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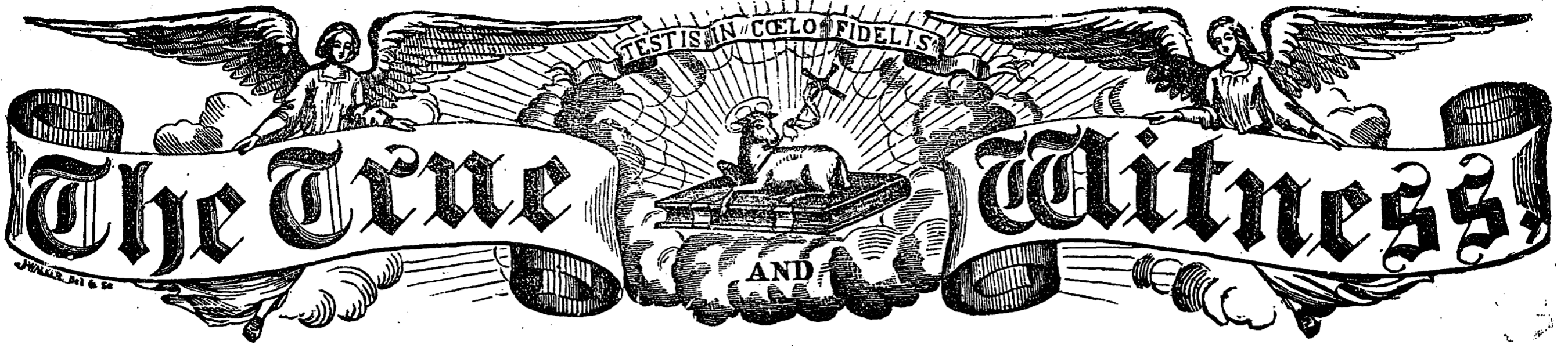
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1868.

No. 84.

THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(From the Catholic World.)

Then I sallied forth with Catharine and Gredel, and we went to the town place, where the crowd was.

Catharine squeezed my arm. Aunt Gredel followed. Opposite the guard-house I saw the pedler Pinnacle afar off, his pack opened on a little table.

He waved a long black ribbon above his head, and I grew pale despite myself. But as we ascended the steps of the mairie, a conscript was just descending; it was Klippel, the smith of the French gate; he had drawn number eight, and shouted:

'The black for me, Pinnacle. Bring it here, whatever may happen.'

His face was gloomy, but he laughed. His little brother Jean was crying behind him, and said:

'No, no, Jacob! not the black? But Pinnacle fastened the ribbon to the smith's hat, while the latter said:

'That is what we want now. We are all dead, and should wear our own mourning.'

And he cried savagely: 'Vive l'Empereur!'

I was better satisfied to see the black ribbon on his hat than on mine, and I slipped quickly through the crowd to avoid Pinnacle.

We had great difficulty in getting into the mairie and in climbing the old oak stairs, where people were going up and down in swarms.

In the great hall above, the gendarme Kelz walked about, maintaining order as well as he could, and in the council-chamber at the side, where there is a painting of Justice with her eyes blindfolded, we heard them calling off the numbers. From time to time a conscript came out with flushed face, fastening his number on his cap and passing with bowed head through the crowd, like a furious bull who cannot see clearly and who would seem to wish to break his horns against the walls.

Others, on the contrary, passed pale as death. The windows of the mairie were open, and without were heard six or seven pieces playing together. It was horrible.

I pressed Catharine's hand, and we passed slowly through the crowd to the hall where Monsieur the Sous-Prefet, the Mayors, and the Secretaries were seated on their tribune, calling the numbers aloud as if pronouncing the sentence of death in a court of justice; for all those numbers were really sentences of death.

We waited a long while. It seemed as if there was no longer a drop of blood in my veins, when at last my name was called.

I advanced, seeing and hearing nothing; I put my hand in the box and drew a number. Monsieur the Sous-Prefet cried out:

'Number seventeen.'

Then I departed without speaking, Catharine and her mother behind me. We went out into the place, and the air reviving me, I remembered that I had drawn number seventeen.

Aunt Gredel seemed confounded. 'And I put something into your pocket, too,' said she, 'but that rascal of a Pinnacle gave you ill-luck.'

At the same time she drew from my coat-pocket the end of a cord. Great drops of sweat rolled down my forehead; Catharine was white as marble, and so we returned to Monsieur Goulden's.

'What number did you draw, Joseph?' he asked, as soon as he saw us. 'Seventeen,' replied Aunt Gredel, sitting down, with her hands on her knees. Monsieur Goulden seemed troubled for a moment, but he said instantly:

as the drawing was complete, the council of revision met, and a few days after came the orders to march. He did not do like those tooth-pullers who first show you their pincers and hooks and gaze for an hour into your mouth, so that you feel half dead before they make up their minds to begin work; he proceeded without loss of time.

A week after the drawing, the council of revision sat at the town hall, with all the mayors and a few notables of the country to give advice in case of need.

The day before Monsieur Goulden had put on his brown great coat and his best wig to go to wind up Monsieur the Mayor's clock and that of the Commandant. He returned laughing, and said: 'All goes well, Joseph. Monsieur the Mayor and Monsieur the Commandant know that you are lame; that is easy enough to be seen.— They replied at once, Eh, Monsieur Goulden, the young man is lame; why speak of him? Do not be uneasy; we do not want the infirm; we want soldiers.'

The words poured balm on my wounds, and that night I slept like one of the blessed. But the next day fear again assailed me; I remembered suddenly how many men full of defects had gone all the same, and how many others invented defects to deceive the council; for instance, swallowing injurious substances to make them pale; tying up their legs to give themselves swollen veins; or playing deaf, blind, or foolish. I had heard that vinegar would make one sick, and, without telling Monsieur Goulden, in my fear I swallowed all the vinegar in his bottle.— Then I dressed myself, thinking that I looked like a dead man, for the vinegar was very strong; but when I entered Monsieur Goulden's room, he cried out:

'Joseph, what is the matter with you? You are as red as a cock's comb.'

And, looking at myself in the mirror, I saw that my face was red to my ears and to the very tip of my nose. I was frightened, but instead of growing pale I became redder yet, and I cried out in my distress:

'Now I am lost indeed! I will seem like a man without a single defect, and full of health. The vinegar is rushing to my head.'

'What vinegar?' asked Monsieur Goulden. 'That in your bottle. I drank it to make myself pale, as they say Mademoiselle Selapp, the organist, does. O Heavens! what a fool I was.'

'That does not prevent your being lame,' said Monsieur Goulden; 'but you tried to deceive the council, which was dishonest. But it is half past nine, and Werner is come to tell me you must be there at ten o'clock. So, hurry.'

I had to go in that state; the heat of the vinegar seemed bursting from my cheeks, and when I met Catharine and her mother, who were waiting for me at the mairie, they scarcely knew me.

'How happy and satisfied you look!' said Aunt Gredel.

I would have fainted on hearing this if the vinegar had not sustained me in spite of myself. I went up stairs in terrible agony, without being able to move my tongue to reply, so great was the horror I felt with my folly.

Above, more than twenty-five conscripts who pretended to be infirm, had been examined and received, while twenty-five others, on a bench along the wall, sat with drooping heads awaiting their turn.

The old gendarme, Kelz, with his huge cocked hat, was walking about, and as soon as he saw me exclaimed:

'At last! At last! Here is one, at all events, who will not be sorry to go; the love of glory is shining in his eyes. Very good, Joseph; I predict that at the end of the campaign you will be corporal.'

'But I am lame,' I cried angrily. 'Lame,' repeated Kelz, winking and smiling; 'lame! No matter. With such health as yours you can always hold your own.'

He had scarcely ceased speaking when the door of the hall of the Council of Revision opened, and the other gendarme, Werner, putting out his head, called, 'Joseph Bertha.'

I entered, limping as much as I could, and Werner shut the door. The mayors of the canton were seated in a semi-circle, Monsieur the Prefet and the Mayor of Phalsbourg in the middle, in arm-chairs, and the Secretary Frelig, at his table. A Harberg conscript was dressing himself, the gendarme Descarnes helping him. This conscript, with a mass of brown hair falling over his eyes, his neck bare, and his mouth open as he caught his breath, seemed like a man going to be hanged. Two surgeons—the Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hospital, with another in uniform—were conversing together in the middle of the hall. They turned to me, saying, 'Take off your coat.'

I did so. The others looked on. Monsieur the Sous-Prefet observed:

'There is a young man full of health.'

These words angered me, but I nevertheless answered respectfully:

'I am lame, Monsieur the Sous-Prefet.'

The surgeons examined me, and the one from the hospital, to whom Monsieur the Commandant had spoken of me, said:

'The left leg is short.'

'Bah,' said the other: 'it is sound.'

Then placing his hand upon my chest he said: 'The conformation is good. Cough. I coughed as freely as I could; but he found me all right, and said again:

'Look at his color. How good his blood must be!'

Then I, seeing that they would pass me if I remained silent, replied:

'I have drunk vinegar.'

'Ah!' said he; 'that proves you have a good stomach; you like vinegar.'

'But I am lame,' cried I in my distress.

'Bah, don't grieve at that,' he answered; 'your leg is sound. I'll answer for it.'

'But that,' said Monsieur the Mayor, 'does not prevent his being lame from birth; all Phalsbourg knows that.'

'The leg is too short,' said the surgeon from the hospital; 'it is doubtless a case for exemption.'

'Yes,' said the Mayor; 'I am sure that this young man could not endure a long march; he would drop on the road the second mile.'

The first surgeon said nothing more. I thought myself saved, when Monsieur the Sous-Prefet asked:

'You are really Joseph Bertha?'

'Yes, Monsieur the Sous-Prefet,' I answered.

'Well, gentlemen,' said he, taking a letter out of his portfolio, 'listen.'

He began to read the letter, which stated that, six months before, I had bet that I could go to Laverne and back quicker than Pinnacle; that we had run the race, and I had won.

It was unhappily too true. The villain Pinnacle had always taunted me with being a cripple, and in my anger I laid the wager. Every one knew of it. I could not deny it.'

While I stood utterly confounded, the first surgeon said:

'That settles the question. Dress yourself. And, turning to the Secretary, he cried, 'Good for service.'

I took up my coat in despair. Werner called another. I no longer saw anything. Some one helped me to get my arms in my coat-sleeves. Then I found myself upon the stairs, and while Catharine asked me what had passed, I sobbed aloud and would have fallen from top to bottom if Aunt Gredel had not supported me.

We went out by the rear-way and crossed the little court. I wept like a child, and Catharine did too.

Monsieur Goulden knowing that Aunt Gredel would come to dine with us the day after the revision, had had a stuffed goose and two bottles of good Alsace wine sent from the 'Golden Sheep.' He was sure that I would be exempted at once. What was his surprise, then, to see us enter together in such distress.

'What is the matter?' said he, raising his silk cap from his bald forehead, and staring at us with eyes wide open.

I had not strength enough to answer. I threw myself into the arm chair and burst into tears. Catharine sat down beside me, and our sobs redoubled.

Aunt Gredel said:

'The robbers have taken him.'

'It is not possible,' exclaimed Monsieur Goulden, letting fall his arms by his side.

'It shows their villainy,' replied my aunt, and, growing more and more excited, she cried, 'Will a revolution never come again? Shall those wretches always be our masters?'

Monsieur Goulden hearing this, looked grave; he bent his brows, and replied in a few moments:

'It is a misfortune, a great misfortune, for Joseph is really lame. They will yet find it out, for he cannot march two days without falling behind and becoming sick. But you are wrong, Mother Gredel, to speak as you do and give him bad advice.'

'Bad advice!' said I. 'Then you are for having people massacred too!'

'No,' he answered; 'I do not love wars, especially where a hundred thousand men lose their lives for the glory of one. But wars of that kind are ended. It is not now for glory and to win new kingdoms that soldiers are levied, but to defend our country, which had been put in danger by tyranny and ambition. We would gladly have peace now. Unhappily, the Russians are advancing; the Prussians are joining them; and our friends, the Austrians, only await a good opportunity to fall upon our rear. If we do not go to meet them, they will come to our homes; for we are about to have Europe on our hands as we had in '93. It is now a different matter from our wars in Spain, in Russia, and in Germany; and I, old as I am, Mother Gredel, if the danger continues to increase and the veterans of the republic are needed, I would be ashamed to go and make clocks in Switzerland while others were pouring out their blood to defend my country. Besides, remember this well, that deserters are despised everywhere; after having committed such an act, they have no kindred or home anywhere. They have neither father, mother, church, nor country. They are incapable of fulfilling the first duty of man—to love and sustain their country, even though she be in the wrong.'

He said no more at the moment, but sat gravely down.

'Let us eat,' he exclaimed, after some minutes of silence. 'Midday is striking. Mother Gredel and Catharine, seat yourselves there.'

They sat down, and we began dinner. I meditated upon the words of Monsieur Goulden, which seemed right to me. Aunt Gredel compressed her lips, and from time to time gazed at me as if to read my thoughts. At length she said:

'I despise a country where they take fathers of families after carrying off the sons. If I were in Joseph's place, I would fly at once.'

'Listen, Aunt Gredel,' I replied; 'you know that I love nothing so much as peace and quiet; but I would not, nevertheless, run away like a coward to another country. But, notwithstanding, I will do as Catharine says; if she wishes me to go to Switzerland, I will go.'

Then Catharine, lowering her head to hide her tears, said in a low voice:

'I would not have them call you a deserter.'

'Well, then, I will do like the others,' I cried; 'and as those of Phalsbourg and Dagsberg are going to the wars, I will go.'

Monsieur Goulden made no remark.

'Every one is free to do as he pleases,' said he, after a while; 'but I am glad that Joseph thinks as I do.'

Then there was silence, and toward two o'clock Aunt Gredel arose and took her basket. She seemed utterly cast down, and said:

'Joseph, you will not listen to me, but no matter. With God's grace, all will yet be well. You will return if he wills it, and Catharine will wait for you.'

Catharine wept again, and I more than she; so that Monsieur Goulden himself could not help shedding tears.

At length Catharine and her mother descended the stairs, and Aunt-Gredel called out from the bottom:

'Try to come and see us once or twice again, Joseph.'

'Yes, yes,' I answered, shutting the door. I could no longer stand. Never had I been so miserable, and even now, when I think of it, my heart chills.

VII.

From that day I could think of nothing but my misfortune. I tried to work, but my thoughts were far away, and Monsieur Goulden said:

'Joseph, lay labor aside. Profit by the little time you can remain among us; go to see Catharine and Mother Gredel. I still think they will exempt you, but who can tell? They need men so much that it may be a long time coming.'

I went then every morning to Quatre-Vents, and passed my days with Catharine. We were very sorrowful, but very glad to see each other. We loved one another even more than before, if that were possible. Catharine sometimes tried to sing as in the good old times; but suddenly she would burst into tears. Then we wept together, and Aunt Gredel would rail at wars which brought misery to every one. She said that the Council of Revision deserved to be hung; that they were all robbers, banded together to poison our lives. It soiced us a little

to hear her talk thus, and we thought she was right.

I returned to the city about eight or nine o'clock in the evening. When they closed the gates, and as I passed, I saw the small inns full of conscripts and old returned soldiers drinking together. The conscripts always paid; the others, with dirty police-caps cocked over their ears, red noses, and horse-hair stocks in place of shirt-collars, twisted their mustaches and related with majestic air their battles, their marches, and their duels. One can imagine nothing viler than those holes, full of smoke, cobwebs hanging on the black beams, those old swords and young men drinking, shouting, and beating the tables like crazy people; and behind in the shadow old Annette Schnapps or Marie Hering—her old wig stuck back on her head, her comb with only three teeth remaining, crosswise, in it—gazing on the scene, or emptying a mug to the health of the braves.

It was sad to see the sons of peasants, honest and laborious fellows, leading such an existence; but no one thought of working, and any one of them would have given his life for two farthings. Worn out with shouting, drinking, and internal grief, they ended by falling asleep over the table, while the old fellows emptied their cups, singing:

'His glory calls us on!'

I saw these things, and I blessed heaven for having given me in my wretchedness, kind hearts to keep up my courage and prevent my courage and prevent my falling into such hands.

This state of affairs lasted until the twenty-fifth of January. For some days a great number of Italian conscripts—Piedmontese and Genoese—had been arriving in the city; some stout and fat as Savoyards fed upon chestnuts—their great cocked hats on their curly heads; their linsy-woolsey pantaloons dyed a dark green, and their short vests a sort of wool, but brick red, fastened around their waists by a leather belt. They wore enormous shoes, and ate their cheese seated along the old marketplace. Others were dried up, lean, brown, shivering in their long cassocks, seeing nothing but snow upon the roofs and gazing with their large, black mournful eyes upon the women who passed. They were exercised every day in marching, and were going to fill up the skeleton of the sixth regiment of the line at Mayence, and were then resting for a while in the infantry barracks.

