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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XVIII.

CONSTANCIA DE GONSALVO; OR, THE TRUE HEIRESS. A TALE OF SPAIN.

I was commissioned by an eminent London firm, in the autumn of 1833, to proceed to the sputh west of Spain, for the purpose of establish. ing a commercial agency in connection with the cutivators and others who occupy the rich lands to the east and south of the Gaudalquivir. and skirted by the waters of the bay of Cadiz. During my unexpectedly prolonged stay there, I be came-in consequence of a rather close intimacy with Senor Manuel, a principal merchant of that city, to whom I had been accredited-involved ma singular affair, the chief incidents of which I have thrown together in the following brief, unexeggerated narrative.

I was breakfasting one Sunday morning with Senor Manuel and his son Allonso, a young man of frank and agreeable character and manners, at the merchant's country residence, about a couple of degrees ioland from Cadiz, when the senor. who had been unusually silent and preoccupied, suddenly proposed that, in furtherance of the commission with which I was entrusted, I should pay a visit to Juan Alvarez, a vine grower near San Lucar de Barrameda, a small town by the entrance of the Gaudalquivir.

'I promised Alvarez yesterday,' said Senor Manuel, speaking slowly, whilst a grave smile played about his lips, excited apparently by the red flush which lit up the clear olive of his son's complexion, "that I would call on him shortly. I am disposed to do ro to morrow, if that will mit your convenience ?

'It would,' I said, 'very well.' 'Then, Alfonso,' continued the merchant, won will have three horses ready saddled by daybreak, unless you decline accompanying us; issue." in which case, two will of course suffice."

A gay laugh from the son as he rose, howed, and left the apartment, was a sufficient reply .---As soon as his shadow dissappeared from the open corridor, Senor Manuel said, in a confiden tial sort of way :- ' The boy has fallen in love. but not so stupidly as 1 at first supposed.' As the merchant spoke, his glance reverted com placently to a recent number of El Conica de

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

salvo, that dare show themselves where a nournal is read, or men talk openly with each other.' "Calomarde has really fallen then," said the person thus addressed, and still urging Perez slowly onwards. ' Come, tell me all about it.'

'Of course Calomarde has fallen, and very deservedly too, for the deception he attempted in the interest of Don Carlos to palm off upon the dying king. Zea Bermudez has been sent for by Christina, who in a few days, for Ferdi nand cannot recover, will be queen regent of Spain.¹

' Malediction !' groaned the stranger, fiercely ; I frared so.'

'Antonio de Gonsalvo,' atearply exclaimed Perez, a man of thoroughly respectable we-to do politics, to whom no heresy was so detestable as that which refused obeisance to the rising sunyou are surely crazed.'

'Pardon ! My words had no meaning .---See, this is the news I doubted you had heard of.

" Senor Perez took the letter offered him, adjusted his glasses, and it was delightful to note the benigcant graciousness which gradually overspread his previously forbidding aspect. Scarcely permitting himself to read to the conclusion, he hurriedly exclaimed :- " Dead ! and so suddenly ? Why, then, my dear Gonsalvo, you are your uncle's beir !'

'Unquestionably so; but,' he added with a balf-asbamed glance at his thread-bare raiment, it is not in this guise I should appear at Cas tello.²

'Certainly not. You want money, and shall have it. Come with me; yet stay: was there not some talk, many years ago. of the marriage of that rebellious slip of a son, Enrique de Gonsalvo ?

'Yes : be married Constancia, an elder sister of Inez de Calderon, Queen Christina's present favorite lady of the palace; but he left no

"No issue, male or female ? I remember now to have beard so. And since they are both long ago with the saints, you, senor, are the undoubted beir. Bravissimo! Come with me, excellent sir: I will furnish you with any sums you require. And, who would not lead anything he required to a nobleman with the best blood in Valencia in his veins? Come !?

• A note to this freely rendered excerpt from the inducial archives of the Sevilla adds, that the deponent. Jose Perez, further recalls to mind, upon reflection, that, later in the day when the precited conversation took place, Antonio de Gonsalvo suddenly asked him, if he knew how far it was from Madrid to San Lucar de Barrameda, in Andalucia; to which he, Jose Per-z, replied that he had never heard of such a place, as indeed he never had till within these last few dave. I was punctual to the time agreed upon with Senor Manuel, and both father and son being in readiness, we mounted forthwith, and set off at a canter. The weather was delicious, the horses excellent, the roads nowhere impassible, and as we gaily caracoled along, 1 became more and more satisfied, from the merchant's thickening bints, that for all the inflated rubbisn he had in dulged in about love and romance, the charms by which Katerina, whoever she might be, had won his consent to her union with his son, were of a sufficiently tangeble and solid kind to be plainly set forth and summed up in his ledger. Especivily after we paused for rest and refreshment. and had imbibed a pint or so of excellent Xeres wine, did his confidence flow freely forth, all suggestive of mounting fortune, vastly increased commerce, and high social distinction, interspersed with rough but keen guesses at the value of the vine and olive grounds we were passing, and incessant injunction to secrecy and silence. Humever, it was a very agreeble ride, and we reached our destination in excellent time, preceded about an hour by Alfonso, whose m patience, as we neared the goal, could not brook our more sober pace. The dwelling and grounds of Juan Alvarez were very pleasantly situated at a considerable distance in our favor from San Lucar and the Guadalquivir, but commanding a fine view of both, as well as of the broad Allaniic, whose wind, struck faintly and soothingly upon an atblooming, and fragrant; as the two charming ram. But to resume this narrative; I found these youthful maidens- neither was yet eighteen planations relative to an improved mode of pre-

