi Oatholics can have no participation, 'neo tali neque istis defensoribus '- Liverpool Northern Press.

A PRODIGY. --- A boy preacher has appeared in Wales who, according to his admirers, is to ex in-guish Mr Spurgeon. This promising youth is Master Enoch Protert, who has just completed his 11th year. On Easter Sunday he preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist Chapel at Giadestry, Radnor. A local print says of nim - He has a sweet and powerful voice, which he manages well. His delivery is remarkably distinct, and his hearers were astonished at such mavellous truths from a boy of such tender years ' After preaching two sermons on Sunday Master Probert spoke at length on the following day to the Sunday scholars. - Pall Mall held since 1800, is the worst feature of cur times. Guzette.

At a meeting held a few days since in aid of the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the following facts were mentioned by the honorable secretary :- Taking an average of ten years from 1855 to 1865, there had been a decroase in the number of candidates for holy orders at the rate of sisty a year; but during the past two years the decrease had nearly doubled; that now, instead of the decrease being 60, it amounted to 120 a year. In the diocess of Unford the decrease was the lowest. While in 1856 the number ordained in that diocese was 106 in five years it had suck to 92. In the diocese of Excter, taking the same periods, the decrease had in round numbers been from 150 to 100, and then dow to 50; that being the diousse in which there was the greatest decrease. - News of the World

FEMALE SUFFRAGE. There is still room for a Re form Bitl, and, this once granted, no one knows how much more may be gained. It is conceivable, indeed, that woman may one day got the upper hand altogether, and in their turn exclude men from the elements as the future inhabitants of that State. rights we know It 18 8810 that the Equator was once under the Polestar, that Albert and Victoria Nyanz is were full of white bears and icebergs, while crocodies and tigers disported themselves in the Arctic Circle. By some like mighty progression, in the course of ages, women, once duly enfranchised trained to command used to public work, and inspired with self-confidence, may develope into the superior sex, and leave men in the draggling rear of growth and progress. The puny creature may atone for his long career of cruelties and villainies by cqual ages of subjection, we will hope, to a more merciful mistress. As we, long ere that, shall be fossils or bones in the drift, this mighty change does not concern us. We only observe that the movement is progressive, and that it afficts the entire position of the sex. The prospect, therefore, only brings us back to the question who ther or not it is really in woman thus to turn the tables on her former master, and whether she is qualified for even the comparatively slight promonov and easy task Mr. Mill demands for her. -Times.

been made by Radical journals-the journals whose] most of whom do an extensive business, and some of one, except Mr Beales, be supposed capable of biding Party are in power; and, consequently, the complaints canvot be ascribed to the malice of partisans. The Democrats have nothing to do with the cua:ges brought against Radical politicians. They proceed from the party which has received and divided the spoils. 'Unless,' said one of the most experienced members of the Republican party to me vesterdayunless we can put an end to this wholesale corruption, is will bring about our ruin. It has been go ing on from bad to worse until at last no one thinks of making a secret of tak ng money for his vote. -State legislators, and not a few members of Congress, notoriously sell their influence to the highest bidder. This is not said of bribery at elections .-In England the custom of paying an elector to vote for a certain candidate is not unknown, but when once a man is in the House of Commons he is believed to keep his hands clean. He does not vote for a particular measure in return for a bribe of abortion, the physicians say they are called to pre-£5,000. It is of this practice that the Radical journals have recently been complaining here. The N. Y. Tribune began the exposure, and it has been continued by other influential journals of the ruling party. It is absurd to pretend any longer that this acandalous corruption is confined to the city or State of New York. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens made similar accusations against his own State of Pennsylvania a short time back, and proved that the State Legisla ture had elected members to the Federal Senate in return for heavy bribes. The leading weekly Radi cal journal, the New York Nation, disposes to day of culation. It was not known for some time why a the plos (raised chiefly in England) that political impurity is one of the exclusive monopolies of New York. 'In the rural districts' one reads in some English journals, 'the electors vote according to their convictions They act conscientiously and return ropresentatives who would scorn to sell them. selves for gold ! How very different is the testimony of the American Radical paper, which may be assumed to speak upon proper information and authority. 'The main body of the corrupt drove,' says the Nation of this week, ' are lawyers, farmers, and what not from the interior of the State, Republicans in politics and sound enough on all the great issues of the day to please Thaddens Stovens himse'f.'-This sad and humiliating story, the writer further says,-' aid let us add, New York is not the only state of which it may be told-is related with becoming horror by men who, in he same breath, de ride the notion that a candidate's private character is of any consequence as long as he has been regu larly nominated.' This lattor sentence, I may explain, is an allusion to the Tribune's advocacy of the showman Barnum in his canvass of Connecticut.-Before the election in that State the Tribune said that upon it would hinge the contests of the autumu, and pessibly the next Presidential election. - Tunes Cor.

New York, May 20 .- The Herald's special says : Though Surrati's trial is set down for Monday week, there is reason to think that the prosecution will not then be ready.

'I have given bail,' said one of the solid men of Richmond, 'not for Mr. Davis, but that the United States may appear in Court in Movember, and justify, if that is possible, the two years' incarceration de-clared to day to be illegal.' This is the view of the case taken by Mr Greely and many other Republicans, who aver that the precedent established therein is a bad one for the country. The laxity with which legal rights and political morals have been In England the Fenian prisoners have been promptly tried and punished : but in this free country, where we have well defined law and a written Constitution. a state prisoner is incurcented and held by the military for years This public scandal lase at last been stopped; but it long continuance will constitute one of the most disgraceful features of this era of American history.

CONSEQUENCES OF PURITAN TEACHINGS. - Published statistics have often been referred to, showing twice as many paupers, and three or four times as many criminals, in Massachussetts, in proportion to the population, as in any Western or Southern State. But they show the still more appalling fact, that the numper of births of niving children among the native population of that State (and of that State alone) fall far below the number of deaths.

Thoughtful men there have become alarmed at the rapid decline and probable extinction of their native p.pulation at no very remote period ; their places to be fitted by the Irish chiefly, and with other forsign Appeals are now being made to the clergy and

to unite in a 00

whom advertise in the leading papers. There are establishments for the purpose adapted to the differ-ent classes-some fitted up luxuriously for the rich, who pay as high as five hundred dollars for the sorvice. Besides the professed abortionists, there are some regular physicians who secretly assist their patients to the commission of the crime at their own homes ; and hundred of ignorant quacks, men and women, to fall into whose hands is almost certain death, and whose sole recommendation is that they do their terrible work quickly and cheaply. The specifics advertised in the metropolitan papers for causing abortion are generally but baits and advertisements of the practicing abortionists, for they almost invariably fail of their purpose, while the directions accompanying them point to the establishments where the work may may be surely accomplished. -In addition to these systematic methods of procuring scribe for many women who have attempted the crime upon themselves, with such crude means as were in their power. - Columbus Crists.

3

OINCINNATI ON A BENDER-WHISEY AND WATER .-A quantity of whisky was destroyed in Oincinnati the other day, by throwing it into Deer Greek, from whence it found its way to the city hydrants. The effect is thus described by the "Fat Contributor ."-

The demoralisation which has resulted to this community from the mingling of that Deer Creek whisky with bydrant water is almost beyond calboozy a mosphere seemed to hedge us all about. --Men who never drank liquor in their lives, knowingly went home for several days in succession so, bloated that they were hardly to be recog ized, although they assured their weeping wives, as they helped them off to bed - ' hadn't touched (bic) drop in the morning with throbbing temples and bewildered brain they tried in vain to recall any occasion during the previous day, when they had wandered away from the established principles of a life time and taken to the bewl- what drugs what charms, what conjurations, and what almighty magic, 'had got them on a 'bum?'

One aged and highly respectable citizen, who never tasted liquor in his life, and consequently could belong to a temperance society with impunity, was seen winding his way homeward the other day, with his hat jummed down on the back of his head. and his face redolent and jolly, while he was singing:-

' Lan'ord, fill'r flowin' bowl,

Old Uncle Johnny's marchin' home."

His wife didn't know him at first, as he entered the Louse, his countenance was so changed, and then the ends of that white cravat, which she always tist herself every morning with so much care, were lying in the most outlandish manner about his left ear; his clothes were disordered and soiled, and that hat i -- the had never seen such a sight in all her born or married days.

He pulled it off, swong it wildly around his head with a whoopre l' and shied it with scientific exact-ness upon the bust of Douglas, giving a borrible grotesque her to that late distinguished statesman, as it dropped over his left eye. He offered to bet two dollars and a half that 'he knew who he was, and could whip any man that wasn't.' Then looking round upon his weeping family with a slight glesm of returning reason, he yelled : 'Oh, I'm a wreck I' and, Jursting into tears besought the oldest girl to bring in a gutter, for him to 'walluw' in .--He feit that he must wallow. He was lugged up stairs to bed, insanely shouting, ' gatters for one l'

It fortunately came out in the papers the next day (it would have appeared before, but the editors. who it is well known imbibe extravagant quantities of water, were incapacitated from work themselves) that great quantities of whicky had become mingled with the hydrant water. It had floated down Deer Oreck from a burning distillery to the river, where the ci y have the most complete and effective arrangement possible for stopping anything of damaable order that finds its way down the creek and punning it into the reservoir.

The excellent old gentleman above alluded to had Cetermined to put au e. d to his worthless existence, when he came to a full realication of what he had done, but looking over a moroing paper to see if it was going to be a very good day for snicides any how, he read aboat the Deer Oreek whisky That explained the whole business at once, and gave him a renewal of life. He danced wild y around the room; embraced his family with the most extatic

A correspondent, remarking on the petitions which are being got up in favour of Lord Shaftesbury's bill. and Harry, by 'respectable folks,' and by tag, rag. bobtail; by so-calted Oburchmen and by Dissenters. communicates, and non-communicants-and, in short by any one who can be pressed into service for the neace. Now, the charge is an agly one to make ; but there is small doubt that an immense number of persons attach their names to these papers, under a misrepresentation to them of the nature of their object and the circumstances under which they we e devised. The English Church Union should expose the trickery of the Shaftesburian tutors, and, I submit ment their subterfuges by coun er memorials, in which want of a legitimate locus - stands as to grievences, gross ignorance of the subject in dispute, and malo volence, should not be so clearly dominant as they are in those got up by the rich hero of the shoe-blacks. -Church Times.

Major O'Really has given notice of . motion in the House of Commons, that whereas, by the law of England, no man may be forejudged of life or limb but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the laad; and no commission for proceeding by martial law may issue forth to any person or per sons whatever by color of which any of her Majesty's subjects may be destroyed or put to death contrary to the laws and franchise of Bugland, and the pro-tended power of suspending of laws, or the succition of laws by legal authority without consent of parliament, is illegal; this house would regard as utterly void and illegal any conmission or proclamation purporting or pretending to proclaim martial law in any part of England.'

The Pall Mall Gazelic says that among other genthemen called to the bar on Tuesday last at the middle Temple was 8 Mahumetan - Budroodeen Tratice. He is the first person of that persuasion who has been called to the English bar. The oaths were administered to him in the usual terms, but he was sworn on the Koran. He in ends to practise at the bar in Bombay. In that province there are Vokeels who are Mussulmans, but Budroodcen Tynbjee will be the first member of the bar in India who is a disciple of the Prophet.

' V matMENTS.'- Serious apprelensions are entertained test the issue of the Commission on Ritualism should impode the passing of the very simple and useful bilt which Lord Shafeebury has introduced. for the purpose of declaring the law with respect to clerical vesiments. No true friend of the Ohutch of England can desire that the shou doccur. or that the Commission should unduly basten or abridge its inquiries into, or its deliberations upon the wider and deeper, though cognate, questions, which the commissioners may fairly be expected to proband to report upon. And after all the commissioners can only report, and their report can only be a preliminary to legislation ; while that which is emineatly needed. is immediate legislation in restraint of the use of vestments and of ceremonial, which are by many considered disgracefully fantastic, and by others as omblems of a deep apostacy. If these things are trifles, trifling in matters which affect the religious deeper import, they ought to be arrested until their every itained politionan and all the Loudon apolitic as the bewater. It should be observed that all the A New York physician states that curre are in regard as certain to make a fool of nimself, if ever he side the water. It should be observed that all the A New York physician states that curre are in politic as allen to the has the indisoretion to occupy a seat in the Chamber recent disclosures of bribery and corruption have that city over four hundred professional abortionists. By drant water. deeper import, they ought to be arrested until their

UNITED STATES.