The captain of the recruits, who was named Vidal, lodged over our room. He was a square-built, solid, very strong-looking man, and was, too, very kind and civil. He came to us to have his watch repaired, and when he learned that I was a conscript and was afraid I should never return, he encouraged me, saying that it was all habit; that at the end of five or six months one fights and marches as he eats his dinner; and that many so accustom themselves to shooting at people that they consider themselves unhappy when they are deprived of that amusement.

But his mode of reasoning was not to my taste, the more so as I saw five or six large grams of powder on one of his cheeks, which had entered deeply, and as he explained to me that they came from a shot which a Russian fired almost under his nose. Such a life disgusted me more and more, and as several days had already passed without news, I began to think they had forgotten me, as they did Jacob, of Chevre-Hof, of whose extraordinary luck every one yet talks. Aunt Gredel herself said to me every time I went there, 'Well, well! they will let us alone after all!' When on the morning of the twenty-fifth of January, as I was about starting for Quatre-Vents, Monsieur Goulden, who was working at his bench with a thoughtful air, turned to me with tears in his eyes and said:

'Listen, Joseph! I wanted to let you have one night more of quiet sleep; but you must know now, my child, that yesterday evening the brigadier of gendarmerie brought me your marching orders. You go with the Piedmontese and Genoese and five or six young men of the city—young Klippel, young Loerig, Jean Leger, and Gaspard Zebede. You go to Mayence.'

I felt my knees give way as he spoke, and I sat down unable to speak. Monsieur Goulden took my marching orders, beautifully written, out of a drawer, and began to read them slowly. All that I remember is that Joseph Bertha, native of Dabo, Canton of Phalsbourg, Arrondissement of Sarrebourg, was incorporated in the sixth regiment of the line, and that he should join his corps the twenty-ninth of January at Mayence.

This letter produced as evil an effect on me as if I had known nothing of it before. It seemed something new, and I grew angry.

Monsieur Goulden, after a moment's silence, added:

'The Italians start to-day at eleven! Then, as if awakening from a horrible dream, I cried:

'But shall I not be able to see Catharine again?' 'Yes, Joseph, yes,' said he, in a trembling voice. 'I notified Mother Gredel and Catharine, and thus, my boy, they will come, and you can embrace them before leaving.'

officers. The sergeants called the roll, and we answered. They called Furst, Kipfel, Bertha; and we answered like the others. Then the captain gave the word, 'March!' and went, two abreast, toward the French gate.

saved the whole establishment, with its immensity of treasure from total destruction. The police are busily engaged instituting inquiries. Rumours as to the cause are various; some set it down as the act of an incendiary, while others say it originated with the Fenians; however, all is surmise. Had the attempt been made an hour later, all the assassins would have been in their beds, and the result deplorable to contemplate. — Dundalk Democrat.

worming out of so-called 'centres' the information which led to the recent arrests. His first important step was to engage the affections of the daughter of a man now in trouble. On the pretence of being anxious to spend his leisure hours in her company he used to visit the house every night. But instead of spending his time with her, he devoted it to discussing the topics of the day with the several young men who resorted to the place.

nant, by two officers of the G division. It will be remembered that the prisoner was returned for trial at the last Commission in Dublin, on the double charge of treason-felony and of being concerned in the recent Blackrock shooting case, but was subsequently released from custody. When re-arrested on Monday he was at once conveyed to Mountjoy Gaol, under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEBILITY, March 5.—The Judges have reached the last town on the North-West Circuit, and on other circuits the business of the assizes is far advanced. A fair judgment may be formed as to the state of the country, and so far as the calendar testifies, the evidence is highly satisfactory. We have to-day reached the anniversary of the outbreak of 1867 and the aspect of things now as compared with that period affords ground for congratulation. Tranquillity and order have been completely re-established. No one entertains the slightest dread of an insurrectionary movement, everywhere the statistics of crime show a diminution in number and an improvement in character, political agitation is maintained only by frequent stimulants, there is a settled feeling of public confidence, and amid some commercial suffering there is a more hopeful spirit as to the general prospects of the country.

THE ATTACK BY SUPPOSED FENIANS ON WILTON.—An examination of the premises at Wilton shows that an extraordinary fusillade took place. Between 36 and forty bullet marks have been counted about the hall-door and the rest of the house. Of these four teen were found in the hall-door, which, however, was so strong that none of them actually penetrated it. There is a kind of pantry in the house which is entered by a door quarter of an inch thick, and through this three bullets were driven. Four bullets entered the nursery window, which has nothing to distinguish it, as a nursery, from the rest of the house. No arrests have yet been made. The police remained at the utter absence of any trace left of their presence by the assailants. Constable Hooford who arrived with a party from town in probably less than ten minutes after the occurrence, and who came by the road which in all probability the fugitives must have taken, could not find the smallest indications of their having passed the way. On Friday night all the roads in the vicinity of Mr. Leslie's residence were patrolled by mounted policemen in parties of three. The district is however, exceedingly quiet. Up to a late hour no arrest in connection with the attack had been made. — Cork Examiner.

DISCHARGE FROM THE COUNTY CORK GAOL.—Mr. M'Leod, R.M., attended at the county gaol for the purpose of receiving further evidence in the charge against a man named Dennis Cronin, of Douglas. Cronin was apprehended on an information made on the 26th February by Mr. William Reynolds, Ballyphehane, stating that the prisoner was one of the party of four men, who broke into his dwelling house and searched the premises for arms. The prisoner was brought up at the police office on the 27th and the information read in his presence; but Mr. Reynolds, on cross examination by Mr. Collins, the prisoner's solicitor, declined to swear to Cronin's identity. He was, however, further remanded on the information of Constable Hooford, by whom he was arrested, and who stated he would be able to produce further evidence against him. At half-past twelve o'clock on Friday accordingly, he was again brought forward, but no further evidence being forthcoming, Mr. M'Leod discharged him. — Cork Examiner.

RELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.—Dundalk, Monday.—Francis Haulic, Thomas Carrigan, Hugh Byrne, Patrick Bird, and John Olligan, five men who were convicted at the Summer Assizes, 1867 of having participated in the rising at Drogheda on the 5th of March in the same year, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment, were discharged on Saturday morning from the county jail, their term of imprisonment having expired.

LIBERATION OF AN ALLEGED FENIAN.—DEBILITY.

A young man named Harry Byrne, described as a student, who had been arrested previous to the 'rising' last year and since confined in various prisons, was this week liberated, and has returned to his friends here. His falling health during the long confinement, and the Crown not being prepared to bring him to trial, it is alleged is the reason for his liberation.

THE FORTIFYING OF POLICE STATIONS.—AT A MEETING OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY LEITRIM, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, THAT THE GRAND JURY REGARD THE PROPOSITION OF THE CONSTABULARY AUTHORITIES TO PLACE THE OUS OF FORTIFYING THE POLICE BARRACKS ON THE PROPERTORS AS UNREASONABLE, AND CONTRARY TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

THE NEW FENIAN INFORMER.—IT HAS BEEN LEARNED OUT THAT THE NEW INFORMER, WHO WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING THE LATE ARRESTS MADE IN CORK, BELONGS TO THE LONDON DETECTIVE FORCE. THE PLAN IS ADOPTED FOR CARRYING ON HIS OPERATIONS WAS WHILE RATHER SIMPLE, QUITE CALCULATED TO DISARM SUSPICION. ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO HE CAME TO CORK DRESSED AS A MECHANIC. HE LOOKED FOR WORK AS A CARPENTER AND GOT IT IN A VERY RESPECTABLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY. BY HIS AMIABLE MANNER AND READINESS TO JOIN IN ANYTHING HEY BECAME A FAVORITE WITH THE MEN. HIS EMPLOYER, TOO ENTERTAINED A STRONG LIKING FOR HIM ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOOD EXAMPLE HE SET, AS HE WAS NEVER LAZY IN THE MORNING, NEVER ABSENT WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE AND ALWAYS COUNSELLED HIS COMRADES TO ACT SIMILARLY. THUS HE GAINED THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL PARTIES. AT THE PUBLIC HOUSE, THOUGH, HE WAS THE GAYEST OF THE GAY, AND WHEN THE SIZANS HAPPENED TO BE SPOKEN OF, HIS DENUNCIATIONS OF THEM WERE THE FEROCIOUS. HE WAS OF COURSE INTRODUCED TO ALL THE REFORMERS OR REPORTED FENIANS AS A THOROUGHGOING REVOLUTIONIST—a part which he acted so well that he succeeded in

AN INFORMER'S GRATITUDE.—IT IS A STRANGE FACT THAT BUCKLEY, WHO WAS A WITNESS FOR THE CROWN AGAINST WARREN AND COSTELLO AT THE DUBLIN COMMISSION, AND WHO SAVED HIS LIFE TO COSTELLO THIS WEEK IN SLIGO, OWES HIS LIFE TO COSTELLO. BEFORE REACHING LAND, ON THE WATERFORD COAST, BUCKLEY WAS IN THE WATER, AND BEING A BAD SWIMMER, HE HAD GONE DOWN THE THIRD TIME WHEN COSTELLO GALLANTLY DIVED AFTER AND BROUGHT HIM UP, AND AS A GREAT PERSON: IRIK ULTIMATELY SAVED BUCKLEY'S LIFE. IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE HEROISM OF COSTELLO, THERE WAS AN END OF BUCKLEY, AND THE CROWN WOULD NOT HAVE HAD ANY EVIDENCE OF WHAT OCCURRED ON BOARD THE 'JACKNELL' PREVIOUS TO THE VISIT OF THE PILOT GALLAGHER. WE COMMEND THIS FACT TO THE ROYAL HUMANITY SOCIETY, AND TO ALL WHO HAVE A SPARK OF HUMANITY IN THEIR BRESTS.—Sligo Champion.

THE FORTIFYING OF POLICE STATIONS.—AT A MEETING OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY LEITRIM, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED, THAT THE GRAND JURY REGARD THE PROPOSITION OF THE CONSTABULARY AUTHORITIES TO PLACE THE OUS OF FORTIFYING THE POLICE BARRACKS ON THE PROPERTORS AS UNREASONABLE, AND CONTRARY TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND EQUITY.

CORK ASSIZES.—THE CORK CONSTITUTION SAYS IT IS INTENDED BY THE AUTHORITIES TO ESTABLISH A SYSTEM OF LIGHT-SIGNALS, SIMILAR TO THOSE IN USE BETWEEN UNION-JUGY POLICE STATION AND THE MILITARY BARRACKS, BETWEEN THE COUNTY GAOL, ELIZABETH FORT, AND THE GARRISON, DURING THE ASSIZES TO BE HELD HERE SO THAT AT A SHORT NOTICE THE TROOPS MAY BE CALLED ON TO AID THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES, SHOULD THE NECESSITY ARISE.

THE NEW FENIAN INFORMER.—IT HAS BEEN LEARNED OUT THAT THE NEW INFORMER, WHO WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN HAVING THE LATE ARRESTS MADE IN CORK, BELONGS TO THE LONDON DETECTIVE FORCE. THE PLAN IS ADOPTED FOR CARRYING ON HIS OPERATIONS WAS WHILE RATHER SIMPLE, QUITE CALCULATED TO DISARM SUSPICION. ABOUT SIX MONTHS AGO HE CAME TO CORK DRESSED AS A MECHANIC. HE LOOKED FOR WORK AS A CARPENTER AND GOT IT IN A VERY RESPECTABLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY. BY HIS AMIABLE MANNER AND READINESS TO JOIN IN ANYTHING HEY BECAME A FAVORITE WITH THE MEN. HIS EMPLOYER, TOO ENTERTAINED A STRONG LIKING FOR HIM ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOOD EXAMPLE HE SET, AS HE WAS NEVER LAZY IN THE MORNING, NEVER ABSENT WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE AND ALWAYS COUNSELLED HIS COMRADES TO ACT SIMILARLY. THUS HE GAINED THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL PARTIES. AT THE PUBLIC HOUSE, THOUGH, HE WAS THE GAYEST OF THE GAY, AND WHEN THE SIZANS HAPPENED TO BE SPOKEN OF, HIS DENUNCIATIONS OF THEM WERE THE FEROCIOUS. HE WAS OF COURSE INTRODUCED TO ALL THE REFORMERS OR REPORTED FENIANS AS A THOROUGHGOING REVOLUTIONIST—a part which he acted so well that he succeeded in

WELSH ARREST IN DUBLIN.—A MAN NAMED JOHN WALSH WAS ARRESTED ON MONDAY IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE IN CHURCH-STREET, UNDER A WARRANT OF THE LORD LIEUT-

Ireland has endured the indignity too long, but she will endure it no longer. If Protestants like and love their Church, let them by all means have it. No one in Ireland will deny them such a liberty. But they must pay their own spiritual teachers, as they pay their doctors, tailors and shoemakers. If Mr. Owen Markey of Reynoldsstown, took a tailor's bill to Colonel McClinton, and said—'Here Colonel, I want you to pay this account,' what would be the Colonel's reply? He would say, no doubt, 'Mr. Markey I must decline doing so, as I never pay for tailors' work, except that which is done for me.' And if a Drogheda merchant took a bootmaker's bill out to Oldbridge, and asked Mr. Coddington to discharge it; how that Protestant hero would 'grin a ghastly smile, and order the intruder to 'take the ball back and pay for his own boots.' There is no use in contending any longer for the 'lovers and fishes.' The Protestants of Drogheda and of Ireland must make up their minds to surrender what they thus contend for. The days have come when the injuries their Church has inflicted on Ireland must be brought to a close. It has created envy, hatred, anger and strife. It has set man against man, and given birth to evils and crimes which have proved a bitter curse to Ireland. It is the parent of sectarian rancour; the prolific mother of plagues that have blighted the fair face of this beautiful country. Turn what way we will we meet its deadly miasma, and confront its health-destroying influence. Beneath its shadow nothing good can prosper, and in its presence health, vigour, and the peace of society decay. The institution which begets such misery must be swept away. It is an evil which all sensible men abhor, and there cannot be peace in the land, till it is extinguished and buried out of sight. To strive for its existence is a folly, because it troubles the peace of millions, and self preservation calls on all men to hasten its fall.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE JUDGES AT MASS.—A great deal of interest was manifested (says the Telegraph) on Sunday by the Catholic population of the city of Limerick in the attendance of Mass of the Judges of Assize, Baron Deasy and Mr. Justice O'Hagan, dressed in their official robes. Their lordships were attended by the High Sheriff, and were met at the Catholic Cathedral by twenty-five members of the corporation, all wearing their robes. Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P. and Mr. Chas. Barry Q.O., M.P., the first and second serjeants, were present, and the church was crowded by the leading Catholic families of the city and county. The bishop of the diocese, Mr. Butler, officiated. This is the first incident of the kind that has taken place in Limerick since the repeal of the penal enactment which prevented Catholic officials from carrying the insignia of their office into the churches of their faith.

At a late hour on Saturday night a piece of burning timber was thrown into the hall of a house in Duncean street, Cork occupied as a temporary barrack by the extra constabulary force stationed in the city for the assizes. The brand was cast through the fan-ash over the entrance. The noise of the glass breaking attracted the attention of the men on guard, and the outrage was immediately detected and frustrated. A quantity of straw had been taken into the house during the day, and it is surmised that the perpetrators of the outrage knowing this, introduced the brand on the expectation that some of the straw may have been left in the hall. The person who committed the senseless and malicious act had escaped before the police had time to reach the street.—Irish Times.

WANT OF A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.—Sir Colman O'Loughlin is, on the 6th March, to call attention to the absence of a permanent royal residence in Ireland, and to move an address to her Majesty, humbly representing to her Majesty that it would conduce to the advantage of the Crown and the good government of Ireland, and tend to allay jealousy and discontent in that country, if her Majesty had a permanent residence in Ireland, and this House, feeling deeply its importance, will cordially co-operate with her Majesty in any step she may be graciously pleased to take to carry out so desirable an object.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—It has been arranged, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, among the leading members of the Opposition, that, in the event of Ministers declaring their desire to postpone dealing with the Irish Church question early in the re-assembled Parliament, a meeting of the entire Liberal party shall be convened at Carlton House terrace, and their support be asked to a resolution framed with a view to immediate disestablishment.—The Owl.

TRADE WITH IRELAND.—In the year 1867 shipping to the amount of £2,015,477 tons was entered inwards at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes engaged in the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, being an increase of 225,667 tons over the amount in 1866. The shipping cleared outwards with cargoes in this course in 1867 amounted to 16,083,333 tons, an increase of 81,979 tons over 866.9

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN PROSECUTIONS IN LONDON.—At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning Timothy Desmond, William Desmond, Nicholas English, James O'Neill, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Anna Justice were again brought up before Sir Thomas Henry and finally committed to Newgate for trial at the April sessions of the Central Criminal Court for the wilful murder of the persons killed by the explosion at the House of Detention at Clerkenwell. The prisoners were brought up from Millbank Prison in the police van, attended, as usual, by a strong escort of mounted and armed police, arriving at the court at eight o'clock. They were at once brought before the chief magistrate, who had attended specially for that purpose. They were placed at the bar, and were committed. The two Desmonds and English complained that they were not in the possession of funds to pay the expenses of their defence, and were referred by Sir Thomas Henry to the Sheriff, who would, no doubt, see that proper steps should be taken. They were then removed back to the van, which drove away with them at five minutes past eight, and conveyed them direct to Newgate. Mulvaney was brought up in the afternoon, and he also was fully committed on the charge of treason felony.