indeed of any other tangible person, and known to the house; and we had no sooner done so than had always given out that she was the stray scion of an illustrious family of the old Gothic blood of Spain, consigned to his care under painful circumstances for a while, but certain to be ultimately claimed and restored to her rightful position with producious eclat and rejoicings. This was a kind of story that would never, under any circumstances, have gone down very well with me; and, in the present instance, the Gothic blood and parentage part of the romance was quite evidently a fiction. If ever there was a damsel of the genuine Andalucian race, Katerina was one. This her hair, complexion, glancing Arab eye, agile, slight, yet warmly rounded figure, quick gushing susceptibility of temperament, and keen eager enjoyment of life, unmistakably proclaimed. Luisa, now, judging from appearances, might have had a smart sprinkling of Gothic blood in her veins. She was fairer than Katerina; her hair, especially, was many tude. shades lighter than the glossy ebony of Katerina's long plaited tresses; and her feet, though well formed enough, and by no means excessively large, were of nothing like such delicate sym metry as her companion's. Then her speech all, but Constancia de Gonsalvo'and manner, compared with the half-Moorish maiden's were unimaginative, cold, and formal. Luisa, in brief, although, it might be a handsomer person in a strict sense, was certainly not a more ovable one than Katerina, whose charming face bewed as many dimples as there were letters in ber baptismal name. Good well principled girls both of them withal were, and ardently attached to each other-in fact, but for complexions of a deeper glow, and a certain foreign coloring of tone and demeanor, just such gentle, graceful, beart-breaking damsels as lead captive the logeauous youth of Britain, both north and south of the Tweed. Education, it is true, in a conven tional sense, they possessed but little, except in the arts of reading, writing, spelling, and sewing

acquired, I believe, at a nun's school, attached to the not very distant convent-church of Los Gozos de Neustra Senora (the Joys of Our Ladr); yet were they superior artists in two at least of the accomplishments that attract and lascinate mankind. But then dancing in Spain. in Andalucia at all events, positively does come by nature; and first-class scholars were they both, each after her distinctive bent of mind, in that primal academy. Music was also theirs by special gift of Heaven; for certainly they had no teacher in the science, if you except the organ swell of the wind, and torrent-voices when I think of a sensible man risking his for sweeping down from the forest clothed sterras in such nonsense." the not far distance, which might, perhaps, have given resonance and nower to Luisa's rich and ringing tones in the heroic chants celebrative of the exploits of El Cid Campeador; and that you also ignore, as a precentive influence, the murmured melody of the Guadalquivir, stealing its bright way through perfume breathing cistus and myrtle groves, of which ever a dull ear might detect a silver echo in Katerina's Romances Morrseos. But I must have done with this damsel drawing, or I shall get carried off my feet into atti- intrusted her only child, a girl then nearly three unquestionably ! There could be no question rudes for which I have no wings-they went years old, to Juan Alvarez, an attached servant with my black bair and whiskers-and I turn, of the Calderon family with strict injunctions to descent! So much for my concert in ethodotherefore, to Senor Juan Alvarez, a lithe, sinewy, keep its very existence a secret from Don Lopez, gical science. black-eyed, black-baired, sallow, shrewd-face in dividual of middle age, of neither repulsive nor prepossessing aspect and manners, according to feasible claim of the female heir to the Gonsalvo hour since. Still, friend Juan, your document my taste and impression. I was, moreover, very soon satisfied as we strolled through his old-world cultivated vine and olive fields, that he possessed bishop, who had also at the same time witnessed the original instrument, altered only in a mateneither more nor less of aphitude for business and attested by his seal and signature a document rial part-the description of the child, for inthan the generality of his leisure loving countrymen, albeit there would a glimmer now and then shoot forth from his deep set, cavernous, flurried to the future of the child, and a minute descripeyes, which convinced me that he was by no tion of its person. About two years after this. means indifferent in the matter of profit, if ob- Juan Alvarez, who was already a widower with tainable without much personal effort. One thing a child of his own, of the same sex and age as I rather like him for; he was evidently strongly that of his mistress-though it did not clearly could have been from anger only. attached to the orphan entrusted to his guardian- appear to me that this fact was known to the ship, and tenderly solicitous for her-Katerina's mother of Constancia-came and settled in his but for the forethought of the excellent bisber. -welfare. This, admitting the story told of her present abode. family to be true, and that he had been a bereditary servitor of the decayed house, as in that case I supposed it to be, was no doubt attributaable to the strong leudal sentiment still preva- young men are, choose to fall in love with, for parchment to another test? surging murmurs, brought by the odorous south lent in Spain. Alvarez, certainly, in my judg. aught he knew to the contrary, a moceyless, ment, loved her far better than he did his own tentively listening ear. In the season of buds child, and was at pains, one could see, to conceal the alarm, and I naturally insisted that the ac seemed. and flowers, the place must have been as fresh, the preference he felt, lest it might give Luisa quaintance should be broken off. What hap girls, who, with Juan Alvarez met us at the Alvarez to be in so unbusiness like a mood, so anxious, as he ought to be, to settle his charge importance of the document he was witnessing myrile freilised gate. Lot me here describe impatiently indifferent to my instructions and ex- handsomely in the world, for, after all, the Gon--as I might have done a few hours after making paring and packing olives for the London market, hear, are not her's yet-perhaps never will be, blank parchment about two inches wide, right their acqueintance. Luiso, slightly the taller that I was at length fain to conclude that his God knows; there is nothing sure in this world; across the top of the instrument, and just above the new-comer as he dragged the reluctant Perez and considerably the fairer, was the daughter mind was, for the present at all events, hopelessly well, I say, my friend Juan, considering these where the writing commenced. He has preand only child of Alvar-z whom she, however, preoccupied with the Alfonso and Katerina mar- things, comes to me and tells this story; which served that strip. Now, if this your sheet or "Not heard the news!" sourly responded the did not in the slightest manner resemble : not so riage affair (which I knew from Senor Manuel I, of course-for one must look at both Eides of skin of parchment-which we see is 'cut zigzeg money-merchant, vainly striving to disengage much as her companion Katerina, who did so in he was extremely anxious to forward and hasten), the cloth before buying-take time to consider. (indented the lawyers call it) across the top himself from the familiarly grasp of the stranger, some slightly appreciable degree, though, truly, to the exclusion of more important matters. I There is Don Lopez, I reflect, still in the prime fits that in his lordship's possession, as well an A like supposition, truly | All Madrid has heard it would have puzzled one to say in what parti was right. Clearly discerning the uselessness of of life?_____