THE RATE OF MORTALITY IN NEW YORK -- Dr. Haris the registrar of vital statistics, states in his report to the New York Board of Heal'h tast the number of deaths in the year 1864 was 21 206; this would make the death rate sout 34 per 1,000, which is a large death rate, greater than that of London, and double what is considered a normal rate in Rog-

land It is encouraging that the average of deaths by zymotic or preventible diseases, such as scattatina, dipiberia, typhoid, and others is less than that of L ndon being apparently somewhere about 24 to 29 in the Euglish city. Nearly one half (43 73 per cent) of all the deaths are of those under fire years of age, amounting to 10 123; while 29 51 per cent are hose of the first year of their existence Dr. Harris states that there is little doubt that of the 2 500 children born alive each year, death takes nearly one-third before they reach their first birth day. In New York, one child is lost for overy 75 or 80 of the population. There is no such infant mortatity known any where in the Obristian world ; and, as the registrar observes, it is justle considered the most indication of the growing insalubrity of our city. Among the most prolific causes of disease and death in our city Dr. Harris alleges 'the unventi-lated condition of the tenant house.' Of these dwell ing + there are some 16 000, in which dwell nearly 500,000 persons, or about five seventh of the whole population of the city; and in the cellars, some 16,-000 more poor and wr tched people live, often in dens without air or light. The registrar earnestly calls upon our wealthy gentlemen to imitate Mr. Perbody and Alderman Waterico, of London, and establish improved dwellings for the poor, and well conducted lodging houses for the laboring men.-New Fork Paper.

FRUITS OF DEMOGRACY .- NEW YORE, April 13 .the leading American journals can scarcely fail to childbirth and the trouble of rearing offspring, and be attended with some good results. Eiglish politi- go rathlessly outrages her maternal interests and de-ciane who take a pride in pointing to American in- stroys unborn children, cannot satisfy her conscience stitutions as examples of purity will be a little dis- | with the selfish and cowardly reasons which move concerted ut the revelations of their friends on this her to the unnatural crime.

enori terrible wickedness that threaten the extinction of the Puritan rate in that locality.

There would have been no necessity for the appeal f the Massachussetts clergy had labored with half the zeal for the last ten years in suppressing the terrible crime of destroying the white progeny of that State that they have to rob four millions of well-fed contented colored people of their happy homes, and drive them, in a state of helpless ignorance of the world, to the like wickedness of the destruction of their offspring to avoid that starvation brought upon them through Abolition philanthrophy, by dissipation, ideness and crime.

Upon this subject the Republican, an abolition paper published in Springfie.d, Mass., makes the following temarks :--

" THE SLAUGHTER OF THE UNRORN. - There are social errors and crimes that it is difficult to expose and correct without shocking the sentibilities of the virtuous, and suggesting evil to the innocent; and on the account they are of en allowed to extend themselves without resistance until society is threat. eacd with utter corruption and decay. Such is be f.ct now with the orime of infanticide before birth. or, more accurately, forticide. So general and destructive has this crime become as to cause reasonable starm and at length the silence is broken and the doctors of medicine and divinity units in solemn remoustrance and appeal against its guist and danger. A most impreesive article on the subject ap. pears in the Boston Congregationalist from the pen of Rov. Dr. Toud, of Pittsfield. Dr. Morse Stewart, an influential physician has contributed a paper discussing the physiological effects of abortion as well as the moral guilt of the practice, and making startling disclosures as to its prevalence, and immense amount of disease and death resulting from it.

Dr. Stewart declares that his statistics, confirmed by the observation of physicians, prove that there is co crime more sarely panished in the presence of those committing is than the crime of abortion, and that more lives are lost by it than by childbirth -Of those who survive the operation, the majority are made invalids for life by a complication of incurable disorders that break down the constitution, and often produce insunity. When the attempt fails, the child that escapes the fate plotted for it and often the succeeding children, will be deformed, idiotic or discased in various ways. The crime is never safe, and when the ovil consequences of the unnatural not are apparently evaded at the time they are certain to be developed later, and to bring terrible retribution upon the muther.

There is general concurrence in the opinion that the practice of abortion has rapidly increased within a few years, until it may be said to be common. Dr. rtewart declares that if every mother guilty of it should be hung for marder, the married women would be almost dec mated, for the criminals are chiefly married women. For the single woman deceived and betrayed, there would seem to be some excuse in resorting to this means to conceal her The fit of truth telling which has suddenly seized abame The wife who desires to escape the pain of

r

oy, and invited them to join with him in a glass of water all around

Since it has become generally known that there is whiskey in the hydrant water there has been a wonderful increase in water drinking. People drink it now who haven t tasted it before in ten years. They get up in the night to driak it At bars they cali for 'Descreek straight' The Water Works have been compelled to keep all their engines at work pumping day and night to supply the demand. The old play says, 'wine works wonders,' but it has recently been demonstrated that water works wonders also. Ask the Water Works if it don't. Men have been caught filling their flasks with it to take along on a journey. The effect among the female portion of the community was scarcely less terrible then among the men Wh t do you think of a company of the nice old ledies getting bilarious at a tea party, the dear, innocent creatures, unconsciously putting themselves outside of a glass of hot whiskey in every cup. The hostess grows tubicand, hospitable and presses her guests to ' try just souther cup,' which itey can't refuse, 'it is such bon-u titul ton, where did you get it? Is it the Long Arm Ohop?'

One old lady remarked that she 'hards tasted such (hic) 'iici us t a'n forty years kla'f cup 'f please.' Then us the evening wore on, they had toas:s with their tea, and songs, keeping time with the tea cups, thumpingly on the table. It was a jolly old party. And then when the carriages came to take them home, they sent word back to the 'old man' that they 'wonl go bome till morn'n ;' and finally wind up by emissing all the tea things .-Terrible thing wasn't it? and the dear old or acures not knowing that barrels and barrels of whick, had been pumped into the bydrants.

Kitchen girls were great sufferers from the fames of boiling water. Washerwomen in the city, banding over their wasscubs which were nothing less than great wooden bowls of hot whiskey punch, dropped down in a helpless state of intexication, and had to be put to bed and dosed with valerian and assafietdia pills.

Temperance folk are dismayed. A lodge of these worthy people attempted to hold their regular m eting the other night, not having heard as yet of the Deer Oreek culamity. The meeting very nearly proke up in a row, each brother clamorously accusing some one else of coming there 'in a state of (bic) toxication' One influential member offered in resolutton to . (bic) 'spel every one on us ?'

I: was a most unaccountable state of affairs, but they settled it at length by agreeing to forgive, each other, if they wouldn t do it again. They ini inited a new member, pledging b m several times in bumpers of Deercreek He was finally moved to make a speach. Said he ' Gen lemen I'm (hic) d'lighted .--I'm hap'l, dis (bic) p'inted. Folks said if I j'ned Sons could't have no tun. 'S lie! Never ; enjoyed self a' much in my (hic) life. Gen'ilemen's 's happiest day 'f ever 'sperenced. I give a toast-" Here's to col' (hic) wa'er an' death to King Alkali !?

The toast was drank in goblets of water standing. except in the case of those who couldn't stand any more, who had retired. They then dispersed cafter

singing - 'Ool' wa'er, col' wa'er, bri' for me, An' wine for er trembiin' Deborshakee?' The Government Inspector of Whiskey is about to

.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-MAY 31, 1867.

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, BINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY St No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. **G. E.** CLERK, Editor.

TIRMS TRABLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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The 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 Thus " JOHN JONES, August '63,' shows that 18D. he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 31.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY-1867. Friday, 31-Ste. Angele de M., V. JUNE - 1867.

Saturday, 1-Of the Octave. Sunday, 2-Sunday within Octave of the Ascen-

sion. Monday, 3-Ot the Octave. Tuesday, 4-St. Francis Carace, C. Wednesday, 5-Of the Octave. Thursday, 6-Qciave of the Accension.

THE BAZAAR FOR THE GESU.

Our readers will bear in mind that it is on Monday NEXT, the Third of June, that the great Bazaar, in aid of the building funds of the Church of the Gesu, will open in the Salle Academique of St. Mary's College, Bleury Street. Many and great, we know, are the calls made upon the generosity and charity of a Montreal public ; many are the institutions that they have to support, and great are the claims of these institutions upon their devotion. Yet, like the window's barrel of meal, and cruse of oil, the pocket of the charitable is never exhausted and his means never fail.

The Bazaar will be conducted by Ladies who have devoted their time to this charitable object ; and nothing that can by any possibility contribute to the satisfaction of those who attend it, has been omitted. Remember Monday NEXT, the 3rd of June.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

All has been quiet in Europe since the settlement of the Luxembourg question : only from time to time rumors of an outbreak at Rome to be headed by the great Protestant Garibald, reach our ears, and it is evident that Turkey has not yet subdued the Cretan Insurrection. Herein lie the germs of another Eastern Question.

The Feman trials continue, and several of the prisoners have been sentenced to death. A telegram reports, we trust erroneously, that in the case of Burke the death sentence will be carried out. Information previously received had led us to believe that the sentence of death in his case had been commuted. Another riot at Killarney is reported. The police, thirteen in number. were mobbed and pelted, but on the arrival of reinforcements quiet was quickly restored. For the last few days the ex-President of the Confederate States has been living quietly in Montreal. We congratulate this gentleman upon his deliverance from Yankee tyranny, and arbitrary rule, and we are sure that it must be with delight that he again breathes the air of a free country. Rumors have been rife for some days of another Fenian rate upon Canada by the Yankees, but we do not think that there is much truth in them. Our Government will however do well to be on the alert.

the comments of the press on Lord Naas' Landtion as to the tenure of land, which constitutes the main grievance of Ireland. The Bill does not go to the root of the matter; and at best only professes to lop off, or trim a branch or two, here and there.

In fact, bitherto, both parties in Parliamentthat is to say the advocates of Tenant's Right, and the advocates of Landlord's Right-have studiously avoided, or kept clear of the preliminary, or root question, upon which however all depends. That question is simply this: "To whom does the land itself belong? To the State or community? or to the individual known as landlord? Is the land public property, or private property ? Until this root question be effectually and finally disposed of, it is in vain to attempt any legislative settlement of the Irish Land Question.

For, if the land be the private property of the individual called landlord, who bought it or who inherited it from others, the State has no more right to dictate to him, how he shall sell or lease it, to whom he shall sell or lease it, or whether he shall sell or lease it at all -than it has to determine the price or conditions on which the dry-goods merchant shall dispose of his stock on haad, or to fix a maximum on bread and groceries.

If, on the other hand, the land belong, not to the individual claiming it, but to the State : if it be not private, but public or common property, then indeed, but then only, has the State as representing the public proprietor, the right to determine the terms or conditions on which the land shall be distributed amongst, and paid for, by its cultivators. Evidently then, in the discussion of the Irish Land Question, the first thing to do, is to ascertain with precision-who is the owner or proprietor of the land? the public, or the individual landlord? The latter claims it : the validity of his claims constitutes the matter in dispute : or in other words, the question at issue is, as to whether the proposition " La propriete, c'est le vol," be true or false. For it is evident that, if the landlord claim as his, that which is not exclusively his: but which belongs, either in whole or in part, to the public, he is morally guilty of theft.

If we take the Gospel according to Jean Jacques as our guide, the question is easily settled. Rousseau long ago laid down the principle as incontestible, that, he who first enclosed a piece of land, and calling it his property, found some one else fool enough to believe him, was the great enemy of the human race; who, by establishing what is called property, brought moral and social death into the world, with all our woe. Hence he concluded that the fruits of the land belonged to every body, the land itself to nobody. Before his day too, and in the middle of the last century, Brissot, who also called himself of Warville, laid down, and defended the thesis, "La pro przete c'est le vol," which nineteenth century social reformers afterwards adopted. What however was treated in the last century merely as a paradox, as a peg whereon to hang much ingenious argument, has become par excellence. the serious problem of our day. Who shall solve it? or has the Gospel according to Jean Jacques already solved it ? The Westminster Review, in its last number enumerates three great problems on the solution of which the fate of the future depends-"Religion—the situation of woman—and the relations of capital and labor." The writer might have added a fourth, to wit, that of property-for further on in the same article he recognises as mevitable :—

thority of the Catholic Church. They besitate lord and Tenant (Ireland) Bull, we do not expect to approach the, yawning chasm at their feet, that it will go far to settle the long vexed ques- [lest they and their's be therein engulfed. Hence their half utterances, or rather their reticences, on the Irish Land Question; which, to him who carefully analyses it, will appear as only one phase of the question : "What right has any one man to claim exclusive right of property over any one thing? A serious question indeed.

> LIBERTY AND LIBERALISM .-- Our readers are aware that there exists amongst us a small party constantly engaged in depreciating Canada, in exalting the advantages of the United States, in vaunting the higher freedom of the latter, and in advocating Yankee Annexation, as the sole means of obtaining for Canada that precious boon Liberty, of which its people are at present, and under the actual regime, deprived. As a specimen of the principles of this class of men, com posed for the most part of a few French Canadians imbued with the principles of despotic Liberalism-our readers will pardon the tautology, for all Despotism is but Liberalism in action-we cite some passages from the following letter, which over the signature Alphonse Lusignan, and date Montreal, April 23d, we find in the Detroit Post of May 21st. The letter was addressed apparently to the members of a French Convention lately held at Detroit; and after a few preliminary remarks, it goes on to contrast Canada with the United States, in the following terms :--

" There is, unhappily, amidst us a class of men who are glad to slander their brothers who have been compelled by wee to leave their native soil, and seek the protection of the glorious flag of the American Republic. It is necessary to say that none but Tories are pleased to court English masters in trying to lower the admirers of the beautiful American institutions. All Canadians whose horizons are not in contact with the British flag, are taken quick with love for the republican system. The French Canadians of the United States have the wrong, in the eyes of the tories, to wish the regeneration of Canada .-That is the abolition of privileges and prejudices those two characteristic signs of decayed societyinstruments by which toryism destroys the people .-That regeneration is the extinction of titles of nobility, after which they aspire, unnecessary employments and offices by which they live, and social miseries of all kinds which attract them like birds of prey going to battle-fields.