It has been finally decided that the trials of Burke and Casey will come off before April. This is mainly due to the pressure of business in the London courts. There are one hundred and nine prisoners awaiting trial at the coming Middlesex sessions, and as many as sixty at the Surrey sessions. From inquiries recently made I have reason to believe that the published accounts of Colonel Burke's declining health are greatly exaggerated. He has not lost weight or in cheerfulness; and a letter of his which I have been permitted to see is racy with the quaint and original humor which made him so delightful a companion and friend. Two letters have been received from Shaw and Casey, who are now passing a part of their sentence (before it was uttered) in Warwick Jail. Shaw says: 'I consider it unnecessary to ask Mr. Lewis to go on with my case, as he has been attending to it all along. I consider it unnecessary, as you, Mr. Lewis, have been attending to it, I trust all through.' The second letter from J. T. Casey is dated Warwick Prison, Feb. 17. He says: 'It is my special wish that you (Mr. Lewis) go on with my case and such also is the wish of the committee. I understand, from a letter that I have received from a friend of mine who has had an interview with you on last Saturday, that Messrs. Merriman and Burckland want to defend me. Now, I have distinctly stated my wish regarding the matter, and I hope there shall be no further controversy about it. I hope this will be sufficient to satisfy you (Mr. Lewis) that you and nobody else shall defend me.'—Cor. Dublin Irishman.

That the temper and patience of the British people have been excited to an unwonted degree by the Clerkenwell explosion and its calamitous consequences, there is no rational reason to doubt. The hearty sympathy with the sufferers, and the demand almost universal, that the perpetrators of the outrage should be brought to swift and efficacious punishment, were sufficient to stimulate the Executive, first, in dispensing its charity, and secondly, in bringing the actual misdoers of the villainous deed to justice. Though houses have been wrecked, and lives have been lost, the Times is of opinion that no sentimentalist is found to extenuate the London outrage as a political offence, though it obviously belongs to the same category as the previous act for which the three Fenians were executed. The alarm in fact, which the affair of December last caused throughout the country put an end to fanciful theories; for the act showed that we had to deal with a set of ruffians who, however socially insignificant, could be formidable by their very recklessness. Happily, no similar crime has followed. It may be that in spite of the threats and warnings which were in vogue at the time, none were motivated; it may be that the attitude of the public, and the certainty that the Government would now have universal popular support, in this island at least, in dealing with the conspirator, quelled the courage of the traitors, and caused the abandonment of any mischief that may have been conceived. Whatever be the truth on this point, it is satisfactory to feel that the people have shown themselves as ready to defend law and order by their own personal services when some twenty years ago, the London middle class set on foot to protect the capital against the Fenian mob. Another consequence of the Clerkenwell affair is the satisfactory proof afforded that the conspiracy is confined in this country to the lowest and poorest of the immigrant Irish. Fenianism, introduced among the lowest Irish by foreign adventurers, has been pretty well stamped out in this island, and we may hope that the two outrages of last year will prove to have been its only achievement.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A POWDER MAGAZINE AT DUNDÉE.—Some particulars are published to-day of the recent attempt to blow up a powder magazine at Dundee. Under one of the doors was found a partially burned piece of tow, within which was a scrap of flannel cloth. This latter is believed to be a bit of the fabric of which military under clothing is made, and it is suspected therefrom that the attempt was made by some of the soldiers stationed at the local barracks. About a fortnight ago several soldiers were arrested on a charge of riotous conduct, and one of them said that he intended to blow up the magazine before the detachment left the town if he was not released. Another of the men said he would do for the police. On Friday it was discovered that two of the soldiers had deserted from the barracks. Another private, who left the barracks on the Wednesday, has not since been seen. Five of the soldiers have been examined by the Assistant Procurator-General, but nothing of special interest has been disclosed, and the matter is up to the present a mystery. The Dundee Advertiser publishes a correspondence which took place in January between the Town Clerk and a firm in the town, in which it is maintained by the latter that at one time there was no guard on the magazine and in which an opinion was expressed that the statement of the Town Clerk that the guard on duty was 'a special and efficient one' was incorrect. The magazine is surrounded by dwelling-houses and public works.

MR. JAMES STEPHENS.—A writer in Tinsley's Magazine says: 'When I last saw Mr. James Stephens at Paris he was good enough to give me a brief but detailed account of the origin of the Fenian organization. Those who distrust him as a leader, and those who have been induced to despise him as a man, should have seen him, as I did, living in extreme poverty in an obscure street of the French capital, veiling his notoriety under an assumed name, and devoting his limited income to the restoration of his exploded plots. He says that if the means had been supplied by the Fenians in America he could have placed 50,000 men in the field armed and equipped; but the American branch of the organization would not trust him; he was obliged to go to the United States to explain his plans to the leaders there; ambitious rivals supplanted him, and the rebellion was a failure. But Mr. James Stephens never asked and never wanted an American price. The men from Ireland, the money from America—that was the original plan of the Fenians. Colonel Kelly, who assumed command after the disposition of Stephens, knew very few of them. General Patrick Gordon, or Gerald Massey, and Colonel Fariola, both of whom have been arrested and turned informers for the crown, undertook to manage the recent outbreak in Ireland, but were never acquainted with half of the genuine Fenian organization. Gordon, or Massey, knows less than he tells; Fariola knows more than he tells; but Mr. Stephens assured me long before their arrest, and while they both seemed the most enthusiastic of Fenians, that he was totally unacquainted with them, and would refuse to recognize them should he ever again secure the control of the organization which he had created. Originally the organization was confined to Irishmen in Ireland; afterwards, because money was needed to purchase arms, it was extended to Irishmen in America, and the brotherhoods were in co-operation. It was a conspiracy within the Kingdom of Great Britain supported by sympathisers in the United States, but both conspirators and sympathisers were Irishmen. The plan of Mr. Stephens was to complete the organization, arm and drill the men, and then wait until England became involved in a foreign war.

MANCHESTER, March 23.—The Fenians Thompson and Mallady, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of police-sergeant Brett, have been reprieved.

It is unsatisfactory to find that additions of million after million to the cost of the Army leave the national defences apparently as inadequate as ever to the demands of the country. The fact however admits of a twofold explanation. Not only as we yesterday observed has the cost of each soldier invariably increased, but the scale of European armaments has increased also. If war were now only what it was supposed to be when we first began to take measures for our national security, the nation might be considered perfectly secure. The measures adopted have produced their fruit but events have overtaken us, and much more is required for our purpose than was required twenty years ago. It sounds disheartening to say at the present moment that after all our expenditures we could barely put 40,000 troops in the field to repel an invader, but the fact is that in 1848 we could not have brought together so much as a fourth part of that number. At the outside we had but some 12,000 or 15,000 troops of the line in these islands, and this force was not supported by any kind of Reserve. We had no Militia, no Volunteers, and it is doubtful if our Artillery force exceeded three field batteries. At the present time we have some 40,000 Regulars, 100,000 Militia, and 150,000 Volunteers, with an Artillery of unusual strength. This augmentation, immense in itself, represents the true return for our outlay. If the results are still insufficient, that, it must in candour be admitted, is due not so much to any mismanagement of our resources as to the novel exigencies of the age. It is fair also to observe that the alarm which was indicated twenty years since has been completely justified by events. There were not wanting men to argue that war was an obsolete piece of barbarism, and that nothing but groundless and disgraceful panic could suggest preparations against its recurrence. We have now seen that war and its dangers are by no means things of the past. On the contrary, the armaments of Europe were never on a more formidable scale, nor were the apprehensions of war

ever more lively or absorbing. We have been left behind in our preparations. When we began our war was thought a matter to be settled by armies of 50,000 men in a dozen successive campaigns. It is now a matter of days, and armies are reckoned by the hundred thousand at least.—Times.

WHAT OUR GUNS CAN DO.—The accuracy and mobility of our English big guns have been lately demonstrated to perfection by an experiment at Shoeburyness. The running deer target is five feet square, and travels upon wheels. At a range of 1,000 yards the apparent size of the deer is very small, and seems almost nothing compared with the sights of a heavy piece of ordnance; and when the nine-inch gun was placed in position to shoot at this mark (being—i.e., dragged rapidly along by a team of horses—there seemed little probability that even one out of the ten rounds could possibly strike it. I should like to ask for guesses as to the time required to fire ten projectiles weighing 250 lb each from a 12-ton gun. The actual time was this.—Ten rounds were fired at the moving target in eight-and-a-half minutes. Two of the ten struck it, and the rest dropped closed by. The range was known, but so would the range of any ship or boat be known if it passed near one of our sea forts because all sort of scientific appliances would be employed to ascertain it with certainty. In eight minutes and a-half, therefore, or let us say ten minutes a small gunboat would have been hit ten times by a single gun. A battery of ten guns would have struck the gunboat 100 times in ten minutes. When the evidence laid before a late military committee is published we shall learn what naval men say of their chances of striking a battery. The captain of the Minotaur was asked, when in England, what he thought would be the result if his ship was lying opposite Gibraltar exchanging shots with the shore. 'I'll tell you what it is, Sir,' he replied; 'if I thought for a moment that they meant to beat me, I guess I'd soon show them a clean pair of heels.'—Once a Week.

DISURBANCES AT RICHMOND.—On Monday evening Messrs. Houston and Mackay were to have delivered the first of a series of lectures in the Public-hall, Richmond, on 'Popery and Puseyism.' At seven o'clock, the time announced for the lecture, about 1,000 persons had assembled in the streets, in the vicinity of the hall, which was in total darkness. After half an hour had elapsed a placard was posted on the building, bearing the following announcement:—'Lectures on Popery and Puseyism Unmasked. In consequence of a representation made to the directors of the Public-hall by the town clerk on the request of the deputy mayor, the meetings advertised to take place in the Public-hall, on this and four subsequent evenings, are calculated to lead to disturbance and a breach of the peace, such meetings will not take place.' The crowd was composed chiefly of Irish, and they had prepared for a row, as many were armed with short sticks. Most of the roughs spent the time hissing and hooting, until two persons arrived in a cab and it became known that they were the lecturers. These individuals, upon learning the state of affairs, began to address the mob and one exclaimed that they would take the Public hall by force on Tuesday night and lecture in it. This announcement was received with hissing and hooting, and then followed a serious disturbance. The lecturers were roughly handled and at length the cab emerged from the crowd, and was driven off at full speed. Thousands gave chase and when the vehicle had gone three or four hundred yards, six arms were discharged, and stones hurled at the cab the chase being continued. At the top of Drake-street firearms were again discharged, but no information could be gleaned as to whether any person was wounded. The cab at length arrived at the railway station, as the ten minutes past eight train was leaving for Manchester. A porter observed two gentlemen getting into a carriage, one with a revolver in his hand and the other bleeding from wounds on the head or face. The crowd under the impression that Messrs. Houston and Mackay had taken refuge in some houses near the station, made an active search, but to no purpose, and about ten o'clock the streets were quiet. The cab upon examination, was found to have had the back window shattered, and many indignations had been made. The cabman was struck in the forehead with a stone and he expressed himself glad that he had escaped without further injury.—Daily News.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS.—On Tuesday night a meeting of the Catholic Association for the Suppression of Drunkenness was held at Exeter Hall. The meeting, which was the first Catholic one ever held in that building, was very numerously attended. Archbishop Manning, who presided, criticized with much severity present legislation affecting the sale of liquor, and expressed his strong belief that, if the working men of England were polled, a great majority would vote against the maintenance of these laws. Mr. A. Smith, M.P., said that he would never have brought forward his Bill did he not believe, with the Archbishop, that the great majority of English working men were opposed to Sunday drinking. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.—That this meeting viewing with deep anxiety the wide-spread evil of intemperance among our own people, leading to equal poverty and crime, and crowding our prisons and workhouses, would call upon all Catholics to support and carry out the Catholic Association for the Suppression of Drunkenness, which already numbers 50,000 members, ninety private life bishops, and two archbishops. This association embraces with fully all Catholic societies, whether total or partial, which are engaged in making an organized attack upon the enemy.—That this meeting would urge upon all the importance of providing houses for honest relaxation and amusement, where the members can meet in social intercourse and spend a pleasant evening at a trifling cost, instead of being driven to the public-house, where they have to pay for permission to enter by drinking.—That the spirit of Mr. Smith's Bill, which proposes to close beer-shops on Sunday against drinking on the premises, and open them only for the supply of what is essential to the public, is quite in accordance with the rules of this association, and therefore merits the united support of all the members.

INFANT DEPRIVITY IN ENGLAND.—From the Ashford News we learn that two little children of Kent, aged respectively nearly 7 and 9 years, were lately found in the unlawful possession of four hedge-stakes. In fact they stole the stakes out of a field, as a worthy person who witnessed the diabolical act from the top of his pig, and followed the dreadfully depraved babies home, most clearly proved. A certain Lieut.-Col. Groves was on the bench, and he not only listened to the evidence of the worthy person without laughing—he not only refrained from giving the prosecutor a good wiggling and send him about his business, but he even sentenced the babies to be locked up till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When this sentence was about to be executed, and the babies saw they were going to be separated from their 'mammy,' a poor labouring woman who 'watched the case,' they for the first time appeared to make out what it all meant. During the first part of the proceedings they stood at the magistrate's table, or rather, under the table (for all their little heads were below the mahogany), and watched the book-kissing and disposing and the rest of it, with an air of bewilderment, as if they thought the worthy unpaid, his head, the witness, and the clerk were engaged in a ponderous game of play, which was too dull to concern them (the babies) at all. But when Humble hailed them off to the lock up, and put them in separate cells, they set up a wail of terror that could be heard during the remainder of the sitting of the court. If they are sensitively organized children, the consequences of this magisterial proceeding may last them a lifetime. We have nothing to say on the case, except that every one concerned in it ought to be heartily ashamed of himself.

THE LOWER CLASSES IN EDINBURGH.—At a public meeting held in Edinburgh in April last a committee was appointed to inquire into 'the sources and extent of the misery and destitution prevailing in certain parts of the city,' and also to consider 'whether anything could be done to contribute to the action of the public charities as well as to improve the condition of the deserving poor.' A meeting of the committee was held on Friday last in the Council Chambers, to receive reports that had been prepared on these subjects. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. Dr. Alexander Wood submitted the report on the condition of the lower classes. It appears that in Edinburgh one person in 9.10 is a pauper, and that £112,500 is raised and expended annually in various ways for the support and relief of the poor in Edinburgh, being a tax of 13s. per head for every man, woman, and child in the city. Among the causes given for this state of things are the following:—Intemperance, overcrowding, the want of education, want of method among charitable societies, indiscriminate private charity, want of water, want of light, &c. The committee suggests a number of remedies. Sir James Y. Simpson moved that the report on the state and causes of distress be approved. In alluding to some of the statements brought out in the report, he said that if the Lord Provost were obliged to superintend, at the Cross, the sacrifice of one or two persons every day, it would be very startling; but they sat at home and allowed the sacrifice to go on every day, more hidden, but as really as if it were done at the Cross.—He urged the adoption of a system of visitation among the poor as one means of remedying the present state of matters. Mr. Charles Cowan seconded the motion. Mr. David Lewis drew attention to the prevalence of 'shebeens' in the city, and said that if they went down to Backcross, Wind on a Sunday morning he could load the largest cart in Edinburgh with strong drink from one of these shebeens. He thought that the magistrates might do more in the way of suppressing these places. Mr. Thomas Knox said the magistrates were doing a good deal to the suppression of shebeens, but they ought to do something more. Dr. Guthrie maintained that the great cause of the vice of the large amount of tax laid in Edinburgh and of the wretched physical and moral condition of so many of the people, was drunkenness. After some discussion a clause in the report, considered as relating to the magistrates for not putting the law into full operation in regard to shebeens, was modified. The report was otherwise agreed to. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson moved the approval of the report in regard to the charities.—The Rev. D. F. Sandford seconded the motion, which was adopted. The Rev. W. H. Gray, seconded by Mr. Archibald Gibson, moved.—That a public meeting be held in order to bring the recommendations of the committee prominently before the inhabitants.

