

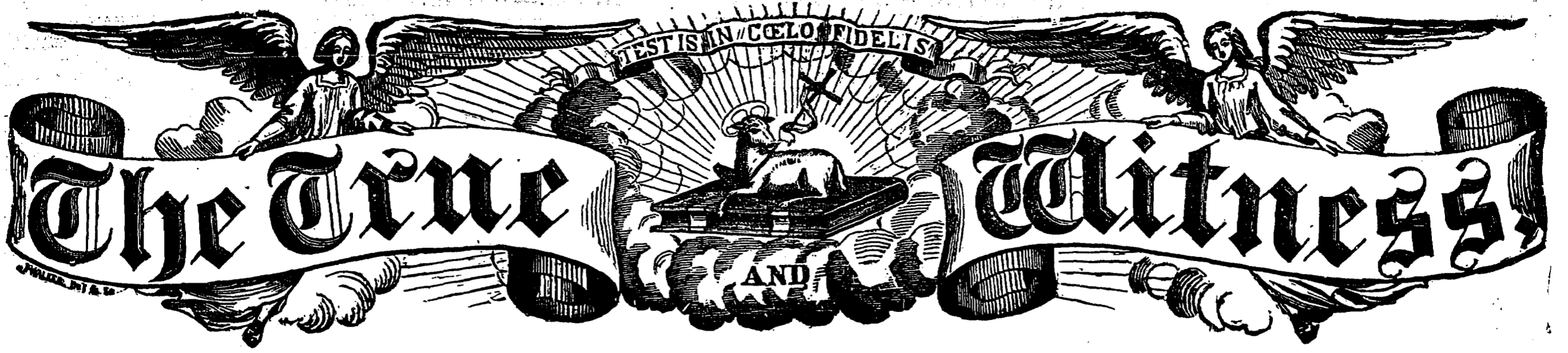
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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## RASH PROMISES.

BY JACQUELINE.

(From the Morning Star.)

### CHAPTER I.—REVERSES.

Twilight was filling all the room with its soft soothing presence, lending a ruddier glow to the low fire that burned in the grate, to temper the chill of the early autumn evening. Sitting near the window, with an infant asleep on her lap, sat a woman, who, though of middle age, still retained the beauty of younger years.

A settled, sad expression of countenance had chased away the joyous smile of happier days, and her eyes, large, grey, and luminous, looked now 'heavy with the weight of unshed tears.'—They, for a time, had been steadily fixed upon the stars, which were coming slowly out of the 'hungry blue,' like lamps invisibly flashing over the darkened path of a lost and weary traveler. Some assurance of help, some need of patient endurance, seemed to have glinted from those silent messengers down into her sad heart, for a smile mingled with the shadow, as if some new born hope had entered therein. Raising the sleeping baby gently to her bosom, she pressed her lips upon its brow, then casting her eyes over to the other side of the room, where stood a large, old-fashioned canopy bed, upon which was lying in a quiet sleep, the figure of a once handsome, stalwart man, now reduced by a long and painful sickness to a mere shadow of his former self, she heaved a long, heavy sigh. She was in the act of approaching the bed to lay the infant down, and assure herself of her husband's repose, when the door quietly opened, and a little low voice called, in a whisper, 'Mamma.'—She left the room, and was met in the hall by two lovely little boys, each so like the other, that it must have puzzled even an accustomed eye to individualize them; only the mother's heart could tell at a glance which was Edwin and which Norman.

'Oh, mamma,' they both exclaimed in a breath, catching hold of either hand, yet speaking very low, 'sister has the tea all ready, and she has made something so nice—something she read about out of a great big book, as big—as big almost as the Dictionary.'

'Now, Eddy,' here interrupted the more reticent Norman, 'that is a secret, and you promised not to tell, because sister wanted to surprise mamma; and now you've gone and told her all about it.'

'No, I haven't, Norm; have I now, mamma? I only said it was something nice; and I'm sure that's just what they told me Santa Claus would put in my stocking; and I'm sure I never guessed sugar plums, and oranges, and a gun, and a sword, and ever so many fire-crackers, etc.'

But just as Eddie's enthusiasm was growing under this happy reminiscence of a year gone, a door at the end of the hall opened, and a lovely young girl—a blue-eyed, golden-haired blonde—was seen standing by the side of a brightly-arranged tea-table, bountifully spread with a plain but appetizing meal, the place of honor being given to a plate piled up with smoking hot muffins. A look of surprise, chased by one of love, and Mrs. Lambert, turning, kissed the bright face of her daughter.

'Why, what a universal little genius, Laura, you are going to be—even learning to cook with a success that might shame an older hand. But, my darling, I fear your desire to gratify me has made you forget how necessary it is for all of us now—all but your dear father—to forego the delicate tastes of former years, and learn to look only for the bare necessities in our cuisine.'

But, seeing a shade deepen on the fair young brow, and catching an earnest, questioning look from the twins, she recovered herself, and at once turned their thoughts into a more cheerful vein, and to the enjoyment of their anticipated treat.

Tea being over, Norman was sent to see if everything was still quite in his father's room; the report being favorable, the boys went with their marbles into the kitchen, and Mrs. Lambert took a seat by Laura, and began to assist in washing up the tea things.

'My poor darling,' said her mother, 'you cannot know how it distresses me to see those delicate little hands already growing rough under such work as this. If I could only be ubiquitous, and fill the post of nurse, maid, and house-keeper, then, indeed, time might be more agreeably and more profitably spent. But, alas! now, when of all my life I most crave and need the wealth that can purchase ease and pleasure for my dear ones, I find only a penury, that pinches harder every day. If it were not for my faith and trust in the One who rules and orders all these changes, I should lose heart entirely when I think of the future—that future which goes before me like a black rolling cloud.'

'Perhaps, mother dear, that a land of promise

may lie even beyond such a courier. Who knows but that the same little head and hands heretofore so helpless, that conjured the nice little muffins, may be able also to help you more effectually in these fast darkening days?'

Then, looking softly and earnestly in her mother's face, and drawing her chair close to her side, she continued:

'Mamma, darling, I have a secret—the first I ever kept from you; and it has been, O! such drearily hard work.'

'That is news indeed, Laura; but I don't believe it is anything very serious. Not a lover, I hope, unless, indeed, that Irish Knight, a descendant of a long line of kings, has suddenly appeared, and taken your heart by storm.'

'Now, mother, why will you always be joking me about those detestable Irishmen. You know that I hate them, and never, never mean to marry one, even if there is not another man left.'

'Well, well, my child,' said her mother, soothingly, 'I'll say no more, for indeed my joking days seem over; only serious thought and hard work lie before us all now; so tell me your secret, dear, and then I'll be better able to judge of its import.'

'Indeed, mother, it is something very serious; but if you feel inclined to blame me, you must try to remember the motive that impelled me to the act. You know, mother dear, how long poor father has been sick, and how little hope there seems to be of his ever being well enough again to attend to business. Then, his creditors are so merciless, pressing so hard almost a dying man, and seizing and selling what with a little time would be a fortune, just, too, to gratify their own rapacity. Well, I saw a long time ago how things were going, for love and sorrow are two great enlighteners, and sharpen the faculties of the young as well as of the old. Seeing and weighing all this, I began to rub my little head, to see if something worth while could be got out of it; then I bethought me of the good education father had given me, and so I thought the best thing I could do would be to turn it to some account. Thereupon, I started off with my bright idea, and submitted it to Father S.—and old Col. Chamberlain, who know all kinds of people, North and South, and they, to my great delight, approved of my plan, and promised to help me through. To-day Col. Chamberlain received a letter from an old friend in Mississippi, offering a situation to me as governess, with a salary of fifty dollars a month. And now, I only wait your and father's permission to accept it; and now you have my long cherished secret.'

Mrs. Lambert's heart was to full for words. All the noble sacrifice involved in this heroic step of her beautiful daughter, was prefigured in an instant to her mind. She could only clasp her in her arms, and ejaculate between her tears:

'But how can I lose you? How fill your place at home, and send you, so young and inexperienced, among cold and indifferent strangers?'

'We mustn't think of that, mother dear. It is the present necessity alone that we must meet, and leave the rest to God. Only think of what fifty dollars will do for all of you at home, and how far it will help to spin out the little fund, that is growing so beautifully less every day.—Then, you know that I dearly love to travel, and I have always wanted to see the beautiful South—the land of the orange and the myrtle. And you will be so busy nursing father, and the baby, and looking after the boys, and writing letters to Alice and me, that you'll have no time to mess me. And, perhaps, who knows—for God is so good and prayer so potent—that dear father may get well, and we'll have our own dear old home again, and be as happy as we were before all these sorrows came upon us. So cheer up, mother dear, and look at the silver lining of the cloud, and say that you are willing for me to go forth to seek my fortune. Only suppose, she continued, quite warmed up with her vivid dreams, 'only suppose that I may find my knight with the golden crest, in the shape of a big, burly cotton planter, who'll do all kinds of wonderful things for us all, to which Giggles with his ring, and Aladdin with his lamp, will be a mere circumstance.'

Mrs. Lambert smiled sadly at the vision of these cloud castles.

'What will your father say, Laura? I fear this news will make him worse. He is so proud, and rebels already so much against his helplessness; and the idea of you, his idolized, frail child, being sent forth alone into the wide, cold world, will be too much, I fear, for his weak nerves.'

'Indeed, mother, I have dreaded that, too; but I depend on your influence to carry my point. You know you can do anything with him; your voice is the oracle that settles all doubts. But there is his bell. I shall pray for your success, until I come in with his toast and tea to bid him good night.'

Mrs. Lambert found her husband much re-

freshed and cheered by his unbroken sleep, and the baby getting restless, had crawled and nestled close to her father, and lay crowing, and trying to perform the acrobatic feat of putting her little pink toes into her mouth. It was a good opportunity for Mrs. Lambert to break the startling news of Laura's project to him. Though his agitation was intense at first, by degrees his wife's reasoning, and a full and brave expose of their present position, and the inevitable distress that looked out of the future at them, convinced Mr. Lambert that the refusal of his consent would only entail, perhaps, even a heavier sacrifice upon them all.

At this juncture Laura entered the room, carrying a neatly arranged tray, with her father's meal. He had not sufficiently recovered from his agitation to speak for a few moments, but at length he complimented her upon the facility she showed in her new vocation of cook and maid.

'Your mother, daughter,' he continued, 'has been telling me of the great financial scheme that little head has been cogitating, and painful though the necessity be, yet I must agree with her, that, after all, it is better for you to fill some sphere wherein you can exercise the qualities of a lady, rather than stay here to be a drudge to the family.'

'Now, that is my own dear papa,' exclaimed Laura, joyfully, jumping up and kissing him warmly. But this was just the worst thing she could have done; for when the heart is full, and feeling kept down by mere force of will, an affectionate word, a loving act sends the torrent sweeping down every barrier. So, Mr. Lambert, already depressed and weakened by his long illness, and the many reverses that had followed, broke completely down; and throwing his arms around his daughter's neck, he wept like a child. Mrs. Lambert also gave way to her long pent-up feelings, and the baby, intuitively feeling that something was wrong, set up a scream that completed this modernized Niobe, but eventually proved the means of quieting the tears of the rest of the group. Quiet and composure being once more restored, Laura forced her own feelings to cheer and divert her father, entertaining him with such vivid pictures of her Southern castles, such bright anticipations of the result of her absence, that only the glow and glamor of youth can paint and dream. Finding that she has succeeded in her object, and observing a weary expression creep over his face, she kissed him good night, and started off, as she said, to look after Remulus and Remus, who must by this time be ready for bed.'

### CHAPTER II.—SEEKING FORTUNE.

A sound sleep, and bright dreams, that took their hue from the tenor of her last waking thoughts, chased away all the fatigue of her day's labor. Awaking refreshed, she proceeded at once to the kitchen to get breakfast ready, but found that her mother had been there before her, and already had, with the assistance of the little boys, made the fire, and had the kettle boiling for the coffee. Each was full of sympathy for the other, in being compelled to such hard and strange work for the day, and after various awkward blunders, and a few slight burns, the two ended by half laughing, half crying over the difficulties of their new occupation.

'Never mind, Laura,' said Mrs. Lambert, as she upset a pan of potatoes, 'this kind of work at any rate will be soon over for you.'

'I must confess, mamma, that I shall not be sorry, for though I generally come off victor, still it is not without a good many hard rubs, as my poor hands and burnt clothes can testify.—But with all your other duties, you can never be able to attend to this department when I am gone; so we must look up somebody at once, in order to enable me to get ready without loss of time.'

'Yes, I have already been thinking of that, and have a girl in my mind that I shall like to secure.'

'Not an Irish woman I hope, mamma?'

'Yes, none other.'

'Oh! mamma, you will be tormented to death.'

'Perhaps so; but not more by one of that race than another. Your prejudices are unaccountable, Laura, toward that people, and I almost begin to think, irreconcilable. Why is it that you doubt them so much?'

'Because they are dirty and unreliable.'

'Well, do not the same qualities exist among classes of every other people? Are there not good and bad among our own? Why then should you make these the exception?'

'Yes, but I never saw any good in the Irish except a few external manifestations. They go to church, and pray like saints, and come out, and behave, with their drunkenness and swearing, like demons.'

'That is true of a class,' replied her mother; 'and yet the fact of their going to church proves that they are not entirely lost, but, through faith, feel the need they have of grace to uphold

them against the force of their own inherent vices. They are impulsive in everything; quick to sin, quick to repent; and as for their other failings to which you so strenuously object, you must remember that there are idiosyncrasies, nationalities, of which God takes a different account from ourselves.'

'Well, well, mamma, I cannot argue the question; I only know that I don't like the race, and never mean to.'

'And, no doubt,' replied the mother, laughing, 'will end your prejudices by marrying one of the most exaggerated type.'

'Never! Not Brian Borrothme himself could tempt me!'

'That I can believe; for the historical picture that has come down to us of that gentleman's royal costume, would scarcely make him sufficiently attractive to so fastidious a young lady as yourself.'

Laura had been dressing during the conversation, and was now ready to go out on a visit to Col. Chamberlain, to tell him that she was ready to accept the position he had secured for her, and to make all the final preparations.—These concluded, she returned home a little heavy-hearted, as the realization of the separation from her family pressed more heavily upon her.

Beckoning her mother from her father's room, she said, with a choking voice, 'It is all settled, mamma, and Col. Chamberlain has been so kind. He is even going to procure me a free passage on the Erin, as he is well acquainted with the captain and clerk, both of whom, he says, are clever, gentlemanly men, and will take good care of me if no one else offers among the passengers.'

'When does the boat leave?' asked Mrs. Lambert after a pause.

'In four days, and I have so much to do to get ready.'

'Four days!' slowly repeated her mother. 'So soon! Oh my child! my child! I cannot let you go!'

'Now, mamma, remember your promise, and keep up your own brave heart. Think how much I may be able to do towards getting father well, and keeping Alice at school another year.'

It is true, my child. A mother's mission is one of self-sacrifice from beginning to end, and I must not shrink, at this late day, even from this.'

Time flies when his wings are barbed with sorrows, and though every moment of the four days was filled with occupation, yet the final hour struck only too soon. The relatives and few friends of the family, who had remained faithful through all their adversities, now proved their interest by contributing some article of use or ornament to complete Laura's outfit for her new home.

Col. Chamberlain had found a lady and gentleman who were going nearly the same distance as Laura; so, between their care and that of the captain and clerk, her parents felt assured of her protection.

The hardest task was the parting with her father. Even the ever-cheering voice of hope failed to deaden the premonition, as she looked upon and kissed over and over again his white brow and pallid, quivering lips, that she should never see his dear face in life again. Words died upon her lips, and only convulsive sobs were audible. As she reached the hall door, she was met by the new servant, who, with her apron up to her eyes, gazed out between her tears: 'May the Lord Almighty in Heaven keep you, dear young lady, and send your purty face back soon again, to give light to the house, which will be dark enough without yees.' Spite of her prejudice, Laura had been rather prepossessed by this woman, of whom they had received an excellent character; so, only thinking of her mother's future comfort she bade her a kind good-bye, adding, 'I hope, Catherine, that I will find you here when I return, and that you will do all you can to help mamma through with her many cares.'

'Indeed you need never fear that same, Miss Laura. I like the madam and the childer, God bless them, and not a hair of their heads shall be hurt while I am to the fore.'

One long, last embrace, and mother and daughter felt the bitter pang that a first separation always brings. The novelty of the change, the excitement of motion, the 'colour-de-rose' tints that crowned all her anticipations, soon dispelled the deeper sadness of leave-taking and separation.

The boat was an elegant one, the passengers of a good class, and many of them disposed to make the trip one of pleasure. Laura's musical talent was constantly called into requisition, and when she played or sung, the occupants of the gentlemen's cabin gathered as near the line of demarcation as was permissible. Among these was one particularly distinguished by his handsome face and elegant bearing, which, with his style of dress and unusual reticence, marked him

as a foreign stranger. Laura's attention had first been called to him by observing his gaze fixed very intently upon her at the breakfast table, the first morn of her journey. After that, she noticed that he was generally, during the day, the sole occupant of the main cabin, always intent upon some book, the reading of which he varied by walking rapidly up and down the saloon. He was rarely seen in the social hall, and never at the card table, save occasionally as a looker-on of the mysterious and exciting games of poker, brag or Boston. These games, and the characters who devoted themselves night and day to them, afforded him great amusement; but he declined every invitation to try his hand at the great or little misery, or open his pocket-book to 'go it \$100 better.' Consequently he was set down by the men as a stuck up Englishman, and by the ladies as a model of morality. Whenever Laura took her seat at the piano, he would stand listening like one under a spell, but never joined in the audible admiration that always followed her performance.