Try in your public actions to threw upon you compatriots of Canada a little of those political liberties and especially that public opinion of which we are sadly in want. You have been contested in the right to mix yourself in our political affairs, but that right is yours. Discuss all social questions which appear in our midst for it is your interest, the interest of you: families and of your friends, and it is in your patriotism. Show the good road to those who would not heed advice from your experience. -Pronounce yourselves without fear upon what you think best for the interest of French nationality in Canada. Give an example of independence. Show that you despise influences which seek evil, as you despise the muerable prejudic :s which are so many obstacles in the hands or some men against the in vading march of progress.

" In one word, you are freemen and we are slaves. "ALPHONSE LUBIGEAN. " Montreal, April 23, 1867."

By a curious coincidence, in the very same number of the Detroit Post as that in which this letter appeared, is to be found an editorial article illustrative of that Yankee liberty which Mr. Alphonse Lusignan so much admires, and the

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION .- Judging from longer call to its support the supernatural au- | ness of that sort, as the law gives him full anthority to do. He may even arrest Judge Sharkey, as a disturber of public tranquility, and a seditions schemer, and place that ambitious litigant in some military guardhouse, perhaps with the privilege of studying the constitutional bearing of a ball and chain, where he will have an excellent opportunity to learn to draw up a bill (for rations) without any technical defects in it.

In truth, Judge Sharkey and his faction had better subside, and attempt no more opposition to the inevitable. . . . Any further appeals to powerless courts will only injure their States ; and, perhaps bring upon themselves a well merited chastisement at the hands of the military power. If the law could afford no relief at Washington, where the court was free, and the gown superior to the sword, certainly the Courts in Mississippi cannot act efficiently, where they are themselves under the rule of the sword, and only exist through the forbearance of the bayonet.'

We need to add no comments of our own, for the logical deductions from the above statement of facts, are patent to the meanest intelligence .-Oaly will we express our surprise that M Alphonse Lusignan, since he is a "slave" in Canada, and since the Yankees are "freemen" does not at once cast in his lot with the latter. Why does he remain Canada? We could get on very well without him, and we assure him that he is by no means either useful or ornamental to the country on which he inflicts his presence, and which he calumniates. Let him by all means go to the United States, and enjoy a little of that Yankee "freedom" of which he seems to be so enamoured. Let him try the experiment there, of writing against the institutions of the United States in the same spirit and style as those in which he writes against the institutions of Canada; let him advocate there the policy of secession, and of annexation to a foreign country, as he, in Canada, advocates the policy of secession from the British Empire, and of annexation to the United States-and so shall he have a fair chance of putting to a personal test, the comparative merits of Canadian slavery, and of Yankee freedom. Let him try it by all means: and as we have no wish to balk his tastes we sincerely trust that he may then get a taste of Yankee "freedom," in the shape of "arrest as a disturber of public tranquility;" that he may be permitted to pursue his studies in political philosophy in a Yankee "military guard house," with the concomitants of "a ball and chain," and perhaps a slight but judicious application of stick to his sitting parts, by way of accelerating the mental processes. We suspect that, after a few month's spent in such studies, and such contemplations, M. Alphonse Lusignan would be glad to exchange Yankee military, for British civil, law; Yankes freedom for Canadian slavery; and that he would return to Montreal on some from motives of expediency, and from a wiser and better man, even if a little still from the wearing of his chains, and a little tender in his lower regions from his occasional flagellations. By all means let M. Alphonse Lusignan try it; and if, in the United States, he shall not be able to come to a clear understanding of the comparative merits of Canadian slavery, and of Yankee freedom, we would recommend him to pursue his studies for a few months in Siberia, where her, by unsexing her: it would strip her of her precisely the same sort of freedom as that which | brightest ornament, and rob her of her rights as

ROME AND HER ENEMIES. - The dangers that attend upon an attack on the Holy City, and the tragic end of her enemies in modern times. are proverbial, and have more than once been illustrated in history. The fate of the Constable Bourbon, that of the first Napoleon, and of many others famous in annals, are before the world to show that there is a Providence ; and that that Providence keep especial ward over the city wherein sits enthroned the Vicar upon earth of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

See to a second second

1 12 12

In late Italian papers, we find given some very striking instances of this Providence, or summary chastisement suddenly and unexpectedly inflicted on the assailants of the Holy See : and if, hitherto, of these some have seemed to have been forgotten, it is because God is patient, because He is etercal. The end however is not yet; and it will be well to mark the end of those men who have of late years most distinguished themselves by their hostility to the Pope.

But on many of this class of offenders a well merited, though terrible_chastisement has already fallen. The Italian papers point out the lot that has already befallen four out of five of the most prominent sinners, Cavour, Fanti, Farm, Persano, and Cialdini. The first was struck by the hand of God, and died like a dog. Fanti soon after was smitten with a terrible disease under which, after a lungering agony of two years, he sank at last. Faring went raving mad; and Persano has been degraded by the highest tribuoal of the prince of whose crimes he was an active and unscrupulous agent.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE. - The feeling in favor of conferring the same political powers or privileges on the members of one sex, as on those of the other, is evidently gaining ground in Great Britain ; since in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 20th ult., an amendment to the Reform Bill, having for its object to establish female suffrage, was rejected only by a majority of 132. A few years ago a similar proposal would scarcely have been seriously discussed.

From the modern liberal stand-point scarce a word can be said against such a project. If the privilege of voting, or taking part in the government of the country, be either a personal right, or a right attached necessarily to the possession of property, then should every women, or at all events every woman holding property, be entitled to vote, and sit in Parliament. This conclusion flows logically from the premiss that the suffrage is a right, and not a privilege, conferred by law similar motives witheld from others.

This is not a woman's question, it is a Christian question; and though women cannot, in Great Britam, personally and publicly interfere therein, yet for their own sakes, and for their own honor and dignity, should they exert their moral influence to procure its rejection. To make woman the political equal of man would be to degrade now flourishes in the United States, is to be found man's helpmate. For if sue have equal rights as

The long expected capture of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian is announced at last, and be and several of his officers are prisoners in the hands of General Escobedo, who, it is said, in tends to kill them. Thus has the American policy of the French Emperor shamefully termi. nated.

Lord Monk, it is now said, will not leave Engand before the end of June. Though their fate s still uncertain, it would appear from latest reports by Atlantic Cable, that the Fenians sentenced to death will not be executed.

Great distress is reported as existing in the lower parishes on the St. Laurence, and in the Eastern Townships, because of the long continued rains and severe weather, which have bitherto made it impossible for the farmers to sow their lands, and has kept back the growth of grass .-Fine weather, however, seems setting in now, and Spring has fairly commenced.

It has been officially announced that the Queen, as Head of the Church of England, has signified her intention to issue a Royal Commission to examinine into and report upon Ritualism, and those practices lately introduced mto the Establishment, with the view of assimilating its worship to that of the Catholic Church.

" That the large masses of the people in European countries, who labor with their hands . . . will shortly strain their uttermost to bring about a new and more equitable division of wealth * . . . The gradual reassumption of all land by the State on behalf of the whole community, due monetary compensation being secured to owners will form another series of steps in the same direction.'

Here are not dimly shadowed forth the great problems of the day, which the past has attempted, but unsuccessfully, to solve. 1st. Religion, or the relation of man to God; 2nd. Marriage, or the mutual relations of man and woman ; 3rd. Salary, or the relations of labor and capital; and 4th. Property, or the relations betwixt the so-called proprietor, and the material objects which he claums to be exclusively his own. It is this fourth problem which, in the Irish Land Question, is now pressing urgently. violently, for a practical solution ; and this is so, because, owing to long years of ancient misgovernment in Ireland, the social position of the poorer classes there, is more wretched than it is in any other European country; whilst on this Continent, the ratio of land to population is such, that the problem itself is of no practical interest to anybody. No wonder then that statesmen of all parties in England, densely peopled England, with its ever increasing pressure on the means of subsistance, shrink from the discussion of a problem so fraught with menace to the existing social fabric, and which can alas ! no

* This is the meaning of the Reform agitation in England.

absence of which from Canada he so pathetically bewails. Of this article also we will lay some passages before our readers, from the perusal of which they, if honest and intelligent men, will no doubt rise up fully convinced of the beauties of Yankee institutions ; of the superiority of Yankee military law, over the Common Law of England : of the benefits of absolute power in the hands of military officers; and of the immense gain to freedom, to liberty, personal and political, that the simple process of arbitrary imprisonment, and the suspension of Civil tribunals, confers. In this case, the TRUE WITNESS, whether the contrast as betwixt the condition of Canada, and that of the United States be lavorable or unfavorable to the latter, cannot be taxed with misrepresentation; since it does but copy from a Yankee newspaper, the ardent advocate and supporter of those Liberal political principles of which M. Alphonse Lusignan and his friends are also the warm admirers; and for which they would fain exchange our Canadian institutions, beneath the blighting influence of which "we are slaves." whilst Yankees "are freemen." We now come to the editorial of the Detroit Post, and the subject of which it treats.

Judge Sharkey, a citizen of the free United States, proposes, it seems, to test the legality, or constitutionality of Martial Law in the State of Mississippi-(just as in England the other day a large party proposed to test the legality of the arbitrary proceedings under Martial law, instituted by Gen. Eyre in Jamaica, for the repression of a bloody and most menacing attempt at servile insurrection, mangurated by a massacre of the whites) - by bringing an action in the Civil Courts against General Ord, who claims to have a legal and constitutional right to supersede the Civil, by Military, law. Hereupon-and it is to this utterance of a Yankee Liberal editor that we invite the reader's attention-the Detroit Post thus parades the beauties of Yankee institutions, and the blessings of Liberal or democratic rule :—

"This scheme will not work, if undertaken. Gen. Ord will not allow any State Court to try him for treason. He will appeal, not to the United States Supremie Court, but to the power of the bayonet under the Military Reconstruction law, and promptly disperse any Court that shall venture upon foolish

in great perfection.

To reason with men who vaunt the "free in common with the other members thereof, institutions" of the United States, the land of should she be liable to be enrolled in the army, despotism par excellence, where martial law is the pavy, and the militia, for its defence; to sit en permanence, and where, in the words of the on juries, to be sworn in as a constable-we oan-Detroit Post, the civil courts "exist only not say a policeman-and to perform in a word through the forbearance of the bayonet," would all those other functions that men are bound to indeed be a casting of pearls before swine. To dispute, or quarrel with such men would be but idle; for after all it is a question of taste that is involved in our controversies with Liberals .---They like, not as applied to themselves perhaps. but as applicable to others, the system of Governthe system they call it freedom. We, on the contrary abbor it, and brand it as slavery, slavery as brutal and as degrading as anything that exists in Poland, or in Siberia. It is all in short a matter of taste.

But here is where the Canadian party which M. Alphonse Lusignan represents is amenable to the laws of logic, and of outraged consistency. They have pretended-falsely and hypocritically we know - to oppose Canadian Confederation. because it deprives Lower Canada of ber autonomy; because it menaces her 10 her right of self-government : and threatens to place her, her, and the nationality, of which they professheaven save the mark !- to be the champions, at the mercy of a majority hostile to Lower Canadian institutions, and her independence of action. But the cause of the Southern States is the very same as that of Lower Canada as against Upper Canada: and the very reasons which prompt the bonest and intelligent Canadian patriot, to insist upon the right of the Lower Canadian people to self-government, compel him to defend the claims of the people of the Southern States, originally sovereign and independent States-to be allowed to manage their own domestic aflairs without let or hindrance from their Northern neighbors. The two cases are precisely parallel; or indeed, if there be any superiority in the one over the other, the difference is in favor of the claims of the Southern States, now subjected to the brutal and illegal regime of martial law by the despots of the North. And yet, with monstrous inconsistency, the most slavish adulators of these Yankee tyrants are to be found amongst the very men who with us prate most loudly about the right of self-government, and of Lower Canadian autonomy !

EF Remittances in our next.

before the State, then has she equal duties; and

perform, but from which, happily, woman is exempted by the Christian civilisation of Europe. For, of course, equality in political rights, implies equality in political duties.

But Christian civilisation, with the peculiar position therein assigned to woman, was the work the ment described in the Detroit Post, and liking of the Catholic Church; and just in proportion as communities recede from that Church, and forget the old Catholic traditions, do the civilisation of Europe, and the condition of woman deteriorate. That civilisation is effete, according to the apostles of progress, and must give way to the higher civilisation of the future, of the new social era which is about to be inaugurated .--European society must be broken up, melted down, and cast over again in a new mould ; aud one of the symptoms or precursors of this great change, is the agitation for female suffrage, which is but one form in which the agitation for " woman's rights" expresses itself. As the Westminster Review, the able organ of philosophical Protestantism well brings out in its last number, there are several great problems which the future has to solve, since the old Christian solutions thereof have been tried and found wanting. Of tuese, one, and the most important, 15, that of determining the future relations as towards one another of the sexes, upon which the maintenance indeed of the human race itself depends .---All non-Catholic communities have rejected the old Christian, or Catholic solution of this problem; but they have not as yet agreed amongst themselves as to a solution in lieu thereof.