The Nonconformist of Saturday, in a well-weighted article, expresses the uncompromising hostility of the great body of Protestant dissenters to Earl Russell's proposal to endow the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland. 'First impressions are often the most trustworthy, and Earl Russell's first impression of a tripartite division of the revenues, with that scheme was broached by Lord Grey, was that it would exacerbate rather than heal religious animosities—the bone of Ireland—and that in place of dissipating ecclesiastical jealousies it would intensify them. Will the noble earl tell us what has changed his opinion? Further, does his lordship's information as to the set of public opinion in the three Kingdoms warrant him in concluding that he can carry his plan? Is he aware that his first effort would be to rive the liberal party sunder, and to array in opposition to the statesman who proposed the measure the greater part of its earnestest energy, and life? Can he not foresee that it would evoke from other quarters a 'No Popery' howl which it would be difficult for any minister to face? Does the sentiment of the age tend in the direction in which he wishes the imperial legislature to move? No doubt he might have the House of Lords including a majority of the bench of bishops with him but would this be an equivalent for the public support he would lose? Ireland does not ask for, but must disclaim, such a measure—Scotland would not hear of it—and it would be too flattering a description of political sentiment in England regarding it to say that the people are by no means agreed in its favour. Why should the younger statesman to whom the noble earl believes the impossible task. Whig like build up a wall to break his head against?

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—'Representatives from the Presbyterian body in Ulster are in London, endeavoring to win proselytes to their view, which is that the regium donum should be largely increased in amount, or exchanged for something better in the shape of endowment, severing for the future all connection with the State. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, who have taken this scheme on behalf of their brethren, are both of them men of nobility and tact. Their views fall in exactly with those of Lord Russell.—They would rather have nothing to do with the Treasury; but instead of that sort of attend possess a globe and manse, as these of the 'Auld Kirk' have in Scotland; and they think that if the present manse were broken down, and church property in Ireland fairly distributed among creeds according to numbers, this great blessing of a tidy bit of a farm and a decent dwelling for each Presbyterian minister in Ulster might be secured.'

It is evident, from the testimony collected from all sides, that the Liberal party have made up their minds to attack the Government and endanger its lease of power, by a vigorous assault upon the endowments of the Established Church in Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone, whose exclusion from office is at once irritating and profitable, has declared his intention, as the Liberal interpreter of the Liberal politics of the day, to bring the question to an issue. The Times recognising his policy and his earnestness fails to consider his newly awakened advocacy of Irish Catholic rights in the sense would be most pleasing to himself and his adherents.

The Telegraph points out that the Ministerial programme on Ireland will be the crucial test of Mr. Disraeli's ability to rise from the mere management of the House of Commons to the higher task of statesmanship. The Post shows that certain members of the Disraeli Cabinet cannot consent to an assault upon the Irish Church without such a recantation of opinions as most naturally damage them in the opinion of the public. The opinions of the Liberal party are made up on this question, and if they will only join in forming a bona fide Liberal policy the government will have no other alternative than granting their behests or resigning their office.

The Weekly Register states that on Saturday last, a clergyman of the English Church (one of the curates of St. George's-in-the-East) was received into the Catholic Church at Farm street, London, and two other curates of the same church were also received the previous week at the church in Great Tower street. These gentlemen make up the number of eleven clergyman of the Establishment who have become Catholics between Ash Wednesday 1867, and the same day in 18 8.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Church Reform in Ireland are, in substance, as follows:—1. That in the opinion of this House the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had however for personal interests and the rights of property. 2. That no personal rights should be created and that the commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament upon the whole question. 3. That a petition should be presented to the Queen, praying that the Church patronage in Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.—When they had been read, Mr. Disraeli said the

Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolutions in the House by the end of the month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 30th of May.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSY.—During the past month there sailed from the Mersey, under the Act, 1848, 3,920 passengers, of whom 1,880 were English, 137 Scotch, 955 Irish, and 248 foreigners.—To South America there was one ship with 340 passengers, of whom 258 were Irish. Of vessels not under the Act, 12 sailed in the United States, with 434 passengers; two to Victoria, with 29; four to South America, with 108; to the West Indies, one with six; to Africa, one with 13; to China, one with three—total, 663 passengers. Total emigration for the month, 4,583.

THE CORN TRADE.—The Mark Lane Express says, if the rough estimate of 4,000 quarters in last year's crop of wheat in the United Kingdom be correct, and old stores have been pretty well cleared, we have no slight difficulty, with so many nations as competitors, to make up the serious want. The soundness of the universal advances in price throughout Europe is seen in the fact that the demand is alone conspicuous; speculation at present rates being out of the question, and for the same reason fluctuations must occur when markets are temporarily overdone.

PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT.—We had to pay pretty heavily for our foreign wheat supplies last year, the total value of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom in 1867 having been 24,935,696! as compared with 12,983,690, in 1866, and 9,775,616 in 1865. The three great sources of supply last year were Russia Prussia, and the United States and the value of the wheat received from the first was 9,746,204! from the second, 4,350,808! and from the third, 3,254,212!

In one of the singing saloons of Liverpool last week a young man named Carstairs, said to be respectably connected, while singing the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' a Confederate song, was interrupted by an American captain named, who insisted upon Carstairs 'shutting up.' Carstairs refused to comply with the demand, an altercation ensued and Howard struck Carstairs violently over the head with a water bottle. Carstairs was removed to his hotel, and afterwards taken home to his mother's house, where he died on Monday.

DR MANNING ON IRELAND.—The Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning has written a pamphlet on the condition and difficulty of Ireland. It is understood that it will, from an English Catholic point of view, advocate opinions in advance of those already put forward by Cardinal Cullen and the Irish hierarchy.

A Mrs. Manning has been committed for trial at the next Middlesex Assizes on a charge of wilful murder; for roasting alive a child one year and ten months old, the daughter of a woman named 'weeney.' The upper part of the thighs and the lower part of the body were terribly burned, so that the skin peeled off, but the child lingered a day before it died.

The great profits of the Atlantic Cables will lead to others being laid, and it is not improbable that by this time next year there may be four lines in operation instead of two.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

WHO CAN VOTE?

Maine—Every male citizen. New Hampshire—Every male inhabitant. Vermont—Every man. Massachusetts—Every male citizen. Rhode Island—Every male citizen. Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Oregon, Nevada, West Virginia, and Colorado—Every white male citizen. New York—Every male citizen, but colored men required to own \$250 taxable property. Pennsylvania—Every white freeman. Wisconsin—Every male person. Minnesota—Every male person. Kansas—Every white male adult. Delaware—Every free white male citizen. Maryland—Every free white male citizen. Tennessee—Every free white man formerly but now negroes vote.

BUTLER AND SPROSS.—An incident worth mentioning occurred in Washington on the second night of Dickens' readings. Ben Butler entered after the performance had commenced, and walked down the centre aisle while Dickens was describing one of the most interesting parts in his comedy from David Copperfield. Perhaps Benjamin was unconsciously detained, or perhaps he wished to make his appearance at a time when he could attract the amount of attention which he thinks is due to his eminent abilities and great public services. There are those who adopt this as one of the ways of keeping before the people; some then never enter the church till the congregation is well seated, and then walk straight to the front row. If General Butler hadn't his mind's eye on this idea on the occasion referred to, his motives were unimpeachable by many, that's all. Well, the hero of Bermuda walked down the aisle to the observed of all observers, and took his seat in a very select and advantageous part of the hall. The first lecture was soon concluded, and Mr. Dickens retired, as is wont, for ten minutes of rest, and refreshments. The rustle and hubbub consequent upon a relaxation of attention followed. There were whisperings among the old folks and dittings among the young, in the midst of which our rascal Butler from his seat, either to observe or be observed had in tell which, though I incline to the latter belief. There was no mistaking that bald head, or that strabismic eye. It was Benjamin F. Butler, and nobody else. The intermission, like all things else, had its end. Dickens reappeared and the readings were resumed. This time it was a selection from Pickwick—the famous Bob Sawyer party scene. It was very funny, as we all know, and the laughing was, at times, immoderate. There was a point however, at which the laugh became very much like a vulgar roar, and it wasn't the funniest part of the reading, by any means. Mr. Dickens became a little confused, I thought; for a man of his nice perceptions, knows there is such a thing possible as a laugh at the expense of an actor, which is always more vivid than that provided by the play. Dickens evidently thought he had blundered. But he hadn't. He had simply read the following colloquy between Hopkins and Noddy—and the audience had just seen Butler, and every one knew he was present.

'I request that you will favor me with your card, sir.' 'I'll do no hix of 'he kind, sir.' 'Why not sir?' 'Because you will stick it up over your chimney-place, and delude your visitors into the false belief that a gentleman has been to see you, sir.' 'Sir, a friend of mine shall wait on you in the morning.' 'Sir I am very much obliged to you for the caution, and will leave particular direction with the servant to lock up the spoons.' 'The laugh, Mr. Dickens, now so exceeded all bounds as to perplex you, was due solely to connection in the popular mind between Gen. Butler and spoons.

Rats, it is said, can not live in Alaska, because their holes freeze up as fast as the rats dig them.—Naturally, the rats get discouraged. At St. Thomas the earthquakes thru their holes wrong side out forty-three times a minute. This surprises the rats, and they leave on the first steamer.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The British Government has, at the instance of Mr. Adams, released three of the 'Jackal' packet prisoners, and Mr. Adams has caused them to be sent home to the United States.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
No. 696, Craig Street, by
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G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The True Witness can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL - 1868.
Friday, 3—Our Lady of Dolours.
Saturday, 4—St. Isidore B. D.
Sunday, 5—PALM SUNDAY.
Monday, 6—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 7—Of the Feria.
Wednesday, 8—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 9—HOLY THURSDAY.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and abstinence.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the Great Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday.—On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions on the Irish Church question will provoke a serious opposition inside and outside of the House. Petitions against the principle therein involved are being circulated for signature. There have been lively debates in the Lower House upon the state of Ireland, but no new facts were elicited, and no practical suggestions made as to the nature of the remedies required. In the House of Lords, the Alabama claims furnished matter for a lively debate, in the course of which Lord Russell took occasion to vindicate the policy of his administration. The two Fenians, Thompson and Mullaly, convicted of the murder of the Police Sergeant Brett at Manchester, have been sentenced to penal labor for life.

The passage of the first detachment of our Zouaves through France to Marseilles, where they took steamer for Civita Vecchia, was a continual ovation. We regret to learn however that the Rev. M. Moreau was robbed en route of his trunks, containing besides money, and some valuable papers, a large number of important documents connected with a late process of canonisation. The French police are however very effective, and we may hope that the missing property may yet be recovered. The Zouaves arrived at Rome on the 10th ult., and having been honored with a presentation to the Sovereign Pontiff, were distributed amongst the several corps of Zouaves already organised.

The latest accounts from Abyssinia represent King Theodore as having taken up a strong position with guns and mortars, near Magdala, where it is thought that he will show fight. The captives were alive and well on the 12th February.

The Irish Church question will be dealt with, it is to be feared, in a party spirit, and with a view, not to the pacification of Ireland, but to the overthrow of the Ministry. What Mr. Gladstone proposes Mr. D'Israeli will oppose: and though the abolition of the State Establishment is inevitable, its existence may be prolonged for a few months, and the grievances of Ireland amplified, by the mutual jealousies of the Ins and the Outs in the Imperial Parliament.

There are of course, three courses open to British statesmen who are clear sighted enough to perceive that in some manner or another the Irish Church question must be settled—that the status in quo must be abandoned.

First—There is the course of dividing the existing endowments so as to give a fair share thereof, in proportion to their numbers, to the Catholics of Ireland, as well as to the members of the different Protestant sects—Anglican, Presbyterian, Unitarian, &c., amongst which the non Catholics of Ireland are distributed.

But in so far as we can learn, the persons most immediately interested, that is to say the Catholics of Ireland, speaking by their Bishops and Clergy, will not accede to this proposal; and refuse for themselves any share of the ecclesiastical endowments of Ireland, once indeed the property of the Catholic Church, but for some

three hundred years diverted to Protestant purposes.

Secondly—There is the course of endowing the Catholic clergy of Ireland from the Consolidated Fund. But this course is repudiated, both by Catholics who do not desire to see their Bishops and Priests degraded to the rank of stipendiaries of the State: and by the Dissenters of the United Kingdom, who to a man will be sure to oppose it, as unjust to themselves: for why, will they ask, should we be taxed for the support of two religions, in neither of which we have any share?

Remains then only the third course:—That of Secularisation *pur et simple*, and the appropriation of the funds thence accruing to some common and purely secular purpose. This probably will be the course ultimately adopted; and the purpose to which the secularised property will be devoted, will most likely be that of national, "unsectarian" or in other words "Godless" education. We may be permitted to doubt whether Catholics will be any gainers by the adoption of this course: indeed it would do more to Protestantize Ireland in a single generation, than has ever been effected by a Protestant Church Establishment, and all the R. C. Missions to boot, since the days of Elizabeth.

Nothing, however will be done by the present Parliament; and it not the first, one of the first tasks of its successor elected under the new electoral law, will be the settlement of the Irish Church question. In that Parliament we may expect from what we know of the opinions prevalent amongst the majority of those classes to whom the right of franchise has been extended by the last Reform Bill, that there will be, if not an absolute majority of "secularists" at all events a very large minority holding their views. To this party all religious questions are mere matters of speculation; all dogmas, but hypotheses more or less absurd, but all equally unfounded upon facts, for accounting for the moral phenomena of the universe, and for expressing the relations betwixt man and God—if indeed there be a God. For this reason, the Education question logically takes precedence of the Church question; and perhaps if the state of Ireland will allow of it, it will be dealt with first of all by the Legislature, since the great difficulty that the Irish Church question presents at present, is, to find an investment for the secularised funds of the existing Establishment. With one general system of purely secular or Godless Education for the United Kingdom set up, this difficulty would exist no longer: and there would be little delay in dealing with the funds of the Church of England and Ireland as By Law Established.

We translate from a letter which over the signatures of O. Berthelet, President, and of MM. Joseph Royal, and S. Rivard as Secretaries of the Committee—appeared in the *Moniteur* of the 22d ult. —

"PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.
"The Canadian Committee for the Pontifical Zouaves informs the public, that being desirous of taking all possible precautions, the organization and departure of the second detachment will be contingent upon the receipt of letters from Rome, in which the Chaplain is expected to forward details which it is important that the Committee should possess before taking any definitive action. It may therefore so happen that the date of departure be put back a fortnight, and that the answers of the Committee to the many questions put to it, may also be delayed.
"For this reason, the Committee taking these contingencies into consideration warns those who have addressed to it their questions, neither to slacken their preparations, nor continue the practice of their several professions: neither should they contract new engagements as if there were to be no despatch of a second detachment."

O. BERTHELET, Presid
JOSEPH ROYAL,
S. RIVARD,
Secretaries of the Committee.
Catholic papers are requested to copy.

OUR ZOUAVES.—The French papers notice the arrival in splendid condition of the first detachment from Canada of this fine corps. Their appearance, the word of command given in English, excited no small surprise amongst the Parisians: but when their origin and their destination were known, that feeling gave way to one of natural pride at the noble spirit evinced by the descendants of Old France in the New World. No! Frenchmen have not degenerated on this Continent: and the names of Larocque and Murray are names of which all Canadians, no matter what their national origin, may well feel proud. The age of Chivalry is not dead: as Burke himself would admit had he seen our Zouaves, and witnessed the noble *elan* amongst our Canadian youth.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—On Wednesday, Feast of the Annunciation, a Pastoral Letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was read in all the Churches of this City recommending to the charity of the faithful the establishment of a House of Refuge for the young and destitute poor, for whom there is no room in any of our existing institutions. Such an asylum is much needed, more especially for the number of young Arabs of our streets, who are fast hurrying along the *down-hill* road that leads to perdition. We have no doubt therefore that the Bishop's appeal will be promptly and generously replied to by the Catholics of Montreal.

The Inquest on the Mr. Thompson, and Scott, the fireman, who were killed by the explosion at the fire on St. Paul street, has elicited nothing to denote the cause of either the fire, or of the explosion. Dr. Hunt showed that it was possible that the burning leather might have generated an inflammable gas which on coming in contact with atmospheric air would explode: but all is mere conjecture as to the cause of the sad accident. The Merris Coghlan have been discharged from custody, there being really nothing against them.

We learn with pleasure from the Toronto *Freeman* of the 26th ult., that Mgr. Ljach, Bishop of Toronto, has returned to his episcopal city in greatly improved health. His Lordship was able to assist at Mass, and again in the afternoon at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on Sunday 22d ult., to the great delight of his clergy and attached people.

Some mischievous boys were playing in the streets of Gratiotown on Sunday morning last, with a lot of sulphur phosphorus, a can of which they had soured, and which they took for candy. Falling on the wooden side walks, it ignited, and caused considerable alarm at first: and rumors of Fenians and Greek fire, were of course rife. No serious injury was done.

It is said that the Government is in possession of information that another Fenian raid on Canada is in preparation, and that arms have been stored along the frontier. Whether these reports be true or false it is well to be on our guard, and we understand that the authorities have taken all necessary precautions.

The Grand Jury have returned a True Bill against Mr. Picault, Jr., charged with manslaughter, in that he served out strychnine instead of santonin to two customers, enquiring for a vermifuge for their children. By this sad error two lives were destroyed.

The Quebec papers report the serious indisposition of the Rev. Mr. Nelligan, V.G., who formerly and for many years was pastor of the St. Patrick's Church.