On the evening of the second day out, Mr. Banks, the clerk, made his respects to the ladies. Apologizing to Laura for not sooner acknowledging the honor her charge conferred upon him, he said, 'I rarely can leave the office until we are fully under way, as there is always an accumulation of work after leaving port; and duty, you know Miss Lambert, must take precedence even of the ladies. But how do you like our boat?'

'Very much,' replied Laura, 'and the life and motion are charming. I can now understand the fascination that such a life seems always to have for you river men.'

'Have you observed the decorations of the cabin? Don't you think the green and gold panelling harmonize with the name? and the harp—the harp, you know, of Erin, is it not splendidly executed?'

'Oh, yes,' replied Laura, coloring slightly; 'but—and here she hesitated—'

'But what, Miss Lambert? Don't be afraid; ask any question you choose.'

'Well then, before I commit myself past forgiveness, tell me, Mr. Banks, if you are an Irishman?'

'Neither I nor Capt. Nelson have that honor, but both are full blooded Americans. But, seeing her drift, 'the owner of this boat is one, and I must say, as noble and generous a man as lives; and this floating palace he built as a monument of love and remembrance to his dear native land.'

'Well, then, I may now answer your questions. I was going to say when you asked me how I liked the boat, that I admired everything but the name and associations that characterize all her adornments. I wonder what travelers on the Rhine would think, if they should find such strong patriotic proclivities carried out by some of the foreign speculators in their midst.'

'I think, Miss Lambert, that though they might not like the associations, they would at least admire the sentiment; for love of home and country strikes a chord that vibrates in every heart.'

Laura felt the polite reproof, and was sorry she had started the subject. It was always hateful to her, and yet some strange fascination of fate seemed ever drawing her into it. Others had now joined the circle, and entered into the subject.

'Why,' resumed Mr. Banks, 'do you dislike Ireland and her people so much?'

'O! please don't press me too close, or I shall have to give only a woman's reason—because.'

'Of course; but because what?'

'Well, they are ignorant, dirty, and untruthful, and would rather beg than work.'

'All those counts may be true in individual cases, and so they are of every nation and degree; but, on the other hand, no people have given greater proof of courage under danger, endurance under suffering, fidelity under change and trial, than even the most ignorant of the Irish race.'

'Well, I grant you that,' replied Laura; 'but, after all, the virtues you have enumerated are only animal instincts; commendable, it is true, but not exceptionally praiseworthy. Besides, Ireland is behind almost every other country in great men or heroic deeds.'

'Oh! what a mistake,' here cried out several voices.

'I am afraid, Miss Laura,' said Mr. Jewel, an old gentleman under whose care she was, 'that we will have to class you with the blind that won't see. I am not an Irishman, but I always like justice; and with all their natural faults, we must not lose sight of their virtues. As to the sparseness of her great men, her records show many a page blazoned with deeds, enlightened and heroic. Such statesmen as Burke, Sheridan, and O'Connell; such jurists as Grattan, Curran and Emmett; such poets as Goldsmith, Moore, and Mangan, ought to be sufficient to redeem

any country from the charge you bring. Then, besides this, the world has witnessed and testified to the inherent valor and endurance of the Irish soldier. Their bones, by hundreds, have whitened every modern battle-field, and their arms and names aided every struggling cause.

'I am astonished, Miss Lambert,' said a gentle-faced, middle-aged lady, 'that as a Catholic you can entertain such sentiments; for the annals of your own Church alone are filled with the names of heroes and martyrs, and the British Isles owe their Christianity, in great part, to the Irish missionaries. Her schools not only preserved, but disseminated those great truths, and gave example by their lives and death, of their faith in the glory that was to come.'

'Oh please! here exclaimed Laura, 'don't say any more. I had no idea of stirring up such a host of witnesses, by an indirect remark, or making it such an exciting subject for argument.'

'But my dear young lady,' said old Mr. Jewel, 'we are not going to let you off so easy.—Come, now, make a candid confession, and say that you are convinced and repentant.'

'Never, never,' replied Laura laughing.—'All the credit due the list of great names you have quoted, is owing to their English education and surroundings. So, you see, there is no use to talk.'

'None, indeed,' said Mr. Banks, 'for a woman convinced against her will, is of the same opinion still.'

'I don't give her conversion up yet,' said Mr. Jewel; 'wait until some handsome young Irishman, with great estates, comes along; then Cupid will settle what reason woot.'

'The last and worst of all your chances, Mr. Jewel, for I have always determined never to marry either an Irishman or a fortune. Besides, it is a safe promise, at least in this country, for who ever saw anything nearer approach to one of their gentlemen than an Irish bog trotter.'

'Why, what a strange girl you are, Miss Lambert,' said one of the ladies. 'Do you mean to say that you would not accept a fortune if you liked the owner of it?'

'I never intend to run such a risk. As I am poor myself, I prefer to start in life on equal terms; it will be the best test of my love, and of a man's worth.'

'Well, certainly, you are an exception to the generality of American girls in your ideas.'

'Yes, but ideas are one thing, and actions another. Wait until we see Miss Lambert carry out her role; saying which Mr. Banks rose, and bidding the ladies good night left the cabin.'

'What a handsome man Mr. Banks is,' said Laura to Mr. Jewel.

'Yes, and a cultivated gentleman in the bargain. His present position is the result of circumstances, and not by any means accordant with his tastes. Talking of handsome men,' said Mr. Jewel, 'have you noticed that "distinguish" looking man that never seems to mingle with any one. You should have seen his eager attention, Miss Lambert, during the progress of our Irish war. I rather think he would like to have taken a part in the discussion as a defender to my side.'

'On the contrary,' replied Laura, 'I am sure that he is an Englishman, and therefore would have been against you. Indeed, I almost wished at one moment, when you pressed me so hard, that I might call upon him as my knight, to do "devout" for my cause.'

The object of this discussion had meanwhile followed Mr. Banks down the cabin, and been in conversation with him for some time, each seemingly very much interested in their subject. After separating, the stranger beckoned to a young man who was indisputably Irish, and who had with him first appeared to have some connection with him, but exactly of what nature, a casual observer failed to discover. Evidently there was some bond between them, and on the part of the younger man, one of great deference. He never approached the elder without removing his hat; always stood when speaking to him, and seemed rather to listen than to talk. On this occasion various shades of expression passed over his countenance, but as the elder one concluded he bowed respectfully, as if assenting to some proposition, and retired to the guards. The next eve, the clerk asked permission of Mr. Jewel to introduce the stranger to the ladies of his party, assuring him that he was perfectly "comme il faut," and would prove a pleasant acquisition to their circle. Accordingly, Mr. Hagan entered the cabin, and a very short time sufficed to convince everybody that Miss Lambert was the sole occasion and attraction of the visit. Mrs. Lane, a sprightly, restless little woman, proposed a dance, which was warmly seconded by others; but to the astonishment of all, Laura declined Mr. Hagan's invitation.—Thereupon she was pressed upon all sides to give her reason for such a strange refusal, but she silenced all importunity by saying "that she didn't feel so inclined, and must be excused."

Mr. Hagan, much to the disappointment of the ladies, resumed his seat by Laura's side.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Justice Keogh, as one of the Judges of Assize in Kerry, visited the Tralee jail on March 13, and on his return to Court expressed to the Grand Jury extreme displeasure at its condition and arrangements, censuring in very strong language the board of superintendence.

The state of Ireland is not quite satisfactory. Fenianism is much and approvingly talked of at meetings, and Riband outrages have become more frequent in some parts of the country.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.—Mr. McKenna, proprietor of the Northern Star newspaper, obtained a verdict for £250 damages against the proprietors of the Ulster Examiner for a libel, imputing to him that, being a writer on the Liberal side, he had covertly used the columns of the Conservative Belfast News Letter for the purpose of abusing the Catholic Bishop.

Robert Clarke, Esq., one of the coroners for the County Antrim, held an inquest on March 12, at a place called Castleside, near Bushmills, on the body of a woman, near 60 years of age, named Mary Howard, who was found dead in her bed on the previous morning, having gone to bed during the night in a state of intoxication. The jury returned

a verdict that deceased died during the night of the 10th of March from the effects of the excessive use of ardent spirits.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—The return moved for by Earl Russell has been completed by the publication of an account for Ireland similar to that already made for England and for Scotland, but differing very widely from these in the proportion of State aid to the whole cost of elementary schools. In the last ten years the Parliamentary vote for public education in Ireland has amounted in the whole to £2,948,669; the amount raised by school fees has been only £360,363, and by local subscriptions and from endowment, &c., £111,437; the two items together amounting to but £471,800, or less than a sixth of the amount voted by Parliament.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been officially informed that Prince Arthur will arrive in Dublin on the 5th of April, and remain at the Viceregal Lodge until the 13th. The Prince will, it is stated, be present at the annual Irish Masonic Ball and at Panchestown races.

On March 13 at the early hour of three o'clock A. M. the house of a farmer named William Hourigan, residing at a place called Kill, near Glen, was attacked by a party of two or three armed men, who fired shots through the windows, but fortunately without doing any greater mischief than breaking several panes of glass, and shattering the window frame, although there were at the time in bed no less than eight or nine inmates. The cause of this outrage has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to be connected with some quarrel about land.

The weather during the week has been very inclement. Yesterday there was a heavy fall of snow, succeeded by rain, and a piercing wind from the north. Agricultural operations are much retarded, but we hope fine weather will now set in and enable the farmers to crop their lands.—Dundalk Democrat.

RELEASE OF THE LAST OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS CONFINED IN IRELAND.—On the evening of St. Patrick's Day, Daniel Craven, the last of the political prisoners confined in Ireland, was released from Kilmunham Gaol. Mr. Craven was arrested on the 6th of March, 1867, and tried under the Whiteboy Act at the Special Commission in the following May. He was convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour—the highest punishment in the power of the court to inflict for the offence of which he was convicted.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day was celebrated yesterday with various manifestations of popular feeling. In the diversity of these the promiscuous elements of which the national character is composed were fairly reflected. The deepest devotion and the wildest frolic were exhibited in singular contrast or still more singular transition. Its religious observance was not the less solemn or general that the anniversary happened to fall this year in the holy season of Lent. The Roman Catholic population, who regard the day as a solemn festival, however inconsistently they may keep it, attended their several places of worship with scrupulous reverence. Their attention to the solemn duties of religion which form a fitting tribute to the memory of the patron saint of Ireland has become of late years more earnest, or, at least, more demonstrative. In its social aspect the celebration of the day is becoming more creditable to the people, exhibiting as it does in their habits and demeanor most unmistakable evidence of an improved moral tone. Scenes of rioting and drunkenness are fast disappearing from the public view, and yesterday there was scarcely an instance of misconduct to be seen in the streets. The anniversary assumed this year in various parts of the country more of a political character than it has hitherto borne. An attempt was made by the friends of the Fenians to organize a public demonstration under the form of a collection for the families of the political prisoners. Thanks to the timely and energetic action of Cardinal Cullen, it utterly failed in the diocese of Dublin. The contributions in the Chapels were strictly confined to religious purposes. The promoters of the movement endeavoured to carry it out in spite of the discountenance which it received from the Cardinal, and opened receiving-houses in different parts of the city, where the public were earnestly invited to hand in their donations. Large placards were posted with the appeal of the 'Amnesty Committee,' and the significant words 'God save Ireland' attached, in order to make it more persuasive. The response was far from encouraging. There were few to notice, and fewer still to answer the appeal. Even at the head quarters of the organization, at the Mechanics' Institute in Lower Abbey-street, and the Irishman office in the vicinity, little or no excitement was exhibited by the populace. Whether the movement has been more successful in the provinces remains to be seen. In the city of Limerick the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Butler, allowed the collection to be made; but insisted that the amount contributed should be deposited with him for transmission to the committee. The fraternal spirit which animates the two sections of the 'National' party of which Mr. Sullivan, of the Nation, and Mr. Pigott, of the Irishman, are the respective heads, was strikingly exemplified in connexion with this proposed fund. Some insisted that it should be sent to the former, others to the latter, and ultimately the parties had a violent altercation. The dispute which prevailed, and the decision of the Bishop, had it is stated, reduced the collection, and a supplemental one is now proposed. In Cork the anniversary was commemorated by a grand national soiree and ball last night. Although no demonstration of such a kind was attempted in Dublin, there were not wanting indications of national feeling. Tatts of shamrock in the hats and bright green riband in the bonnets were everywhere observable. The chief event of the day was the relieving of the guard and trooping the colours at the Castle.—Times Cor.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT DUBLIN CASTLE.—On Wednesday morning, at the ceremony of relieving guard at the Castle there was a very large crowd of attendance. At half-past eleven the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer presented themselves at the balcony in front of the presence chamber, and were greeted with loud cheers. His Excellency wore a large bunch of shamrocks at his breast, and her Excellency, and Lady Bruce and Lady Sarah Spencer wore emerald green brocade dresses and wreaths of Shamrock in their hair. The band played "St. Patrick's Day" and "Garryowen" and some other national airs amidst repeated cheers. The best humour prevailed amidst the vast throng during the ceremony.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The only circumstances reported that at all mar the orderly observance of the festival occurred in the North, where a man was shot, it is believed fatally. The bloodthirsty spirit of Orangism, it would appear from this, is as rife as ever, notwithstanding all we hear about Protestant nationality, &c. The following are the particulars, abridged from the Newry Telegraph:—A party of men marched from Aughanarragh to Glen chapel, where they were met by another party belonging to Glen, and also by a third party from Barre. The different bodies had drums and files, and they played about the district for upwards of four hours. The party entered Poyntzpass, and, at intervals, shouts of the most disloyal nature were made up by some of the throng. They halted at the public house of Mr. Rice, in the main street, and refreshed themselves liberally. They then resumed their march to the railway station, and proceeded as far as the Roman Catholic chapel, all the time playing files and drums. At this point they held a consultation, and decided on returning to town, in the main street of which they remained about an hour. The party were well armed, a convincing proof of which was that shots were being continually discharged from the procession, and we understand that several shots were fired from the rear premises of some of the houses in the street. At

this stage of the proceedings the constable despatched a messenger to Mr. R. Q. Alexander, J.P., of Aotou, with a note of informing him of the circumstances. Before, however, the magistrate arrived in town the party left, firing shots, going in the direction of Glen. On reaching Demone Wood they were interrupted in their further progress. Here, it is said, some of the Protestant party were assembled, and three shots were fired. One of these, we regret to say took effect. A young man named Hugh McNally, one of the leaders of the drumming party was shot in the breast and mortally wounded. The bullet passed in at one side of the chest and lodged in the other side. A number of the wounded man's companions then carried the man into Poyntzpass, where his wound was attended to by Dr. McDermott. The medical gentleman did not consider it proper to attempt to extract the bullet in the weak state in which the man was then in, and consequently it still remains in his body. The police visited the houses of some parties suspected, and arrested in their beds Wm. Clarke, Thomas Robinson, and Thomas Olements, and lodged them in the police-barrack cells during the remainder of the night. On the following day a magisterial investigation was held in the police-barrack of Poyntzpass, before Wm. M. Tier, Esq., R.M.; and R. Q. Alexander, Esq., J. P. County Inspector St. Leger, and Sub-inspector G. O. Black, were present on behalf of the Crown. A great number of witnesses were examined, after which the court decided on admitting Robinson and Olements to bail, and remanding Clarke for a week—refusing to accept bail.—Dublin Irishman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—I have just seen Mr. Mathews, M.P., and Mr. Cashel Hoey. They informed me that the list of the names of Fenian prisoners whose sentences have been remitted has not been returned to Parliament. I was told as much, at an early hour in the evening, by my friend, at the Home Office; but I determined to make sure doubly sure, and here is the result. Before the list sees official light you shall have it.

This afternoon, an influential gentleman by no means opposed to Irish interests, delivered himself in this wise:

'They [the Fenians] wanted to have their friends set at liberty. See what a likely way they have gone about it. We were not dissatisfied to be as liberal, as far as it lay in our power; but what infatuation must have possessed the men we let loose in making speeches which, for the present at least, have tied up our hands, and render it impossible for us to act as generously as we desired. You call these friends of the Fenians I entertain a converse opinion.'

'I regret all this,' observed a gentleman who was present, 'Did you see that the Times announced this morning that Kichham, Luby, and O'Donovan Rossa are at liberty and making violent speeches against the Government. Now, Luby is, I believe, at Portland, and O'Donovan is eating away his heart at Obanham.'