simply as Katerina. Juan Alvarez to be sure, the young people, with that singularly intuitive perception-common, I have observed to all countries-by which a word being spoken, they become aware that certain interesting arrangements will be best furthered by their absence, stole quietly off, and I was doing the same, when Senor Manuel caught me by the arm, and said : I beg you will not leave us. You English, who, I have read, buy and sell your wives at market with balters round their necks-no offence. I hope; every country has its customs, and why not, by San Jago! Still, you must be cool hands at such bargains; and 1 shall be glad of your advice and assistance in a rather out-of theway affair of the kind. My friend Alvarez will, I am sure, have no objection.'

The quick furtive glance of 'my friend Alvarez' said : ' Every objection' quite plainly ; but as his hps said : ' None in the world,' I reseated myself, lit a cigar, and assumed a listening atti-

'You see,' began the merchant with some besitation, as if hardly knowing at which end of the story to commence-' you see-that is, you will presently-that Katerina is not Katerina at

'Dora Constancia de Gonsalvo,' interposed Juan Alvarez.

'Yes, yes, of course. Dona Constancia de Gonzalvo, whose honored parents both died about fifteen years ago-one of grief, the other of gunpowder.'

Enrique de Gonsalvo,' said Alvarez with heroic General Vidal, blew himself up rather than surrender to the troops sent against him by Ferdinand who had dismissed the Constitutional Cortes'-

'Yes, yes; we know all about that,' interupted Manuel, who, unlike the majority of his class, was an Absolutist.' 'He was a rebel against our lord the king, a setter-up of revolutions'-

"Of constitutions," again interposed Alvarez. The English senor understands, no doubt."

"To be sure he does ! It would be odd if be lid not, seeing they all come from his country ! But, revolutionists or constitutions, the end is, that Colonel de Gonsalvo was a dead traitor, his wife and child proscribed outlaws'-----

No, no-disinherited outcasts you mean."

No. 26.

"You hear : a man scarcely ageing, and who may live, as I say, thirty or forty years longer. Then there is a variet of a nephew, who knows, or at least suspects, that the heiress to the Gonsalvo estates is under the care of my friend Juan, and he may give trouble.'

"He lost his commission of Captain of artillery, as I told you whilst serving at Centa, for misconduct, more than a twelvemonth agone .---Besides, he will have no right in the matter whatever, and is not worth a real.?

"Well, be it as it may, I have made up may mind to brave all chances, in consideration of Katherina's charming qualities, and Alfonso's ardent attachment to her, provided that you, Juan Alvarez, furnish me with instant and incontestable proof that the amable girl is in very truth Dona Constancia de Gonsalvo, and heiresepresumptive of the estates-admitting, at the same time, as I unhesitatingly and unreservedly do-that she is a pobility and a fortune in herself. If you do this, Juan, it is my wish that the marriage be celebrated without delay."

"The proof is easy and copclusive," said Alvarez, as he unlocked an iron bound hox which he had placed upon the table. 'But, first, have you written to Father Ortiz-the bishop, that is to say ?'

'Yes, and I have his letter in reply with me. He perfectly remembers the death of the Lady Constancia, and witnessing the document you speak of, although he can remember only its general tenor. This, however, by reason, as you shall presently hear, of the venerable man's lignity, ' colonel of cavalry in the forces of the praiseworthy precaution at the time of signing, can have no evil consequence whatever."

" Is this like the signature in the letter ?" said Alvarez, placing his finger upon a name at the bottom of a parchment he had unrolled.

'My eyes are not so good as they were .---Have the goodness to compare the two signa. tures,' said Senor Manuel, placing the letter m my hands. 'Not that there is any doubt, my good friend Juan,' he added, whilst I heedfully compared the two signatures, ' of your truth and bonesty. Very far from that; but all matters of form, no one is better aware than you, should be gone through with minutely and formally."