Mr. John Doherty has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Peterboro and vicinity, Subscribers in arrears will please favor Mr. Doherty with a call.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From want of space we are compelled to hold over one or two communications received.

PASTORAL VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA TO EGANSVILLE.
EGANSVILLE Ont., 25th March, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MR. EDITOR.—On Thursday the 20th ult. the people of the village of Eganville might be seen all eager and abroad in holiday attire. A stranger in the village might ask: "What is all this about? The people seem to care nothing for worldly affairs; still all appear to be on the alert, as if something extraordinary were to happen."

The meaning of all this might be told in these few words—viz: The first pastor of the Diocese is to come on this evening, and the people are trying to show all the respect possible to that venerable personage.

We will first see what these good people have done to respect their saintly Bishop.

You can see they have the Pembroke Brass Band, led by the Rev. J. Gillie, a gentleman whose name is a sufficient guarantee of respectability to any body to which he belongs, together with their parishioners *en masse*.

They formed a respectable procession about 2 o'clock p. m., in front of Rev. Mr. Byrne's residence, and the cortege, led by that holy pastor, followed by the Pembroke Brass Band, proceeded on their way to meet his lordship and welcome him into their midst. This done, they retraced their course to the Parish Church, the Band playing several pieces suited to the occasion.

His Lordship, accompanied by the Revs. John and James McCormack, Rev. Mr. Byrne, Rev. John Gillie, and Rev. Mr. Molloy, with the parishioners, proceeded to the church, and immediately after that the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, after which his Lordship and Father Molloy addressed the congregation in a very touching and tender manner.

During the two days those reverend gentlemen remained in the parish, the good Catholic might have the great pleasure of seeing the people of that mission flocking to the church, from daylight till dark, to discharge those sacred duties which our holy mother the Church imposes on her children at the time of the Pastoral Visitation.

It was a pleasing sight, on the second day of the Pastoral visit, to see the number of boys and girls who were admitted to the Sacraments of Confirmation and the Eucharist.

Immediately before leaving, his Lordship addressed the congregation to a considerable length in both the French and English languages.

The parishioners, clergymen, and Brass Band, after escorting his Lordship for a considerable distance, returned to their respective homes, with the consolation that they had performed their duty on the occasion.

A LOOKER ON.

Remittances unavoidably crowded out; shall appear in our next.

PERREBONNE ITEMS.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION, ORDINATIONS, COLLEGE EXHIBITION ETC.
(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—Permit a friend of your highly esteemed journal to lay before its readers, not a few of whom are deeply interested, as parents, relatives or friends of the participants, in the proceedings which I am about to relate, a short account of the celebration of our national festival, ordination, college exhibition, etc., which have taken place at College Masson within the past few days.

As you are already aware, Mr. Editor, this institution has, within the last twelve months, changed its course of studies, being now exclusively devoted to the instruction of young men, who intend to make commerce their profession. The opening of the College as a commercial institution has at last supplied a want long felt by the commercial community at large and by the Canadian youth in particular, who were beginning to look, with a species of disgust, upon the various other professions, already enumerated and hardly able to furnish bread to their professors, and who longed for some new field of labor on which to exhibit and exert their talents and energies. Here, then, at length, is an institution, the only one of its kind in Canada, offering to young men of all grades of society, and who intend to pursue a commercial life, just such a course of education as they stand in need of, with the liberal inducement of procuring them position, if desired, at the termination of their course. To say that the course is a finished and practical one, would give but a faint idea of the admirable fitness of the arrangements made and method adopted by the director of the college to insure the students a complete and veritable commercial education.—The English and French languages are placed upon an equal footing in this institution, and are taught by able and experienced professors, in the most expeditious and perfect manner. The "Business Department" is indeed a "business" looking establishment, containing a first-class counting room department, a telegraph office, a banking department and an exchange office. In a word, nothing has been spared by the able directors of the college to make it the first, in every sense of the word, of its kind in the country.—But, Mr. Editor, I have wandered from my subject. What about Patrick's Day? Since the opening of this, the first commercial, term of the college, nothing of much interest took place, calculated to disturb the quiet routine of college life, till last St. Patrick's Day, when for the first time on a public occasion, the spacious halls resounded with the merry laugh and hearty cheers of the sons of the Green Isle. For weeks the day had been anticipated; preparations were made on the most extensive scale; invitations extended, and so enthusiastic was the desire of celebrating and honoring "Le Jour de St. Patrice," that all had suddenly become devoted sons of the illustrious Saint. At last the long-wished for day came, a *grand conge* was announced by the kind-hearted Superior, the sports and plays commenced, and the many hours "flew on Angels' wings." Impromptu speeches, embryo eulogies of the Great Saint, thanking him for many things and especially for the *grand conge* and gala day he had obtained for them, were frequently indulged in during the day by the younger portion of the community, who knew well that they were not destined to deliver any of the carefully prepared speeches and panegyrics which were to come off in the evening. When that time had arrived, a bountiful and exquisitely prepared supper, gotten up by the generous procurer of the house, was partaken of by the English speaking members of the community and their invited guests. During a considerable portion of the evening, the festive board, was graced by the presence of the Rev. Superior, and director of the college, both of whom made very handsome and appropriate replies to the invitation extended to them. Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Desmond, Cox, Donnelly, Broderick and Foster. Did space permit me, Mr. Editor, I would endeavor to give you, at least an outline of the devotion and love for poor, dear oppressed Erin, expressed in the eloquent, beautiful and touching addresses of those truly eloquent speakers. After a series of songs, toasts, and other interesting and attractive entertainments, the many company "broke up," satisfied and happy, with hearts still more full, if possible, of love and affection for their "dear native Isle of the Ocean." Few, I ween, spent a pleasanter St. Patrick's Day and evening than the Irish students of College Masson.

On the following evening, the eve of the festival of St. Joseph, patron Saint of the house, two addresses, one English, the other French, were presented to the Rev. Mr. Primeau, superior of the college. Full of affection, respect and thanks, these flattering addresses did, indeed, but pay a just and well-merited tribute of esteem and gratitude towards this Rev. Gentleman, who has endeared himself to all by his affable and winning disposition, and truly paternal care of those confided to his charge.

But the most interesting ceremony of all, was the ordinations, which took place on the 22d., His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, officiated, ably assisted by Rev. J. Gratton P. P. as deacon of honor, and Rev. J. B. Primeau as assistant deacon. The ceremonies were long and interesting, apparently taxing the good and holy Bishop's powers of endurance to the utmost, and, by their grandeur and solemnity, impressing the large congregation present with the deepest sentiments of veneration and love for that religion, which alone could exhibit such a sublime and imposing spectacle, and of which they had the happiness of being members. And no wonder; there is something inexpressibly solemn, awe-inspiring in the Church's ordination of her Ministers, which strikes the spectator with sentiments of admiration and reverence felt at no other time.

The following gentlemen were promoted to:—
Tonsure, Z. Gravel, P. P. Shahan; Minor Orders, P. Chabillon, F. X. Chagnon; Sub-Deaconship, Rev. E. A. Archambault, Rev. J. E. Brochu, Rev. C. Larque; Priesthood, Rev. J. P. Belanger.

In the afternoon of the same day, the grand *seance*, usually given on the feast of St. Joseph, but postponed this year in honor of his Lordship's intended visit to the College, came off in one of the beautiful and spacious halls of the building. Long before the hour annotated for the opening of the *seance*, the Hall was filled to overflowing with the *elite* of Terrebonne society, as well as by numerous relatives and friends of the students from your city and elsewhere. At half-past three precisely, his Lordship entered the Hall, accompanied by several members both of the clergy and laity,—the College Brass Band in the meantime playing "Hail to the Chief." At the conclusion of the air, and when his Lordship had taken his seat, one of the students, Mr. A. Allard, ascended the stage, and, in a short address, welcomed him to the College. The panegyric on St. Joseph, was then delivered in English by Mr. P. Cherrier. This young gentleman, although French in his mother tongue, spoke and pronounced his beautiful and ably written address with as much ease, grace, eloquence, and facility, as if he had never known any other language than the one he was then speaking, affording a striking and practical example of the thorough manner in which the English language is taught in the institution.—An *ouverture* on the violin and piano, by Messrs. Fowler and Martelle, then followed; after which Mr. A. Allard delivered, in French, an excellent and scientific production on "Earthquakes." Commencing with the probable cause of these mysterious convulsions of Nature, and then giving a rapid history of the most remarkable ones recorded in history, he concluded by expressing the belief that even these incomprehensible revolutions of the Earth's interior, were no other than extraordinary means employed, from time to time, by Divine Providence, to convert men from their wicked ways, and recall them to a sense of their duty towards Him. The next speaker was Mr. E. J. Murphy, of Boston, U. S., who took for his subject "Home." If we may be permitted to judge from the elegant, affectionate and tender strains in which he discoursed on the "dearest of all spots," I am inclined to believe he has a happy home somewhere. The young gentleman has a clear vice, distinct enunciation, and a remarkably easy delivery. It is seldom I have had the pleasure of listening to a piece so ably composed and finely spoken. Each of the above literary productions would compare favorably, if not far surpass, many of those delivered in our first-class classical Colleges.

The next thing in the programme was a "chanson Comique." It was rendered by Messrs. Mathieu and Allard in the most original and humorous manner possible. The drollery and burlesque, interspersed here and there in the song, excited among the audience roars of laughter and applause, in which the good and venerable bishop frequently joined. Never have I witnessed the powers of art and the charms of music so successfully employed. Mr. Mathieu made good his seemingly absurd promises; and Mr. Allard, notwithstanding his incredulity, his uncultivated and rude voice, rustic manner and firm determination not to be made sing "like an artist," finally yielded to the softening influence of his tutor's melodious strains, and became a perfect vocalist himself, and when last heard from, was travelling with Railroad speed to San Francisco to rival Jenny Lind and reap a golden harvest.

The distribution, by his Lordship, of the valuable and beautifully designed "Crosses of honor," next followed. These crosses have been presented to the college by some of the highest officials, and most influential patrons of learning in Canada. Their number fifteen; one of which is of pure, massive gold, the gift of the Hon. J. P. O. Chauveau.

These splendid testimonials of virtue and fidelity are distributed every two weeks to as many students as have, by their good behavior, application to study, and observance of college discipline, merited them. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, his Lordship addressed the students in a few appropriate remarks, congratulating them on the good account he had received of them from their Superiors, on the happiness they that day enjoyed, and exhorted them to persevere in the practice of virtue and the love of learning, in order that they may one day, become virtuous, accomplished, successful, and honorable members of society. At the termination of the bishop's remarks the band struck up the national air of Canada, the audience began to disperse, and your correspondent "followed suit" after having spent a pleasant and happy day. Long may the College Masson flourish and continue in its present prosperous course; long may its able and noble hearted directors live, to welcome on many such occasions, guests as happy and well pleased as those they had the pleasure of receiving and greeting on Sunday last.

Yours, &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PERTH.

The National Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated in Perth on the 17th ult., in a manner becoming so great an occasion. Owing to the very unfavorable appearance of the weather, and the bad state of the roads, many members of the St. Patrick's Society were unable to attend. Notwithstanding the morning being cloudy, and every indication of rain, yet, at an early hour, there was a movement in the streets which fully indicated that something more than usual was to take place in Perth on that ever-glorious day. There were the signs of joy, intermingled with sorrow, in the countenances of many true and loving Irishmen—joy because once more they intended to do honor to Ireland's immortal Saint, and sorrow lest any obstacle might intervene to prevent celebrating the day with all the splendor, magnificence and respect that the Society could possibly display. Cold indeed is the Irish heart that pulsates no welcome to the advent of Saint Patrick's Day.—Even the young boys looked forward with hopeful anticipation for a fair day, which the elder people so earnestly desired. Great indeed was the joy of many on beholding, when the process-

reance, usually given on the feast of St. Joseph, but postponed this year in honor of his Lordship's intended visit to the College, came off in one of the beautiful and spacious halls of the building. Long before the hour annotated for the opening of the *seance*, the Hall was filled to overflowing with the *elite* of Terrebonne society, as well as by numerous relatives and friends of the students from your city and elsewhere. At half-past three precisely, his Lordship entered the Hall, accompanied by several members both of the clergy and laity,—the College Brass Band in the meantime playing "Hail to the Chief." At the conclusion of the air, and when his Lordship had taken his seat, one of the students, Mr. A. Allard, ascended the stage, and, in a short address, welcomed him to the College. The panegyric on St. Joseph, was then delivered in English by Mr. P. Cherrier. This young gentleman, although French in his mother tongue, spoke and pronounced his beautiful and ably written address with as much ease, grace, eloquence, and facility, as if he had never known any other language than the one he was then speaking, affording a striking and practical example of the thorough manner in which the English language is taught in the institution.—An *ouverture* on the violin and piano, by Messrs. Fowler and Martelle, then followed; after which Mr. A. Allard delivered, in French, an excellent and scientific production on "Earthquakes." Commencing with the probable cause of these mysterious convulsions of Nature, and then giving a rapid history of the most remarkable ones recorded in history, he concluded by expressing the belief that even these incomprehensible revolutions of the Earth's interior, were no other than extraordinary means employed, from time to time, by Divine Providence, to convert men from their wicked ways, and recall them to a sense of their duty towards Him. The next speaker was Mr. E. J. Murphy, of Boston, U. S., who took for his subject "Home." If we may be permitted to judge from the elegant, affectionate and tender strains in which he discoursed on the "dearest of all spots," I am inclined to believe he has a happy home somewhere. The young gentleman has a clear vice, distinct enunciation, and a remarkably easy delivery. It is seldom I have had the pleasure of listening to a piece so ably composed and finely spoken. Each of the above literary productions would compare favorably, if not far surpass, many of those delivered in our first-class classical Colleges.

The next thing in the programme was a "chanson Comique." It was rendered by Messrs. Mathieu and Allard in the most original and humorous manner possible. The drollery and burlesque, interspersed here and there in the song, excited among the audience roars of laughter and applause, in which the good and venerable bishop frequently joined. Never have I witnessed the powers of art and the charms of music so successfully employed. Mr. Mathieu made good his seemingly absurd promises; and Mr. Allard, notwithstanding his incredulity, his uncultivated and rude voice, rustic manner and firm determination not to be made sing "like an artist," finally yielded to the softening influence of his tutor's melodious strains, and became a perfect vocalist himself, and when last heard from, was travelling with Railroad speed to San Francisco to rival Jenny Lind and reap a golden harvest.

The distribution, by his Lordship, of the valuable and beautifully designed "Crosses of honor," next followed. These crosses have been presented to the college by some of the highest officials, and most influential patrons of learning in Canada. Their number fifteen; one of which is of pure, massive gold, the gift of the Hon. J. P. O. Chauveau.

These splendid testimonials of virtue and fidelity are distributed every two weeks to as many students as have, by their good behavior, application to study, and observance of college discipline, merited them. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, his Lordship addressed the students in a few appropriate remarks, congratulating them on the good account he had received of them from their Superiors, on the happiness they that day enjoyed, and exhorted them to persevere in the practice of virtue and the love of learning, in order that they may one day, become virtuous, accomplished, successful, and honorable members of society. At the termination of the bishop's remarks the band struck up the national air of Canada, the audience began to disperse, and your correspondent "followed suit" after having spent a pleasant and happy day. Long may the College Masson flourish and continue in its present prosperous course; long may its able and noble hearted directors live, to welcome on many such occasions, guests as happy and well pleased as those they had the pleasure of receiving and greeting on Sunday last.

Yours, &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PERTH.

The National Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated in Perth on the 17th ult., in a manner becoming so great an occasion. Owing to the very unfavorable appearance of the weather, and the bad state of the roads, many members of the St. Patrick's Society were unable to attend. Notwithstanding the morning being cloudy, and every indication of rain, yet, at an early hour, there was a movement in the streets which fully indicated that something more than usual was to take place in Perth on that ever-glorious day. There were the signs of joy, intermingled with sorrow, in the countenances of many true and loving Irishmen—joy because once more they intended to do honor to Ireland's immortal Saint, and sorrow lest any obstacle might intervene to prevent celebrating the day with all the splendor, magnificence and respect that the Society could possibly display. Cold indeed is the Irish heart that pulsates no welcome to the advent of Saint Patrick's Day.—Even the young boys looked forward with hopeful anticipation for a fair day, which the elder people so earnestly desired. Great indeed was the joy of many on beholding, when the process-

ision was nearly formed, the beautiful sun making his appearance from obscurity with bright and cheering prospects of fair weather.

The members of the Society, and boys of the Separate School, met at the School House about 10 A.M., and marched in procession to the church in the following order:—

The Grand Marshal leading, was followed in proper rank by the Union Jack; the boys of the Separate School, the Brass Band of the Society, the St. Patrick's Banner, a body of the members, the O'Connell Banner, a body of the members, the Father Matthew Banner, the remaining portion of the members, and the rear was brought up by the officers of the Society.

The clergymen in attendance at the Church were the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Parish Priest; the Rev. M. Clune, of Smith's Falls; the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, of Westport; and the Rev. Charles Murray, President of the Society.