The diplomatist shrugged his shoulders and gave a little smile. 'I know,' he said, 'that O'Donovan and Luby are still confined; they may thank their friends for that.'—London Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—The Irish Conservative journals take various views of the position of the Church, in reference to the majority on the second reading of the Government Bill. The Evening Mail regards the division as 'the opening of a long struggle,' and advises an obstructive course in Committee on every clause. The Irish Times says the 'representatives from Ireland must now be watchful to secure the estimated surplus of £7,300,000 for exclusively Irish purposes.' Saunders News Letter observes that 'even in the face of the Government majority, wholesome and timely energy on the part of the bishops, clergy, and people would achieve much towards blunting the sword of destruction now suspended over the Church.' The Daily Express, also a 'Conservative paper, remarks, 'The principle of the bill being now adopted, the struggle upon its details will commence in the House of Commons, and no one can anticipate how far it may be modified in Committee. The liberal journals welcome the result of the division with the highest anticipations. The Freeman's Journal believes 'the Lords will think a second time before disregarding the decision 308 representatives of England, Ireland, and Scotland.' The Northern Whig considers the decision 'all that the best friends of religious equality and national unity desired.' 'The Irish State Church,' it continues, 'is virtually disestablished and disendowed; to refuse to acknowledge this great fact might lead to that very revolution which Mr. Disraeli, deprecated, and as he said, "England cannot afford another revolution."

IRISH FEELING ON THE CHURCH BILL.—The Irish Roman Catholics, says the English Independent, have said very little yet about Mr. Gladstone's Bill. The truth is, we suppose, that they do not like to examine the gift horse too closely, though they somewhat suspect that the animal is not in all parts sound. The Bill is so generous and large-hearted, when compared with all other English dealings with Ireland, that they are unwilling to seem cool; yet they cannot be enthusiastic, for it is not the perfect undoing of the grand old wrong of the past. We have reason for thinking that such is the feeling in high ecclesiastical quarters. What the Irish Catholics feel to be the minimum of justice is that, after 300 years of spoliation, their equality with Protestants should be rendered absolutely perfect, and that the State should not stir a little finger to aid any future Protestant Ascendancy. Mr. Gladstone's Bill does not seem to hold the balance perfectly level. For instance, the twelve cathedrals built by Catholics for Catholic uses, is it perfect equality that these should be still supported by the State for Protestant uses? Is it not rather a perpetuation of the very injustice under which Ireland has so long suffered? Again, to the governing body of the disestablished Protestant Church are given the rights of a corporation; from the governing body of the Catholic Church such rights are still withheld. Mr. Gladstone is far too large-minded to wish himself to withhold these rights; and the inequality is so obvious, that English feeling would, we are sure, go with him if he at once put the two Communion, on this point at least, upon the same footing. Once more the facilities afforded to the expiring Establishment for purchasing glebe lands and houses, and so re-endowing itself, seem not wholly unlike the permanent continuation of a great wrong under cover of an act of justice. Very admirable indeed, under the circumstances, is the proposal to apply the surplus funds to purposes of efficacy. But even here the balance inclines somewhat in favor of the Protestants. Among charitable institutions are included the county dispensaries, which are entirely in Protestant hands, and used as engines of Protestant propaganda. It is said that in all Ireland there is not a single Catholic doctor employed in connection with these dispensaries. The Government cannot intend to spoil the best Irish measure ever introduced by leaving the seeds of future party discords, and we trust that ere the Bill becomes law, the principles of perfect equality and the overthrow of ascendancy, may be carried out to their fullest extent. By no other means can the gratitude of the Irish nation be obtained, or deserved.

A thousand Deputy-Lieutenants, Magistrates, and gentlemen of Ireland had pronounced in favor of the Protestant Declaration, to which some fifty Peers had before attached their names. The document thus supported by the Lords, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace of Ireland is a singular production. Truth and error are mixed together in it so innocently, and so confidently that it may be doubtless taken as a faithful mirror of Irish Protestant judgment. Unfortunately, the truth which is in it is irrelevant and the propositions which, if they were sound, might be pertinent to the defence of the Irish Establishment are erroneous. We wish we could submit the Declaration to the occupants of the front Opposition bench, and ask them to go through it paragraph by paragraph, and to write their opinions

of each sentence succinctly on the margins. We can tell pretty well what Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley would severally add by way of comment.—Times

The sudden shock and wrench of the Disendowment Bill has shaken society. The foundations of our small world are out of course. Even Mr. Gladstone's Smith foretold that the crash of Disestablishment would cause this Anglican garrison to gravitate towards the greater mass of their countrymen. Is not the prediction coming to pass rapidly? Already men of high station and intellect think that Mr. Gladstone, that friend of Nationalities, dreams of yet another, and advocates his party to assent to the inevitable. Already, too, there are not wanting Statesmen to say that the eight millions of surplus plunder is to be the consolation to England for Irish Legislative independence, and that a money-loving people will allow us to distribute our own revenues hereafter when the splendid pile of eight millions of sovereigns can be pointed at as so much saved from fire. A very remarkable passage in a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone so recently as Wednesday night, throws strong light upon this peculiarity of thought as to the controlling and guiding power of his policy. Speaking of his own former connection with the Colonial Office he said:—'On the other side of the water, also in every British Colony, there was a party which, I rejoice to think, has been totally extinguished under the title of the British party—words nearly synonymous with "Anglican Garrison." We were taught that upon this British party, which invariably represent an insignificant minority, depended the whole hope of maintaining the connection between England and her Colonies.' But the destruction of this British party brought with it almost complete legislative independence of England. The colonies manage their own finances, fix their own tariffs, appoint their own Ministers and the Executive, with the exception of the Governor General. Like care like rule, we say. The English settlers in Ireland are said to have become more Irish than the Irish themselves. Their descendants may again prove the truth of the saying; but if the destruction of the 'British party' in this country is to work as it did in the colonies, it must be followed by legislative independence. The passage we have cited is a curious one, and may explain much of Mr. Gladstone's policy which appeared to be hitherto inexplicable.—Irish Times.

What will the Lords do? Is the question that now occupies the public mind. In view of the triumph of the carriage of the Bill in the Commons, will those hereditary senators reject it? We think not. They see, impending, the ballot; they see a Land Bill looming that recognizes rights in the occupier as well as in the alleged owner of the soil; they see feudal privileges abolished, and the popular strength felt in every department of the State. The country is becoming 'Americanized,' and the Peers are too wise, and too clearly discern the jeopardy of their position as a legislative element, to precipitate a crisis that might abruptly abridge their highest functions. Though not rejecting the Bill, they may, and probably will, so mutilate it that the Commons cannot accept the deformed measure; and thus produce a result equivalent to its simple rejection. This would bring into immediate collision the Crown and its Ministers, with the House of Commons, on the one side, and the House of Lords on the other. Should such an untoward contingency arise, the struggle would be brief, and the result free from doubt. In the interest of peace and social concord in the interest of industry, in the interest of Irish Churchmen especially, the question must be finally settled during this session of Parliament. If postponed, through the blind opposition of the supporters of Ascendancy, are there no possible emergencies, no international, no domestic complications impending that might solve the Irish Church Question by a process as simple as Alexander did that of the Gordian knot? Under such a contingency, would the proposal now made to confiscate a large portion of the soil of the kingdom, the great Church lands, to a few episcopal families, be listened to, much less discussed? Would a religious sect forming less than an eighth of the population, after being convicted of a gigantic plundering for ages, be sent away by the jury with seven or eight millions of the spoil in its sack, while the victims, the seven-eighths who were robbed of the property, are jeeringly told to be grateful for £300,000 and a College house? The longer the question continues unsettled, and under discussion, the worse for the Established Church. Daily and hourly the feeling deepens in Ireland that the measure should be far more equitable. The proposal about the cathedrals, the ruined churches, and the burial grounds, excites marked hostility, and hurts the most tender of the popular susceptibilities. The restoration of those cathedrals erected by Catholics is demanded. Anglicans have no congregations to fill them. Their Bishop's utterance there is the voice of one crying in the wilderness: 'Their ritual is as foreign to their fabric as that of Brahminism. Beneath their demolished altars and desecrated sanctuaries repose the ashes of lines of Bishops, and round their walls fell thousands of brave men battling in defence of their possession. Gabriel, Oromenochie, Malfoot, Monasterhoise, Bectve, Kells, Kildare, Lismore, Holycross, Trim, Jerpoint, Quin, Tintern, Grandanough, Fore, Mayo, Tuam, & these, and all the great ecclesiastical ruins of the kingdom, the very joy on whose hallowed walls is venerated by the people, must be restored to them directly, and not handed over to the Board of Works. This, it may be said, is only 'Celtic sentiment.' It must at least be profound and deeply-rooted, since no feature of Mr. Gladstone's scheme has excited more vehement dissatisfaction, nor done more to lessen his just claims to Irish gratitude.—Tablet.

NO SURRENDER.—The speech of the Protestant Bishop of Down and Connor, addressed to nearly 2000 Irish Protestants, lay and clerical, was remarkable in itself, and still more in the vehement disapprobation which greeted it. The prelate was to enlighten his audience, and their 'loud hisses' and shouts of 'no surrender' must have convinced him of the fact. Counsels of wisdom and moderation were thrown away upon such hearers. 'The nation's voice,' the Bishop told them 'has cast its shadow across our path, and each hour of fruitless obstruction will only lengthen and deepen its shade; Hises, groans, and ironical laughter responded to this unpopular statement, and it fixed the respect of the clergy and laity towards a Bishop who dared to tell them unwelcome truths. How would English men like to endure the 'ascendancy' of a handful of men animated by such a spirit? Yet this has been the dismal lot of Irishmen for centuries. Is it not time that they should exchange it for a better?—[Tablet.

CONDITIONAL LOYALTY OF ORANGEMEN.—At a meeting of the other day a Church of England clergyman, the Rev. O. F. Langley, D.D., said, 'Our allegiance to the Queen, is binding only so long as she maintains Protestant rights; and, as reported, declared him self in favour, if the necessity arose, of active resistance.' This is really exhilarating. [By the by, is this gentleman to be prosecuted, and if not—why?] On the other hand, the appeal of the Hon. Mr. Parnell was quite pathetic. 'I implore of you,' he said, 'irritated as you justly are—increased as you may be—swell not the hateful chorus of disloyalty.—And be finished by trying hard to rouse a loyal feeling towards the 'old flag.' The attempt was truly pitiful. The need of such a humble prayer to Orangemen was very humiliating to a certain upper class whose reliable but thankless support in many a dangerous hour they were. Besides, its necessity is a very ominous thing! This Orange faction is—however much its leaders may dislike it—is alive to the absurdity of petitions unbacked by threats—a thing always fatal to the English parliamentary capacity, and now recognised as very funny by loyal Irishmen too! But their self-called spokesmen will not speak as they wish them. In fact, there has been no expression of the present real

thought of Protestant Ireland. The prophetic gift, in any great degree, is not, we think, necessary to tell men that England is about breaking the reciprocity binding contract entered into with this country sixty nine years ago, and which unjustly favoured the Protestant Episcopalians; and the time is very near for it to be made clear whether the much-vaulted 'puck of Orangemen' be a reality. We shall see.—[Dublin Irishman.

TWO POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Two English members stood up this week in the House of Commons to make their protest against a complete amnesty. Sir G. Jenkins, one of the members for North Wiltshire, gave and acted on the following notice:—'That he intended on an early day to call attention to a political meeting held in the city of Cork on the 17th of the present month, at which the mayor presided, and at which a person named Colonel Warren, who had been sentenced to eighteen years' penal servitude for Fenianism, used strong language; and would ask whether the attention of the Government had been called to a meeting which had been held in Ballinacree, at which a person named Ostell, sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude, also for Fenianism, had made a speech, in the course of which he said he would, as long as he had breath, conspire and plot against the English Government and whether those convicts had received their freedom subject to any condition as to their future good conduct. Colonel Annesley immediately after rose to ask whether a man named Smith was created for Fenianism in Cavan, having documents dated 1869; and whether the Government intended to liberate any more 'Fenian convicts.' The Irish Chief Secretary said it did not. The Birmingham Post declares that this decision is due to the recent conduct of the released Fenians, which has caused the Government to stop all further steps in extending the Royal clemency. It likewise asserts that 'the Irish Executive was investigating the claims for the pardon of several other persons; but the conduct of the released men caused a stop to be put to that proposal.'—[Dublin Irishman.

NO FURTHER RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The recurrence of agrarian crime and other outrages in Ireland, as well as the violent language used at public demonstrations by some of the released Fenian convicts, have caused the Government within the last few days to alter their determination with respect to any further extension of the Royal clemency. Mr. Maguire and Mr. W. McCarthy Dowling, who had given notice of questions in the interest of political prisoners still confined in our convict depots, and of the Fenians who had fled from justice, were respectively asked by the Irish Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General for Ireland to withdraw them and to leave the matter in the hands of the Government, on the understanding that they were not indisposed to consider it favourably in all cases where guarantees or assurances could be given of the convicts and refugees resolve not to renew their attempt against the public peace. The Irish Executive had actually commenced an inquiry into the circumstances connected with three of the convicts not comprehended in the first batch who received pardon. But the fact has gone forth that further liberation cannot be sanctioned, and ministers refuse listening to all representations on the subject. I may mention that Captain Stackpole's motion for a return of the names and sentences of the Fenian convicts not proposed to be released has been agreed to and the information ordered.

A POISONING CASE IN CARLOW.—About a fortnight since I forwarded particulars of an inquest which had been commenced touching the death of a young farmer named Townsend, who died in the month of March, 1868, at Slieve, near Leightonbridge in the county of Carlow. At the time of Townsend's death many of his neighbours appeared to have entertained a suspicion of foul play; but this gradually died away, and was only revived about a month ago, when a woman named Anne Nolan who attended Townsend during his last illness, gave information to the effect that the deceased man had been poisoned by his wife, who, two months after his death, married a man named Hayden. Acting upon this information the police communicated with Mr. Campion, coroner, and an inquest was opened, and the remains of Townsend exhumed for the purpose of having the contents of his stomach analysed. The result was that Dr. Bigham, of Cork, discovered four grains of arsenic in the stomach. In the meantime warrants were issued for the arrest of Hayden and his wife, who were hiding from the police, and managed to evade the pursuers until the 24th ult, when they were found at night concealed in a farmer's house. The inquest was held the next day, and again adjourned until yesterday. In the course of the inquiry the nurse, Anne Nolan, gave evidence to the effect that Townsend's wife told her that she had administered poison to her husband, and that she procured it from Hayden (her second husband). This witness also accused Mrs. Townsend of having administered poison about the same time to her aunt, a Mrs. Todd, who died soon after. Dr. Scott, who attended Townsend during his last illness, deposed that shortly before his death he had had leading symptoms of poison. On the cross examination of the nurse (Nolan) by Mr. Thorp (who with Mr. Mulhall appeared for the prisoners) she contradicted herself in some essential points, and her evidence against the accused was unimpeached. The jury, after brief addresses from Mr. T. O. Butler, Sessions-Crown Prosecutor, for the Crown, and Mr. Thorp for the prisoners, returned a verdict, to the effect that deceased died from the effects of poison, but by whom administered they had no evidence to determine.

HURRICANE IN LIMERICK.—On Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, it commenced to blow a dreadful hurricane from the northwest, varying, in the intensity and fury of its violent gusts, by south east squalls, which roared like peals of distant thunder. The waters of the Shannon rolled in upon the land and quays, inundating fields and houses to even a greater extent than the gigantic floods experienced here on the 1st and 2nd ult. Trees of the largest dimensions were either uprooted or snapped asunder in every part of the city. Chimney flues were blown down, house-tops stripped, and window glass shattered, the debris being hurled in the air like straw. The large chimney shaft in connection with the milling concerns of the Messrs. Russell, merchants, in Henry Street, was struck by lightning and the top of it shivered to atoms, and in the suburbs the lightning did much damage. Some hay stacks were set on fire, but blown away in burning volumes, and scattered harmlessly throughout the surrounding districts. The roof of the new barracks was stripped to a great extent of slates and tiles, as also the County Infirmary, St. Mary's Cathedral, Redemptorist Church, and various other places. In three parts of the old town houses were blown down, but the inmates escaped uninjured. The embankment at Monabroher, in which breaches were made by the last floods was nearly entirely washed away, and the Corkinnee embankment again sustained much damage.—[Correspondent of Dublin Express.

One William Brown recently entered, with burglarious intentions, a Baptist church in London; it happened that several adults had been baptized on the previous evening, and that after the ceremony the cistern had not been covered up. Groping furtively along in the dark, therefore, William came upon the watery snare, and soused in head foremost. Thus unexpectedly baptized, and as Mattolini had it, 'drowned damp,' he wandered on into the vestry. Here he found a bottle of sacramental wine, which was very acceptable after his bath, but of which he partook with a rash freedom—for it went 'in his head'; and he was found next morning lying in a state of helpless intoxication, and most uncomfortably moist outside as well as in.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 6.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Archdale, member from Fermanagh, a Conservative proposed to extend the Church disestablishment to England and Scotland.

The last London sensation is Ned Wright, a converted turglar, who preaches so effectively that stretchers are nightly provided in order to carry off the women who faint away.

Twelve men and boys have been rescued from the flooded colliery at Brilerly-bill, after a confinement of five days and nights without food or light. One man perished, having become delirious.