And that solution even when found, presupposes an entirely different social order from that which has bitherto existed amongst any of the Christanised nations of the earth. That order is based upon the idea of the moral equality of the sexes indeed, but not upon that of their physical or political equality. Its characteristic feature has been hitherto the Family, based

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-MAY 31, 1867.

1412 3

woman, the two being bound together, not by man, but by God. Protestantism having disbetwixt the sexes, and having declared their unions to be but civil contracts, the idea of the divine obligation of the indissolubility of marriage first, and next of the divine obligation of monogamy, have gradually died out from amongst those communities that have adopted the principles of the Reformation. Polygamy, as amongst the Mormons, Pantagamy or promiscuous intercourse, as amongst the Bible Communists, have secceeded to Catholic Monogamy ; and the tendency of the age seems at present to be to substitute the Asiatic system of sexual intercourse, for that which has hitherto prevailed in Europe. But under the Asiatic system, woman is, and ever has been, the slave of man, never his equal. never the companion of his pleasures, or the sharer of his sorrows; and only under the Christian regime with its strict inflexible law of monogamy and the indissolubility of marriage, has woman been raised to the dignity which she still possesses, but of which the imprudent advocates of "Woman's Rights," are doing their best to deprive her.

論長のという しょうかい かくしょうかい しちょう 語

On Sunday last was laid, according to announcement, the foundation stone of the new Asylum in Mignonne Street, of which a full description was given in our issue of the 3rd inst. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, with a large number of the Clergy and citizens, were in attendance. As appropriate and eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. P. Bertrand, S.J., in which the meritorious objects that the founders of the Asylum have in view, were enumerated, and powerfully advocated. The Rev. orator also pointed out the great works of Charity in which our Bishop has had a hand, and taken an active part, during the term of his Episcopate. Then the ceremony of blessing the stone by the Bishop took place, with the usual rites of the Church enjoined on such occasions; after which a subscription, amounting to about \$240, was taken up. The Procession then re formed, and returned to St. James Church, where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

GARIBALDI AND THE REFORMERS. - We think that it is a fortunate thing that the party of which Mr. Beale is the leader in England, have come out before the world in their true colors, by declaring Garibaldi, the enemy of all existing European governments, and of all forms of Christianity, their honorary President .--This act, simple as it is, can leave no rational man any excuse for pretending to doubt of the real character, and the real designs of the advanced Reformers of England, of whom Messrs Beale and Bright are the orators; and above all does it deprive the Irish Catholic of every excuse for any future coquetting with that party. The cause of Garibaldi is the cause of the Eoglish Reform League ; and the aristocracy of England, its monied, commercial, and middle classes will ere long repent of the ovation which their united hatred of Catholicity prompted them to give to the red-shirted revolutionist. If there still hoger any sense of shame in what is called England's " religious world," in the frequenters of Exeter Hall, and the members of Bible Societies, deep already must be the humiliation with which the white-chokered gentry reflect on the honors by them lavished on the self-avowed disciple of Voltaire, and worshipper of the "Goddess of Reason."

most in accordance with the spirit of the new dispensation. Of course, in matters of private carded the supernatural factor in the relations judgment as to the meaning of the Scriptures, as in matters of taste, it is ridiculous to dispute. The Free-Lovists have as much right to their private judgment, as have the members of any other Protestant sect.

> BIGOTRY OF THE LOWER PROVINCES .- It is complained in the New Brunswick papers, that not a single Catholic has been put on the list of Senators for this Province-and yet Catholics constitute one third of its population. This unjust exclusion of Catholics is an index of what Catholic Lower Canada may expect from the Central Legislature, in which all important affairs will be determined, and in which she will be in a constant minority.

The Montreal Gazette publishes the names of the following gentlemen, as having been appointed members of that branch of the new central legislature which will be called the Senate : For Upper Canada - Messrs Hamilton, Matheson, Ross, Mills, Seymour, Dickson, Shaw, Blair, Campbell, Christie, Aikins, Reesor, Leonard, McMaster, Burnham, Simpson, Skead, McPherson, Crawford, McDonald, Blake, Flint, McRea, and Allan.

For Lower Canada-Messrs. Leshe, Foster, Rosse, Malbiol, Olivier, Bureau, Benaud, Letelher de St. Just, Tessier, Hamilton, A. J. Duchesnay, Cormier, Price, E. H. Duchesnay, Dumouchel, Lacoste, Wilson, Chaffers, Armand' Guevremont, Sir N. F. Belleau, Ferrier, Ryan and Sanborn.

The Act of Union received the Royal Assent on the 22nd mst., and it will come into effect on the first day of July next.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW-April, 1867 .- Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

It is seldom that a more interesting number has been laid upon our table than in the present issue of the great or an of the intelligent and progressive Protestantism of the British Empire. We have first an article on "Italy and the War of 1866," very complimentary to the Piedmontese land forces, but very severe upon the navy, and Persano. The second article is entitled "The Papal Drama," being a critique of an Essay under that name by a Mr. Gill. The Reviewer, though unflinching in his Protestantism as against the Pope, and the Catholic Church, administers a wholesome flagellation to Mr Gills, and favors us with a very candid appreciation of the work done by the early Retormers, especially Luther, with his infamous doctrine of " justification by faith alone ;" which however the Protestant world generally now disavows. Comparing the Catholic, with the Lutheran, doctrine on justification, the Reviewer has the candor, though a Protestant, to admit that :---

"In either case the belief may be false ; but that

Disinfectants; La Clef d'Or; Le Pere d'Isam de Viliefort; L'Abeille Butineuse de l'Echoi Table par Sommaires ; Table Alphabetique.

La Revue Canadienne, May 1867 .- The following are the contents :- Charles et Eva-De Quebec a Mexico-Bluette-Le R. P. Felix Berey-La Mesange a Tete Noire-Nelida-Notice Bibliographique.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE .- On Monday afternoon we had the pleasure of assisting in common with a large number of others at a seance given by the pupils of the Commercial course presided over by the Rev. J. J. Salmon, in the above mstitution. As the exhibition was chiefly confined to the ordinary branches taught in such classes, it might be thought that there could be little to excite the interest of the general public. But the proceedings were so marked and varied in chara notice, and displayed such intelligence and proinptitude in answering questions far from easy of solution, that the most indifferent spectator must have been awakened to a sense of the liveliest concern in the juvenile efforts of these intellectual athletes. They appeared to have attained to a high degree of excellence in the science of figures, so necessary to business men-for which they are here in special training-and to be perfectly at home in solving arithmetical problems that might have tested the abilities of older and more experienced heads. But we are not to suppose that because the counting house is the ultimate destination of his pupils, the Rev. J. J. Salmon confines his instructions to the dry routine of mathematical calculations alone. Thanks to his able tuition and liberal system of education, they are no mean adepts in the accomplished art of elocution; and we are sure that when the Reverend Director of the College, at the close of the seance, complimented the Rev. gentleman's pupils on their general commercial attainments, but, more especially, when he adverted in most flat tering terms, to the distinctness of their accent and the precision of their emphasis, he only expressed the uniform conviction and opinions of the whole audience, who seemed struck with the noble bearing and delivery which characterised the oratory of many amongst the youthful asouranis to honorable distinction on the accasion in question. In, fact, we are at a loss to decide which is more worthy of commendation-the ability of the teacher in making such clever pupils, or the aptitude of the latter in profiting by the able instructions of the former, to arrive at such proficiency in an art so difficult of acquisition as that which has long being synonomous with the name of Demosthenes. All acquitted themselves well. But, those more deserving of mention are : Masters John Nash, Milwaukee; Theodore Tracey; St. Louis, and Daulel O'Meara, Ottawa.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to remark that the result of this exhibition conclusively shows that St. Mary's College is not alone deserving of the highest reputation as a classical institution, but that it is also worthy of every consideration as a commercial school and seminary of genuine eloquence .--- Montreal Daily News.

FATHER LONERGAN'S DEPARTURE FOR ROME.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholics of Kingston, held in the St. Patricks Hall, on Sunday evening, the 12th instant, as already mentioned in this paper it was resolved to present the Reverend Father Loner. gan with some testimonial prior to his departure for

upon the indissoluble union of one man with one of intercourse being, in their private judgment, Situation Presente; Hygeine et Salubrite; les Country, and her people be what we are here, happy, BAZAAR FOR THE GESU contented and loyal. Accept our warmest wishes for a sale and happy

voyage, and be assured, though thousands of miles separate us, we will constantly tunk of you and your memory, and your many acts of goodness will for over live enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people We hope our separation will be a short one, and that in a few months, you will come back amongst us again-recruited in health and spirite, and ready

to start afresh upon the duties of your sacred and holy calling. We beg of you to accept the accompanying purse of

\$750 as a small token of the appreciation and esteem of the Roman Catholics of Kingston. Signed on behalf of the meeting.

JAMES DAVIS, Obsirman,

PATRICK HARTY, Treasurer. D. MACAROW Secretary. Kingston, 16th May, 1867.

The reverend geutleman, on receiving the above address, was deply affected. From the bottom of his heart he thanked the people of Kingston for their handsome and over-generous testimonial. It was far more than he had a right to expect and he assured them that whatever lands he visited -whether rocked on the bosom of the Atlantic, traversing the vine clad cter ; the students showed so intimate a knowledge bills of Italy, the sunny shores of France, or the of the numerous subjects brought under their sacred soil of the dear old Emerald Isle-he would always remember, always pray for the generous and noble Catholics of Kingston.

In bidding them good bye he trusted their separation would only be a short one, and that is a few months he would return again renovated in health and spirits.

On the following day, the Reverend gentleman was escorted to the Depot by a large number of the Catholic gentlemen of the city, headed by the Band of the Christian Brothers' School, and accompanied with the best wishes of all classes, for a happy voy age and a quick re ura. - Kingston British Whig.

FOUND-A news boy, named Lamaic, brought to the Chaboilliez Police Station, a small leather porte monnaie and purse, with a small sum of money. A key was tied to the porte monnaie.

A GALLANT ACT. - As the Express train which left Island Pond for Montreal on the 25th, was about 1wo miles west of St. Hyacinthe, the Engineer (Mr. Jos. Gariepy) saw something a little distance ahead, which he took for a black dog, but comming nearer he discovered it was a child about fout years old, dressed in dark clothes walking on the tfack. Hr. Geriepy at once with great presence of mind reversed his engine, whistled ou brakes and finding even then that it was impossible to save child without a greater effort, rushed out to the front of his engine down by the cow catches to the track, and snatching the little one in his arms saved her from instant death. uch a gallant act deserves a public acknowledgemont at least.

COMING HOME - The Toronto Telegraph says : ' It is melan boy to see the number of Sanadians who, in the very extreme of want, are returning to their native land. Within the past low weeks some of our charitable institutious have been called on to save from actual want numbers of these destitute returning wanderers. Tempted by the desire to gain they scarce knew what, many of them left good situations and comfortable homes in Canada to seek their fortunes in the States. A brief but bitter experience has taught not a few of them that they abandoued the substance for the shadow, and the neighbouring Republic is not an El Dorado' where success is certain and fortune su e. Some doubtless have succeeded, but the vast majority have gained little but loss and sorrowful experience. They left their homes prosperous - they return as paupers. They desorted there country in search of fortune-they seek it again in search of bread.

Died,

In this city. on the 24th inst., Joseph James, only child of Mr. H. Ryan, aged 23 monthf.

At Mariatown, on the 10th instant, Alexander McDonell, Esq., (of Iach) Registrar of the County of Dundas and Uollector of Oustoms of that Port, in the first year of his sge. As a true bearted and a pious exemplary Catholic has been called away his place will not be easily filled. Kind, charitable, and hospitable a true lover of his Church and a firm adherent of her doctrins. His funeral obsequies were attended by a large concourse of people. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Person intending to present donations are requested to send them in before the end of this month. No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)

THE BAZAAR will be OPENED in the FIRST

WEEK in JUNE.

5

Gm.

MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine-newest styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

PRICES MODERATE. Montreal, May 28, 1867.

MUIR'S

LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES'

BOOT AND SHOE STORE. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(TIPPIN'S DLOCK,)

MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE.

HOUSE FURNISHERS! ATTENTION !

THOMAS RIDDELL'& CO.,

54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,

A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF :

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

AND

HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE, AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSONS.) 54 and 56 Great St. James Street.

May 31, 1867.