"The signatures,' I said, ' which are very psculiar, are identical. There can, I think, be in doubt of that.'

"And there are no crasures, blots, no altera-

Cadiz, which had previously, I noticed, engaged his attention in a remarkable manar. 'Not so stupidly as I had supposed—certainly not. And after all,' continued the thoroughly worldly matter-of-fact trader, as be withdrew his gaze with some effort from the paper, relaxed into a candidly benevolent smile, and, early as it was. kindled a cigar at a spirit lamp upon the table--fafter all, love is the great passion, the irresistible sentiment, the sublime enthusiasm, the-the everything in short, in this sunny, superb Spain of ours, at least. In your cold foggy island. Senor Inglese, it may be different: and yet." added the merchant with prompt liberality, lest doubtless his reputation for politeness should suffer in my estimation, ' I have heard there are bandsome women in England."

'Well, a few-one or two, here or there, in the larger towas and counties perhaps."

'Ha! Still it is well; one must be content. Everybody cannot have the luck to be Spaniards, but, to morrow, my friend, you shall see a Dulcines that might turn all mankind into Quixotes. By San Jago, there is not such a pair of eyes 10 all Spain a Dona Katerina's!"

'Dona Katerina! A lady of degree, it seem ?

'No, no,' loughed Senor Manuel, as he rose and carefully pocketed El Cronica; ' that is only a complimentary way of speaking, you un derstand. But you shall know all about it to morrow, the more readily, my friend, that I wish to take your opinion on the subject. But mind and be here early, as there is a long journey before rs. A Dios.

It was subsequently deposed that, in the afternoon of this same day (September 26, 1833), one of the numerous groups of busy politicians lounging about the Puerta del Sol, Madrid, and eagerly discussing the recent palace revolution consequent upon the resuscitation of the king, after he had been officially pronounced defunct by the royal physicians, was hastily approached by a middle-aged map, very shabbily attired, and further remarkable for a shy, slouching, though half-military air and bearing. He abruptly ad dressed himself to Senor Percz, a wealthy money-broker of Madrid, who appeared to feel anything hut honored by the stranger's preferential notice.

away by the arm.

the news-all at least, Senor Antonio de Gon. cular feature ; and she was no relative of his, nor further business discourse, I proposed returning Sixty-four, if he's a day,' interrupted Alvarez. of the doubt that we are in possession of the

.

Tell the story yourself, friend Juan; you

will do it hetter than I shall. By San Jugo! my head always spin round like a humming-'op

Juan Alvarez did so, with so much circumlocution, that I had better perhaps relate its substance in my own words. Colonel de Gonsalvo, the only son of Don Lopez de Gonsalvo, a fanatical royalist, he himself being an equally fana table. They precisely corresponded with the tical Exaltado, perished in Vidal's outbreak inventory. The next and important lines, in my against the government of Ferdinand, having view of the matter, described the child's persoa about two years previously espoused, against the wishes of the families on both sider, Constancia him long eyclashes; small feet, one pockmark de Calderon. Her husband's death preyed over the right eyebrow, and two moles about an fatally upon the youthful widow, who, when dying, inch apart at the back of the neck.' Katering, the grandfather, who, if he married again and had a son, would thereby nullify the otherwise indeestates. This was done in the presence of a might be a forgery; nay don't look so fierce, clergyman, one Juan Ortiz, since created a man; it might, I say, be a clever imitation of drawn up in accordance with the dying wife's stance." instructions, containing her wishes with respect

Manuel, when we had got thus far, 'is soon told. that will be hereafter impossible if you agree-My son. Alfonso, like a silly calf, as he and most and I am sure you will readily - to submit the

nameless Katerina. Parental watchfulness took varez, still white, trembling, nerveless, as it pened next? why this: my friend Juan. verv salvo estates, which are terribly dipped too, I kaife and cut off in a zigzag direction a strip of

ons. Senor Inglese ' None whatever.'

" Then have the goodness, my dear sir, to read be document aloud."

I did so. The first part related to some testamentary dispositions regarding the child; then came a list of some family ornaments. . Here they are,' said Alvarez, taking them out of the box they were in and placing them on the minutely : ' Brunette complexion, black eves and upon the matter. She was a Goth, her, by

" Capital !" exclaimed the merchant-" Katerina's exact portrait. The moles I saw half an

'Senor Manuel,' said Alvarez faintly, 'what, what can you mean ?' The man's countenance was as white as a tombstone, either with consternation or anger, I could not for the moment decide which. Presently, I felt assured that it

"I sar,' resumed Manuel,' that such a charge, might have been insinuated, especially by that "The rest, which is plain sense,' said Senor scamp of a nephew, Antonio de Gonsalva. Bat

• Test ! What test ?' murmured Juan Al-

" The bishop says in his letter," replied Senor Manuel, " that being strongly impressed with the and having no time to copy it, he took a penmatches it in grain, there cannot be the shadow

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .-FEBRUARY 7, 1868

요즘 문서 연중 수가 승규는 것 같아.

that so?

2

The man was breathing freely again, and the natural color had returned to his cheeks.