The perpetrator of the outrage at Aberdare (an attempt to throw a vessel of powder into the sleeping room of a non-union miner) has been convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.—The Birmingham Daily Post has information that the recent conduct of the released Fenian convicts has caused the Government to stop all further steps in extending the Royal clemency. The Irish Executive was investigating the claims for the pardon of several other prisoners but the conduct of the released men caused a stop to be put to such proposals. The Government is not indisposed to consider the claims of the convicts, but more substantial guarantees for good conduct will be required, and at present no further liberations will take place.

Enter any Spanish church, and you will find rich and poor, adorns and peasant, seated on the ground, or kneeling side by side, undistinguishable the one from the other by the outward form or color of their dress. Every person to be who ate may Queen Isabel or the pauper that has just hobbled out of the hospital of La Caridad, don the simple black mantilla. Could one of our devout young ladies, worshipping in what she considers her excessively becoming dress and pretty colors, be suddenly transported from her seat in a fashionable London church into the midst of an ordinary congregation in Spain, she would be simply turned out of the sacred edifice by her own sex, as one whose attire in such a place betokened an absolute want of gravity in morals. She would be mistaken for Rahab, or one of Rahab's daughters.

Our readers are aware that Dr. Tait, when Protestant Bishop of London, commenced proceedings under the Clergy Discipline Act against Mr. Bennett for publishing, in London, sermons teaching the Real Presence. It seems that Dr. Tait's translation to the Protestant primacy has made a difficulty; and the cause of which has been differently stated. It was originally stated by a strong Low Church paper, we think the Rock, that it was necessary that Dr. Jackson should concur in the prosecution owing to some flaw in the original proceedings; and that he unfortunately thought it necessary to read the sermons proceeded against which Dr. Tait had wisely refused to do. This looks like satire; but we believe it is in truth sober matter of fact.—[Tablet.]

DISCOVERY OF GOLD COINS.—At Blackpool Sands, Stokefleming, near Dartmouth, during the past week several valuable gold coins were picked up. They consist of coins of England in the time of Edward III. and Henry IV. and French coins of the reigns of one of the Charleses and Louis of France. They are in a wonderful good state of preservation, the inscription being quite legible. It is supposed that these coins must have formed part of a box of specie on board a ship which had been wrecked there, and became deeply embedded in the sand for some hundreds of years, but owing to the recent sweeping away of the sand by the sea they became dislodged and are now being washed out of their deposit.—These new diggings have caused quite a little rush and at low water every day numbers of people visit the spot in search of the treasure.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—There seems to be some hope that the House of Commons will at least make an attempt to deal with this question during the present session. The English imagine that they are a practical people. We wish they would prove their right to the title. Why should they be so sceptical with impotent resignation at the Counterfeit which fraudulent tradesmen chose to impose upon them? Why should their milk, to speak only of that besetting fluid, be a vile compound of milk and water? Is it a decree of fate? They do it elsewhere, and with complete success. A correspondent of the Echo notices that a cow feeder and milkman in Paris, who sold an article of which four fifths was pure milk and only one fifth water, a mixture which we should accept with gratitude in these islands, has just been condemned to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100 fr. Moreover, he was obliged to placard his own shame outside his own door. Will some of our new members, who have a parliamentary reputation to gain, take note of this instructive incident? Will they persuade the House to borrow a lesson from France?—[Tablet.]

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.—The Spectator remarks—That the new law will immensely increase the power of the police to deal with crime scarcely needs demonstration. It makes them at once the masters of the most daring and most dangerous criminals, the men who make crime a profession, who like its excitements and who have the courage to face its risks. Such men have for the future no protection from the law, and may, where need exists, be mercilessly hunted down. The aristocracy of crime are deprived of the special privileges they have hitherto derived from their experience and their recklessness, and are reduced to a level below that of the beginners in the trade. The latter must be tried first, and may bamboozle a jury or intimidate a witness, and have at least a chance of exhibiting their fineness and their impudence before a full court, while their superiors, whom they have hitherto respected, are convicted with as little eclat and trouble as if they had fished a pocket-handkerchief or robbed a beer-shop. That is a decided gain—a moral as well as a social one—and it is not obtained by any sacrifice of substantial justice or social expediency. The convict's power of obtaining work is not diminished by the new plan.

CONVICT LABOUR.—The directors of convict prisons have recently issued their report, from which, at the first glance, it would appear that an actual profit has accrued to the public by the use of convict labour at Chatham, Portland, and Portsmouth. The method by which the pleasing result is arrived at is the simple one of taking the number of convicts at work, multiplying it by the number of days they have been employed and allowing for each day's labour the average price current during the same period amongst artisans and labourers. It is hard to imagine any system more fallacious. What we are desirous of knowing is how long a certain number of navvies would have been occupied in completing a certain work, and how much would they have earned in that time, and on this point the report is silent. Too much attention is still paid to mere submission to prison rules and discipline; but this alone can at the best give but an imperfect sign of any moral improvement. It is a more legitimate inference that the man who will work hard to obtain his liberty will do so much to preserve it. In future, let us hope, reports of prison chaplains will have less effect in sifting sentences than accurate measurements of work performed.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

It is proposed to unite Scotland and Ireland by a tunnel, starting on the Irish side from a point midway between Cushendun and Cushendall, on the coast of Antrim, and on the Scotch side at Glenstron, from whence it would run through the head of the Mall of Cantyre. The total length of the tunnel would be fourteen miles three furlongs, and it is said that the ground through which it had to be made is exactly suited for tunnelling operations, and the saddest for lining it can be had in any quantity on the Irish side. It is proposed to construct the tunnel for a single line only, the extreme depth being twenty one feet, and the clear width at the level of the rails

three feet. It is proposed, however to lay down three lines of rails to accommodate wide and narrow gauge carriages. The time estimated for completing the tunnel is about six years, and the cost four and a quarter million of pounds. To pay a dividend of five per cent., the road should earn £43 per mile per week.

DETERIORATION OF CONVERTS.—Is not this cry of deterioration the cry of men who are unreasonably vexed? Owing to the despair of the drowning to the idea that they are Catholics themselves, they are stung, till they lose their power of calm judgment, by the quiet certainty with which converts ignore their claims to be part of the Church, or to possess Orders. We cannot deny that it must be willing, when an Anglican convert meets his old curate dressed in the most secular colors and a coat of the shortest tail, instead of a quasi-Roman collar and a Cassock-like garment to his heels; when he positively laughs at his 'celebration,' 'poor-poobs his Confessional, and picks the most irrelevant nut at his expense. No wonder that he goes away telling his friends how poor converts have deteriorated; how he is much fatter than he used to be, evidently does not keep Lent so well, and in his dress and conversation is terribly fallen in tone. The simple truth is, that he has found the Church of England to be a sham, and let his old curate know it. Catholics was so 'comfortably' certain that the curate was wrong; the curate was so uncomfortably uncertain whether he was right; there was a safety-valve for this distressed feeling in the colored and the slip pant manner which enabled him to cry 'deterioration!'—[Tablet.]

The London Owl, one of the generally best informed papers in England, says that since the accession to power of the new President and Government in America, the negotiations pending with respect to the Alabama claims between the Cabinets of Washington and London have in no way advanced towards a satisfactory solution. It is much to be regretted, in the interest of both countries, that fresh difficulties should have arisen in matters which but a few weeks since appeared to promise a thorough settlement. This tallies with recent advices from Washington, where it is stated that Senator Sumner Chairman of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is about to take very 'high ground' on the Alabama question, and that the present Administration will not retire from office until a 'complete change' has been effected in the relations of the United States to the countries north and south of them. In other words, the correspondents of the western press plainly intimate that if England does not accept and comply with an ultimatum on the Alabama claims question about to be forwarded by President Grant, immediate steps will be taken to annex the Dominion. There are many signs, in fact, in the political horizon to indicate that 'Let us have Peace' will only apply to the hitherto subdued States, and that the New President's term of office will become of the most aggressive on record.—[Gazette.]

TRADING MORALITY.—I met an American gentleman the other day, and we fell to talking about morality in trade. It was admitted on both sides that American men of business were just as honest and dishonest as English men of business; but, so far as I was concerned, I could not make out how it was there seemed to be more trading scandals in the old than in the new country. 'Wall, I'll tell you how it is, sir,' said my American friend; 'my country and yours proceed upon two different principles. In England, it's reckoned the duty of the seller to see that he does not cheat the buyer; in America, it's reckoned the duty of buyer to see that he isn't cheated. In other words, sir, you look upon the trader who cheats as a rogue; we look upon the person who is cheated as a fool. Consequently, when you are done out of a lot of money you make a great outcry, and have the dishonest parties up before a judge; we on the contrary, keep the thing as quiet as we can, not liking to let people know what 'terrible' fools we've made of ourselves. And let me tell you, that I guess our's the sounder trading principle of the two. The buyer's winder is sharpened by it to that extent that the seller doesn't like to try it on with him, and so becomes honest by compulsion, as it were.' I could not help thinking, when I came to reflect on the matter afterwards, that there was a good deal of truth in what my American friend had said.—[Cassell's Magazine.]

MR. ROEBUCK ON THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Roebuck, in a speech at Leeds, alluded to the international affairs in the following terms: 'As we find in the Ministry an inclination to knuckle down and to prostrate themselves before the Pope in national matters, so we find that in international relations they are inclined to bow down and prostrate themselves before the power of America. We are delighted to see that great people, but we don't desire to see their feet upon our necks. Depend upon it that whatever they do, whatever they say, to conciliate the people of America, they are determined not to be conciliated, and no prostration on our part will satisfy them. They are determined to be dominant on the earth, and if they can, they will be. The only chance of our opposing the Americans is to oppose them now. The time has gone past when we could have opposed them more easily—I mean the time when I proposed it to Lord Palmerston. Now I was thought a very dangerous person when I asked Lord Palmerston—not in this hall, but in the old room of the Outlers' Company—in acknowledgement the Southern States of America; but what has occurred only very recently in Congress? You know that Cuba is just now in rebellion against Spain, and at the present moment there is a motion in the Congress of the United States referred to a committee, and proposing to acknowledge the island of Cuba as a free State. If it would have been wrong for us to acknowledge the Southern States under the peculiar circumstances in which they were placed how can it be right for America to acknowledge the Cuban people who are not at all equal in social status to the Southern States? The United States may do what they like, but poor England, wretched England, can't be permitted to acknowledge as a free State a State that has a legislature, an army, and victory in the field. My political testimony, then, on all these points is, beware of trades unions, beware of Irishmen, and beware of the United States of America. These three things include the future of England.'

LONDON—ITS PROPORTIONS.—The following description of the vastness of London, England, is from the London Times of Feb. 25th. It is not easy to define where London begins and ends. The 'London' of the Registrar General extends east and west, from Poplar to Hammersmith, and from Woolwich to Wandsworth, and north and south from Norwood to Stamford Hill and Hampstead. The area of London thus defined is 79,977 acres, or 122 square miles, equal to 31,563 hectares, or 316 square kilometres. The area of London is equal to a square of a little more than 11 miles 18 kilometres, to the side. The people live in 400,778 houses, each inhabited of an average by 1.8 persons. The Registrar-General, by whom these statements are given, remarks that, though the streets are irregular and often narrow, the elevation of the houses is not often so lofty as to cover the streets with unhealthy shadows. The population of London at the present time is about 3,150,000. About 3,637,000 people live within 15 miles of Charingcross, the police district. The mean density of population in London is expressed by nearly 100 people to a hectare, 40 to an acre, 256,655 to a square mile; the population density of the capital being 100 times the density of the United Kingdom. The average elevation of the ground on which the population of London live is 39ft., or 11.9 meters, above Trinity high water mark; the elevation varying from 11ft. below high-water mark in Hampstead. The estimated increase of population in London in 1868 is 44,263, where of 49,836 consisted in excess of births over deaths, the rest being due to migration. Right companies supply London with water from the

Thames and the Lea, supplemented by wells. The quantities supplied in 1868 was equal to a ton a day for every house; correcting for the supplies to factories and to streets, the domestic supply is equivalent to 26 gallons (12 decilitres) daily to each person. The sewerage of London is approaching completion. The sewers constructed have already produced excellent effects. They are sufficient to carry off the rainfall in the common year, except on or about 12 days when the sewage flood is thrown bodily into the Thames through overflow weirs. But it has to be said, as yet, that the water supply is not on every house; it is intermittent; and the water, not always pure, is never soft; the air is often charged with smoke; and the sewage is not entirely removed from all the dwellings.

There is an article in the March number of Fraser's periodical, by the pen of Florence Nightingale, well deserving the serious attention of our readers. It is on 'Pauperism and its Remedy.' Like all her writings, it is terse, vigorous, and to the point. She begins with the astounding statement: 'Seven millions of pounds are spent annually in this great London of ours in relief. Poor Law and charitable, and with what result? To increase directly and indirectly the pauperism which it is meant to relieve. Pauperism in London has doubled in the last ten years. Her remedy is as follows:—The first thing to do is to remove all the sick (incapable) out of work-houses, and provide for their care. The next thing—not to punish the hungry for being hungry, but to teach the hungry to feed themselves. Staveken fancy (she continues) that this is to be done by 'education,' the three R's teaching the laws of nature. Now some of the very greatest rascals that ever lived are those who know the laws of nature best. In a country where local self-government has reached largely on the fourth R—rascaldom—everybody knows the three R's. But the greatest sovereign the world ever saw, Charlemagne, organized the civil polity of Western Europe at a time when scarcely anybody could either read or write. The only way (exclaims Florence Nightingale a little further on) to teach paupers to support themselves is the way of the early Benedictines, of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, a way practised by some excellent Protestants at the present day. The Benedictines set themselves down where everybody robbed his neighbor, and invited any to join them who would not only obey, but work, and get others to work. Clairvaux was a colony—a colony for agriculture, carpenters' smiths' work, and many other things besides learning. Early monasticism did this for all, and all learnt; but a remnant of pure paupers. These will always require to be taught how to feed themselves. So Miss Nightingale has come to the same opinion as William Cobbett, that the Poor Laws have not been able to act as substitutes for the old monastic system of dealing with our poor. But to continue:—Old political economists simply give the go-by to the whole question, saying: 'Let well alone.' Which, being interpreted, means, 'Let bad alone.' And yet this 'bad' is now so alarming, so pressing, that even they say: 'Something must be done.' Consider the always recurring distress of every winter; e.g. that of the East End. . . . The Poor Law has completely broken down. . . . Private charity has broken down. . . . The workhouse test has completely broken down. The unproductive labour test is the same. Not only are we purchasing the most miserable paupers with unproductive labour at unremunerative prices, but the punishment test is of no avail. For the workhouses are overflowing, and the people are starving.—[Tablet.]

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Herald's Special says:—Senator Sumner informed several of his fellow Senators to-day that he had authority for saying that J. Lothrop Mohly had been agreed upon by the President and Secretary of State for Minister to England.

The carrying of razors for weapons by negroes is getting to be an almost universal custom in the United States. A negro in St. Louis, on Friday, drew a razor and slashed open the throat of a white man with whom he was having an altercation.

While the Main Legislature was recently debating the bill for the abolition of capital punishment, an amendment was proposed that previous to the hanging of a criminal, chloroform be administered to him. This was vehemently opposed, 'because' it was dangerous to life, and finally rejected.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The Tribune says: It is understood that the president-to-be sent a despatch by the Cable requesting Reverdy Johnson's resignation.

Several old officers who have seen fifty or more years service and who fear that congressional action is about to make their comparative papers, have petitioned the Military Committee of the House not to reduce their pay on retiring from the service.

The New York World says: That poor deluded Britisher, Mr. Froude just made Rector of the Scottish University of St. Andrews, says in his address of installation: 'We cannot vote right into wrong or wrong into right? Humph! Come over here. WHAT WE MAY BE YET.—The Council Bluffs (Iowa) Dispatch says that when the 'good time coming comes, announcements like the following will be frequent:—'Died—in the thirty-fifth year of his age, Mr. John Smith, husband of the Hon. Jane Smith, at her residence at Nashville, this morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Smith was a meek and quiet husband, beloved for the graces of a cultivated and trained nature. He excelled in the domestic virtues as a cook he was surpassed by few; as a nurse he was equalled by none.'

Governor Wells, Judge Bond and others charged with purloining a letter from the mail, were discharged by the United States Commissioner at Richmond.

There is a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature forbidding the employment of persons in drug stores who are not graduates of some college of pharmacy.

President Grant has tendered to General Sickles the mission to Mexico. The nomination will be sent to the Senate immediately if General Sickles accept the appointment.

Proceedings have been commenced against Mr. James Fisk, Jr., by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the recovery of \$1,000,000 damages, for trespassing and breaking open the safe in their office.

An unusually large cotton crop is anticipated this year. Have the sanguine calculators taken into consideration the fact that the corn crop of the cotton States will in all probability be unusually heavy, the planters having planted largely of corn? In the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, there was planted in 1868 two million more acres of corn than in 1867, and the increase is this year said to be still greater. The cotton crop is probably curtailed in consequence.

The Katalpaine Springs, at Gettysburg, Penn., were seized by the proprietor, who turned out forcibly the agents of the New York Gettysburg Springs Company, to whom they had been leased. It is rumored that the turned out parties will repossess the Springs by force, and a serious disturbance is feared.