High Mass was sung by Father Murray.—The music selected for the occasion was that of Hayden's sixteenth Mass, which was excellently rendered by the efficient choir of the Church, Miss Hannah Chisholm presiding at the organ.

The intended Preacher of the Day was the Rev. Mr. Stanton, of Erinville; but, owing to some delay by the cars, he was unable to reach Perth in time. The Rev. Mr. Graham, after Mass, delivered a very eloquent and appropriate sermon, which was listened to with more than ordinary attention, by a very respectful and intelligent congregation.

During his discourse, he referred to the birth-place of St. Patrick; that different nations claimed him, and certainly he was a great man, when so many countries were proud to call him their son. But that it made no difference where he was born—he was Ireland's Patron Saint; it was not the country that made the man; but the man, the country. He mentioned the good which he did for Old Ireland, by converting her from Paganism to the true faith, which has for many ages shone with resplendent brightness all over the extent of that fair land: the light which St. Patrick lit on Tara's Hill illuminated Ireland to her utmost extremities, and will never be extinguished! She was many times attempted to be subdued by her enemies, but never conquered; for years she was forced to endure the most tormenting agonies, the most heartless cruelties that could be heaped upon a nation, and still she retained the true faith—still she clung to the teaching and doctrine of St. Patrick; and that many gave up their very lives, rather than relinquish that religion, which for many ages their fathers inherited as a holy legacy from their country's memorable Saint. After all the injustice, banishment, and persecution imposed upon Ireland, her children are still found in nearly every quarter of the globe, and can never be exterminated! Though trampled upon for a while, they will rise again with renewed vigor, and intellect. Ireland was once the seat of religion and science; and her sons taught many of the nations of Europe; thousands flocked to her shores to receive instruction, not only in religion, but in all the knowledge of the age, which she once possessed superior to all the nations of the world: and no wonder that she was called the "Island of Saints," and the "Cradle of Literature." The more we read and hear about Ireland, the more we desire to become acquainted with her history, and that of her brave sons who so nobly distinguished themselves in pleading for and defending their country.

The Preacher proceeded for sometime with his interesting and pleasing discourse,—rendered in a very beautiful style which leaves a lasting impression on the minds of the hearers. He is one who might be truly called an accomplished orator: even his appearance in the pulpit demands attention and respect.

At the close of the sermon, the Society reformed in procession, and marched through the principal streets—the band playing several national airs—and thence to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, where they were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Murray, President, who congratulated them on the splendid appearance which they made, and in the respectable manner which they conducted themselves during the procession, and hoped that they would not disgrace themselves and the Day by indulging in intoxicating liquors. The Rev. Dr. Chisholm then came forward, and spoke in glowing terms of the Day: he was not an Irishman, but respected the St. Patrick's Society, because it was a religious one; and hoped that long-oppressed Ireland would soon obtain her rights again. After him, the Rev. Mr. Graham made a few brief remarks, then three cheers were given for the Pope; the Queen; the Day celebrated; the Bishop of Kingston; Dr. Chisholm; Dr. McCale; Father Graham; the President of the Society; the Vice President, Mr. W. O'Brien; and Mr. H. Murray, who received a severe wound in the Pope's army, when the people quietly dispersed, well pleased with the day's proceedings.

According to announcement, a lecture was delivered in the evening, by the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, in the Town Hall—subject, "Ireland"—the proceeds of which were to go to the poor of the mission. It is almost needless to say that the Hall was densely crowded by a very respectable audience of both sexes, and the music was exceedingly charming. In addition to the reverend gentlemen of the church, there were in attendance at the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Stanton, and the Very Rev. Mr. O'Brien, V.G. of Brockville.

The following is a correct synopsis of the evening lecture, which (as your correspondent was not present at the commencement of the discourse) is copied from the *British Standard*, a very popular paper of this town:—

"The reverend lecturer referred briefly to the ancient history of the island; sketched the progress of the vast number of missionaries which Ireland had sent forth, in the early ages of the Church, into the savage wilds bordering on the Rhine and the Danube to the Spanish peninsula, and throughout Europe generally, and in every land they had left the impress of their sacred work. The political condition of Ireland in the present day was merely glanced at, the subject being, as the reverend lecturer will be observed, worn out, and patent to every intelligent reader. Addressing himself to the future prospect

of Irishmen in Canada, he eulogized the Act of Union, and declared that the Constitution of the New Dominion was one of the very best, if not the best, that ever had been framed for a free people, subject to the British Crown. He warned the audience to prefer the practical to the theoretical, and advised them to give up all ideas of striving after the impossible, the unattainable. He then pointed out the great future which lay before the Provinces in the opening up and colonization of the immense tracts of fertile lands in the Red River and other British Territories in the Far West, when an unlimited number of Irishmen could found colonies and make homes. The tone and spirit of the reverend gentleman's remarks were good: his remarks, however, had reference solely to one of the races which people Ireland, and were not so Catholic—so broad—as they might have been. The reverend gentleman, during the delivery of the address and at its close, was loudly cheered. The Band then struck up the heart stirring music of 'St. Patrick's Day.' Dr. Chisholm and other reverend gentlemen briefly addressed the assembly; and Father Graham proposed three cheers for 'Old Ireland,' which was given with a will. The Band then struck up 'God Save the Queen,' and the assemblage dispersed.

At the close of the lecture Father Graham said that he now addressed them for the last time, as he was about to take his departure from this part of the country, and would bid them all a "good bye," and that he was sorry to leave, for the inhabitants of Perth were the most friendly people that he ever met.

Thus was St. Patrick's Day celebrated in Perth, in the present year, and the celebration was one that reflects credit on all concerned.—Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Dr. Chisholm for the interest and exertion taken by him, regarding the welfare of the Society.—He exhorted the people to join, and form a procession that would reflect credit on themselves and country. We have certainly every reason to feel proud of our respected President, who so zealously labored to promote the cause, and increase the number, in order to make a grand display. The St. Patrick's Society will undoubtedly flourish under his Presidency.—During his short time in Perth, he has won the love and respect of many.—Con.

THE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 27th March appears a letter from 'X' on the above subject, showing that the Public Schools are based on Bible Christianity; that is, on the fundamental principle of Protestantism; showing that the majority of schools the exercises are Protestant—the Local Superintendents, Protestants almost to a man, and two-thirds of these gentlemen Protestant ministers at that. Further that 45,000 Roman Catholic children attend these schools, and are lectured, at least four times a year, by those superintendents, who avail themselves of their connection with the schools to be of spiritual service to the children. Are all those statements of 'X' true? Can it be possible that the Catholics of Ontario submit to such a condition of things? or that Protestants should so degrade themselves as to thus play the tyrant, and act the hypocrite—oppressing the minority while they boast of their love of justice, fair play, and equal rights to all? Would the Protestants of Quebec tamely submit to a system of schools based on Church Christianity?—allow the great majority of their children to be present at the lectures of Papish priests, and receive spiritual services from them? But, Mr. Editor, if I am not much mistaken 'X' has overlooked the most striking feature of all our school legislation. Roman Catholic Separate Schools under the superintendence of Protestant ministers! All the township section Separate Schools—all Separate Schools not in cities, towns or incorporated villages, may be legally under the inspection and superintendence of Protestant ministers! Are the Protestants Separate Schools in Quebec under the inspection of the Jesuits? I pause for a reply.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, GARDEN EAST.

Sir—The anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated at this place with the usual procession, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the bad condition of the roads, large numbers attended to do honor to the day. The procession, consisting of about 200 members, was formed opposite John Whalen's Hotel, Centreville, and marched in regular order headed by the Newburgh Brass Band, which discoursed excellent music for the occasion, to the Church, a distance of about a mile. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. T. Murray; after which, Rev. Mr. Brown, of Napanee, ascended the altar and preached an eloquent and powerful sermon appropriate to the occasion. The procession was then reformed, and marched in good order back to Centreville, where dinner was prepared by Mr. John Whalen, to which good justice was done. The members then retired to the Town Hall, for the purpose of listening to the speeches, and hearing the music. A pleasant evening diversified with songs and addresses brought the day to a close.

I appended a list of the officers of the Society:— John Evans, Esq., President; James Barrett, Esq., Vice President; Wm. Whalen, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. Mr. Twomey, Chaplain; Michael Morphy, Esq., Grand Marshal; John G. Prout, Esq., Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN HALIFAX, N. S.

To-day being the anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, the members of the Ocharitable Irish Society celebrated the festival and their eighty-second anniversary in the customary manner. The Society assembled at the Mason Hall at 10 a.m., where they formed procession, and headed by the splendid Band of the Volunteer Battalion, marched to St. Patrick's Church. A Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop and an eloquent and impressive panegyric on the patron Saint delivered by Rev. Mr. Murphy. We have seldom listened to a more eloquent discourse on the subject than the one delivered by this reverend gentleman to-day. Deeply tinged with feeling and pathos, it awakened memories of the 'Old Land' in the breasts of many and failed not to enlist the sympathies of the entire congregation, as they listened in breathless attention to his graphic and masterly picture of St. Patrick's trials, when founding the Irish Catholic Church, and the struggles of that Church down almost to the present day.

After Divine Service the members reformed in procession and marched through some of the principal streets of the city, to the Mason Hall, where three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Society, and three for the day they celebrated, after which the members dispersed. The weather and the street both combined to render St. Patrick's day unfavorable for any out-door display; but the mem-

bers of the Society were not in any manner discouraged, and the turn out to-day, both in numbers and respectability, may be said to be equal to any previous anniversary. All along the route of procession the sidewalks were lined by enthusiastic admirers of St. Patrick and of the associations that surround the memory of the fatherland. In the evening, the members of the society will sup together at the Masonic Hall. The occasion, no doubt, will be one of considerable interest.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held in the large Hall of the Sacristy, St. Patrick's Church on the 23rd ult., the Rev. P. Dowd, Spiritual Director, presiding, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: P. McLaughlin, President, re-elected; D. Phelan, Vice-President; William Murray, Treasurer re-elected; T. Fox, Secretary; P. Jones, Librarian; T. McGauley, Assistant-Librarian. Council—Wm. O'Brien James Lynch, P. Warren, P. J. Coyle, L. F. Daly, W. J. Madden, J. Kearney, Jas. Shea, and John Mo na. The usual weekly Council Meetings take place every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the new St. Patrick's Hall.

APPOINTMENT UNDER THE BOARD OF TRADE.—We have very great pleasure in conveying the following announcement from the Dublin Evening Post:—

Dr. Tucker, Medical Officer of Health of the Sligo Corporation, and of Sligo district, has been appointed Medical Inspector of Seamen of the Port of Sligo by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., the President of the Board of Trade. Dr. Tucker is eminently qualified for the office.

Dr. Tucker is, indeed, well qualified to perform the duties of the office, or any other office connected with the medical profession. During the recent visitation of cholera to parts of Ireland, Dr. Tucker was appointed to inspect the vessels reaching the Port of Sligo, and he was indefatigable in his exertions to ward off the pestilence from the town. He succeeded, but at the close of his labours he found that he was working for nothing so far as payment was concerned—there was no fund from which to remunerate him for his invaluable services. We regret that our respected fellow citizen should have met such a return, and we now feel the greater gratification at his new appointment, which we regard as a recognition by the Board of Trade of the sea land ability which he has displayed in other departments of the public service. We cheerfully bear testimony to the fact of Dr. Tucker being selected by the government in January, 1866, to proceed to London, to observe and report upon the cholera plague. His report was published from the Parliamentary Blue Book by a portion of the Dublin Press, and regarded as the most scientific State paper on that important subject.

The most stupid observer of human nature must be aware that if a candidate enters a county or town to buy up opposition, and purchase his seat, the impression he conveys is that he intends to reconquer himself. It is not from love or affection for the voters that he scatters his gold around him: such is not the impression on the minds of the recipients. They argue that he understands what he is about; that he is 'throwing a sprat to catch a herring'; and is assured in advance that expenditure will in some mysterious way be made good to him by the Government. An unhealthy tone of public opinion grows up; the people fancy that the Ministry are in some mixed up with the elections, and that the money disbursed comes from the Secret Service fund. Very few give the candidates credit for the fidelity they evince; the odium falls on the Government, and every one swallows with avidity any extravagant tale of jobbing and corruption. The Cabinet, no matter what party is in power, has a direct interest in fostering purity at electoral contests. The leaders are always sure of their seats—a dozen constituencies are at their service. Therefore, they must anxiously desire the repression of venality amongst their supporters, as they are in some measure responsible for the integrity of the electoral franchise.—Daily News.

OTTAWA, March 28th.—The return of papers relating to the pardon of Fanion convicts, which came down to-day, contains a petition from the inhabitants of the Town of Lindsay, dated August 1st, for the commutation of the sentence of McFahon, on the ground that he was not actively engaged with the Fenians, and that his health was endangered by confinement. Lord Mackenzie, under date of Dec. 18th, sends petitions to the Duke of Buckingham, and also correspondence with the Charge d'Affaires at Washington respecting Lynch, stating that he does not see in these documents anything to cause him to alter the sentence; but as they were fixed by Lord Carnarvon he could not do so in any event without the assent of the Imperial Government. The Duke of Buckingham in reply, dated 11th January, points out that the sentence was execution, which was commuted to twenty years imprisonment, and that he sees nothing in the papers to justify him in a further modification.

On Wednesday night last, in the Township of Masham, about twenty-five miles from Ottawa, a well to do farmer, named J. M. Lambert, was burnt up, along with seven of his children, and a hired man—nine in all, the second eldest daughter being the only one who escaped. Their dwelling caught fire about midnight; it is supposed from some defect in the cooking stove, when all were asleep. This young woman escaped through a window and rescued a neighbor's house in her night dress, and gave the alarm, but alas, too late to give any assistance. When the neighbors reach the scene all was as silent as the tomb—nothing was left but a lot of charred bones. Mr. Lambert was very much respected by all who knew him, and his sad fate, with that of his children, has cast a gloom over the whole community. Yesterday a coroner's inquest was held upon the remains, and we learn that a verdict of 'accidental death' was given. The hired man's name was Murray, son of a farmer who lives in the Township of Masham. About a year ago while Mr. Lambert was moving from Kzabasu to his farm, his wife died in the sleigh in which she was riding.—Ottawa Times.

A MISKING SWINDLE AT MADOC.—In the absence of other stirring news, gossips have had a fine time of it in re 'the Empire Mine.' For some weeks in fact immediately after the sale of the property, sinister rumors were afloat, to the effect that the rock sent to the crushing mill had been heavily 'salted' with gold purchased at a distance. We were slow to attach any credence to these reports, on account of the character of the vendors. However, although the parties interested have done their utmost to keep the affair quiet, it is now publicly known that trickery has been discovered and acknowledged. As our previous remarks had conveyed to others our own impression that these rumors were without foundation, an explanation of the circumstances under which this piece of deceit was committed, was voluntarily made to us early this week, to prevent our being placed, unwittingly, in a false position any longer. That statement, as it implicates others than the Messrs. Jones, we do not deem it right to publish at present. This much, however, may be said, that the Messrs. Jones have offered to forfeit either the balance due to them of the purchase money, if the purchasers, after scratching the surface are dissatisfied with their bargain; or are willing to take the property back for the sum they have received for it.

The affair affords another illustration of the proverb that 'Bonesty is the best policy' for even if the \$300,000 had never been concealed, Dr. Sherry Hunt's report of the assay of the ore would probably have procured purchasers on as good terms. As it is, the extent of the deceit will give a rough check to mining enterprises.—Madoc Mercury.

Suspension Bridges, March 30.—On the arrival of the night mail from Windsor at this station yesterday morning the station policeman was informed of a suspicious character being on the sleeping car about to cross the bridge. Search was made, and a man in female attire and closely veiled found in one of the sleeping sections. When questioned as to his name, and route and destination, he was unable to respond, having engaged a woman interpreter to act for him, who stated that the lady with her was suffering from a violent cold and was unable to speak. The policeman lifted the veil of the man in woman's disguise, and one of the look out party recognized him as a deserter from the 53rd regiment stationed at London. He was escorted to the seven o'clock train west this morning, in the same dress, to be returned to London for trial.

MADOC GOLD.—The Belleville Intelligencer refers to the recent discovery affecting the Empire mine as damaging to the interests of the Hastings gold district; but feels confident that the swindle can only retard and obstruct operations for a time. The existence of gold in paying quantities, it says, has been too often tested and proved to be questioned; and what is wanted now is patience and perseverance assisted by capital, to show that the Madoc mineral district is one of the richest in the world. Upper Canadians generally, if not quite so sanguine as the people of Belleville are at least anxious that the expectations formed of the Madoc gold region should be realized. It is considered singular, however, that nothing should be heard of the Richardson mine. Golden bricks are frequently on exhibition in the shop windows of Halifax as a proof of the richness of the gold mines of Nova Scotia. Have any such bricks yet found their way into the shop windows of Belleville.—Kingston News.