ROYAL MAIL IHROUGH LINE, BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Surel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

On and af.er MONDAY the 6th of May, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows :-The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Seven P. M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONTREAL, Oast. R. Nelson, will

leave overy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Daval, will leave Jacques Cartier Whatf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., culling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Moniroal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie ; on the Friday trips com Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will un on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in conection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VIOTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, wil ave Jacques Oartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday nd Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returnng, at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, S. Sulpice, Lanorate ad Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and eduesday at Four P. M The Steamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will ave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every uesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and eturning, at Verchores, Oontrectour, Sorel, St. Ours, t. Denis, Sc. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, t. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly very Saturday at Two P. M., and Wednesdays at welve noon, for Montreal. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will eave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunday xcepted, at Three P. M., for L Assomption, on Monay, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and reurning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes Bout de L'isle and Lachenaie. Will lenve L'Assomptor every Mon-day at Seven A M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on fuesdays at 5 A. M , Thursdays at 7, and Saturdays at G A.M.

Mormonism is the great rival of Ritualism in England at the present moment. In Kensington it flourishes to great extent, says a London paper; the saints are daily increasing in numbers and influence; they give concerts and lectures in aid of their funds, and find no difficulty in making converts from amongst the young men end women of the metropolis. Ritualism has almost had its day, and of all the isms Mormonism is for the moment the favorite.

Both Mormonism and "Free-Lovism" are the natural or legitimate offshoots of New England Puritanism, developments of the true Protestant spirit under the peculiar influences of Yankee civilisation. The members of the last named sect, or " Christian Perfectionists" as they prefer to call themselves, are for the most part collected together at Oneida, Madison County, State of New York, where they form a Protestant church apart; they have besides a branch church in Connecticut, and like the Mormons, they are rapidly increasing in numbers and in wealth.

The "Free-Lovists" profess, as do most other Protestant sects, "that the bible, and the bible alone, is their religion." They are great sticklers also for the Protestant doctrine of justification by faith alone, and are most careful not to alloy their faith with any good works of their own. They are Communists, and carry out their Communistic ideas in their sexual relations. Improving upon, or rather giving a more extended application to the ordinary Protestant theories l'Eglise Protestante d'Angleterre a l'Eglise tented; that here, we have no Church Establishments Vocal and Instrumental; talian and German extra of marriage, they hard together, male and fe- Catholique; Victor Cousin; Conferences de male, much like the beasts of the field-this mode | Notre Dame ; Pensees Diverses ; Rome, et la' the same state of affairs will take place in the old \$6,00 extra per quarter.

debasing of the two. Anything more demoralising than the belief of Luther on the subject of freedom of will, it is impossible to conceive."

And again, dealing his blow at Celvinism, the Reviewer rocognises that "the Westminster Confession has been more crushing to the intellect than the Canons of the Council of Trent .--Thus, one by one, is an enlightened Protestant. ism hurling down from their pedestals, the vile dols which its fathers worshipped.

The third article is a review of the writings of the author of "Leviathan," and is followed by one on "Contemporary Music and Literature." The fifth article " New America," being a review of Mr. Dixon's celebrated work by the same name, is the most interesting in the current number, and is indeed, invaluable, as showing clearly and accurately, the force and direction of the many Protestant currents of thought, both in the New and in the Old Worlds. In its inception a religious revolution, the Reformation soon passed on to the phase or state of a political revolution, and is now rapidly assuming the proportions of a social revolution-destined to desroy, we will not say build on a new basis, the entire social system of the Indo-Germanic races that bave embraced Christian civilisation. The Reformation which followed up its first attack on priest and altar, by an assault upon the king and the throne, is now preparing for its coup de maitre by aigeneral war against Ma rriage, Property, and the Christian Family.

The sixth and seventh articles, respectively, are entitled, "Mr. Swinburne's Poetry," and " The Hopes and Fears of Reformers ;" and the number is concluded with the usual able and int resting notices of "Contemporary Literature."

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE - June 1867 .-The contents are as usual highly interesting, consisting of well made selections from the choicest articles of the French periodic press .--We subjoin a list :- Le Poeme de St. Francois; Nouveaux Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris ; Le Second Empire ; De La Reunion de

Rome, for which he leaves by the next steamer on the 25th instant. At an adjourned meeting held on the following Wednesday, the severend Gentleman was

presented with the following Address, and the hand-Flou some sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars Oatu We have much pleasu; e in publishing these pro-India ccedinge as Mr. Lonergan was a gentleman highly ₩he respected and esteemed by all classes of the commu-Barle nity, and we trust soon to have the pleasure of seeing Peas Oats him amongst as again completely restored to health : Butte

Address Presented by the Roman Catholics of Kingston to the Reverend James S. Longrgan on his Departure for Rome, 15th May, 1867: -

Pota Reverend and Dear Sir-The Roman Uatholics of Onio this city, at a meeting held in the St. Patrick's Hall Lard on Sunday evening last, resolved to present you with Beef. some testimonial previous to your departure for Rome. Pork and the undersigned were appointed a special com-Mutt mittee to prepare an Address to accompany such Lam testimonial. On behalf of that meeting, which was, Eggs perhaps, oue of the largest and most influential ever Ha", held among the Catholics of this city, we desire to Stray express to you, Reversed and Dear Sir, our grateful thanks for the many valuable services you have con-Pork ferred upon us during your ministry of the past eight yeurs.

Ever zealons in the cause of religion, your efforts have been unceasing in our behalf. Whenever the sacred duties of your ministry called, you were always ready, always williag-late and early - to at tend to these requiring your spiritual assistance, and we have reason to believe that many a happy home and many a wayward and prodigal son returned to the path of virtue, has been the result of your up wearied and ceaseless hxertions. Your whole life amongst us has been one of uncessing and untiring zeal, and were we only allowed to draw the curtain from many of those noble acts of private benevolence we know that the widow and the orphas, the sick and the destitute, have been the constant recipients of your unostentatious charity.

We are sorry to know that your health has been suffering for some time peat-a circumstance which, we believe has been occasioned by your unwearied and ceaseless exertions. We succerely hope that your contemplated trip may be the means of restoring you to your former vigor, and that you may soon retarn recuperated in health and spirits As you are about to visit the Etamal Oity upon

one of the most solemn and in oresting occasions that has ever called together use Sishops and Olergy of the civilized world, we beg of you to lay our humble devotions at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff, and assure him of the unchangeable fidelity of his people on this side of Atlantic, and that though sho a of his rights, and stripped of his inhericance, Pius IX will for ever live in the grateful affections of the Catholic world, as one of the greatest and noblest men that has ever adorned the Chair of St. Peter.

Should you visit, as we hope you will, that dear Island in the Western ocean from which many of us trace our birth, and nearly all ou: descent, you can say that her children in Canada still remember the dear old land with feelings of fond affection ; that here, in Canada, we are happy, prosperons and conto support ; no unjust or oppressive laws to complain of, and that we fondly look forward to the day when

May 28, 1867

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THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Oorporation will take place in the

BONAVENTURE BUILDING

On MONDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of Jane. Members are requested to attend.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE - From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

. '

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Masic, No deduction made for occasional absence.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf, or at the Office, 29 Commissioner Street.

J. B. LAMERE. Manager.

Office Richelien Company, } Gth May, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100, per Annum (payable half early in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Hep. 7 If the Papils take dinner in the Establishment | tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July." July 21st 1861. ふんちょう ふうゆきむ

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 33, 3867.

6

FRANCE.

London. 19 .- The Luxemburg question may now be regarded as finally settled, for the Emperor Napo. Leon and King William of Pruseia have signed the treaty louking to that end. The Times says :--

The terms on which France and Prossia consented to withdraw any claims they may have on the Grand Duoby,-France renouncing her projected acquisition, Prossia consenting, to evacuate the fortress,were the neutralization of the territory, under the joint guarantee of the Powers represented in the Conference. England was naturally unwilling to assume such a responsibility, but we balieve the object of the Conference will be not only satisfactorily, but even speedily, attained. That all the Powers now in Conference will be required to guarantee the neutrality of the territory, is a matter which admits of little doubt ; but their obligations will not sit heavily upon them, and with Great Britain the obligation will be very nearly, if not absolutely, the same as that contracted towards the United Kingdom of the Petherlands in 1814 and towards Belgium in 1830-39.

I mentioned in a previous letter that the friendly intervention of England in appeasing this unhappy quarrel was spoken of in the highest terms in Pari alan society. This feeling is become general. La Presse acknowledges the fact. According to it the moment the English Government had reason to believe that nothing was contemplated against the independence or the territory of Belgium, it manifested the most amiable disposition towards France, and it was the first to state its views in the clearest terms and the firment tone for the rights of France, and consequently against the pretensions of Prussia .--Times Cor.

A former representative of the people under the Republic, M. Langlois, proposes, in a published letter-1, that no offensive war shall benceforth be declared until it has been previously approved by the secret of elernity, the rule of moral life, the s rangth majority of the citizens, not, however, by secret but | to resist the corruption which is natural to all who by open voting, and that a.I without exception who are born of women, they left intact the essential vote for it shall at once enrol themselves as soldiers ; and, 2, that all journalists and orators who excite the nation to war shall be formed into a brigade for the advance guard, and shall remain so until they are all killed.' It is edifying to see what little value M. Langlois, a Republican and a Democrat, seems to so. on secret voting. He makes his proposal in the most serious manner, but whether he is serious or not the idea has the merit of originality.

M. Leonce de Lavergne has shown in a recent publication that at all periods the movement of the population in France has followed exactly the proportion of the strength of the army. During the first years of the Restoration when the military contingent was only 40,000 men, the population made rapid progross, which was arrested when the contingent grew to 80,000; when it was 100,000 the diminution became disastrous, and in 1854 and 1855, when the contingent was raised to 140,000, there was a positive decrease.

From 1791 to 1814 France, beside the 250,000 men then in her army, raised and consumed 4,556,000, of which Napoleon's constriptions amounted to 2,476,-000-in all 4.806.000.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times BAY8 :---

The Emperor and Princ. Oscar of Sweden have gone to witness experiments with the Onassepot rifle at Vincennes. The battalion of the foot charseness of the Guard left their barracks in Paris at 11 o'clock and march to the firing ground near the fori, where they were soon after juined by Marshal Regnault de Saint-Jean-d'Angely, and Generals Bourbeki and Brincourt. At 2 o clock the Emperor alighting the firing commenced. The regiment was placed at 600 yards from the mark, and the results obtained were quite extraordilary. After a period of precisely two minutes the trumpet sounded the call to cease firing. It was then found that the battalion, 500 strong, had fired 8.000 balls, of which 1.392 had sunch the line of object aimed at. So . e of the persons present. however, affirmed that better practice has been obtained both at Chalons and Satory, and that the men were under a certain emotion from firing for the first time in presence of His Mejesty. All the ground immediately in front of the mark was cut up by the and peopled; and every charter, as every ulterior balls in such a way as not to show a blade of grass left. The Emperor attered an exclamation which graphicelly depicts the result, 'It is frightfull it is a beart, so tempered, to a race so governed, the monaspositive massacre !' The satualion afterwards, ex-

trinmph of devoledness and faith, disinterestedness pamphlet in this paper written at the time, we were and puriety, true greatness and true courage, the enabled, upon the authority of official documents in most magnanimous obsitivy, and the absence of all our possession, and upon the testimony of everyit. often trammel the good, and let loose the bad It The night was thus passed in prayor and filiat that could throw discredit on religion by those, who nesses and men of honour and truth, to give the most makes me and to think of it; but I feel confident remembrance. Next morning she resumed her daily preached ; nothing fanatical, base, or indifferent to precise and positive contradiction to the charges of when I see you so eager to repudiate the novel doon task in the garden. She recollected that she had human suffering is to be found among those aphatles, cruelty against the Neapolitan Government. Net buman softering is to be found among those apustees, choiry said to the fortures said to England, and from all quarters, souls are returning went to pluck it; but - sad to relate use of the for he liberty of souls a d the most exquisive honor h ve been inflicte upon nim in prison, but it was to Catholicism; that a movement towards unity is flowers had withered away. But a single rose now in matters relating to God. 'But,' says M de Montalembert,