From a census taken in 1868, under the direction of Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, by the assessors of internal revenue, it is shown that the white population of the States then numbered 33,291,081; colored, 4,639,842. Total, 37,930,923. The entire population of the States, District of Columbia and the Territories amounted to 38,422,895.

The most severe earthquake shock since the great one of October last, was experienced in San Francisco on the first of the month. No serious damage has yet been ascertained. Great alarm pervaded the community. A vicious state that new silver developments in the White Pine regions have been reported, and people are rushing there in great numbers.

The order of the Treasury Department forbidding the payment of taxes in national bank notes the least mutilated, no matter how neatly repaired, has called forth protests from collectors, who say it will be impossible to collect taxes unless they can receive such national bank notes as pass current in all business transactions and are received on deposit in all banking institutions.

THE BIGGEST ROBBERY YET.—Not less than a million of dollars worth of securities were stolen from a Savings Bank in Philadelphia on Sunday last. About \$400,000 of these were registered bonds, and being therefore inconvertible the institution loses nothing. The affair is an additional warning against leaving premises containing property of such value without protection on Sundays. In the present case there was a watchman at the Bank, who, however, for some unexplained cause, was absent when his presence was required. The thieves went to work with wonderful alacrity, defeating the vastness of the prizes for which they were playing.

THE INDIANS UNDER AMERICAN AND BRITISH RULE.—General Buller recently wrote on the Indian question to a Western paper, and in the course of it remarked:—'Nothing can demonstrate the fact of the utter incapacity and helplessness of our Indian system—or rather want of system—than to say, on the northern side of the indefatigable lice which divides us from British America there has never been a war or a treaty, or a substantial subsidy; and on the southern side of the line which divides us from Mexico the same is true; and in Alaska the Russian Government have never had any difficulty with the Indians, while we have had to raise the Stars and Stripes before we have been plundered to white men, of which the Indians are only made the occasion.'

RECONSTRUCTED.—The following which we clip from the Richmond Enquirer, is too good to lose:—Now we certainly are a good people—and here we are reminded of a little anecdote of our friend W. W. Gilmer, of Albemarle, who says a great many capital things:—In 1865 the Federal officer was swearing everybody in Charlottesville with the Johnson oath of allegiance. Gilmer went up in turn and with a grimace gulped it down.—'Well,' says he to the officer, 'I suppose I am all right now?' 'Yes sir—you are all right now,' said the official. 'Reconstructed, am I?' said Gilmer. 'Yes,' said the officer. 'Under the old flag again?' said Gilmer. 'Yes,' said the officer, growing interested. 'You are once more under the dear old flag.' 'A good Union man, now?' says Gilmer. 'Yes, sir,' says the officer, 'you are as much in the Union as I am.' 'As good a Yankee as anybody?' says Gilmer. 'Yes, sir—just as good as any in Boston,' says the military jurist. 'Well now, stranger,' says Gilmer, 'don't old Stoneval Jackson give us Yankees fire in that Valley campaign?'

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.—The New York Express furnishes this pleasing picture: The present military complexion of things is not a pleasant contemplation for a republic. It is:

- 1st. A Military President.
- 2d. A Military family with the President.
- 3d. A Military Executive Mansion.
- 4th. A Military Guard around the White House.
- 5th. Then comes Gen. Sherman in command of the U.S. Army and announces to the country the members of his staff. And who are they? Who but men controlling the head of every bureau attached to the War Department, and completely swallowing up the whole department. The Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Postmaster-General, Judge Advocate-General, Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Ordnance, all heretofore the subordinates of the Secretary of War, are now declared to be but the Staff Officers of the General commanding the Army.
- 6th. A Military Secretary of War, with military sympathies all round.
- 7th. Ten States under military rule.
- 8th. Georgia out in the cold. Ditto Louisiana. Ditto Virginia, Texas and Mississippi.
- 9th. Arkansas under seal-law militia, and North Carolina under negro militia.

It is this reconstruction, it is a failure. If it is Republicanism, it is a greater failure; but if it is military despotism, then we can understand it. We but discharge a simple duty to our countrymen when we treat them to watch, and as far as they can, arrest these innovations upon the Constitution of the country and the examples of the fathers.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

THREE HUNDRED NORTHERN METHODIST PREACHERS VISIT THE PRESIDENT?—On Tuesday and Wednesday last, three hundred preachers of the Methodist Church North, sitting in Conference at Baltimore, adjourned their session, and proceeded in a body to Washington, for the purpose of paying their respects to the new President. They had no business with him, nothing to demand, nothing to pray; they merely wished to congratulate him. Their presiding officer, Bishop Clarke, led them. Having arrived at the White House, and been admitted, they arranged themselves around Gen. Grant in a stiff and formidable semicircle, and Bishop Clarke made the necessary speech. The President replied, 'Thank you,' and there and then the interview ended.

The New York Herald of the 9th inst., ridicules the matter in the following witty and truthful manner:

A DEAD LOSS TO THE MISSIONARY FUND.—Three hundred long-faced, ascetic-looking humble followers of the Lord yesterday called upon President Grant to congratulate him. Grant said 'Thank you.' The conversation then turned on shaking hands. Grant said to shake hands with all persons in the United States would be tiresome. All the clergymen then smiled and the interview ended.

It is interesting to make an estimate of how much loss this has been to the missionary fund, for instance:—  
300 boiled shirts..... \$30 00  
Boot blacking..... 30 00  
Fare from Baltimore to Washington, exclusive of dead heads..... 400 00  
Hotel bills, exclusive of quartering on friends..... 1,000 00  
Odds and ends..... 150 00  
Return to Baltimore..... 400 00  
Wear and tear in running around to tell people what they had seen..... 400 00  
Loss of time..... 1 50  
Total..... \$3,211 50

Being of a philanthropic turn of mind, it is painful to us to contemplate the expenditure of three thousand dollars and over for such a purpose when there are so many poor heathen suffering for the lack of Bibles and Gospel teachings. Just think of the number of pennies it will require to replace this from the poor Sunday school boys who will be asked to contribute something for missionary purposes every Sunday.—Edgefield Advertiser.

the room! Comply, under protest, with both requests.

Nine.—You may now endeavor to snatch a hasty morsel yourself. If the bell rings answer it with your mouth full: this has always a pleasing effect, and is sure to be properly appreciated; moreover, if your master and mistress have hearts—as they haven't, as a rule—they are likely to reflect upon the distress they occasion you by interrupting you at your meals, and will refrain for the future from doing so.

Ten.—Clean up the breakfast things, don't mind smashing a few cups and saucers: if crockeries are ever smashed, how are the poor people who keep china shops to live? Look at it from this philanthropic point of view, and be happy.

Eleven.—As soon as the master has taken his departure, put his study to rights. In this you may allow your mistress to help you, inasmuch as she will turn out the pockets of her husband's dressing gown, and appropriate all the loose half pence she may find. Burn all the loose papers you find littering the place. Hide away all pipes and everything in the shape of tobacco. Much amusement will be caused when the master comes home. He likes to have a hunt for his slippers—all men do.

Twelve.—You ought, your mistress will say, to think of your upstairs duties now: such as making the beds. Reprove her—not too severely, but more in sorrow than in anger. She mayn't like it—but what is that to you? The most efficacious medicines are not always the most toothsome. Say that in your last place you were always allowed to do your work your own way. If young, your mistress will probably give in. Rest a while; read a chapter or two of 'The Nun of Nuremberg,' or some such exciting romance. Let the kitchen fire out.—Mem. In the winter always keep the nobby bits of coal for yourself, and send only dust up stairs. Write poetry, and take your hair out of papers.

One P.M.—Your mistress will then take a little snack by way of lunch, or if there are children they will dine at this hour. Be late with the dinner: it improves the appetites of the youngsters, and makes them late for school; then they get into a row, and you are amply rewarded for any annoyance they may have inflicted upon you, and can go about your work with the consoling reflection that you are at peace with all mankind.

Two.—You dine now—don't hurry yourself—you can't afford to suffer from indigestion. Eat heartily, and afterward have a nap upon the hearth-rug. Exercise after a full meal is decidedly unwholesome.

Three.—Clean the steps.

Four.—Make the beds.

Five.—Prepare for your master's dinner. When he comes home a scene may be expected; if you send the food up stairs in a lake-water condition your mistress will catch it. You then can ascertain how she likes it. If you have a wish of your own; you may have words with her. If so, give her warning; she can't do without you. If she says she can, pack up your traps and leave the house directly. This will show that you are not to be trifled with.

Six.—Put six.—Ten.

From Seven till Eleven.—Flirt with the Muses. Don't clear up the dinner things, but leave them till tomorrow. Ask to go out for half an hour, and don't come in till past ten. Swear the house clocks are all wrong. Have some supper and light literature; put your hair in papers. Don't turn off the gas at the meter; you may be blown in the night. No matter; your mistress blows you up every day. Gals are used to stunting. Go to bed.

A MUTUAL SELL.—There is a story going the rounds of the bouidors of Paris about a handsome man, fifty years of age and well preserved, and with only one infirmity—glass eyes. It was a misfortune; but things are so well managed now-a-days that no one notices it. One evening, having no other engagement, he accepted an invitation to a reception at Madame Saint Idefonse de Pieroville's. Our hero went to the ball, passed a charming evening, and devoted himself exclusively to a young blonde, who attracted the attention of all the company. Shall we confess? He fell so in love with the young lady at first sight that he made her an offer on the spot. After a few minutes' reflection, and some preliminaries relating to the contract, the marriage was arranged and celebrated in due time. On retiring to rest, before removing his eye, he extinguished the light. The next morning, as soon as it was light, our handsome bridegroom reached forth his arm, seized the cherished orb which he had put into a glass of water, and replaced it in its orbit. As soon as he was dressed he went to see a friend in town. On seeing him his friend gave a cry of surprise. 'Perhaps you find me changed,' said our friend. 'It is my happiness.—Think of it my friend. I am married to the most charming blonde—such hair! such eyes!'—'Blue eyes?'—'Of course, as she is a blonde. If you could only see her eyes!'—'I see one of them now, and if your memory fails you, you have only to look in the glass to see it before you.' The bridegroom trembled. He rushed to the mirror. Oh horrors! his right eye was black and full of fire, but his left eye was blue, laughing and tender. In the glass of water there were two eyes, but they did not belong to the same person. The newly married couple separated without villifying each other, but not without changing eyes.

REMARKABLE PRESENCE OF MIND.—The following is related by the Alipino (Nevada) Herald.—One of the most remarkable instances of the presence of mind and courage occurred at the Esuna Vista Ranch, in this county, on the 20th ultimo. Mrs. Uncapher directed one of her little daughters to light a candle for the purpose of procuring something from the cellar, whereupon a rat, two years old, went into the kitchen, and lighting a candle set fire to himself. The child screaming, his little sister went to see what the trouble was, but seeing the child in flames she rushed back with simply the exclamation, 'Oh, mother!' In the meantime, before Mrs. Uncapher could reach the sufferer, his brother Albert—only six years old—came from an adjoining room, and without uttering a word, marched boldly up and clasped the child in his arms and smothered the fire; and so tight did the little brothers embrace each other in this battle for life that they fell to the floor and rolled under the table, where the mother found them. The breast, abdomen and chin were considerably burnt, and his hair well singed. Nothing but the boldness and forethought of this heroic boy—Albert Uncapher—saved the child from a terrible death.

THE WORLD OF WONDERS.—This world of ours is filled with wonders. The microscope reveals them not less than the telescope, each at either extreme of creation. In the insect creation, particularly, there is so much to know that has never been dreamed of—wheels within wheels, without computation or number. Let us take a rapid glance at the proofs of this statement. The polypos, it is said, like fabled hydras, receive new life from the knife which is raised to destroy it. The fly-spider lays an egg which is as large as itself. There are four thousand and forty-one muscles in the centipede. Hook discovered fourteen thousand mirrors, in the eye of a drone; and to effect the respiration of a crab, thirteen thousand three hundred arteries, vessels, veins, bones etc., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of impenetrable holes, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread; all the threads, to the amount of a thousand to each mass, join together when they come out, and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than four thousand united. Leuwenhock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no larger than a grain of sand; and which spun threads so fine, that it took four thousand of them to equal in magnitude the size of a single hair. And yet, seeing and knowing of all these wonders, not the least of which he could make, the fool and all-golly lifts up his head and says 'there is no God';—and these things come into existence without a rational cause, come by chance!

The True Witness.

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Thus "John Jones, August '63" shows that he has  
paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription  
FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL—1869

Friday, 16—Of the Feria.  
Saturday, 17—Of the Immaculate Conception.  
Sunday, 18—Third after Easter.  
Monday, 19—Of the Feria.  
Tuesday, 20—Of the Feria.  
Wednesday, 21—St. Anselm, B. C. D.  
Thursday, 22—SS. Soter and Cyprian, P. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is to be feared that the demonstrations in  
Ireland in honor of the lately discharged Fenian  
prisoners, and the rather strong speeches made  
by some of the latter, have seriously compromised  
the unhappy men who still remain in prison.—  
Called on to explain in the House of Commons,  
its intended policy with regard to the Fenian  
prisoners, the Government unequivocally declared  
that, after what had taken place in Ireland, it  
was not the intention of the Ministry to recom-  
mend Her Majesty to extend clemency to any  
of the remaining prisoners. Thus the few who  
have been liberated will have the satisfaction of  
knowing that, by their parade, and violent haran-  
gues, they have riveted more firmly than ever  
the fetters upon the legs of their unfortunate  
comrades in misfortune, whose names were not  
included in the first list of pardons. All hopes  
of an amnesty are for the present at an end.

From France we hear rumors of the indisposi-  
tion of the Emperor, but these probably are  
either invented, or exaggerated by political in-  
triguers. A speech in the Senate by Marshal  
Neil would seem to indicate that amid its noisy  
professions of peace, France was preparing for  
war. Prussia, too, we are told, is about to put  
its Landwehr on a war footing.

The troubles of Spain increase, and great ap-  
prehensions are entertained of an outbreak. In  
short, the Revolution is running the course of all  
Revolutions, and it is only to be hoped that the  
leaders will be the first victims to popular fury.  
Retributive justice, is agreeable to contemplate;  
it is pleasant to see the engineer hoist with his  
own petard.

It is now affirmed that the cession of what is  
known as the Red River district to Canada, is  
arranged. When completed the Dominion will  
be a great Power; in time it will own perhaps a  
great part of the Arctic Circle. How com-  
munication is to be kept open with the newly ac-  
quired territory is not yet certain. A Rail Road  
will probably be projected to run somewhere be-  
tween Lake Superior and the North Pole; but  
unfortunately such a road would be impracticable  
in the winter, and unnecessary in summer.

The annexed malicious libel upon the Cath-  
olic Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, appeared  
in the columns of the Montreal Witness of Sat-  
urday last, the 10th inst. :—

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DEAF MUTES AGAIN.—A  
SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The practices of smoking and  
card playing in the Mile End Roman Catholic School  
for the deaf and dumb seem to prevail. We are in-  
formed that one of the pupils of that school was found  
dead in bed one morning last week, after indulging  
in smoking to excess during the previous day. No  
Coroner's inquest has been held, and the affair seems  
to have been allowed to pass, so far, without notice.  
The pupil in question is said to be a young man and  
the owner of some property, but without relations or  
friends. So far as it is known on inquiry, the cause  
of his death is said to be paralysis—very likely  
brought on by excessive smoking. It is reported  
that the Jesuit teachers of this school are themselves  
smokers, and employ their leisure in card playing—  
especially on Sundays; and thus set the children a  
bad example. We need not wonder therefore, that  
their pupils are so often found over their glasses in  
out of the way saloons, and gambling with cards, and  
praying, in their fashion—by crossing their forehead  
and touching the shoulders—for victory in the game!  
How such a state of things could be tolerated,  
when the public are taxed for the maintenance of  
the institution, we cannot imagine.

(1.) In this paragraph it is asserted that  
smoking to excess, and card playing in the form  
of gambling, are practices allowed in the Deaf  
and Dumb School: and that the teachers give a  
bad, or immoral example to their pupils, by  
smoking and gambling on Sundays.

(2.) It is implied that the death of a pupil that  
occurred there lately was the result of pernicious  
habits, sanctioned by the teachers: and that the  
latter, as the deceased was the owner of prop-  
erty, and without friends or relations, hushed  
the matter up—of course to keep the property for  
themselves.

Again the Witness asserts positively that "so

far" that is to say the 10th inst., "No Coroner's  
inquest has been held, and the affair seems to  
have been allowed to pass, so far, without notice."

For the present we content ourselves with the  
following comments upon this wicked libel.

(1.) It is not true that, as a general rule, the  
pupils of the Deaf and Dumb School are allowed  
to smoke. The practice is forbidden, as a mea-  
sure of discipline, and cleanliness, and for fear  
of fire, not as it is smoking there were any moral  
offence whatsoever. Three exceptions amongst  
the pupils were however made, and that at the  
express request of their friends and relatives.  
These exceptions were in favor of three adult  
pupils, all confirmed smokers before admission  
into the school: of whom one, the deceased was  
aged about 47: the others about 30, and 23 re-  
spectively. These men by a special relaxation  
of the Rules, were allowed to smoke three times  
a day, their friends furnishing the tobacco.