Toronto, March 27.—The announcement in the Leader to-day regarding the brigading of troops and the recent movement of the Chicago and Western Fenians has quite agitated the public pulse. Rumour has it that the troops in garrison here are held in readiness for immediate movements on the shortest notice. Provision is also said to be made for the necessary movement and massing of troops at any given point. The armouries, Government stores and magazines, are now, as they should have been long ago, properly guarded. It is stated that there are to be two brigades of volunteers called out from Montreal, Quebec, Prescott, Toronto, Hamilton, and London, also a squadron of cavalry from Hamilton. Several suspicious characters, loitering about the city, are carefully watched.

ONSCOURN PAPERS.—We understand that a large number of a notorious New York weekly, of the importation of which we recently complained, have been seized by the Post-office authorities. The law, it seems, requires that the P. O. Department should return them to the publishers; but we think they should be empowered to burn them.—Witness.

Birth,

In this city, on the 28th ult., Mrs. George Bury of a son.

Died,

At her residence, in the Township of Haldimand, near Grafton, on the 19th ult., Mary, the beloved wife of Denis Connelly, aged, 40 years.—Requiescat in pace.

At Pittsburg, on the 17th March, James Lyons, brother of Mrs. J. D. Lawlor, of this city.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 31, 1868. Flour—Pollard, \$5, to \$5 75; Middlings, \$6 00 to \$6 35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superior nominal \$8.00; Fancy \$7.65 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.55 to \$7.70; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs. O-meal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1 67 1/2 to \$1 70. Peas per 60 lbs.—92c. to 91c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 07c to 08c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 to \$1 05. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex store at \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 50 Seconds, \$5 00 to \$5 05; Thirds, \$4 05 to 0 00.—First Pearl, \$6.05. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$19.50 to \$20.00;—Prime Meas, \$14.50; Prime \$13.50 to \$14.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 31, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 23 6 to 21 0 Oatmeal, do 15 9 to 15 3 Indian Meal, do 14 6 to 15 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do 4 6 to 5 0 Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do 2 9 to 3 0 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 3 to 1 8 Do, salt do 1 1 to 1 4 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag 4 0 to 4 6 Onions, per minot, 7 6 to 10 0 Lard, per lb 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6 Pork, do 0 6 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 3 0 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 10 0 to 11 1/2 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10 Straw \$6.00 to \$7 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE of the Parish of St. Olet, District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANTOINE DEGUIRE, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of WILLIAM BENNETT, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Individually, and as co-partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNETT & CO. Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twentieth day of May next. WILLIAM BENNETT, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELIZABETH and ANNE DORBY, natives of Co. Wick, Ireland, by their sister Mary Dorby care of Wm. Fitzgerald P. O. Montreal. Ontario papers please copy 4m—33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 795.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant, Insolvent.

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. ISIDORE PAQUIN, By his Attorney ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 763.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. GERMAIN PELTIER, By his Attorneys ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February, 1868. 2m

CANADA, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 936. DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAVREAU, Plaintiff.

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

MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 5th Feb. 1868. 1m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the matter of HUGH MCGILL, of the City and District of Montreal, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, by the undersigned his Attorneys, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at half-past ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy. LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorneys for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANOE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu.

The undersigned has made a deposition of the content of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same. OCTAVE LACHANOE. Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marcelline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, merchant and trader, duly authorized, has the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband.

J. O. LACOSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, Trader, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18 St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, March 20th 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of MRS. MELANIE BRAZEAU, wife of F. X. Desève, Marchande Publique, of Sherbrooke, P. Q. Insolvent.

A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of April next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 26th March, 1868. 2m—34

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 beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The healthy morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—In the Corps Legislatif the bill concerning the right of public meeting was passed.

The Corps Legislatif adjourned to-day until the 16th of April.

The Presse says that Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Commander of the Imperial Guard, has issued a circular ordering the recall of the soldiers belonging to the Guard, who have received leave of absence till the 31st of March, and prohibiting any leave of absence being granted without a report first being made to the superior authorities.

PARIS, March 4.—A writer in the little No mineur du Sar gives us his notions of the character of the British Army, not, however, I must say, in an ill-natured spirit, and with, perhaps, as much knowledge of the subject as foreigners generally have.

The writer gives the 'physiology' of the divers types in the British army; the English, properly so-called, the Irish, and the Scotch. He says: 'The Englishman, properly so-called, has but little taste for the profession of arms; but he soon gets into the habit; and for the English man, above all others, habit soon becomes a second nature. Once drilled and instructed, he does admirably whatever he does. He marches with perfect regularity, almost like an automaton; and he manoeuvres with wonderful precision. As a marksman he is astonishing—true, powder is abundantly supplied to him for practice. He obeys with remarkable punctuality; he is actually nailed to the post where he is put; he never strays from it. With respect to intrepidity—that is, the courage of remaining stationary, he is one of the finest military types, and of him it may be said that if the field of battle were swallowed up before him he would still stand unmoved on the rums. But he has, too, the defects of his qualities. He is somewhat slow on the offensive. He requires to be commanded and directed.—He has no sudden inspiration under fire. He must get precise orders, which he will execute punctually. He is somewhat of a grumbler, which, by the way, is no great fault. He is not expensive, yet he is more noisy and bustling than one would suppose. In a word he is a solid combatant, and one of the good soldiers of Europe, though it is not his vocation that has brought him under the colours.'

So much for the Englishman. Now for the Irishman:— 'The Irishman is more warm, more impulsive in his intercourse with others than the English man. He is quite as brave, but he is a little too fond of whisky; he is very ignorant, consequently superstitious, fantastic, and rough. But he has an excellent heart, he is devoted, and does not want a certain ardour which the general temperament of the army prevents utilizing. Moreover, he has the intelligence of the combat, and gets quite impassioned in it. It is to the Irish soldier that are owing certain fiery charges which nobody expected, so little are they in the British character.'

This sketch would not be complete without the Scotchman. Here is what M. Noir says of him:— 'The Scotch soldiers form, without contradiction the cream of the British troops. The Highlander is the prototype of the excellent soldier. He has all the requisite qualities, and not one defect. Unluckily for Great Britain the population of Scotland is not numerous. Having, it is true, to the point of putting by penny after penny, the Scotchman, for all that, is honest, steadfast, amiable in his intercourse with others, enthusiastic and proud; chivalrous when the question is about shedding his blood. The old traditions of clanish subsist; each company is grouped round an illustrious name; all and every man in it is sure to be the captain's cousin. The Highlanders have a strange sort of bravery which prevails at once of French fire and of English calm. They rush on with impetuosity; they charge with vigour, but they are not hurried away by anger. In the very hottest moment of an attack a simple order suffices to stop them. Formed in square, one would take them for Englishmen; in charging with the bayonet you would swear they were French. For the rest they are of Celtic origin, and the blood of our fathers flows in their veins; but the blood has a little cooled down by the severity of their climate. In his eyes of the Turk the Scotch had one enormous fault, that of showing their legs. In our eyes they have but one defect, a slight one, but still excessively annoying—their depraved taste for the screaming of the bagpipes. We know that the Highlanders would not get under fire without being excited by their national air, played on this discordant instrument. One of their general's having put down this piercing music, they attacked the enemy on one occasion so languidly that the bagpipes had to be restored to them, and they then took the position. In a word, we repeat, the Scotch are magnificent soldiers.'

GARIBOLDI AND THE UNITED STATES.—The American and Paris Journals are at present occupied in discussing the merits of General Garibaldi, recognized as a secret agent of the political police of the United States in Europe. The Patrie publishes in the following terms this revelation, which, according to the Gazette de France of the 23-d of February, fera du bruit:— 'A French journal, published in New York, the Courrier des Etats Unis printed in one of its recent numbers (8th of February) the following lines:—'No one would ever have suspected that Garibaldi was a secret agent of the United States. The fact however is true, and Mr. Seward affirms it. The Secretary of State, in conformity with a resolution of Congress, furnished this assembly with the names of the secret agents which he has employed from 1861 up to the present date. Gen. Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, figures amongst them. The others are, at least, Americans. Mr. Macracken, the spy of official diplomacy, had at least this excuse, that he believed he was serving his country. But what excuse has Garibaldi? And how much has he received from the W. shington Cabinet, or did he give his services gratuitously to the American Union?'

The revelations relative to the secret funds of the St. Department for the payment of secret foreign agents caused great excitement in New York. The name of Garibaldi occurring in the list of these agents, was read with a mingled feeling of wonder and disenchanted. One can, with difficulty, imagine the hermit of Caprera, whose principal boast is disinterestedness, in the secret pay of a government. Before reproducing this statement from the Courrier des Etats Unis (contains the Patrie), we were anxious to know if it were to be found in any of the American papers, and it appears that the Courrier is perfectly correct. We have in fact under our eyes a copy of the New York Evening Post of the 5th of February and find there that a letter from Mr. Seward was read to the Senate on the 4th of February. In this letter the Secretary of

State for Foreign Affairs announced that after the 4th of March, 1861, he used the services of twenty-two secret agents in Canada, England, France, Italy, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Rome, Syria, Egypt, Mexico, the Antilles, &c. Amongst the names of these secret agents the Evening Post mentions, quoting from Mr Seward's letter, 'Major General Joseph Garibaldi, and then come Mr Plumb, 'Thurloe Weed, General Schofield, &c. The total outlay for these secret agents, some of whom were very recent in Paris, amounts to about 110,000 francs a year.'

The French (according to the Paris correspondent of the Post) are not so infatuated with soldiering and military glory as they were in the days of Napoleon I. The people are more educated, and the country has become more commercial and material. No one believes that France is threatened by any enemies abroad, and the Sovereign an Government are ever repeating that France has no aggressive designs on her neighbours! 'Then why ruin us?' say the fathers who are about to lose their sons; 'why rob us of labour which will oblige us to give up cultivating a portion of the land?' As the period advances for applying the new military laws these questions are being asked in every cottage and in every manufactory in France. In the Moniteur the other day the Emperor told the soldiers how he looks after their comfort and well-being, and the martial sentiment of the nation was addressed with a life and drum flourish. But all the world knows that nothing will make the people in love with the exacting Army Bill. Some of the prefects have reported its unpopularity. The agricultural journals are speaking out and reminding Government of the falling off of the population. Here are some interesting statements from the Journal de l'Agriculture. According to official tables, say the paper in question:— 'It appears that the population has increased in 178 arrondissements, and diminished in 185. This does not include the three departments annexed in 1860. We find that in 50 arrondissements it has even considerably advanced, and that in 128 the population has remained stationary. A fact which appears at the first glance is that the specially agricultural arrondissements have suffered a diminution of 2,000, 4,000, 6,000, 8,000, 10,000, and 11,000 inhabitants. Thus that of Argenis in the Orne has lost, during the 70 years 14,800 (in 1846 it reckoned 110,000, and in 1866 only 95,000); and that of Vesoul suffered a decrease of 12,000 within the same period. On the other hand, all the arrondissements of which the population has increased, possessed either important towns or some very active centres of manufacture. In the departments in which an arrondissement includes a large town or a manufacturing district, and in which there are also agricultural arrondissements we find that the population increases in the former and diminishes in the latter. From the point of view of the cultivation of the soil, no one certainly can contest either the alarming significance of these figures or the point blank contradiction which they give to the self-satisfied partisans who desire to set aside our complaints respecting the abandonment of agriculture, by imputing them, in an airy and easy manner, to party spirit. The general table is summed up by the following figures, which reveal another social sore not less profound. From 1826 to 1846 the population of France increased by 3,843,000, whereas from the last mentioned date until 1866 it advanced by no more than 1,199,000—two-fifths less—and that has taken place during a period when all persons competent to judge agree in stating that the average length of life has become greater for all classes of the people. Thus to the desertion of the rural districts, to the still more considerable abandonment of agricultural labour, must be added a moral and social scourge of a much graver nature—a progressive diminution in the number of births, a sinister and alarming fiction and which formerly made its appearance in the premonitory symptoms of the fall of the Roman empire, and which may be considered to have been the prelude to the suicide of that great Power; for the barbarian only gave the finishing stroke to the Colossus—the coup de grace of contempt!'

The departure of Prince Napoleon on a visit to the north of Germany has given rise to much conjecture as to its real object. It is remarked that all, or at least all the Government journals announced the fact at the same time, and in the same words—that he had just quitted Paris for a journey to a part of Northern Germany, and added that his Imperial Highness was to travel in the strictest incognito:—the strictest incognito meaning that information of it was given to the whole of Europe. The Liberte—that is, M. de Girardin, whose relations with the illustrious occupant of the Palais Royal have long been and still are most intimate and confidential—says that a report of the Prince being charged with a mission to Berlin was current, but that it could not be other than one essentially pacific, 'and of a nature to draw closer the bonds of friendship existing between the two Governments.' And the Opion Nationale, which was started by the influence of the Prince's father, Jerome, affirms that it is utterly untrue that the Prince is charged with any mission whatever; that the journey was projected long since, and was unavoidably put off for various causes, and that it is of an essentially private character. As usual, the public are incredulous as to the private character of a journey which is likely to last some weeks. They do not clearly see why a personage of such high rank should leave Paris in a formally announced incognito for no other other object than simply to exchange in the name of the French Government, courtesies which both have exchanged so frequently and so recently. They perversely attribute this sudden and, as it seems, somewhat mysterious proceeding to rumours of a certain coldness in the relations between the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg, and they jump to the conclusion that in anticipation of events which may occur in the East, and of a rupture with Russia as the consequence, the Prince is gone to try to detach Prussia from her Russian alliance and bring her over to France.

The Presse says:— 'A conflict may break out any day on the banks of the Danube. Russia cannot by herself fling down the gauntlet to Europe. When Prussia refused three months ago to follow her, Russia at once stopped short. She will do the same now if she cannot count upon the support of Berlin. The disposition of Prussia is the knot of the situation, and that disposition is very doubtful. We have not been able to ascertain whether Prussia was or was not associated in the representations made by the Western Powers to Prince Michael of Servia and Prince Charles of Bucharest. The western press said yes: the Russian and the journals of M. de Bismarck, yes and no. Prussia has then, tried to make each party believe that she was with it.'

SPAIN. MADRID, March 27.—The Spanish Cortes has passed a bill granting indemnity to Great Britain for the seizure and detention of the vessels of Queen Victoria.

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Feb. 24.—The Italian papers inform us of the escape of 13 brigands from their prison in the fortress of Tur into. They smashed the door, slew the sentry, fought the guard, and finally got away, leaving one of their number dead upon the field of battle. The fugitives were pursued, and, up to the latest accounts, one more of them had been killed and three wounded and captured, leaving eight of these fierce and desperate ruffians still at large for the benefit of the public. Cases of this kind have lately been of frequent occurrence in Italy, showing great laxity, and perhaps corruption. There seems no longer any security in Italian prisons. The most atrocious criminals—for whom, if their lives be spread out of deference to a morbid philanthropy, escape should at least be rendered utterly impossible—take their bonds and bars again and again. Witness the case of the infamous Ocda, thrice a fugitive from

Italian cells, and reserved at last to grace a French scaffold. Only the other day a malefactor named Genari, who was being conveyed by sea from one prison to another without, as it seemed urgent necessity for the change, and who appears to have enjoyed on board an extraordinary degree of liberty for a person in his circumstances, was quietly fetched off in a boat by some of his confederates and made good his escape. From Paulo, in the province of Modena, two notorious criminals recently escaped. In short, numbers of such cases might be cited, and it would be curious to keep a register of them, and to ascertain how many robbers and murderers contrive to break out in the course of a year.

You will remember that when Italy was in process of being 'made,' the great apprehension felt by some of the emancipated and incorporated provinces was lest they should be Piedmontised. The genuine Piedmontese were only some two or three millions, but the eight millions of Neapolitans thought they were going to be swallowed up alive, and screamed in unfounded and ludicrous alarm. Time passed; the Neapolitans swarmed northwards, pushed their way on, they were cunning, supple, adroit, not always over-croptious; some, who had been fervent Bourbonists, became as fervent Italian patriots, and so retained, in the new kingdom, the good places and pay they had enjoyed in the old one; the capital was changed from Turin to Florence, the honest old sub-Alpine traditions were weakened, and it now really looks as if, in more respects than one, New Italy, which began as Piedmontese, were doomed to end as Neapolitan. Pal man meruit ferat. If in the equitable adjustment of rights and harmonious fusion of populations which the sanguine predicted for the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel, the Neapolitan portion of the nation should display the ability and the vigor entailing them to a distinguished part in the conduct of affairs, they will do well to take it, but we may hope that at the same time the abuses inherent to their former state will not be introduced, and that venal gaolers, careless guard, and consequent prison breaking will not become the order of the day in Italy.