"Certainly, certainly,' he said: "the device was excellent, admirable. I remember, now it mentioned, observing his lordship act as you describe, but without at the time comprehending the motive of what he was doing. The test can be spplied as soon as you please.'

Bravo, my friend! I knew you would say so. Thus, then, let it be: the bishop happens to be at Sevilla just now. Let the document be sent there officially, for registration at the Chancellorship, which, I am advised, is in all cases the proper course : his lordship will then have an opportunity of verifying it. In the meantime, for I now throw all doubt and hesitation to the winds, let us have the marriage contract drawn up, and signed and sealed without delay, according to the terms you proposed, and I cheerfully agree to.'

Juan Alvarez joyfully assented; and now all obstacles smoothed away, all doubts removed, Senor Manuel's self and cigar kindled into uncloud of smoke, and gallantly grasping a flask of wine, he exclaimed :

the most beautiful maiden in all Spain ! as I told not come amiss. I shall give the sweet damsel a father's blessing directly she comes in. Her bealth, gentlemen !?

As she did come in very soon afterwardsand I have no taste either for fatherly or lovely raptures on such occasions-I slipped out, just to take a turn or two, and ask myself a few questions. What could have been the true meaning of that which I had seen and heard ?-That both Alvarez and Manuel were playing a part more or less deceitful, I had not the slightest of unprincipled revolutionists, who, acting in opposidoubt ;: and as to the latter, I guessed pretty tion to God and to God's Church, entail on society well where his secret lay. El Cronica de multifarious miseries. Catholics are, and have al Cadız had informed him of the death of Don ways been, as a body, the most loyal of subjects. Lonez de Gonsalvo ; and having thoroughly satisfed himself that Katerina was the true Constan- ever found them most faithful. Obarles I. openly cia, he was desirous of hurrying on the match before the news reached Alvarez, and induced whilst Charles II. experimentally proved their dehim either to insist upon more onerous conditions, or possibly to break off the negotiations altoge- every human consideration to abandon the monarch ther. This I mentally looked on as certain, to the mercies of bloodthirsty Oromwellisn rebels, with regard to Senor Manuel. But Alvarez they would not do so; they preferred their allegiance puzzled me. My first vague impression had to riches and honors and every other attestation of been, that he was endeavoring to palm off his daughter upon the wealthy merchant as the Lady Constancia de Gensalvo, under which byoothesis his conduct was intelligible, and might arise from of their country and Queen. And what was formerly a natural anxiety to provide handsomely for done they do now; they man our fleets; they fill our Katerina, in case the Gonsalvo house of cards jell to pieces. Yet the document I had seenif verified by the attesting bishop, and, from the in the battle field, and not the foremost in the fight confidence exhibited by Alvarez, I had no doubt when thus allowed to attest his courage and love of That it could be - seemed to establish beyond country. Ask their leaders, and they will tell you question that she was the true herress, but if so, why was Alvarez so eager for the conclusion of the match ? so desirous of uniting the representamore of the illustrious house with a merchant's prejudiced in favor of birth and rank? It was altogether too profound a puzzle for me, so I anffered wreck. We-that 15, Senor Manuel, his son and myash-slept at the San Lucar that night, and the ment day the marriage contract was drawn up and executed. Senor Manuel, Alvarez, and the Bover, of course, were extremely anxious that the wedding should take place mmediately after the messenger, who had been despatched to Sevilla with the precious document, upon which no much depended, returned with the bisbon's anthentication; and I also was, I confess, desirous that there should be no delay, which could not, it more fully struck me the oftener I seffected on the matter, work other than evil to one or both of the contracting parties. But Katerina-I beg pardoo, Constancia de Gonsalvo-was inexorably determined on procrassistion, and was warmly supported in her resolve by her friend and confidante Louisa, upon the ground of some Spanish etiquette, decorum, or awa satisfaction, necessitated the delay of a month at the very least. We were obliged to settled that the 18th of October next ensuing abould be the happy day. Alas for the folly of human hopes and aspiratrons ! The world had lived only to the mornmeg of the third of that month, when a panting messenger informed me that my presence was requested at Senor Manuel's without a moment's delay. It occurred to me that possibly the gout, which I knew had attacked his pedal extremities, might have assailed the more delicate and sensitive machinery of his stomach ; but the first glimpse of the merchant and his son dispelled this fear .--Senor Manuel was stamping up and down the counting house, upon his flannelled legs, in a bewering passion, cursing, lamenting, and screaming with pain, all in a breath ; and poor Alfonso, stierly aghast and woebegone, sat statue-like, Deside his desk, his sangune complexion, changed to the color of the ashes of the half consumed sigar lying neglected before him. Senor Manuel had an open letter in his hand. 'Read that, sir,' he exclaimed, checking the ebullition of his my good friend, and give your advice. By San Fago! my head turns round like a top; ha, ho! --and Alfonso there never had one. The infriend-read !?

bona fide document. Eh ! friend Juan, 18 not writer had heard of the death of Don Lapez de Gonsalvo; that the deceased's nephew, Antonio de Gonsalvo, had arrived at San Lucar de Barrameda, and claimed the guardianship of Dona Constancia, notwithstanding the clause in the testamentary act of her mother which, by implication at least, conferred that right on Alvarez. He - the nephew - moreover insisted that not only should the proposed marriage be the Florentine and Parmese Duchies? England told deferred, but all intercourse between the parties be peremptorily forbidden. The note concluded with the expression of a wish, that some one in whom Senor Manuel could confide-El Inglese literature and poetry, and langaage; our national perhaps, as least liablê to suspicion—should come over and confer with him, Juan Alvarez, as if upon business.