(2.) Card playing per se is as innocent as chess  
playing, or as any game in which the elements of  
chance and skill are mingled. Card playing is  
therefore allowed: but as gambling is dangerous,  
all playing for stakes of any kind is strictly pro-  
hibited.

(3.) The insinuation of the Witness that the  
death of the pupil Houde, aged 47, which took  
place suddenly on the 1st inst. was either ac-  
celerated, or from interested motives hushed up,  
by the teachers, because the deceased was the  
owner of property, and without friends or rela-  
tions, is met by the following facts.

Immediately the death of Houde was discov-  
ered, the Director, M. Belanger, put himself in  
communication with the medical man of the in-  
stitution, Dr. Trudel; and called personally on  
the Coroner to request him to take the steps re-  
quired by law. An Inquest was accordingly  
held immediately.

So much for the deliberate lie of the Witness  
of the 10th inst., that, up to that date "No  
Coroner's Inquest has been held."

The Director also put himself in immediate  
communication with the brother of the deceased,  
M. P. L. Houde, resident at Labaie, by whom the  
deceased had been placed in the Deaf and Dumb  
Asylum, at whose request the deceased had been  
allowed to smoke, and by whom the tobacco which  
the latter smoked was furnished. The brother  
replied, and acknowledged the obligations under  
which the Director had placed him, by superin-  
tending, and paying the expenses of his deceased  
brother's funeral. So much for the insinuation  
that the teachers tried to hush the matter up,  
because the deceased was "the owner of some  
property, but without relations or friends."

Now every one of these facts the Witness  
might have ascertained before the publication of  
his libel: and had he but addressed himself to  
Mr. Jones the Coroner, he would have learnt  
that a Coroner's Inquest was held, and he would  
have had his "Suspensions" as to the death of  
the deceased, M. Houde, a middle aged man of  
47, though a pupil, set at rest. There is there-  
fore no possible excuse for the Witness' state-  
ments, as the unscrupulous and mendacious editor  
of that journal will perhaps ere long find out to  
his cost. In the case of a Scotch nobleman  
whom a few years ago he foully slandered, the  
fellow had to eat his leek, and to acknowledge  
himself to be a liar. He will perhaps be made  
again to eat his leek, and again to make public  
confession of his mendacity. We fear however  
that the essentials of a good confession, contrition,  
with a firm purpose of amendment of life, will  
still be wanting; for we remember of whom it  
is written, that he was a liar from the beginning,  
and the father of lies.

"Beware of Trades' Unions, Beware of Ireland,  
Beware of America."

This is Mr. Roebuck's legacy to the people  
of Great Britain. "Beware" he says of three  
things: "Trades' Unions, Ireland, and America."  
In these three he sees danger, great and immin-  
ent, to Britain's social, political and national  
existence.

He bids his hearers to beware of "Trades'  
Unions," or in other words of Socialism: of  
Ireland, that is to say of internal rebellion: of  
America, that is to say, of a foreign foe. In  
these words he has we think indicated the three  
great dangers which now menace the British  
Empire.

"Trades' Unions" are the *tirailleurs* or skim-  
mishers of Socialism. Their vivifying principle is  
a protest against Individualism, and the doctrine  
of Free Trade. Their fundamental doctrine,  
that in which they live, and move and have their  
being is, that the individual shall not carry his  
labor to the dearest market, or make the most  
of his strength, his skill, and his industry for his  
individual benefit, and for the profit of his par-  
ticular family. Their object is to put down  
competition—"la concurrence" as the French  
Socialists call it—betwixt members of the labor-  
ing classes, and to inaugurate the era of  
*Fraternity*, when man shall no longer eat man.  
Liberty, political liberty, and personal liberty  
are good things: but in the eyes of the Trades'  
Unions, the strong man, the able man, the in-  
dustrious man should not be at liberty to monopolize,  
or secure to himself an ascendancy in the labor  
market, to the disadvantage of the weak, the un-

skilful, and the lazy. Equality is in their eyes a  
thing more excellent than liberty: but equality is  
incompatible with a regime which allows  
a man by the exercise of the superior strength, or  
skill with which God may have endowed him, to  
raise himself above the social level of his fellows  
not so richly endowed. There must therefore  
be restrictions upon the exercise of personal or  
individual liberty, or otherwise there can be no  
Equality: and therefore the principle of Liberty  
must be limited by the principle of Fraternity,  
beneath the influence of which man shall no longer  
have to struggle with his brother man, as  
with an enemy, for his daily bread. This is So-  
cialism: this is the meaning of Trades' Unions:  
and though to superficial observers it may seem  
that the principles of Free Trade have been es-  
tablished on an enduring basis, in England at  
least—to men who look below the surface it is  
evident that Free Trade, though the Gospel of the  
*bourgeoisie* or middle classes, is an abomina-  
tion to the people in the democratic sense of the  
word: and that the triumph of democracy will  
be the death knell of free trade. Beware there-  
fore of Trades' Unions says Mr. Roebuck, for  
they are the harbinger of social revolution.

"Beware of Ireland," too he says. Yes! no  
doubt in Ireland, in misgoverned, and disaffected  
Ireland, there are germinating the seeds of great  
and imminent danger to Britain's greatness. Not  
in Catholic Ireland—for in proportion as the ties  
which bind Ireland to Rome are relaxed, so will  
the danger to Great Britain increase—but in  
liberalized, de-Catholicized Ireland. The Irish  
question indeed has passed from the religious  
phase to the national phase, and from the national,  
to the social phase. Its main feature is not, as  
it was in the early days of the great O'Connell,  
Catholic Emancipation; or as it was in his latter  
days, "Repeal of the Union." It now involves  
a terrible social question—the question of the  
right of any one man to call a piece of land his  
own. Rousseau raised this question nigh a cen-  
tury ago; and though his Gospel may not have  
been largely circulated in Ireland, the doctrine  
that there should no more be a proprietary right  
in land, than there is in water, or in air, seems to  
be rapidly gaining ground, and underlies the  
agitation that prevails in that country. It is  
not against a feudal, but against a commercial  
land tenure that the Irish revolt—for feudalism  
was based upon the idea, that proprietary rights  
in land imposed duties, as well as conferred  
rights. The commercial principle however,  
which has supplanted feudalism treats land-  
ed property just like any other property;  
as conferring no particular rights, as imposing  
no particular duties; as subject to the same  
economic laws as those which regulate any  
other thing over which proprietary rights are  
supposed to extend. And so it is that, just as in  
industrial England Trades' Unions are a protest  
against the bourgeois doctrine of Free Trade in  
labor, so the Irish difficulty arises from a protest  
against the principle of Free Trade in land.  
In both cases the evils which naturally spring  
from competition must be dealt with by positive  
law.

Mr. Roebuck, in the last place bids his hear-  
ers, "Beware of America"—that is of the aggres-  
sive spirit of the U. States, which have suddenly  
come to the consciousness of the fact that they  
are a great military power; and the greater for  
this—that they have given no hostages to fortune  
in the shape of distant outlying possessions, which  
cannot be defended but at an enormous disad-  
vantage—or abandoned without loss of military  
prestige, and national honor. This warning is  
not superfluous surely, though it may be objected  
to as ill timed, in that it comes too late. The  
U. States, to say the least, are as near to England  
in the days of Queen Victoria, as was Spain in  
the days of Elizabeth: and the subjects of  
Philip were scarce animated with such bitter  
hatred to England, as are a large portion of the  
citizens of the U. States towards Great Britain.  
The France of Louis XIV. the France of Napo-  
leon were both less dangerous to the greatness  
of Britain than are the U. States of the present  
day, and since the Southern States have been  
reduced to subjection by the arms of the North-  
erners. Whatever Mr. Roebuck's faults in  
other respects, he foresaw, and from the first fore-  
told what would be the effect on British interests  
of the defeat of the gallant South: and the  
shout of triumph which every where then went up  
from the enemies of Great Britain—foreign and  
domestic—from all who pray for her humiliation,  
was a proof how clear was the sight, how truth-  
ful the prophecy of Mr. Roebuck. He may be  
excused for now reiterating a warning that now  
comes too late to be of any use: but no one who  
is alive to what is daily going on around him can  
doubt that he is right in his estimate of the dan-  
gers from which the danger to Great Britain is  
to be apprehended. At home, the growth and  
spread of Socialism, as evinced by the Trades'  
Union, and kindred movements in England, and by  
the land agitation in Ireland: abroad, the rapid  
development of the almost inexhaustible material  
resources of the U. States, and the growth of a  
spirit of bitter hostility to Great Britain—are  
portents which can scarce escape the notice of  
such a vigilant observer of men and things as  
Mr. Roebuck.

A CURE, THAT IS NO CURE.—The more  
carefully Mr. Gladstone's measure for dealing  
with the Irish Protestant Establishment, is ana-  
lysed, the less it is liked. Its chief fault lies in  
this—That it does not profess to deal at all with  
that which is the most objectionable feature of  
the Establishment.

We have been told by Protestants, and not  
without truth, that the existing Irish Church Es-  
tablishment is, in so far as Catholics are  
concerned, a "sentimental grievance." In other  
words, that it is more an insult than an injury,  
that its essence as a grievance lies rather in the  
moral, than in the material order. This is to a  
certain extent true. The Protestant Church as by  
Law Established in Ireland, is not a grievance  
which can be fully expressed in terms of pounds,  
shillings and pence; and herein consists its bit-  
terness. A high spirited people like the Irish,  
could better endure to be wronged than to be  
insulted; to be despoiled of their goods than to  
be humiliated, and to see their Church humili-  
ated.

Now the defect of Mr. Gladstone's Bill con-  
sists in this: That whilst dealing, and dealing  
pretty roundly, with the material grievance, or  
pecuniary injury that the Protestant Establishment  
inflicts, it does not efficiently deal with, nay  
scarce touches the "sentimental" grievance, the  
insult or moral injury of that Establishment to  
Catholics. For this defect there is the less ex-  
cuse we say, because it is no secret that the  
Irish Church grievance is sentimental, that is to  
say moral, rather than material: and the conduct  
of the legislators for Ireland is, as that of the  
medical man who being called in to treat a pa-  
tient with a broken leg, should content himself  
with applying a blister to the pit of his stomach.

To come to facts. The Irish Catholics com-  
plain that, by law they and their pastors are  
placed with respect to Protestants, in a position  
of relative inferiority: that the law discriminates  
betwixt them and their non-Catholic fellow-citizens,  
and always to the disadvantage of the former:  
that they are insulted and outraged by  
Penal enactments, such as the Ecclesiastical  
Titles Bill, and by other laws disallowing in cer-  
tain cases marriages celebrated in their places of  
worship, and in the presence of their clergy.—  
They demand therefore that all laws, so placing  
them on a level lower than that of Protestants,  
so discriminating betwixt them and their non-  
Catholic fellow-subjects, and imposing penalties  
on their Bishops for using their territorial titles,  
and disallowing marriages celebrated according  
to the laws and usages of their Church—be re-  
pealed: and that as before the law, Catholics be  
put on a footing of perfect equality with Pro-  
testants, in every respect.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill does not profess to do  
this—or anything like it. Whilst making pro-  
vision for the future Incorporation of the Pro-  
testant Church, which will thus continue to have  
a certain status before the Law, it makes no  
similar provision for Catholics. It does not pro-  
pose to put Catholic Bishops on a footing of  
legal equality with Protestant Bishops: since  
whilst the former are by it still left exposed to  
the pains and penalties of the Ecclesiastical  
Titles Bill, the latter are allowed to assume such  
territorial titles as they please. It does not re-  
peal the infamous laws invalidating, as before  
the law, all marriages celebrated by a Catholic  
priest betwixt persons of whom both shall not  
have been professed members of the Catho-  
lic Church for twelve months before the date of  
said celebration, and branding the issue of all  
such unions as bastards. It not only hands over  
to Protestants, and for the use of Protestants  
exclusively, buildings such as Cathedrals, which  
it styles national: but it proposes to support  
these Cathedrals, built by Catholic hands for Catho-  
lic purposes, out of the public funds, whilst it  
gives not one penny for the support of Catholic  
places of worship. All the worst features of  
State Churchism as it has for three centuries  
existed in Ireland, are allowed to remain, and the  
"sentimental" side of the grievance is left un-  
touched.

Will the Catholics of Ireland accept Mr.  
Gladstone's Bill as a settlement of the Irish  
Church question? We think not: we hope not.  
As an instalment, and not a very large instalment  
of a large debt long due they may accept it:  
but only with the firm resolve of still insisting  
upon a settlement in full, that is to say, on perfect  
religious equality.

VERY SUGGESTIVE.—A writer in the To-  
ronto Globe who signs himself J. A. Livingstone,  
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Goderich, pro-  
pounds a series of questions to the President of  
the Upper Canada Bible Society, with respect  
to the manner of collecting and expending the  
funds of the Society. These questions are  
highly suggestive, and forcibly remind one of the  
allegations of *Vigilans*—the writer in the Lon-  
don Times—respecting the financial departments  
of the great evangelical societies.

For instance, Mr. Livingstone wants to  
know why it is, that—as appears from  
the Annual Report is the case—the col-  
porteurs or Gospel pedlars of the Bible  
Society do not realize from the sale of their

saintly wares sufficient to pay their own salaries?  
"The Report says," we quote from the *Globe*—  
"their sales amounted to \$1,055 38, while their  
salaries and expenses amounted to \$1,094 03."

Then again J. A. Livingstone, Pastor of the  
M. E. Church, and who also appears to be a  
troublesome sort of fellow like Joe Hume, always  
poking his nose into estimates, and summing up  
the tittle—wants to know "why three agents are  
employed to collect from the branches, when one  
agent by visiting 143 branches (a less number  
than each of them claim to have visited last year)  
could reach all except the less productive ones,  
which altogether contributed only \$548 for the  
Upper Canada Bible Society?"

And again our inquisitive friend wants to know  
why "two more agents are employed at a cost  
of \$2,468 to collect this \$548?"

Of course with one or two exceptions, no one  
did, does, or ever will suspect that one of the main  
objects of the getters up of your evangelical so-  
cieties is to furnish light, and remunerative em-  
ployment to a few sleek faced gentry in black  
coats, and white chokers. *Vigilans* indeed does  
in the columns of the *Times* insinuate something  
of the kind; but then *Vigilans* is evidently a  
stranger to vital religion, not to say a vessel of  
wrath, and doomed to perdition.

Many more unpleasant questions does the  
writer in the *Globe* put. He wants to know for  
instance, why the Bible Society's accounts in the  
Report, are evidently cooked? How it is that  
certain sums are therein credited to certain lo-  
calities, as having therein been subscribed:  
whilst the Treasurer of the Society either fails  
to debit himself with the amount of the said con-  
tributions, or else debits himself with much smaller  
amounts? For instance, whilst it appears  
that a place called *Urbridge* gave to the funds  
of the Society a sum of \$93.50, the Treasurer  
of the Society debits himself with only \$21.77;  
and again that whilst another place called *Orono*  
paid \$65.18 "the Treasurer charges himself  
with nothing from *Orono*."

Again the Pastor of the M. E. Church, Go-  
derich, wants to know—"why the managers of  
the U. C. Bible Society rebel so indignantly  
the complaints of contributors, that all the free  
contributions to the Society are expended in  
agencies, clerks, and contingent expenses, when  
the Society is actually receiving the additional  
sum of \$977 annually, as a grant from the Pa-  
rent Society, to aid in paying these, and thus  
supplementing deficiencies—while they have not  
given away a Bible for years, except at the ex-  
pense of the Parent Society, nor sold one below  
its cost, so far as we can learn from their Re-  
ports?"

These are ugly questions no doubt, and very  
inconvenient to answer. We fear that the in-  
discreet questioner, Mr. Livingstone, will be ex-  
communicated for his pains, or otherwise read  
out of the conventicle. Mean time he gives his  
parting kick to the Upper Canada Society in  
the annexed paragraph:—

It is to be regretted, while the report contains 174  
pages, only 18 pages of the same bear the responsible  
signature of the President. The remainder is made  
up of 12 pages of preliminaries, and 144 pages of  
Appendices, calculated intentionally, or otherwise,  
to confuse rather than enlighten, and for which the  
Secretary refuses to be responsible. Yet these appen-  
dices afford us the only clue we have in the report  
of the items of the Society's receipts. But in all these  
174 finely printed pages, in printing which the Society  
is charged over \$400, we fail to find an answer to the  
first question in business, what was the profit or loss  
in the sales?—or to the last question in charity, what  
was the value of the donations made by the society?  
I am, dear sir,  
Your very obedt. servt.

J. A. LIVINGSTONE,  
Pastor of the M. E. Church, Goderich.

If our evangelical friends take to washing  
their dirty linen in public, we may shortly  
see some very amusing, if not unexpected reve-  
lations.