' There is another result for which they are entitled to starnal gratitude. By transforming the manne s and the faith of the Anglo-Saxon conquerors the monastic missionaries altered in nothing the native character of that German race. While they succeeded in making of it a nation of Christians more fervent, more charitable, more submissive, and more attached to the Church, more munificent to the monasteries, more fruitful in saints, male and female, than any contemporaneous nation, they took from them none of their public virtues, none of their jude and vigorous instincts. They did not diminish by an atom their robust and manly nature; and they impaired in nothing that independence and that hardibood which have continued to be, down to our day, the distinctive features of English nature. Never did the action of a new faith respect more scrupulously the unity, independence, and the vigorous originality of the converted race, of its language,

of its habits and manners, of its institutions, of its old rights and its national spirit. Augustic and Paulinus, Wilfred au & Theodore, those emisseries of Rome, as they are termed by certain bistorians, and who were in reality agents more directly, and more immediately emanating from the Holy See than had yet been seen in Christendom, did not effect and did not try o effect, any essential change in the political and social institutions, so different from those of the Roman world, which the Anglo Saxon people had brought with them from the soil of Germany, or recovered from the smoking ruins of Brutany. Content with baving deposited in their gallant hearts the characteristics of the race, and under a Obrietian surface the old German was there erect and entire,---Many times already, and af er many others, we have noticed this singular immutability of the Anglo-Saxon character. Habits and manners, vices, virtues, laws, customs, rights, names, titles, tastes, language mind, and even manly games and exercises, all that the modern wold admires or fears, seeks or rejects in England of to-d y, all this is to be found in germ or in flower in the England of twelve centuries ago. Never was a nation less impaired by time or by con quest. All the towns and the greater part of the villages of modern Eng and seem to have existed in the time of the Saxons. The names, the present boundaries of parishes, of counties or shires, with their subdivisions, there judicial and political mechan. ism, their independent life, religious and civil, all date f om the seventh to the tenth century. But it is not merely the names and the external forms which have endured, but the soul-the glorious and in-trepid soul-of the Saxon converted which are mani fest in the modern Englishmen. Civic virtues utterly unknown to the enalayed Ohristians of Rome and Byzantium, and, above all, the high feeling among certain men and certain classes which is the cradle of every liberty are developed under the shadow of those marvels of humility, self denial, charity, and piety, of which we have so much spoken, and serve as the basis of that public spirit and that public right which have never ceased to grow great. am d eclipses and tempests. Self government-that is to say, the bold independence of the free may with his associates, his communities, and Parliamentary regime-that is to say the unequal partition of the sovereignly between Royaliy and the National Asemblies-are already there in their essential elemens When necessary, and by a ratural effort, though too often ephemeral, public liberty issues, armed aud invincible, from the collect ve gurantee of individuals and local liberties. The droit conlumier of the English, the common law, traditional and unwritten whose sources are as unknown as those of the Nile (to use the expression of the c-lebrated Lord Ohief Justice Hales), has its roots in the uid Saxon usages recognized, senctioned, and pro claimed in the assemblies which our monks inspired

FOREIGN INTELLIGEN CE in bat rude, period ; but he also sees instances of the King Berdinand. In a review of Mr. Gladstone's Heps. "As in St. Peter's' time, so now, the difficulties and the grave had scarcely 'closed when the daughter physically impossible that he charges c uld be true. for the machinery by which the alleg d to tures were stated to have been inflicted did not exist in any of the Neapolitan prisons. And this was admitted veurs after in the Turin Parliament, of which Poerio was a member; boldly, impudently, and audaciously

EXERCISED CONTRACTOR DE C

admitted by one of Poerio's revolutionary colleagues, who actually boasted, as a grand exploit of the revolutionists, that the Poerio of Mr. Gladstone's phamphlet, the tortured Poerio, the victim of King Ferdinand's cruelty, was a myth, the daily creation of their devilish investive genius That Lord Palmersion was not ignorant of this we have not the least doubt; but he hated the Bourbon race - why, we cannot say; and harboured an implacable animo sity against the King of the two Sicilies, because that high-spirited sovereign disconcerted him upon a paltry supplur question, and would not submit to his insolent dictation; and he wickedly squandered the public money in circulating calumnies throughout the earth against the Royal object of his resentment. We said so when Lord Palmerston was in power, and in the plenitude of underserved popularity and we see no reason why we should shrink from repeating it now that the death at Poerio revives the subject. On the contrary, it is for the public cenefit that the rank misdeeds of public men should be held up to the public reprodution, after their authors have shuffied off their ephemeral greatness with their mortal coil, - Weekly Register.

Roug. - The following is the address which M Heuri de l'Epinois, author of ' The Temporal Government of the Popes, and the Revolutions in the States of the Ohurch, presented to the Holy Father on the 24th ultimo, in the name of himself and a large number of Catholics :--

' MOST HOLY FATHER .- We are come to render you the homage of our respect and filial obedience. In these days of extreme trouble, we feel a pleasure in thronging round your sacred Throne, which is at once the object of so much hatred and of so much love. We come as the representatives of the Catholic element in our respective countries, from Great Britian, Ireland, France, Poland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and from beyond America. blany of those whom we have left behind have envied our good luck; our friends and relations who have been kept at home by their duties have, however, accompanied us with their prayers and good wishes. and have tacitly intrusted to us a commission which we feel bound to execute. In each succeeding year, most Holy Father, the Catholic visitors at Rome have presented you with a testimonial of respect and affection, and have considered it their duty so to do -a duty which is rendered more sacred and dearer in our eyes from the adversity of the times. Yet Most Holy Father, at the very mement when your cause seems completely forsaken, when revolution is rushing headlong to its goal, we owe it to our friends and to our ourselves to wash our hands of all complicity in the course which events are taking and to protect our hosour, for we consider that the very drinciples of justice are at stake, and that our common interests are in peril. But what kind of men are they who would compromise the independence of the bead of the Church by annihilating his temporal sovereignty? Une party aim openly at the destruction of Catholicism, and while making was against the Pops are actually fighting against God. These stick at nothing, and if things do not progress as tast as they wish, they come forth from their secret rendezvous, and steal cowardly upon their victime, Inder cover of darkness to strike the fatal blow. What they hope to effect by violence the others, more cantious, expect from management-in other words. from hypocrisy, and, indeed bypocrisy triumphs. Thus they quietly make their way into the ranks of the better sort, and gain adherents, and by help of fine words, such as reform, progress, nationality - words the true meaning of which has been strangely perverted, they feed those moral aspirations which are they say, to bring the final trinmuh. That triumph if ever it is to come at all, which is known to God alone, will be but ephemeral. It is impossible to maiden ; the hily-emblem of purity-with its golden "evolution, o. ly served to determine or confirm this forget the lesson of the past which speak to us with petals and alabaster cups ; the moss rose, the favorite old and unshaken basis of Erglish liberty. To tic institution, noder the form it appeared in Eng. the Church has indeed, become very formidable in whole vegetable kingdom. There you will find a our days, but it is nothing new, and the remembrance cloud of incense from which the garland of the queen of trials already endured 'encourages us to look the of flowers gathers its perfume. Still the supply of tion and the instrument. The monasteries presented future calmly in the face. Often have they tried; the type of these great existences, at once ind vidual as your Holiness knows full well, to upset this sovereignty, and often have they suggested instead of it contrivances which to us, too forgetful of the past bear all the appearance of novelty; but nothing has come of them And how can we be surprised at their failure, opposed as they are to right and justice. or, should these words seem antiquited to social propriety to political necessity, and to that probity the very name of which awakens conscience now a days, and becomes a rallying cry for weary souls ? As for us, Most Holy Father, brought up, as we have been in this school, and following your noble example we will endeavour to imitate, according to our feeble strength, that screnity of mind, and that energy which is the admiration of the whole world, and which you derive from God We will protest to our last gasp for we will have nonght to do with violent

on foct, and I bless God for it, for I see therein that remained the world is weary at its wanderings from the right way as of old I will bless you, your families, and his rent. your countries, in order that this apostolic benedics tion may imbue you with strength and courage till it shall have carried you into the presence of God, there to abide for ever .-- Translated from the Univers.

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, May 22 .- A horrible plot has just been discovered in Hanover, having for its chief purpose the assessination of King, William and Count Von Eismarck. Several notable personages in this city are implicated in the plot.

Germany has seen three Federal Parliaments within twenty years-the Frankfort Parliament of 1848. which represented all the countries included in the Old German Bund, and created the 'Imperial Constitution ;' the Erfart Parliament of 1850, which re-

presented besides Prussia only the smaller North German States, together with Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, and accepted the 'Union Constitution,' and the Berlin Parliament of 1867, which has given birth to the North German Constitution. The experience of the two former Assemblies is not encouraging as an index of what will be achieved by the third. The Parliamentary system has hitherto answered only in independent States; it has never been applied to a confederation consisting, as in Germany at the present day of units of every size, from Uchtenstein with its 7,000 inhabitants to a Power of the first rank like Prussia. How is a homogeneous whole to be formed out of such heterogeneous clements? Two attempts at finding an answer have resulted in nothing; the third promises indeed to dispose of the difficulty, but to dispose of it by merging the conatitutional life of Germany in an aggrandized Prussian despotism. At present however, it seems as though the ultimate course of events would be determined rather by war than by legislation. The impending contest between France and Prussia, can hardly fail to change the existing state of things in Germany. Defeat would deprive Prussia of all political influence beyond her own frontiers; her triumph would inevitably lead to the incorporation of all the Southern States under the empire of Frederick William. In the meantime, all the vague dreams and aspirations of the nation go on fermenting beneath the surface. Europe has yet seen only the beginning of the German Revolution. - Chronicle

THE TWO WHITE ROSES.

Paris is a rich city, and proud of its riches. It has heaps of gold and a great abundance of rubies and diamonds Its treasures are countless, its luxuries boundless. Its wide-spread mantle wants but one thing to complete its splendor, and that is-flowers. it would hardly be believed that there is a scarcity of flowers in Paris; but it is true, nevertheless. It has fower flowers than precious stones. That Queen of the world could more easily encircle her brow with brilliants and emeralds than with datales and orange blossoms. To be sure, there is a flower market in this opulant civy, where the ladies of the nobility procure their elegant camelias. The branist goes there for his rare tulip, and the grisette to pluck a sweet scented gill, flower. But these flow.rs, like many other Parisian productions, have but a factitious existence; they are temporarily supported by the artificial best introduced into the pole, but soon | droop and fade away. The purchaser, who thought he possessed a living and healthy bloom, finds, upon his return home, that he is the owner of a sickly, faded flower-a fit emblem of the fleeting pleasures of the world. It should be added, for the credit of Paris, that there are also several magnificent temples dedicated to Flora. In some of the most magnificent streets of the city may be seen splendid stores, kept by beautiful and bewitching young ludies, in which there are handsome ministure altars erected to this goddess. There you will find the budding rose, whose tints resemble the first blush of a modest

are great, and especially, at this particular eporh, made a solemn yow, as chaste and tender as the heart when they whose office it is to rule society, but too that inspired it.

trines of impisty, I perceive that from France, from engaged to send a rose to the Marchioness, and she

The propriotor came and demanded the payment of

'Sir,' said Fascaline, 'I am unable to pay you.' 'How is that? You have money,' said the land.ord.

reminding her of the two louis which he had learned she had received from the Marchioness.

That is no longer mine. The white rose has withered and died. The money is to be returned. 'But here is another rose remaining; why not send it ?'

That is already promised; all the gold in the world would not purchase it !' 'Then,' responded the irritated proprietor, 'you

must prepare to leave at once. I can't allow tenants to occupy my property for nothing.'

'You shall be obeyed,' answered the girl, calmly. The Marchioness upon receiving the money which she left with Pascaline the day before bastened to the garden for the purpose of learning why the rose has not been sent She was informed that M'lle Benoit had just gone out with a white rose in her hand. The Marchioness turned and saw her walking down the street. Prompted by curiosity to see where she was going to, she resolved to follow her.

Pascal ne entered a cemetery. She knelt at the grave of her mother; and, after planting the rose apon it, she exclaimed : 'O my mother ! accept this pledge of my remembrance! Receive this flower which thou lovedst so much, and which my own hands have cultivated for thee. Intercede for thy poor child, who is this day without protection or hope !' And with her tears she bedewed the wooden cross, which was the only monument that marked the resting place of that beloved mother

The Marchioness, moved to tears, retired unperceived.

Next day, Pascaline was preparing to leave.

Where are you going ? inquired her companions. 'I must leave you,' was the reply.

• Why ?'

' Because I can't pay my rent.'

'Bat your rent is paid for two years.' 'Is it possible?'

'Yes; here is the receipt.'

Pascaline was astonished; but she soon compre-hended the pleasant truth. That evening, a woll dressed servant delivered her the following note, inclosing two hundred louis :---

'Mademoiselle-I know all. I know you have given to your mother the flower with which I wished to adorn my wending robe. I have a mother whom adore, and can appreciate your materna. devotion. I therefore take this opportunity of expressing my sympathy with you in such heartfelt proof of filial affection. Flease accept of the inclosed as a pledge of my remembrance. I hope you will not refuse me this privilege of commencing my married life by honoring filial piety.'

Your sincere friend.

AMENAIDE DE REGENTAL.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Evangelist publishes statistics of sixteen Congregational and Presbyterian churches in b coupty of this State, in eleven of which the salary paid the pastor is less than the board of Limself and family, estimated at three dollars per week each ; and in the other five cases the salaries are but slightly in excess of board bills. There have been many changes of ministers in the last four years, and for the reason of inadequate support. One has relinquished the ministry for a secular pussuit, after a service for the church of about thirty years, being destitute of clothing suitable for the pulpit, and after having sold more books in four years to meet the wants of the body than he had purchased in ten years to meet the wants of the mind.