Although we are here at only 12 hours' rail from Rome, it is difficult to ascertain the truth respecting the most ordinary and matter-of-fact occurrences in that city. The natural tendency is to exaggeration of whatever is unfavourable or discreditable to the Papal Government. We have lately heard a great deal about the strength of the Pope's army, and the importance and extent of the fortifications erected around his capital. The numbers of the former and the strength of the latter have, according to information on which I fully rely, been very much exaggerated. The army does not exceed 14,000 men, and the recruiting for it, if not already suspended, is on the point of being so. The fortifications are merely what are required to protect the city from a coup de main, to which, owing to the extent of its circumference, it is peculiarly liable. The old walls have been repaired where needful; in some places they have been loop-holed for musketry, in others an embrasure has been made for a gun; the only out-works erected are on Monte Mario, for the protection of the Vatican, which otherwise lies much exposed. The Zouave corps, 5,000 strong, forms an important part of the army, and includes many nations. A considerable number of English have joined it, coming in ones and twos, from various parts of England, and without, as I am assured, any particular agency having been employed to obtain their services. Of the Irish who have joined, the Fenian element has been got rid of. There is no doubt that a number of men of that nation went to Rome chiefly for the military training to be acquired there but they were found to be grumblers and discontented. The Papal military authorities were warned of their object, and not sorry to discharge them. Of the Zouaves as a body, I learn, from a trustworthy Papal source, that quite one half are men of superior station to the common run of private soldiers, and have means of their own.

The Italian Correspondence announces that the Italian and Pontifical military authorities met last week at a village upon the Umbrian frontier, and concluded an arrangement for executing the provisions of the conventions relative to the pursuit of brigands upon the Italian and Pontifical territories.

FLORENCE, 27 h.—The Government is actively suppressing brigandage. A large body of troops, under General Fallavacini, are to commence operations immediately in the Province of Naples.

In the seven years between 1861 and 1868, Italy—that is, the kingdom of Italy—has borrowed £115,800,000. If any doubt is entertained of the fact, here are corroborative details: Lombard loan, £20,000,000; Minghetti loan, £28,800,000; Sella loan £17,000,000; rentes created by Signor Scialoja £4,000,000; rentes of the worship fund, £4,000,000; sale of State railways, £8,000,000; State lands obligations, £6,000,000; forced loan of 1866 £14,000,000; bank loan £10,000,000; and Treasury bonds £4,000,000. Thus Italy has been adding to her indebtedness at the average rate of upwards of £16,000,000 per annum since 1861.

ROME.—The Canadian volunteers who arrived here on the 10th were received on the same day by the Pope who expressed his satisfaction at their devotion, and gave them his benediction.

Recruits for the Zouaves continue to arrive. Mr. Milman, Mr. Power, and Mr. Muudy, were enrolled this morning in the 'Regiment d'elite,' and the 200 Canadians have already left Montreal to sustain the honour of the 'loyal colony' in the Catholic army. Mgr. Storer, who has been absent for a few days' change of air, returns to his post on Thursday next.

ROME, Feb. 23 1868.—The carnival has been even more than usually dull this year in consequence of the numerous deaths which have taken place in Roman society, and the absence of inclination for amusement on the part of the Catholic and Legationist party who, as a general rule, are the foremost in the carnival gaieties. This year, however, too much expense has been incurred by the greater part of the Catholic visitors in the hospitals, the Pontifical army fund, &c., especially among the French section of our society, to leave a wide margin for useless expenditure; and there is, moreover, little inclination for enjoyment among those who have lost friends, relations, or comrades, in the late campaign. Our hospitals are still tenanted by the wounded, and in too many cases the dying of Mentana and Monte Libretti; and though the triumph has been a complete one, it has cost us too dearly and left too deep a shadow on many a Catholic heart for those who have witnessed it to be in a mind for idle merriment, and it is to these causes and not to any want of the National Committee, the failure is to be attributed. The French families are very few this year, the English and Irish Catholic families equally so. The saloons are absolutely given up to the American society, whose irrepressible hunger for bills has found vent in a sort of dancing club established at the Galleria Danterea under their patronage.

It is reported by the revolutionary party that Menotti Garibaldi has gone to America with his principal adherents. It is probable that this is only said in order to conceal an expedition in some other direction, very probably in Sicily, where the autonomist movement gains ground daily, and where, were the Bourbonists to accept a temporary republic as a means of severing their connection with Florence, it is certain that such a measure must eventually end in the restoration of Francis I.

A fresh battalion of Swiss has been formed, and that magnificent regiment numbers nearly 2,000 men. Its discipline, high sense of military honor, and its devotion to the Holy See render it one of the most reliable and effective elements in the Pontifical army, and its colonel, M. Geannet, is one of the most distinguished officers.

The Legion d'Antibes is now up to the effective of 1,600, and is daily receiving recruits from Alsace and Franche Comte, drafted from the reserve of the

French army. It is difficult to believe that the summer will pass over without a fresh attack on Rome, this time from the regular troops, and every preparation is being made for an effective stand.

We read in the Univers, in a letter dated Rome, Feb. 29, the following passages.—'The Roman Anties Legion increases in strength from day to day, and affords an example of excellent military discipline. It is thoroughly false that desertions have diminished the strength of the corps. Because that two soldiers have not responded to the roll-call—or because, as they wrote from Florence, that two Pontifical soldiers have been seen in that city in the Pontifical uniform—there is no authority whatever for stating that a body of men contrived by the most perfect discipline is in a state of dissolution.

General Garibaldi's letter on the treatment of the wounded in the hospitals in Rome has received an admirable and well-merited censure at the hands of one perfectly qualified to speak on the matter, the Vicomte Charles de St. Priest, whose charity to the Garibaldian wounded on the field of Mentana it would be impossible to exaggerate, and whose recent dangerous illness has been entirely owing to overwork in the hospitals of Rome as chef d'ambulance, as well as to his exertions this autumn in the cholera of Albano. Yours readers will, I think, be glad to read the letter.

[Translation.] 'To General Garibaldi,—Without fear of contradiction from any one, in the name of the medical staff, Roman and foreign, and of those who, in concurrence with our sublime Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul, forgot in the hospital and on the field of battle with what adversaries they had to deal, in order to lavish on them the most devoted care.

'I give to you, General, and to your informants, the most vigorous denial that a man of honour can cast in the teeth of him who abandoned his soldiers at Mentana and left us, to the eternal honour of our ambulances, the task of gathering up the wounded whom he had compromised in so cowardly a manner by his mad expedition and his precipitate flight.

'VICOMTE CHARLES DE ST. PRIEST. "Rome, 8th February, 1868."

The hero of the two hemispheres is sadly lowered even in Italy since Mentana, and the publication of the American secret service papers, by which Mr. Seward proves that the General, instead of being the disinterested patriot his worshippers were fain to believe him, has been ever since 1860 the recipient of American money as a paid agent for the propagation of transatlantic notions on this our worn-out continent, will not increase the reverence in which his English admirers have hitherto held him. It is curious to see the shifts to which the Italian revolution is forced to descend in order to compass its ends, and that, at last it is reduced to its natural level—the servant and toady of the least honourable and creditable of States. America sees in this subservient means of introducing her influence in European affairs, and revenging the intervention in Mexico on France, and Garibaldi, the agent of the secret societies, does not scruple to sacrifice the monarchy he has created and sworn himself to try to introduce a foreign republic into his native land, to be at once its tyrant and the cause of its dismemberment.

PRO NOME.—Personally the Pope is beloved and esteemed; of stainless character, courteous manners, and much natural kindness of heart. He ought in deed to be so. He has spent most munificently the money he has received, not in personal aggrandizements, or that of his family, but in adorning and beautifying Rome and the towns in his territory, and the splendid viaduct which bridges the defile between Larciera and Albano is a worthy monument of his generosity. He has scrupulously avoided enriching his relations, his sister lives in obscurity, almost poverty, near Ancona, and when his brother's daughter was married a few years ago, he gave her a dowry from his private fortune. It is even said that the Pope's pence subscribed for him during his exile at Gaeta was expended on the beautifying of his city, on his return.—From Rome to Mentana.

SWITZERLAND. A Berne telegram of March 9, received from Mr. Reppert's Berne agent, states that an 'ultramontane agitation exists in the district of Yura owing to the prohibition by the authorities of education being conducted by Catholic nuns. The population of the district threaten to secede from the Canton of Berne, and to annex themselves to France.'

AUSTRIA. The report that the Civil Marriage Bill had finally passed both Houses of the Vienna Reichsrath was premature. Some amendments were made in the Upper House, and the Bill was returned to the Lower House for its concurrence. These amendments were pressed to-day by the Lower branch of the Reichsrath and the Bill, as amended, now stands passed by both Houses, and only awaits the assent of the Emperor to become law.

THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.—According to the Nouvelliste of Hamburg, there is no foundation for the statement that the Emperor of Austria has written a letter to the ex-King of Hanover which determined the latter to leave Austria and come to England. The Austrian Government, it says, confined its action to reminding Count Platen of the circumstances under which the King and his little court asked for the hospitality of Austria. The relations between the Imperial court and the family of the ex-King are not changed in any respect. On last Friday they were invited to the Imperial chateau. The fact that the ex-King has directed the funded property he has in London to be sent to Vienna shows that he has no intention of quitting the latter place.

PRUSSIA. The speech of King William at the closing of Prussia's parliament has given (as it is pretended) unqualified satisfaction to the official organs of the French Press. The Moniteur, always so conscientious and appreciative, tells its readers that 'it was received with marked satisfaction by an assembly invested by circumstances with special respect and interest.' Our contemporary proceeds to say: 'The session just brought to a close was the first in which the representatives of the annexed provinces took part, and the message of the Crown traces out a kind of programme of the measures intended to conciliate the populations with the monarchy. The King announced that his Government, in reorganizing the administration of the country, intended to enter upon a system of self government, and to allow all parts of the kingdom to profit alike by that system. He added that the views and opinions expressed on this subject in the course of the debates would be taken into serious consideration. In conclusion his Majesty recognised the cordial and pacific dispositions of all the Powers, and expressed himself as being pleased to see in them a pledge for the maintenance of European peace.' This statement is made in the face of another statement that Russia is buying up large quantities of wheat in the Rhenish provinces, and that France is busily engaged purchasing horses wherever they are to be had on the continent.—Tablat.

RUSSIA. According to a St. Petersburg telegram of March 9th it was reported that the Emperor Napoleon will pay a visit to that capital in June. Brilliant fêtes and a review of 100,000 men will be prepared for his Majesty's reception.

A Berlin telegram states that the Russian Government has ordered large purchases of corn to be made in the province of Posen. The attention of the authorities has been directed to the matter.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY IN POLAND.—A Warsaw letter, published in the Journal de Posen, says:—'The Catholic ecclesiastics in the Polish provinces of Russia have been divided into three categories, and are furnished with pass-books of different colours, blue red, and the same with a black border. Those of the first class are bound to present themselves before

the chief of the district every fortnight, and of the second before the mayor of the commune twice a week. The clergy of the first two categories may travel without restriction from one place to another, provided that they carry their pass books with them; those of the third class, however, cannot leave their homes even to administer the sacrament to dying persons without leave. During the great solemnities in the churches, two gendarmes are charged with the surveillance of the ecclesiastics, and are even ordered to remain present during the repasts, and report to the superior authority the conversation that may take place.'

UNITED STATES.

NO STAMP ON IT.—A good joke came off recently at a court house. A person living a short distance out of the village is in the habit of frequently coming into town and drinking to intoxication. At such seasons he is apt to call on his honor, Judge M.—. Recently he made one of his visits, became decidedly tipsy, called upon Judge M.—, desired the Judge to write him a pledge, asserting his intention to quit drinking. His honor wrote the pledge as desired, and the tipsy individual affixed his name to it. He then desired to have the pledge that he might take it home and exhibit it to his wife. His honor thought that he himself was the proper custodian of the important agreement, but yielded to the solicitations of the man, at the same time assuring him that if he broke the contract and appeared before him again in a state of intoxication he would have him locked up. A week elapsed and the judge was confronted by the same man tipsy as of former times.

'How is this?' said his honor 'did I not tell you I would have you locked up if you did not keep your agreement?'

'Judge M.—,' said the tipsy fellow, 'do you think I am a fool? I know what I am about; I'll show you if I am a fool' and he drew forth his wallet from his pocket, took out his pledge, unfolded its worn creases, and holding it up triumphantly, he exclaimed:—

'Will you just show me the United States Internal Revenue Stamp on that agreement?'

The Judge caved.

Twenty-one divorces were granted by the Supreme Court at its February term in Windsor county, Vermont. In delivering the judgment of the Court in one case, Judge Everett remarked: 'My associates think, from the evidence, a divorce ought to be granted, and I think so too, from what I know of the parties. I don't think these parties ought to be yoked up together any longer, any more than any other cattle.'

The New York Star denounces, in no very mild terms, the debauchery in the upper-tendency of that city. It says 'the dress making establishments of the city are nothing else than fashionable rum-mills for female accommodation. The butterflies of fashion there sip on the sly, wines, brandies, whiskey punches and hot rums.'

Two old friends met, not long since, after a separation of thirty-five years. 'Well, Tom,' said one, 'how has the world gone with you, old boy? Married yet?' 'Yes; and I've got a family you can't match—seven boys and one girl!' 'I can match it exactly,' was the reply, 'for I have seven girls and one boy.'

A lady recently advertised in a city paper that she wanted a 'gentleman for breakfast and tea,' while another in the same journal asks for 'a husband having a Roman nose with strong religious tendencies,' and a third party seeks to recover 'a lost wallet belonging to a gentleman made of calf skin.'

An advertisement of cheap shoes in a country paper has the following nota bene: 'Ladies wishing those cheap shoes, will do well to call soon, as they won't last long.'

'You want a flopping, that's what you want,' said a parent to his unruly son, 'I know it, dad, but I'll try to get along without it,' returned the boy.

Wednesday is naturally the popular day for weddings.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY.

Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. E. Bruce, Esq., Druggist, &c., Post St., Roch St., Quebec:—

'It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have been completely cured of a very severe Pleurisy, which I had neglected, and the use of only three bottles of the BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, which I bought at your establishment in Vallier Street.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours, J. E. ALEXIS DORVAL, Inspector of Timber.

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

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMFORT.—Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of 'Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases,' says, in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed—perfectly safe, and eminently reliable.'

Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Letson, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Whenever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result has been equally satisfactory.

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 SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Reside its superiority as a perfume over its costlier foreign competitors, this delicious floral essence forms a delightful tooth wash and a soothing application after shaving, when mixed with water. A handkerchief wetted with it and applied to the brow will relieve the severest nervous headache, and ladies, who value a clear complexion and a velvet skin, will find it extremely useful in removing blotches, pimples, cold sores, chaps, sunburns, and all those external eruptions and discolorations which militate against the purity, transparency, and flexibility of the skin.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, BAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Orders and consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, June 14th, 1867. 12m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Missionary, at Chambersburg, Penn. —

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it — nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow — know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868. 2m

A PUBLIC BENEFIT. — Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; in this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Chemistry confers more practical benefits on mankind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely confesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies and advises that the practical application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, manufactures, and agriculture be enjoined upon our colleges and schools. — [Wrightsville, Pa., Star, March, 1868. 1m

CANADA HOTEL,

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.) SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished by ravaellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

COLE & BROTHER

WILL open, in Store No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner Victoria Square and Fortification Lane, about 1st April next, with a first class stock of STOVES, IRON BEDS, FEADS, Iron, Hollow, Tin, and Japanned Ware, House Furnishing Goods, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c. TinSmith and Jobbing work will be promptly attended to; all at most reasonable rates. W. P. COLE; W. H. COLE. (Recently with the late firm of Wm. Rodden & Co.) March 26, 1868. 12m



PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6.20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.25 a.m. and 12.25 p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Winter Arrangements, commencing 9th December, 1867.

A Train leaves Sand Point at 6.45 A.M., arriving at Brookville at 1 P.M. A Train leaves Brookville at 3.45 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9.25 P.M.

The Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CROUP they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from — E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold every where at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 2m

THE PRESS.

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

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards.

BLACK TEA.

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Souchong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., First 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twanky Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 2m

OXY HYDROGEN STEREOOPTICON

FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS. I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c. — Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools, Festivals, Bazaar, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address — B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1 Biensy Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 12, 1867. 8 in

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in England. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock: — 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 200,000 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Buttered Lumber; Hardwood of all descriptions; 20,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BERNARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Oraig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

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

WANTED,

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

WANTED,

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

SARFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason is, that it is more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have, all know that what it does once it does always — that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. It has, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither opium or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure: — For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Distension, Langour and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Rheumatism, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression of Urine, a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and sends it into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed all ailments sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

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

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

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Grubers Brans, Mercer & Co. Davins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Davins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harie Dr. Picalet & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Lavolette & Girault Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



DEVINS' VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE. THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION — The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS" and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from, DAVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

These using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: — At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B. — Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O.E.

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

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

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SELANDOR AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 51 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

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

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10; Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1868.

Gentlemen — I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 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 fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING, Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: — Dear Sirs — Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Obstructed Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: — At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B. — Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O.E.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY — MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quantity of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in towns and country. Price 2 1/2 cts. per tin. CAUTION — Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Hart's Concentrated Lye" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID. — For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c. per bottle. HOMOOPATHY — The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic Medicines from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to. J. A. HABTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 36 Notre Dame Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.