THE JUBILEE.—On Sunday last was cele-  
brated with much pomp the fiftieth anniversary of  
the Ordination of Pius IX. now gloriously reign-  
ing over the Church of Christ upon earth: and  
the zeal displayed by our citizens on the occasion  
is a powerful evidence of the loyalty of the Catho-  
lics of Canada to the Holy See. There  
were special services in the evening in all the  
Catholic Churches. At Notre Dame a brilliant  
discourse was delivered by the Rev. M. Colin  
of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and the Semi-  
nary itself was brilliantly illuminated. At the  
*Gesetz* the Rev. P. Langkake was the orator of  
the occasion, and here too as well as at the  
Episcopal Palace, there was a fine display of il-  
luminations in honor of the occasion. Mon-  
seigneur Pinsonneault preached the sermon at  
the Eveche, and his discourse was listened to  
with great admiration. On Monday evening  
there was a literary and musical soiree at the  
College Ste. Marie in honor of the occasion,  
which was attended by a large number of our  
citizens of all persuasions.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan  
Asylum, acknowledges with thanks the sum of  
\$30, from the Contractors of the Drill Shed,  
being half the rent to date of the building for a  
Velocepede School.

Our subscribers in Hemmingford will please  
pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Clancy as  
soon as possible.

Last Thursday evening, 8th inst., a most charming Soiree was given by the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown.

The programme was of the choicest, comprising, besides two most amusing dramas, a selection of vocal and instrumental music of the highest order, and a "Tableau Vivant," the beauty of which we can not attempt to describe.

The elocution and graceful acting, the very excellent vocal, and really splendid instrumental music performed by the young ladies, were greeted with rapturous applause, and won golden opinions for their teachers, who leave nothing undone to advance the children confided to their care.

Not quite four years have elapsed since this establishment was commenced, and we rejoice to be able to state it has prospered wonderfully well.

The Nuns have been obliged to put an addition of fifty feet to the original building, which, when the academy first opened, was considered large enough for many years.

The school is furnished with handsome maps, globes, &c.; while in the musical department three pianos and a harmonium afford ample opportunity to the young ladies for practice.

Indeed the Convent of Williamstown already enjoys a most flattering reputation and very justly so, the course of instruction given within its walls being thorough in every respect.

Long may it flourish in our midst, as it deserves to do. We strongly advise parents and guardians to patronise this House, which is situated in one of the most healthful parts of Canada, its terms being exceeding moderate, while the board will compare favorably with that of any educational establishment in the country.—Com.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—March 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros, Montreal.

The current number opens with a continuation of the Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II.—The Novelist. This is a sketch of the life and works of Richardson who wrote Pamela, which Fielding poked fun at, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison—novels that in the days of our grandmothers were admired, and which we suppose are still read even in these days of Thackeray and Dickens. Next there is a continuation of the Tale Doubles and Quits, or a Comedy of Errors—a sprightly story and cleverly told. The other articles are on the following subjects—New Zealand and Its Gold Fields; The Northmen, Heathen and Christian; A Whist Reminiscence, by an Old Hand; Stage Morality and the Ballet, and The Arts in the Household. There is fortunately no political article in the current number.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Monday, the 5th instant, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian piety, and resignation to the Divine Will, Jane Amelia Perry, the beloved wife of Peter S. Murphy, Esq., of this city, aged 40 years.

The deceased, although an invalid for years, was a member of several of our charitable institutions, ever zealous and liberal in doing good, it may truly be said that in her the poor have lost a real friend. She was a faithful, though humble, child of the Church, edifying all by her unassuming piety.

On Thursday morning a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Parish Church of Notre Dame for the repose of her soul, after which her remains were conveyed to their last resting place, Cote-des-Neiges Cemetery, followed by a large number of friends and relations, who were anxious to pay this last tribute of respect to one whom they had so highly esteemed in life.

A DODGE CHECKMATED.—About a week ago, a man named Craig, a cattle drover, arrived in this city with a drove of cattle on his way to Montreal. While in the city he met a young man named Wilson, from the same section of country with himself, who stated that he had, while here, bought a large load of cattle, but lacked \$700 of the amount required to pay for them. Mr. Craig, knowing the young man's parents, consented to advance the money on the security of the cattle on their arrival in Montreal. With this design, both left the city together, kept close in one another's company, and arrived in Montreal, where they sold their cattle at the same time. The acquaintanceship grew, and prospered as it grew, until both were inseparable. Wilson sold his cattle for between \$12,000 and \$13,000, but did not pay Craig, preferring instead to keep the money till they arrived in Toronto. After spending a day or two in Montreal, they started on their return journey, leaving the latter city on the train due here at midday yesterday. A sleeping car berth was engaged, which both occupied jointly, Craig, at the instigation of Wilson, taking the inside of the berth. They got along famously till Kingston was reached, when Wilson, awakening, commenced fumbling about his pockets, tearing his hair and assuming a desperate cast of countenance. The remainder of the passengers were quickly awakened by the tragic gestures and loud imprecations of the same party, who by this time had found time to state that he had been robbed of his pocket-book containing the whole of the sum previously mentioned. To corroborate the story, his pocket-book was found, completely denuded of its contents, lying on the pillow near his head. To find out the

robbers was the next difficulty, and thinking prompt measures the best, Wilson at once demanded a telegram to be despatched to Kingston ordering the detention of two men who had got off at that station. The train was midway between two towns, however, and his demand could not be complied with. As a substitute he demanded a special engine; but this also being quite beyond the range of the train authorities, loud anathemas were heaped on the Grand Trunk for their short-comings in general, and their particular delinquency in this instance. At last the sleeping car conductor, named John Stewart, suggested a substitute for both, and locking the doors, announced that every one on the train should be searched. He began with Mr. Craig, who, though examined with scrupulous care, revealed nothing of the lost money. To show his impartiality, if for nothing else, Stewart announced that he would next examine Wilson—a turn of affairs which the latter by no means relished. Protesting against the indignity of searching the man who lost the money, he during all the time paced restlessly up and down the car, until he was told to take off his stockings. This he refused to do, but had no sooner given his refusal than he was placed on his back, and the stocking attempted to be removed from the right leg, when he volunteered to do it himself. This he did in the presence of all in the car, disclosing the missing money, which had been placed there evidently before his departure from Montreal. To secure the funds properly, he had tied his sock above and below the point where the bills lay secreted and twisted. The roll was so artistically wound round his ankle that they made no perceptible change in the size of his extremities. The gratification of the rest of the passengers at their escape from the imputation was only equalled by the discomfiture of Wilson who was turned out and had to take his place in a second class car during the remainder of the journey. The whole of the money was handed to Craig, who determined to keep his own and hand the balance to Wilson's father. Both arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a new light on the subject of robberies on railroads.—Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVING'S BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Honorary Directors of this Bank was held at its office on Tuesday, the 6th inst.

J. P. Sexton, Esq., Recorder, being called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau acting as Secretary, the following Reports and Statement were read: To the Directors of the Montreal City and District Saving's Bank:

GENTLEMEN:—Twenty-three years have now elapsed since this Institution was founded and on no occasion has it been given to the Managing Directors to show a more satisfactory state of affairs than that which they now have the honor to submit.

The extraordinary increase of business which has taken place during the last two years shows in what esteem and confidence the Bank is held by the community, whose different origins and creeds give to the Institution that truly cosmopolitan character so well adapted to the country, and which alone can secure for it a wide and general field of usefulness.

The net profits, this year (all expenses paid), have amounted to \$30,781.63 out of which the Board of Management have distributed \$6,035 to the charitable societies of the city, forming, in all, \$56,575 thus given to assist and comfort the poor.

There are many points of interest which it would have been our duty to call your attention to; but the full and lucid report of your able Auditors, now submitted, touches upon these in such a manner as to render any comments, on our part, quite unnecessary. We shall simply say as illustrating the amount of business done by the Bank, that during the past year \$2,975,000 have been received from depositors at the counter, and \$2,720,000 have been re-imbursed them; while the interest paid and credited them during that time has been \$80,270.76

This large amount of business, transacted with a daily average number of over two hundred persons at the counter, has forced upon us the necessity of making preparations to obtain a larger and more commodious building for the transaction of our business; and in this view your Managing Directors have secured a lot on the corner of St. John and Great St. James street, where, with a frontage on those two streets of one hundred and twenty feet, it will be possible to obtain that space and light which are so essential, and which have become quite insufficient in the premises we now occupy.

You will have to add two names to the list of Honorary Directors to replace those of Messrs. Neil Shannon and Hubert Pate, whose deaths we have reason to regret as having been, not only our personal friends, but the friends of the Institution, and with which, one of those gentlemen more particularly, has been connected since its foundation.

The term of office of three Managing Directors—Messrs. Workman, Delisle, and LeRocque, expires this year. That of the auditors, Messrs. Bristow and Palgrave, also expires. All these gentlemen are eligible for re-election.

The whole respectfully submitted, A. M. DELISLE, President.

Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, the 31st December, 1868:—

Table with financial data: To amount due Depositors, \$1,861,674 55; Property of the Bank, 5,337 94; Loans on short dates, 110,796 92; Total, \$2,051,382 58.

E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

The total number of accounts open on the 31st December, 1868, was 5714. Classified as follows:—Of \$50 and under, 1900.

Table with financial data: 50 to \$100, 832; 100 to 200, 941; 200 to 400, 197; 400 to 800, 563; 800 to 1200, 257; 1200 to 1600, 107; 1600 and upwards, 237.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVING'S BANK, Montreal, 13th March, 1869.

To the Managing Directors of the City and District Saving's Bank, Montreal:

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned, Auditors of the City and District Savings' Bank, duly appointed for the then ensuing year, at the last Annual General Meeting, held on the 7th April, 1868 in accordance with the provisions of the Act, Victoria 22, Cap. 66—Respectfully report—

That we have minutely and carefully examined the books and accounts of the said Bank, with reference to the entire monetary transaction of the past year, and find the whole of them accurately recorded.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank, made up to the 31st December last, containing a complete record of the business of the year, forming the subject of our full investigation; and on being compared with the books of the Institution, it was found correct, and so certified by us.

The Bonds, Stocks, Bills Receivable, and other collateral securities, for loans made by the Bank, were duly verified, and found to be in accordance with the Bank statement, as recorded.

This finds further verification in the continuation of it, made to the present date, which has also been checked by us, and found correct in all the above items; the amounts of the balances, held on deposit or otherwise by other Banks, being duly verified by their certificates.

The inspection of these accounts furnishes ample testimony to the excellence of the entire arrangements of the Bank and especially to the extreme care, and sound judgment, exercised by the Directors in the selection of securities of the most undoubted character, only, for the investment of the large amounts of funds, placed by the depositors at their disposition.

That this circumspection has obtained for the Institution a large amount of public confidence is proved by the rapidly increasing amounts of its deposits, and of the number of contributors.

Within the last ten years this increase has been steady, and during the last two years has progressed more marked than before.

In the decade from 1858 to 1868, the sums held on deposit by the Bank, in the following named years, on the 31st December respectively were as follows:—

Table with financial data: In 1858, \$ 569,246; 1863, 961,562; 1868, 1,861,574.

In each of the intervals there has been an increase of nearly one hundred per cent.

At the date of this report the sum on deposit is further increased to \$1,980,000 close upon two millions of dollars.

In the number of depositors, in this Bank, within the above space of time, the progress is not less strongly marked; the number of accounts open on the 31st December:—

Table with financial data: Being in 1858, 2244; 1863, 3813; 1868, 5714.

Within the last two years (1867 and 1868) the ratio of increase has been still more rapid than in the previous years owing in part no doubt to the important change made by the directors of the rate of interest from four to five per cent. This, while it has proved a salutary boon to the depositors, it is most gratifying to find, has in no way impaired the assets of the Bank.

The amounts ordinarily contributed by it to charitable institutions having in 1868 been a trifling excess of those of former years, whilst the Reserve fund, which the directors prudently retain, to meet any possible losses that may arise, is slightly augmented, amounting on the 31st December last to \$148,222.

With this largely increased business of the Bank, it is pleasing to observe, that the same care and strict surveillance, which has marked its management during its long career of upwards of twenty years are sustained.

The records of the past year again show not one shilling lost, even through any of those numerous casualties, which beset the operations of monetary institutions; this is the more praiseworthy, when the numerous daily transactions in small sums are taken into account.

The large addition to the business of the Bank, whilst it is highly gratifying as proof of the public confidence reposed in it, is still more so, as affording testimony to the cautious energy and industry of that large class of our community, in the furtherance of whose interests the Bank was originally formed and is still conducted.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Gentlemen, Your obedient servants, W. BRISTOW, C. T. PALGRAVE, Auditors.

The following resolutions were then carried:— Moved by Pierre Lamotte, Esq., seconded by N. B. Corse, Esq.:

That the Reports and Statements of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, just now read and submitted are very satisfactory, and that they be received and published.

Moved by Edward Quinn, Esq., seconded by Wm. McDonald, Esq.:

That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Board of Managing Directors and the Actuary, for their services and attention in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

Messrs. Wm. McDonald and N. B. Corse having consented to act as Scrutineers, the elections were then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected:—

As Managing Directors for the term of office required by law—Messrs. Delisle, Workman and Larocque.

As Auditors for the ensuing year—Messrs. W. Bristow and C. T. Palgrave.

As Honorary Directors—Messrs. Dr. W. H. Hingston and Maurice Laframboise.

The meeting terminated, after voting, on motion of Edwin A. Water, Esq., a corded by Hon. Mr. Holton, the usual thanks to the Chairman.

tractive when placed alongside the glare and fastness of life in the United States, or else from the unsettling influence of a discontent with home surroundings, that can only be cured by a rough experience abroad, the population of Canada is infected to a very considerable extent with the migratory fever. The signs of this are all about us. A numerous batch of young men are preparing to leave Kingston to better themselves, if possible in the United States. Some of the farmers of the surrounding townships are eager to sell their lands and move west, either to the Western States or the Red River territory.

In Prince Edward county there has been for some years past a steady emigration to California and the West. This spring according to the observations made at Belleville, the railway station of departure, the movement is more decided than ever. The Intelligencer says the departures from Belleville have been fully twenty a week—all well-to-do farmers. In Lunenburg and the river counties the same thing is going on. The consequence is that lands are cheap, and cleared farms may be obtained on every moderate terms. The opportunities thus presented to British farmers are very advantageous. The lands have been only partially cultivated; they have been 'run out' under a system of skin culture and neglect of rotations; but are quite capable of restoration under the improved systems with which English and Scotch farm labourers are familiar. The transition for a British immigrant would be much easier than the hardships of bush life. As for the evil of discontent which at times overtakes our people, it must be left to cure itself. The government should simply take care to make settlement on our wild lands attractive by making good roads and a colonization railway through the backwoods. It should besides strive to improve the character of the agriculture of the country—Kingston News.

CAUSES OF EPIDEMIOSIS.—Dr. Macdonald has addressed a communication to the Hamilton City Council upon this subject in which he says that the disease in hogs is caused by feeding them with butchers' offal. There is, as you doubtless know, established in the city a glue manufactory. In this, the material used is chiefly offal taken from the pork factory, and as all the savoury substance is not consumed in glue making, the remainder is employed in feeding swine. Some of these swine were conveyed to pork dealer in the city, not many months since, as I am informed. To show how unfit pork so fed is for human food, let me mention another fact. The prudent people living at the railway rack on Wentworth street, were some time ago informed by the wise among them, that it was a waste of trouble to prepare food for their hogs, since there was plenty of 'offal' at the pork factory, to which the animals merely required access to commence feeding and fattening. The information was promptly acted upon, and before long symptoms began to appear among the swine which possibly some of our medical men would even think not difficult of interpretation. There was first diarrhoea, then falling off in health and condition, and afterwards the death of many more in the same way, but the owners anticipated the misfortune of natural death by slaughtering, and then sending the carcass to the Hamilton market. Those animals alone which have eaten flesh can be infected with the trichina. All garbage eating animals are liable to suffer from it, rats, for example, are said to be frequent victims, and so may be, and no doubt often are, not only the 'poor man's pig,' but the 'poor man's cow' too, neither of which can afford to be choicer in their eating.

On Wednesday, an honest cabman drove a stranger to the Hamilton depot in time for the morning Toronto train. Soon after the departure of the train he discovered a pocket book in his cab, containing \$300. He immediately telegraphed to the conductor of the train at Oakville, apprising him of the discovery. The conductor made enquiry, and found the owner; the latter took the first train for Hamilton. Finding the cabman, he received his own with great joy, and enquiring the cost of the telegram, paid it with a show of magnanimity that would have done credit to the boldest 'Junkies' on the staff. The cost of the telegram was seventy five cents, said the cabman. 'Oh! well,' said the loser, 'there are eighty cents; never mind the change!' He didn't—Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Vice-President Colfax has, at the advice of Father McMahon, convicted of participation in the Fenian invasion, asked the friendly interposition of the Government in his favor with a view of obtaining his release, if possible from imprisonment at Kingston, Canada. The request was transmitted by the Secretary of State to the British Minister, who has forwarded it to his Government. The Halifax Colonist wants to annex the State of Maine to the Dominion. It points out very clearly that the people of that State would be far better off if they could be rid of their present heavy burden of debt, and once again be able to engage in ship-building as in the old times before the war. The Colonist shows that Portland the most important city in the State was built up by the Grand Trunk Railway, and that if it became a British port it would soon rival Boston in wealth and importance. If the people of Maine desire to share with us the enjoyment of British institutions they will be warmly welcomed; at the same time we would not wish to say anything which might wound their national pride or self respect.