In England it would be impossible for the assertion that members of the Lords and Commons lovied black mail to find credence even among the most illiterate. In America, on the other hand, there is apparently no one simple enough to believe that the startling loquence. The stille against the States of flower of the poets; in a word, a representative of the representatives of the people fail to make money how they can .- Times.

the whole time, remained in the midst of the men. questioning them on their experience of the arm on its superiority over the old, and on the recoil, which they all agreed in representing as insignificant. The Emperor also fired one shot himself to judge of the effort, and then ordered the man to go on loading and firing as before

A latter from Paris informs us that the newlyinvented gun, of which so much has been written during the last few weeks, is by no means exaggerated as to its extraordinar; powers. It is made of brass, with a bore not larger than an ordinary cannon which would be small enough to carry a lib. solid shot. This new wes; on is fired from a low stand, made something like the three legged rest of a large telescope, and is so portable that three man can with the greatest case carry the whole spparatus, together with twen'y rounds of ammunition. The latter is an explosive ball, which, on surking the object it is aimed at, scatters certain descruotion within a radius of fitty yards. It is a breego loader, and a shot can very easily be fired from it every ten seconds, for an hour together. The construction of the gun and the cartridges with which it is loaded, is as yet a secret, but the working of the gan is well known to many artiliery officers, all of whom speak very highly indeed of it. - Weckly Register

The Progres of Lyons publishes a letter from a chymist of Marceilles, who suggests a mode of opposing the needle-guns by a Greek fire he has in-vented. He says :-

To give an idea of the efficacy of my discovery, I doulare, and am ready to prove, that can, at a distance of 1 000 metris cuvelope an simy of 100,000 men in a sea of flame within less than five minutes. If a town has to be taken by assault I have no need of a Rotopechine, as I can set it ou fire in very nearly the same period. In a n val battle I would run into the enemy, and in 16 seconds cover all the deck of the vessel with a forrent of flame which would burn the rigging, penetrate between the decks, and instantaneously suffa all the crew. In an attack on a sea port I could burn the town and arsenals within range with the rapidity of lightning. With such means no war is possible, as neither victors nor vauquished would return from the field of battle As to the fortress of Luxemburg, the subject of dispute at the present moment, I undertake to rid it of its gatrison in a quarter of an hour

The Progres adda that, if there is no Marseillaise exaggeration in the above description, such an invention would certainly put an end to all war.

The Opinion Nationale strongly dissuades the Eng lish Government from carrying out the sentence of death pronounced in Ireland against Barke. The writer dues not discuss the justice of the condemna . tion, although it implies that England is far from being blamelees with respect to her mode of govern. ing Ireland; its argument turns on the point that

severity would be impolitic in the case. The fourth and fifth volumes of the Monks of the West, by M. de Montalembert have appeared. They. are exclusively dovoted to the history of England in the seventh and eighth centuries. In his inquiry into the effect of Obriatianity as preached by the monks, on the English people be admits that there,

. . .

conted several times a similar exercise, but at dis-tances increased to 1,000 yords. His Majesty, during specifiely of the faith of which it was the producand collective, founded by a great moral idea, but resting on large anded possession, which are at this day one of the distinctive characters of the social mechanism of the English, which have been everywhere one of the great conditions of public liberty, which appear as natural to the masculine and energetic genius of the Germinic races of other times as they are repulsive to modern centralization and incompatible with Ozsarism. Hence the Anglo Saxons must have had a natural predilection for the monusteries, whose first founders brought to them, even out of Roman servitu e, a system of common guarantecs, spontaneous independence, and elective functions, quite conformable to the instincts and the habits of the German population. - Times Parts Corresuondent. ITALY

PIEDMONT - The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph makes the following remarks in reference to the mesent condition of Italy :

The Ratezzi Ministry is doomed. Figurces are in extremts,' even dividends having been only puid by sums ' on account' for the last four years. The King gets more and more apathetic. There are no statesmen nor men of business. They cannot reduce their army, for it takes 80,000 men at least to garrison Naples, and then they are Calabria and Sicily

GARIBALDI. - It is said that Garibaldi bas of his own accord given up the idea for the present of issuing his intended summons. Who knows but that he has been told that the war which is expected to break out will furnish the wished-for opportunity, and that France will purchase the alliance of Italy by giving up Rome or allowing it to be taken? Some there are who assert this, but we believe for our own part that in any case the hop is of Garibaldi and his triends are doomed to be disappointed. It is impos sible for the Imperial Government, after signing the Convention of the 15th of September 1864, to allow the resolution to advance a step further. Their bonour is at stake. The interests of France and of the rest of Europe are equally concerned. If the revolution does enter Rome it will have to leave Rome and it will be France who will bid it ' Move on . - Univers.

The death of Poerio is announced At one period he occupiep a considerable space in the world's con sideration, not through any merits of his own, but through the erratic impulses and misplaced sympathies of an emicent English statesman. Poerio was a lifelong enemy of his sovereign, and conspirator against the throne of the Sicilies. In the extraordinary evolutions of the wheel of Fortune, the coronic traicapacity sided with the perjured Chamber of Deputies, when is attempted to destroy the Constitution it had sworn to maintain For this he deserved death at the bands of the executioner, but escaped that right. cous fate through the elemency of the much abused

and maligned King, who abolished capital punish. ment in his dominions. He was, however, thrown into prison, and it was his pretended sufferings there Lord Palmerston, at the expense of the people of this the words of the Divine Muster Lave shown you the

usurpations hypocritical recontations, and destardly falling away. In the name of liberty of conscience which is compromised, of your rights which are bound up with the rights of all, of that future which

wo all wish to secure and to maintain. in the name of honour, we assert, that, as the world now gies the Pope, the head of the Church, must enjoy a complete and entire independence, for which sovereign power is essential; that to suppress that sovereign power, or to take from it, is tuntamount to sacrificing all the guarantees which are requisite for your independence ; and that we at on "e express our disapproduction of those who make such attempts, and of those who counsel or applaud them. Such, Holy Father, are the soutiments, the expositor of which 1 am happy to be, in the name of this assembly. Our hearts are yours as you know, Holy Fa her, and so are our arms. We shall perhaps be reproached with having spoken too strongly ; but anyhow, our words possess the merit of sincerity, and there are limes when moderation ceases to be just Bless ns all, Holy Father, and may this benediction, while descending upon us, extend to our parents, our friends, and all who join us in respecting and loving truth, of which you. Ho y Father, are the grand immovable ulwark.'

The purpor: of the Pope's reply, which was given in French, was as follows :--

"Good Catholics have for years been in the habit of assembling at Easter time to tell mo their mind : in return I say a few words to them, and I will do so to day. When I look upon you, gathered together as you are out of so many different countries' mathinks I hear the prophet say. Leve in circuita oculos mos omnes, isti congregrati sunt,' - (Issiah | in a faint but sweet voice xlix. 18.) I should like to tell you what I take those words to mean. I have studied a little and tor became one of the King's Ministers, and in that this is what I have tearnt for our guidance, that we may know what to hope or what to fear. When St. Peter came here, his sole dependence was in the words of the Divine Master, 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Oburch.' He came here to a heathen land which, as my predecessor St.

Leo said, was full of savage beasts, or men who were given up to brutal passions. How was it that St. Peter was able to work upon such people? Why, that - being avouched upon hearsay by Mr. Gladstone, they weary of their errors. While the world of the and maliciously circulated throughout the world by present day is a prey to many errors and dissensions,

flowers is greatly disproportionate to the other luxu ries of the French metropolis. Winter flowers, especially, are very rare, and botanists alone know the great labor which their production costs. They require a pent up heat of even temperature, and the most unwearied watchfulness and attention.

M'lle Pascaline Benoit was one of the most rea nowned florists in Paris. She was quite an enthusiast in her profession. She was quite poor, but she cultivated her flowers with a poetic zeal which excited the admiration of all who knew her. Her little gatden, situated at the outskirts of the city, always contained some producy of the vegetable kingdom.

It was midwinter. A fine equipage drew up and stopped in from of Pascaline's door. A fine looking matron and a charming young lady alighted from the carriage. It was the Murchioness de Regenial and ber daughter.

'Mademoiselle,' said the Marchioness 'my daughter is to be married the day after to morrow, and we wish a white rose for her wedding dress. I am told that you have one.'

'Yes, I have two,' replied Pascaline.

' Oan I see thom?' asked the nuble lady.

" Certainly,' was the response ; and the two visitors were conducted to a beautiful rose buse bearing two balt blown roses, which shed a most delicious pernme.

'Can't I have both of them?' inquired the Marchioness.

'No, madame,' answered Puscaline, with a sigh one of them is already promised.'

'Then I will take this one. What is the price ?' "Two louis."

'Here is the money. Send the rose to my hotel, Rae Saint Honore.'

Pescaline bowed politely, and re-conducted ber wealthy customers to the door of her humble abode. 'How for use I' thought she. 'Forty france!-With this sum I can pay my rent, and save myself from being turned out. O my dear mother l' she exclaimed, 'from thy happy place in heaven, thou still guardest and protectest thy daughter !'

That night was one of sudness to Pasc line. It was the evelof the anniversary of the death of her mother, a good and plous woman, who had cultivated in her daughter two chasts affections - love ot God and love of flowers. She wept as she reflected upon the last moments of that adored mother, whom God had called to himself. It was a cold night. Death had already seized upon its victim. The weeping daughter sat by the bedeide. The dying mother said,

" Pascaline, are our white roses still living ?"

'Yes, mother,' was the reply.

'Then bring them to me, that I may enjoy them onco more '

The daughter brought them. They were two beautiful full blown roses upon the branch. The doctor seid that the odor of these flowers might injure | there, in the interest and for the benefit of the men the patient

'Na, never mind,' she said; ' these roses, like my child, will live long after me. Pascaliue, give me one of the a. Bury this one with me.' A few minutes afterwards, she breathed her last.

While she lay a corpse, the russ was placed in her hand ; but as the dead body was pla ed in the coffin, as every where else, religion was too often powerless | country - brought so much undeserved ocium upon centre of univy, to which you have directed your the leaves of the flowers fell off. She was baried,

...

1. 19 1.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune recently met Lewis Weichman, one of his old school fellows and a prominent witness in the trial, f the persons accused of President Line in's murde , and in the course of a longuby interview elicited some very interesting facts from him respecting Booths intimacy with Surrat and S's Marie's acquaintance with the

party. In this latter respect he said : But in Easter, 1863, we (Surattand Weichman) we agreed to visit an old friend at Eilicott's Mills, and from there I took ourrat to Ellengowan to see my friend the school teacher. Before we started a priest asked me to deliver a newspaper to hr. Ste Marie, whom I found to be my friend's assistant, and to whom I introd ced John Surrat He was a French Oanadian black oyed and black baired, aged about 30, very fascinating in his manners and accomplishments, a singuist and adventurer. He was teaching for his board and spending money only, being entire y needy and to amused simsolf by giving concorts in the village where he was in love with a victuous and beauti ut young lady. When I left Ellangowan Ste Marie askeu me to get him a teacher's place in Washingt n, and soon after he came to my room there, saying that he had 'eft his place, disgusted with its huteves, and without a meal, a bed, or a penay. I got him a position in Gonzaga College, and when he came to see me once or twice I found him so unprincipled that I wrote to the lady he addiessed at Etiangowan bidding her bewu e. He would tell me in a bleath that he fled from Ganada to avoid the consequences of a most heartless seduction, and at the same time put his new sweetbeart's bouquet under his pillow. His stories of himself were that he had been a member of the Cansdian Parliament, a Federal prisoner of State, e:c, but at any rate he decamped from the Utilloge after a month, leaving me to pay his board and enlisted for the bounty in a Delaware regiment, deserted, foll into Gastle Thunder as an object of general suspicion, was released by reason of playing informer upon his comrades, escaped by a blockade runner to England, returned to Oanaca and hearing of the \$25 000 roward for Sarratt pursued bim to Rome, canisted with him, and gave him up just too late for the reward which had been already withdrawn.

YANKEB HONESTY. - We venture to say that as a general rule for the last ten years, one lifth of the members of each youse have been in the babit of taking bribes for their votes - the fact is open noterious to every one who has had any personal connection with Albany legislation ; yet no a single man bas during all that time been detected and punish d-under a law professedly made for the purpose of preventing bribery and corruption. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that the law was not made for any such purpose. It was made to protect bribery, and no: to punish it It was made to screen -not to expose-members guilty of being bribed. The law was put upon the statute book, and is kept who go to Atbany to sell their votes. And it will

never be altered so long as they bear sway. We speak what hundreds of men know from personal experience, that no bill whose passage will confer pocuniary advantage on any man or any corporation, can be passed in Albany except by bribery -except by paying members to pass it -N. Y. Times. . .