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'Well, what do you say, my friend ?' said Senor Manuel. 'I know that till your next letters arrive you will have plenty of leisure; and aspirations for independence ever cease until Ireland as to expenses, I shall of course be liberal-ha, ba Y

Alfonso's miserable phiz influenced me more ban the merchant's proferred liberality. The disappointment he was suffering under is, I know, fatal only, like the maladie de mer, to excessively weak and sensitive organizations, but, like wonted irradiation, as emitting an extraordinary that also in another respect, it is cruelly distressing whilst it lasts; and I consented, after a little of rebels, be capable of justification. hesitation, to do my best to set the troubled 'Here's to the health of the bride, gentlemen, course of true love smooth again. Two hours of the charming Katerina, the divine Constancia, afterwards I was on the road to San Lucar, it having taken Alfonso all that time to indite the you only yesterday, Senor Inglese. I should be voluminous love epistle I had undertaken to place proud of such a daughter-in law, if she were as in Constancia's hands, but which, I rejoiced to poor as a poet. Still, a handsome dowry does think, it formed no part of my self-imposed mission to read.

(To be Continued.)

FENIANISM IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE STATE AND CATHOLICISM.

The following appears in Berrow's Worcester Joural:

DEAR SIR - No one can be more anxious than a Oatholic priest to see the State, and indeed every member of society, from the highest to the lowest secured against the detestable plots and machinations avowed that Oatholics were his most loyal subjects; votedness both before and after the fatal battle of Worcester. Though solicited, bribed, influenced by revolutionary favor. Even in the hour of greatest pressure and injustice Oatholics were willing to forget their own grievances and the crimes of their oppressors, and raise up whole legions for the defence armies ; they enter on every arduous enterprise. This they have done from generation to generation ; and who has ever heard of a Catholie who was a coward enough of Catholic bravery and of Catholic unswerving fidelity; the papers of the Duke of Wellington are fortunately not unknown documents.

And, as if to guard still further the interests of States the Pontiffs of Rome have passed the most 2023; he, one of a nation, too, who are so absurdly stringent laws-laws which are of universal applicaproved experimentally to be the focuses of insurrection and disloyalty and crime were solemnly intergave it up, comforting myself with the pleasant dicted; nor priest nor layman being permitted to reflection, that Katerina, in whose favor I felt aggregate themselves to such associations. Not only extremely prepossessed, would, however matters were Catholics not permitted to be members of such Sursed, have an amiable and attached husband, under the ban of the Church, and thus deprived of all which has been exercised over the Catholics of Ire-and'a wealthy home. As to Alvarez and Senor acramental privileges. The priest was ipso facto hand." Mind, these histories of horrors have been innocent and unoffending people? If a band of Afanuel; I cared but little how prosperously or supended from his sacred ministrations, whilst the handed down from father to son in their entirety; stherwise their selfish ventures reached port ay and these memories help benefits and consolations of religion These regulations were not promulgated by the Holy See in consequence of the uprising of the Fenian society; they existed scores of years prior to the formation of that destroying and self destructive association ; and every Bishop was and is bound when conferring missionary inrisdiction on any priest to limit his faculties in the following words :- " Notandum Sacerdotem nullam habere facultatem absolvendi eos qui secretæ adscripti eam deservere recusant." From this it is evident that the Fenians are in open warfare with the Catholic Church. Instead of deferring to her as to a Queen and obeying her as a mother, they oppose her authority, are under her anathema, and are looked upon as among the worst enemies both of Church and State. Not to Catholicism, then, which is the supernatural enemy of all rebellious, but to other influences are the acts of certain desperadces who have filled society with horror and alarm, and whose plottings and ma chinations are still dreaded and being guarded against, to be ascribed. Others have raised the storm ; it is for them to quell it. They have let loose the dogs of rebellion; they have to catch and hold them ground of some Spanish etiquette, decorum, or sufely by the restraining leash. But who are these others? This is indeed the important question-a question, however, which very few Englishmen are willing to answer. Some few, indeed, like Mr. Bright, yield the point, or nearly so; and it was finally have made no mystery of their convictions. They have laid the blame at our own doors. They have declared that we have goaded the Irishman into fury. and that if in his fury he has turned upon us no one can wonder. Even the worm when trampled upon rises up against its crusher. But it is from other quarters that we are to learn the whole truth. Foreigners are not afraid of looking fixedly at our present position ; and, when they have traced effects to their real causes, of openly stating the origin of our calamities. They say then that the Russell and Pal merston administrations were the open fautors of toreign rehellion. They advocated for other lands the principle of nationalities and plebiscites. They did more; they, as well as the princes and nobles and merchants and magistrates of this country, publicly honored and feted and praised and almost idolised that sad originator of Italian misery, misrule, rebellion, sacrilege, and blasphemy-that foolish man Garibaldi. They supplied him and his lawless hordes with advice and money and arms. They did more ; with their ships they protected, and with their soldiers they helped the spoilers of Naples and the Sicilies. The Italian Fenians have made the avowal : the avowal has been repeated in the Piedmontese and Florentine Assemblies of Deputies, and published in the records of the Italian Government. Thus do unbiassed spectators report of us; and as it wrath sufficiently to be intelligible; 'read that, seems to me every syllable of the accusation bears wrath sufficiently to be intelligible; 'read that, seems to me every syllable of the accusation bears the impress of truth upon it. They make us then answeraple for the calamities which we are still deploring. Irishmen know-who does not-what has been done and said in favor of rebellion, and in justifamous carojo! the rascal! ho, ha! read, my fication of the assumptions of democracy over thrones and all constituted authorities. They know, too, I dui as well as I could, but so ill-spelt a serawl took some time to discipher. It was, I Irishmen are quick learners—they are quick too in Sound, from Juan Alvarez; and the confused drawing consequences - and if the consequences flowand confusing purport seemed to be, that the ing from our lessons and examples justify deplorable | They are called Fenians by the thoughtless and the