We would not insinuate, for a moment that Mr. Howe now that he is a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, would favour the annexation of the provinces; but it is nevertheless a curious fact that every one of the prominent men he has detached from the repeal party favour the annexation of this province to the United States, through the Dominion of Canada. It has rather a fishy look, to say the least of it.—Halifax Chronicle.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

West Farnham, Rev F. Gigault, 2; Lacolle Rev Mr. Tasse 4; Formosa, W. Mesner 2; Rawdon Mrs P Skelly 2; Howe Island (Kingston) T Thompson 2; Windsor, Mrs Beman 2; Winchester, J Devany 2; Bonabroville, J McCully 5; Allumette Island W L Gray 8; Kenmore, J Kissler 2; Tracey's Mills, N S A H McDonald 1; Arthur, O Callaghan 6; Trenton Rev H Brettard 2; Valcartier, Rev A Boncler 2; Mount Eglin P Kirwin 2; Vanleek Hill, D Hurley 2; Per J Kiloran, Seafort—Self 2; T Downey 2; P Dinning 1; J Daly, Beaudville 1. Per P Munrovan—Rev M O'Connor, Gaspereque 2; J Bineen, Melrose 1. Per L Whelan, Ottawa—Self 2; M Murrouney, Otter Lake 2; Jas Smith, Clarendon Centre 4; B McNally 2. Per J O'Leary, Hemmingford—J Burns 1 50.

Died.

On the 12th inst., at No 23 Hermine Street, Francis X. Gallagher, late mail conductor on the G. T. R. son of Mr. Connell Gallagher, aged 35 years.

At 97 Goy Street, on the 12th inst., Patrick, youngest son of Michael Scanlan aged 2 months and 16 days.

At Arripron, on the 25th March, while engaged at his usual occupation as foreman on the B & O. Railway, Michael Londrigan, aged 30 years. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his untimely end.

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.) PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. N. O. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675, (Two Doors West of Bleury.) MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Table with market prices: Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 60 to \$4 30; Fines \$3 90 to \$4 00; Super... No. 2 \$4 25 to \$4 30; Superfine \$4 52 to \$4 65; Fancy \$4 65 to \$4 75; Extra \$5 00 to \$5 00; Superior Extra \$5 to \$5 00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 to \$2 25 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6 00 to 6 20. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 06 to \$1 08.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with retail prices: Flour, country, per quintal, 12 6 to 13 0; Oatmeal, do, 15 6 to 16 0; Indian Meal, do, 10 0 to 10 6; Rye-Flour, do, 00 0 to 00 0.

Table with retail prices: Wheat, per minot, 00 0 to 00 0; Barley, do (new), 5 0 to 5 6; Peas, do, 5 6 to 6 0; Oats, do, 3 0 to 3 6; Buckwheat, do, 3 9 to 4 0; Indian Corn, do, 4 0 to 4 6; Rye, do, 0 0 to 0 0; Flax Seed, do, 8 0 to 8 6; Timothy, do, 10 0 to 10 6.

Table with retail prices: Turkeys (old), per couple, 8; Do (young), do, 0 8 to 1 0; Geese, do, 5 0 to 7 6; Ducks, do, 3 4 to 3 9; Do (wild), do, 3 6 to 3 9; Fowls, do, 3 0 to 3 9; Chickens, do, 0 0 to 0 0; Pigeons (tame), do, 1 0 to 1 3; Partridges, do, 4 6 to 5 3; Hares, do, 2 0 to 0 0; Rabbits, (live) do, 0 0 to 0 0; Woodcock, do, 0 0 to 0 0; Snipe, do, 0 0 to 0 0; Plover, do, 0 0 to 0 0.

Table with retail prices: Beef, per lb, 0 6 to 0 9; Pork, do, 0 7 to 0 8; Mutton, do, 0 6 to 0 7; Lamb, do, 0 6 to 0 7; Veal, per lb, 0 7 to 0 9; Beef, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to 9.00; Pork, fresh do, \$9.50 to 10.50.

Table with retail prices: Butter, fresh, per lb, 1 8 to 2 0; Lard, salt do (inferior), 1 2 to 1 3; Lard, do, 0 0 to 0 0.

Table with retail prices: Potatoes per bag, 2 4 to 3 0; Turnips do, 0 0 to 0 0; Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0; Maple Syrup per gallon, 0 0 to 0 0; Maple Sugar, per lb, 0 6 to 6 0; Honey, do, 0 8 to 0 9; Lard, per lb, 0 0 to 1 0; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 1 3 to 2 0; Haddock, do, 0 3 to 0 0; Apples, per barrel, \$4 00 to \$5 00; Hay, per 100 bundles, \$13 00 to \$16 00; Straw, \$2 00 to \$10 00.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CLERGY TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTICLES for the CHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made. They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line. Montreal, 2nd April, 1868. 2m34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Jean Baptiste Merlier Trader an Insolvent. In the matter of the Insolvent Act of 1864, the undersigned Assignee 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. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal 27th March 1869. 2w35

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Cyrille Poirier, Trader, of St. Vincent de Paul District of Montreal. An 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. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal 27 March 1869. 2w35

CANADA. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MEROISE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent.

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee. Montreal, 13th Jan. 1869. JOSEPH OCTAVE MEROISE, By DUBANEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem. 2m34

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The dispute between France and Belgium appears to be in a fair train for settlement, a Commission, to meet in Paris, having been agreed upon.

The Franco-Belgian Railway dispute has assumed the phase of international negotiation, but, as the Foreign Ministers of each country are to form part of the Commission which is to sit in Paris, it is believed that its deliberations will extend beyond the limit of the original question, and that the commercial relations between the two countries will be considered.

The Emperor Napoleon has recovered from his temporary indisposition.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON THE CONTINENT.—The Independence Belge has received information from London that Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon and to the King of Belgium respecting the Belgium question.

The Paris correspondent of the Army and Navy Gazette wrote on the 18th ult., apropos of the diplomatic differences between France and Belgium:—

The tone again adopted by the Prussian journals is highly irritating to the sensitive French people; the foreign policy of the Cabinet is felt to be a mistake, and to be driving the country into complications from which war must result.

The Public of the 25th of March announces that three persons, of whom M. Budaille is one, were arrested yesterday for having delivered seditionary speeches at public meetings.

Four men and two women have just been tried in Paris on a charge of introducing the Lanterne into France. Nearly 700 copies were found at the residences of two of the accused; a petticoat with eight large pockets, by the aid of which one of the women had recently brought from Brussels 180 numbers; and a waistcoat, flannel, vest, and belt, containing in all 23 receptacles in which one of the men had imported 170 copies.

PARIS, April 8.—Three Republican meetings, which were held to-day, were dispersed by the police, and many arrests were made.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 6.—The Government has granted permission for the introduction into Spain of Protestant books printed in foreign languages.

Fears are entertained that the Carlists will soon make another attempt at a general rising. The Government is taking every precaution to prevent it.

It is reported that King Ferdinand, of Portugal positively declines the Crown of Spain.

MADRID, April 8.—The discussion upon the Constitution which commenced in the Constituent Cortes on Monday, has become warm. Senor Castellar, the eminent Republican, made a speech yesterday which was strongly in opposition to that instrument.

SWITZERLAND.

In a recent impression of the Dublin Daily Freeman, there appeared a curt paragraph stating that the pseudo 'Reformation Society' of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, lately issued a programme, couched, according to that journal, in these words: 'A church without priests, religion without a catechism, worship without mysteries, morals without theology, and God without creeds.'

and nefarious blasphemy, the enemies of religion, and peace, and social harmony, have been for a good while steadily preparing the way, and the success which has recently crowned the latent and persistent efforts of the secret societies in that unhappy country, has at length culminated in the audacity of publicly propounding in the face of Europe a godless theory, which, if carried out, would shake to their very centre civilization and social order, and eliminate from the world the traces of that religion which a Man God came on earth to establish.—Cor. of Tablet.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The final catastrophe which the crimes and follies of this unfortunate prince have provoked seems to be at hand. All the accounts which reach us from Florence, and other cities of Italy, concur in anticipating an immediate crisis. Baffled by the attitude of France and Prussia, and incapable either of satisfying or of resisting the demands of the Mazzinian sect, the chief of the House of Savoy is about to reap what he has sown.

Florence.—A private letter from Florence gives details about the royal family which it would be impossible to publish, and adds that 'the King and his friends so distinctly foresee the contingency of a violent expulsion from the peninsula, that they have taken their measures before hand against pecuniary embarrassment.'

A camp has been formed within the last week about three miles from the Roman frontier by the Italian Government, which is viewed with considerable suspicion here in France, as it can have no possible motive save a menace to Rome, being in the most unhealthy part of the Maremma, at a very short distance from Montalto Mazzini has divided Italy into four great districts or divisions, each having its central council and directory for a new republican organization, of which he has assumed the supreme authority and control.

The Italian Government has completely renounced the raising of the meat-tax, and intend to supply it by one which, although it may conciliate the democracy, will alienate the proprietary classes. A percentage is to be levied on all real property over the value of 20,000 francs, and is to augment in proportion to the value up to 10,000,000, and will effectually cripple agriculture, enterprise, and commerce.

Italian Finance is evidently not a cheerful subject. Meanwhile, the extreme party, who propose to organize their measures definitively in the approaching meeting at Lugana, talk openly of 'upsetting the Sacerdard.' Victor Emmanuel was persuaded by Davour to inaugurate the era of revolution, and forgot, when he consented to do so, that he might himself become its victim.

Doubts are cast upon the rumored alliance between France and Italy, but it is admitted that very friendly relations exist between Austria and her southern neighbour.

On the 11th of January, 1867, to the 30th of April, 1868, it appears that no less than 223,204 soldiers had been employed during those sixteen months solely in services appertaining to public security. This was just seven months after civil and moral order was said to be permanently established.

Rome.—The programme for the 11th April seems now to be settled. The Holy Father will say a Low Mass at the High Altar of St. Peter's at an early hour, and will afterwards assist from his apartments at a review of the Pontifical troops in the Piazza of St. Peter's.

magnificence will take place in the evening, and the Pope will drive through the city to witness the joy and festivity of his loyal people. The next day being the anniversary of his preservation at St. Agnes, and of his return from Gaeta, he will go to the above-named church without the walls in the afternoon, when there will probably be another gratification on the Nomentan way.

A despatch from Rome announces that the Pope intends to proclaim an amnesty on the 10th of April. His Holiness, it adds, sent his blessing by telegraph to the Prince Imperial on his birthday, a few days since, and the Emperor Napoleon replied to this mark of tenderness on the part of the Holy Father by thanks 'conceived in terms of affectionate sympathy.'

A WOULD-BE MARTYR.—A few days ago the united sections of the Roman Sacred Consulta, at a second sitting, agreed on a decision respecting the appeal in the case of Ajani and Luzzi. It is now known that the capital sentence was commuted to hard labour for life.

Mgr. Nardi has announced his intention of treating the Darwinian theory on the origin of species at an early sitting of the Academia Tibertina.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Liberta, a new Neapolitan journal, attempts to explain the universal distrust and disaffection which reign in Italy. While English newspapers are singing in chorus the blessings of Italian emancipation from religion and the priests, this impartial witness tells the truth which the former do not know, or carefully conceal.

His Royal Highness is announced as intending to pay a flying visit to Naples, but he will preserve a strict incognito, and remain on board the royal yacht at night. As we hear no more of a visit to Capri, we may hope that any such silly and mischievous proceeding has been abandoned by the advice of her Majesty's responsible Ministers, who could scarcely allow such an insult to be offered to the Catholics of the British Empire.

AUSTRIA.

While the Catholics of North Germany, encouraged rather than hindered by the wise Government of the King of Prussia, are making extraordinary preparations to do honour to the Holy Father on the approaching day of his jubilee, the foolish 'liberals' of Austria, bad citizens as well as doubtful Christians, are distinguishing themselves in another way.

RUSSIA.

STATES OF RELIGION IN RUSSIA.—The Liverpool Mercury gives a very interesting account of some of the strange sects which exist and flourish in 'Orthodox' Russia, some of which are alluded to by our St. Petersburg Correspondent.

The Most GRATEFUL OF TOMORS.—The reputation acquired by Bristol's Balsaparilla, in all parts of the world, as a specific for external diseases is a just tribute to its matchless efficacy as a blood purifier. But it has other merits, which should also be kept in view.

from, in the presence of a great number of witnesses. The son, however, returned to earth, and was tortured in the haymarket at Moscow, by order of Prince Odoievsky, and then crucified against the Kremlin wall, hard by the Spass Vorots, or Holy Gate.

GREEN AND TURKEY.—The schismatic Greek Church.—The peculiar prominence just now given to all matters affecting the Greek Church does not result in any increase of honour or respect for that communion.

In compliance with a request of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State has furnished a list of the vessels captured or destroyed by rebel cruisers during the late war. The list is compiled from documents filed by owners, underwriters and masters of vessels which have been destroyed, in support of their claims for indemnity.

With unshaken faith believe that the Lord thy God's solicitude for thee is greater than thy own. Wherefore, unhesitatingly, and unreservedly confide thy interests to His providence, and into the abyss of His wisdom, throw all thy misgivings, doubts, and cares.

THE MOCKING BIRD.—Mr. GOSSE, in his history of the Birds of Jamaica gives an amusing account of the mocking bird. The birds it seems are the creatures which give this bird the most annoyance.

AN INCANTED ADVENTURE.—No wonder that Leon was in ecstasies when resting after his long battle with storms and tempests among the groves of Florida. While inhaling the tropic perfumes, we can fancy the rapture of this old warrior as he lay embowered among the blossoms of that delightful land.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, New York.

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.

If the Stomach is weak so is the individual, for no human being can thrive on indigestion. To avoid the pangs of dyspepsia some persons starve themselves, and even then do not attain their object, although they reduce themselves almost to skin and bone.

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.

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Moise Paquette, of Montreal, an Insolvent.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next at three o'clock P.M.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERRINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicines.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spouses and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consentment of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed.

MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN. By their Attorney ad litem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent, AND TANCREDE SAVAGEAU, Assignee.

I, the undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the Seventeenth day of March next, and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assignee.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal 15 February 1869. 2w29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDRY, of Lachine, District of Montreal, an Insolvent.

ON the twenty-second day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

By JEAN BTE. BEAUDRY, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2m29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Henaull, Trader, of the City of Montreal, an 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.

Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 12, March 1869. 2w32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent.

ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorney ad litem, HILAIRE SAUVE. NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of Isidore Ritchot, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By MOREAU, OUMET, & LACOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 16th March 1869. 2w32.

CIRCULAR.

MONTEAL, 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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNBREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, 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. 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. 12m June 14th, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal, } In the matter of Godfroi Laos.

An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the above act.

GODFROI LAOS, By O. AUGE, Attorney ad litem, Montreal 3rd March 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.'

Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said Act.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS By L. L. CORBEILLE, Attorney ad litem, Montreal March 5th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Onzime Thibaudau, f/a. Trader, of Montreal,

An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONZIME THIBAUDEAU, f/a, By his Attorney ad litem, L. L. CORBEILLE, 2m33. Montreal, 15th March, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN, By O. AUGE, Attorney ad litem, Montreal 3rd March 1869.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: 12m10 October, 1863.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. KEYS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, Ont. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rev. E. J. Moran, 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 health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include 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.

THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadian, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to J. HENRY EVANS, Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1868.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City.

NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$3

NOT TO QUALIFIED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

AT J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Remittances to Consignees promptly made day after Sale. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12. 4x14

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 to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin), hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadian, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to J. HENRY EVANS, Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1868.

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, OONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RIVERSIDE—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S. ESTABLISHED 1869.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAME STREET. Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Hart's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits. Price, 25c. per tin. PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC OURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that distressing malady Epilepsy. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Oure, which is the only genuine article. Price, \$1 per bottle. PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY.—This subscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines all on hand. Humphrey's Specifics—all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 396 Notre Dame Montreal, March 19th, 1869.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavor. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea.—We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c; Fine do. 75c, Very Fine 85c; Superior and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superior do. \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:— A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1863.

The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868. —To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering out Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cattle sold. Note the address.— THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal July 24th 1868.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 CRAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bleury) MONTREAL. JOBS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

F. GREENE, No. 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No. 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM-FITTER AND PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, &c.

Public and private buildings heated by hot water on the latest and decidedly the most economical system yet discovered, being also entirely free from danger. Montreal, March 26, 1869.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, varrenes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); varrenes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co, Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

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.

DEVIN'S 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, unsolicited, 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 DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P. Q.

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal, September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Figger Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The 23-us Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' a new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame street. Factory—48 N. Zereb street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 78 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES.

COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL AN WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$600 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Ware, Bird Cages, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Just Published, in a neat 180. vol., cl., 75 cts.; cl. gilt, \$1.25— THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossignoli, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth.

Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable for Premiums, eq. 160. cl. 60; cl. gt. 80 cts.— FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.

Recently Published, in a neat 120 vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75— THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.

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