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 31 CLAR 1867

A constable in Kentucky, in publishing some per	BRONCHITIS, COUGUS, ASTHMA,	WANTED.	WANTED,	CONVENT
in property for sale out up a notice. With the		A MALE TEAOHER, with a diploma, to teach an	BY the School Commissioners of St. Sylvester South a FEMALE TEACHER, having an Elementary	OF
ball property for said procees for sail the 5dm blowing clause :- I wyll spoose for sail the 5dm 866 uv Jan won lytle rone borse, or so much thereof	lieved by using 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'	Riementary School. Apply St. Columban, County Two Mountains, Canada East.	Diploma, and cupable to Teach both languages	VILLA-ANNA,
B66 uv Jan Won lytte role uoise, of so main mirrory a may be neesary to satilished gugment.	I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the	WILLIAM HART, Sect. Treas.	Salary, S120. Testimonisls required.	-
	past winter, and found no relief until I found your		Apply, pre-paid, to	LACHINE,
A MODEL GRAHMAR OLABS,-Did you ever study	'Bronchial Troches.'	CONVENT OF THE SISTERS	PATRICK CULLINAN, BegTreasurer.	(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).
rammsi ?	U. H. GAEDNER,	OF THE	Мву 9, 1867.	This Institution contains in its plan of education
T did sir.	Principal of Rutgar's Female Institute, N.Y.	CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,		every thing required to form Young Girls to virtu and the sciences becoming their condition. The
What case is Mr D.? He's an object case.	'Almost inst at relief in the distressing labor of	WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.	GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN.	diet is wholesome and abund int. In sickness as
$\pi = 10^{2}$	breathing pecaliar to asthma.'	· · · · · ·	The large demand for this delicate, lasting and re-	bealth, their wants will be diligently supplied, an
Descree he objected to pay his subscription that's	REV. A. C. EQUESTON, New York.	THE system of education will embrace the English	freshing Perfume proves that it has already become a favorite with the public. No lady of beauty or	vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and all places. Constant application will be given t
een owing for over three years and a half Right. What's a noun?		and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle		habituate them to order and cleanliness. In a word
Don't know; but I know what renound is,	1 of your brouchist riocdes, in an anection of the	Work.	It will be found for Sale at the following Stores:	every thing that constitutes a good education.
	throat and voice, induced by public singing. They	SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.	Medical Hall, Devins & Bolton, Evans, Mercer & Co., Picault & Sons, 3 S Latham, T D Reed, &c., and at	This House is situated on the splendid property the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company,
Ronning off without paying the printer, and get- ing on the black list as a delivquent.	have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and	TERMS PER MONTH :	the Pharmacy of the Proprietor.	the river St. Lawrence opposite Osughoawaga.
	clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.'	Board and Tuition in the English and French	Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded	The means of communication to Upper Uanada a
	T. DUCHABME, Ohorister French Parish Churca, Montreal.	languages,	with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large sup- ply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers	United States are of easy access. A megoificent Garden, and very pleasant Pla
A method of conjecting custalizing functions with the constable, never employed by rinters until the last is remity.	When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exer-	Drawing and Painting 1.50	just received.	Ground, well planted with trees, are at the dispos
MBL, 47a stable 140 to VUUL SEAL	tion in public speaking, I have uniformly found	Bed and Bedding 0.50	HENRY R. GRAY,	tiop of the Young Ladies.
A sich man one day asked a man of wit what sort	Brown's Troches afford relief.'	Washing 1.00	Dispensing and Family Chemist,	The Course of Instruction is in both language Freuch and English.
	HENRY WILLES, D.D.,	Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for	144 St. Lawrence Main Street. (Established 1859.)	There is a particular Course in English i
f.a thing or utence was f of this a thing,' replied the philosopher, ' which can ive a rascal the advantage over an bonest man.'	Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.	by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expi-		Pupils who wish to study only this language.
	April, 1867. 2m	ration of the term, except in case of sickness.	GLASGOW DRUG HALL,	Particular attention is paid to the health.
WORKS OF NATURE ID & state of health the intes-	·	Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's		The Branches taught are: Reading, Writin Grammar, Arithmotic, History, Mythology, Pol
the set man by compared to a tiver wildso water	STONACE DISEASE CUREDI	Plaid.	395 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	Liternare, Geography, Donostic Economy, Pla
mal canal may be compared through the channels ow over the adjoining land through the channels ature or art has made, and improve their qualities;	HARTMAN'S CORNERS, AURORA, C.W.,	Payments must be made invariably in advance.		and Funcy Necale Work, Embroidery, Drawn
	July 7, 1864.		CHOLERA. DR HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholers,	Music Piano, Larp. The Superior Course comprises : Philosoph
	Gantleman, - It affords me pleasure to give my		with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents.	Bolanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemist
ed, then the water in the canala is no longer pure, at soon becomes staguant. There is but one law of	own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR	AGUA DE MAGNOLIA The prettiest thing, the	Order from the country attended to on receipt.	Jistronomy, &c., &c.
I I I A BUDGLOOP AND A BUDGLOOP A	COATED PILLS. Before last February, I had been	"sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least	DISINFECTANTSThe Subscriber has the fol- lowing articles on hand and for sale:-Chloride of	TERMS.
	under the Dector's bands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit;	money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration;	Lime, Copperae, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's	(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE).
antenness intro place it thiws DECK IDLO LUP DICOM		softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a de- lightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation,	Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.	Board, per annum
estivenets that's place, it self into the cirkulation. To essels, and infi trates itself into the cirkulation. To stablish the free course of the river, we must remove	which I was troubled has been removed completely,	and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in	OONOENTRATED LYE. 7 is article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially	Eusic - Pinco
harmations which stan 118 1768 COULES and LIUSS	and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having	the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can	for Geespools and drains, med in the proportions of	"Harp Extra.
Will DU DUY, DIOW WO	used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this manner : I was attacked with a severe pain in	be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-	One pound to ten gallons of water.	Drawing. 10 00
amenatural vinciple remove the obstructions from the bowels with BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which never	my stomach, which extended to my back, causing	cists.	Freeh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 28 6d por Gallen, Burning Fluide, &c., &c.	Ecdstand, Desk 1 00 Bed and Bodding 6.00
- the and alward alfanting for the Dericul Cleane	four official and attor that to many B and best		J A. HARTE,	The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months.
ng of the system from journess or disease. Remem-	Ladvise every one that is troubled with the same		GLASGOW DRUG HALL,	No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn befo
er never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from	symptoms to use these Pills, as I would not be with.		Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausi
han and deranged or as long as voil are sicc.		S. T1860XThe amount of Plantation		UNIFORM.
See that B. BRANDRETH is ic white letters in	Yours, &c., ABRAHAN GEIMSHAW.	Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Brosdway six feet high, from the	MERCHAN' TAILORING	In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. C
he Government stamp. Sold by all Druggists.	Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-	Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the	DEPARTMENT,	plain White Dress, with Onpe.
May 10, 1867. 4w.	lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell	institutions of New York. It is said that Drake	· ·	In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape.
	& Oo., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H B. Gray, Picault, & Son, J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in	painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his	At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,	July, 5, 1866. 12m
	Medicine. 461	cabalistic "S. T1860X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfi-	J. A. RAFTER.	PROSP, ROTUS
		guring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-		OF
	MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER Little	poly. We do not know how this is, but we do		
	think those ladies who avail themselves of the empi-	know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the com-	New Importations just - rrived are extensive, very	MASSON COLLEG!
	rical beautifiers' of the day that they are perma-	munity, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain They	select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class	TERREBONNE,
	nently destroying the health of the skiu. From the time of the Borgias to the present day, it has been	are very invigorating when languid and weak, and	Cutters ar - constantly engaged and the best trim-	NEAR MONTREAL.
PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY	well understood by the initiated, that the pure es-	a great appetizer. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-	ming and workmanship warranted.	THE object of this institution is to give to the vo
' OF THE	sence of fresh and fragrant flowers is promotive of	gists.	Customers' Suits will be made to order at the abortest notice. The selling price being plainly	of this country a practical education in the Free and English languages
MERICAN WATCH	beauty, in the preparation of this Toilet Water, none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a sanative	1-	marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time	The course of instruction embraces the follow
	nature are employed. In addition, thurefore, to its		to the buyer.	branches, viz :- Reading, Writing, French
MADE LT NADE LT	excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clear-		Ufficers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volun- teers, requiring fall Outfits, will find an immense	English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithme Book Keeping, Practical Geometry, Architect
WALTHAM, MASS.	ing the complexion, and relieving the curicle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness.	"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my- self very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The		Music, and Drawing.
Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue	whiteness, and transparency. 187	torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican	The most careful attention is being paid to the	The course is of five years, commencing by
+his naper, the American Wutch Co., of Waltham,	IF Reware of Counterfeits : always ask for the	Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost mme-	various styles of germents as the new designs make	Elemontary class, in which pupils of suven years
eas respectfully submit that their Watches are	legitimate MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared coly by Lanman & Kemp New York. All	diately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada "	their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained	
leaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, ster adapted for general use, and more easily kept	others are worthless.	This is merely a sample of what the Hustang	by the Customer	with good moral recommendations, is received in
order and repaired than any other watches in the	Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp-	Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of	IN THE GENTLEVENS	institution without distinction of religion; strict
and a state	lingh & Campbell, Davidson & Oo,K Campbell&	wounde, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, susvins,		formity to the rules and discipline of the house ing required of all.
and less likely to be injured than the majority of	Oo, J Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Grav, J Goulden, B. S. Latham, and all Dealers in	Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless	Ready-made Department,	All matters are studied in English as well as
mains wutches They are composed of from 125 to	Medicine.	Wrapped in fine steel-plate orgravings, bearing the	I Full Suits can be had of Feshionable Tweedo and	French, in order that the pupil may bec
00 pieces, while in an old English watch there are nore than 700 parts		Bignatures of G. W. Westbruck, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BANNES & Co., New York.	Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will	proficient in both languages. Particular attention is given to the teaching
A DEC TRUE VILL DURING	FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCESLOCAL disease	SARATOGA SPRING WATER sold by all Drug-		French to the English pupils, a professor be

more than 700 parts How they run under the hardest trial watches can have, is shown by the following letters :

- PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY.
- OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ? ALTOONA, PA., 35 Dec., 866.

Gentlemen : The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we turnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consi-der them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, 1

cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be

com ounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this dis-tressing disorder This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indi-gestion and morbid action of the liver produce consupation These too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regu ated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the re medial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. 414 They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

private stamp of DEMAS BABNES & Co., New York. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggiste.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from promature beldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow wi luxuriou

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

This institution is under the direction of five priests 12 Ecclesiastics residing in the bouse, and four lay professors.

Pupils are boarded in the house ; bed and bedding furnished at the desire of the parents. Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and cleanliness of the echolars, and all that pertains to their religious, morai, and domestic education.

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCES.-LOCAL disease

changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S LUGAR GOATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever gists. gists.

have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of Ergist manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours. In these statements I am susta ned by my prede-

cessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of Jen18.

Respectfully. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

American Watch Co., Wallham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, 2 RUCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen : I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and fur-nish them to all engiceers and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and salely.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer, Brocherhood of Locomolive Engineers. American Wulch Co, Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches, named respectively as follows : Waltham, Mass. Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Waltham, Mass. P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery, Boston, Mass. Home Watch Company, Boston, Mass.

All of these, with the exception of the Home Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requisite for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer celling these Watches is provided with the Company's print ed card of anarantee, which shohld accompany each Watch sold, so that bayers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article There are numerous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition Any grades of Waltham Watches may be purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country.

Tostimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches with the greatest satisfaction. ROBBINS & APPLETON,

ROBBINS, APPLETUN & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

WEO 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 wents 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 toething 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 hor : especially 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 units in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers-78Y IT NOW .- Ladies Visitor, New York Olty. 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. 200

WANTED. BY a young Lady, provided with a Diploma from the Normal School, capable of teaching both languages a Situation as TEAOHER. Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Tressorer ot Schools, Oraigs Road, St. Sylvester. St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867.

beauty. It is sold everywhere. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

.

WEAT DID ITI - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed mace, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness ; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them p sinly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lucy can improve her personal appearance very much by using this articlo. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 couts. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been

steadily growing in favor for over twenty years.

It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair,

and chaoges it to its original color by degrees.

All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair.

Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results,

promotes its growth, and is a beantiful HAIR DRES.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

sing. Price 50 conts and St. Sold by all dealers.

gists.

gista.

CHOLERA

be supplied with perfectly fitting garments Full Snits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed,

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and

Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10 ;--

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON

THE RIGHT.

for \$16, \$18, and \$20.

Dec. 1865.

Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

A CERTAIN JURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kacsas, April 17, 1866.

12m.

Gentlemen- . . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, cau alweys keep is on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Obolera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for choiera in 1855, with the same good results.

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D. · · · I regret to say to say that the Cholera

has prevailed here of late to a featful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fath the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infuntum common bowel complant, bronchitis, cougas, colds, ac , and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine

REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Messes, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choiera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the auffering, I would most cheerfully re commend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or sim.lar diseases, as a safe and offectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLEE.

Those using the Pain Kitler should strictly obcerve the following directions : -

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the distribues and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours

N.B.-Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Draggists and Country Store-Keepers.

Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON. Manufacturers and Proprietors, . MONTERAL, C. B

TERMS,

(PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE).

Board and Taition	80	per annum.
Bedstead, Bed & Bedding	6	do.
Wushing	6	do.
Music and Piano	20	do
Drawing	6	do.

N B .- The College costame consists in a Blue Frock Coat, with white cord, and a Blue Sash.

Terrebonne, situated on, and commanding a beautiful view of the river of Jesus, is fifteen miles from Montreal. In the summer sesson, a comfortable steamer plies regularly between these two localities which are also connected by a macadamized road. Nov. 22, 1866. 57.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

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Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, piter adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

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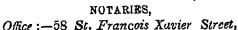
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