results, those results cannot be deserving of greater reprobation than the teachers themselves of unholy and unsccial and revolutionising principles Irishmen, then, in consequence of our conduct, have said, and their words have been heard in Europe and every quarter of America, where they form a mighty peo-ple. "We too were once a nation why should we not be an independent people again. Is that forbidden to us, in the hour of our discontent and misery, which is allowed to the Neapolitan and Sicilian, to them to free themselves : why are we alone inhibited from claiming for our people independence and an Irish throne? What if we have for a time forfeited our national independence; we have still a national spirit has not fled, nor has our national patriotism. We still live, breathe, feel, move, and act as a nation. England may bend, but she never can break our national character. Force may coerce the body, it cannot trammel the souls of Irishman. The oppressor and his rod we will never kiss, nor shall our is what she was in the days of her glorious and war-

like kings." Such are the expressed feelings of Irisbmen. An elasticity of spirit raises them above the power of oppression, and a single ray of hope makes them rush forward to grasp at shadows and too often to plunge themselves and others into inextricable and ever to be lamented miseries. Still, it is difficult to see how their remarks can be fairly answered, if England's statements and England's interference with other States and England's palpable encouragement

Nor is this all. Ireland has been the land of oppression and misery for a long while. No one can travel through it and not be depressed at the sight of innumerable ruins, and wrecks, and evidences of the gloomiest poverty and want. Her miseries have been described by the historian, by the orator, and by the patriot; whilst the songs of her sweetest poet are full of the bitterest sorrow, and of the most startling prophecy,

The stranger shall hear thy lament o'er his plains ; The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep; Till thy tyrants themselves, as they rivet thy chains,

Shall pause o'er the songs of their captives and weep. Some of the greatest thinkers and writers have detailed the cruel oppression and miseries of Ireland. Lester, in his history of the "Fate and Condition of England," says, "that Ireland is clearly an invaded and plundered nation; her degradation is directly chargeable to Bagland; and British cupidity, &c, has been the Alpha and Omega of Irish suffering, 75. Dr. Smiles observes that "the records of religious persecutions in all countries have nothing more bideous to offer to our notice than the Protestant persecutions of the Irish Catbolics. On them all the devices of cruelty were exhausted." Preface to 'History of Ireland.' Catholics were forbidden to instruct their children; a price was set on the head of a priest just as if he had been a savage and not the people's soggarth aroon. The apostate son could expel his grey headed size from his own home and possessions; systematically the Irish were oppressed in order to drive them into revolt and despoil them of their property. And this explains the anomalous and otherwise unaccountable fact, that whereas four-fifths of the Irish are still Catholics, more than threefourths of the landed property is in the hands of Protestants. The short speech of Elizabeth on hearing of the rebellion of O'Neil is a full history of her horrid policy. See Lester ii. 82. To adopt the language of one of the Edinburgh reviewers, "The conduct of Elizabeth was such as could not be excused by any principle either of justice or necessity." Describing the general character of the Governmental system in reference to Ireland, Burke says - "Their declared object was to reduce the Catbolics to a miserable populace, without property, without education. They divided the nation into two distinct bodies without common interest, sympathy, or connectionone, which was to possess all the franchises, all the property, all the education; the others were to be drawers of water and cutters of turf for them." Leland is still more explicit : " The favorite object" he tells us, " of the Irish Governors and English Parliaments was the utter extermination of all the Ostho-lics of Ireland." Nay, Clarendon assures us that Parliament had sworn to effect their extermination ; and if they reproached the King, it was because he was supposed to be too kind to his Irish subjects

Well might Dr. Johnson say, "There is no instance, even in the ten persecutions, of such severity as that,

wicked, and the results to be feared are these: broils rounds of ball ammunition was found in the pouch and contentions and fights and many of those miseries which the precautionary measures resorted to were intended to obviate."

iste., Yours, &c., W. WATERWORTH.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the Oatholic Bishop of Kerry, who on other occasions has honourably stood forward to maintain the cause of loyalty and order, has addressed the following circular to the clergy of his diocese :

'Venerable Brethern,- We saw yesterday in a Dublin weekly newspaper a list of places where equiem masses or other solumn services were celebrated for the persons lately executed in Manchester. To our great surprise one of the places named was Killarney. We lose no time to contradict this statement, which is a calumny, no doubt unintentional, on the clergy, secular and regular, of this town, and which would be, if true, a scandal to the diocese. As ome of the laity were very pressing in their demands for such services, it may be useful to state the grounds of our refugat. It is, of course, a right and boly thing to pray for all who died in the peace of the Ohurch; and those who pay the last penalty that human justice can exact have a special claim upon our charity. Prayer for their souls is the only mercy with which society can temper the severity of this dread award. It takes from punishment the appearance of vengeance. It reminds us that God loves to pardon those whom man condemns. There are circumstances which render the victims of the late executions more special objects of compassion. Their crime had not that character of atrocity or brutality which marks the marder so frequently reported in the English newspapers. It was not perpetrated through hatred or revenge, or for sordid gain. We may charitably suppose that all concerned had wished and hoped to effect their purpose without shedding human blood. The manner in which the executed met their doom was, by all accounts, edifying and Christianlike. Many, too, are of opinion that, however certain the alleged facts may be, there was not a fair trial inasmuch as the evidence was proved to be false with regard to one of the accused. For these reasons, in addition to the general motives of charity, we prayed for them in secret, and asked the Almighty to take them to His eternal rest. Now if the demand for special public service was based on such considerations we should not deem it objectionable on the ground of morality. But it was not sympathy or compassion that we asked for, but honor ; and it would be false to assert and childish to believe that it was for such reasons that it was sought to pay public exceptional honour to the deceased. Those among us who planned funeral processions, or who asked funeral services, must have believed that the conduct of the executed was praiseworthy, and that they sacrificed their lives in a just and noble cause. If their conduct was morally wrong they should not be made objects of public honour and admiration ; and to participate in paying such honour, or to sanction it, would be a violation of our duty, as the divinely appointed guardians of morality. In what light, then, must we view those acts of violence which eventuated in the death of a fellow being.

'First, it seems plain to us that they were perpetrated in the cause of revolution; and though these poor men may not have been conscious of the tendency of their sets, yet we know that revolution is the chief form of antagonism to God and to religion which the spirit of evil assumes in our day.

'Secondly, it will not be denied that these acts were done in defence, and for the furtherence of the Fenian conspiracy-that is, of an excommunicated secret society. We tell our people that to belong to this society is a grievous sin. Can we at the same time applaud its champions ? We tell them that the Sovereign Pontiff forbids us to absolve members of secret societies unless they renounce the society and repent of the sin, and we are to tell them in the same breath that it is heroism and patriotism to fight and to die for that which the Pope has condemned ? God forbid that any Kerry priest should be ever guilty of such double dealing towards the people, and of such disrespect to the Holy See !

'Thirdly, if those acts of violence are lawful and praiseworthy it must be lawful and praiseworthy to repeat them. Are we, as priests of the living God, prepared to give such counsel? Is it lawful to fire Orangemen strove to rescue one of their brotherbood charged with felony or treason, and, in the effort, shot an unarmed Oatholic, should we not deem it immoral, nay, brutal to give to the homicides a popular ovation ? We have heard of another fearful outrage causing death and damage to several who never did harm to us or to our country. Are we expected to canonize the men who fired the gunpowder at Clerkenwell ? And yet to make a breach in a gaol wall by a dangerous explosion does not imply as direct an intention of homicide as the firing lead-laden revolvers. We are told that political offences should not be punished with death. If this all the members of the United Kingdom. The words doctrine is to be accepted, all political offenders Englishmen and Irishmen should hereafter only indi should benefit equally by the immunity it affords. cate a difference of origin, but not a difference of The British Government, which is deemed the oldest treatment, interests, and rights. Were this system political offender in this country, may fairly demand that its servents shall not be put to death by their assailants. It is too much to expect that there should be such a one-sided bargain as would give the power of life and death only to the subject and take it from the ruler. If those who see to redress the wrongs of our country will abstain from acts or threats of violence, there is no fear in this age that any amount of written or spoken disaffection will ever be visited with the last penalty of the law. The struggle for justice and for reform can be carried to a favorable issue under the conditions and according to the rules and principles laid down by the great Kerryman who has been as yet the only successful champion of Irish freedom. Here we should not forget O'Connell's maxim, that the man who commits a crime drives a nail in the coffin of his country. We have thus written to you, venerable brethern. first to contradict the statement to which we have alluded, and then to give an answer to those who may be dissatisfied with the part that we and our clergy have taken. We sometimes hear the names of hirelings and traitors applied to those who will not join in the insane movements of the present time. If we were hirelings we would flatter the folly and pander to the prejudice of those on whom we depend for food and raiment. If we were traitors to our country we would cherish those secret conspirators who are stabbing her at the heart. But then we should be also traitors to conscience, traitors to God, traitors to the Gospel which He has intrusted to our keeping and commanded us to preach. 'Yours faithfully in Christ our Lord. DAVID, Bishop of Kerry. 'Killarney, Dec. 30. 1867.'

which she wore. There was some truth in this story, but it is probable that there is nothing Fenian in the affair. The corporal, whose uniform was borrowed, and whose name is Orrot, 74th foot is under arrest. The inspectors of the Dublin Police are, it is understood, held responsible by the authorities for the safety of the gunsmiths' establishments of the city. The reports from almostevery part of the south and west of Ireland are of the general adoption of still further freiand are of the general adoption of orni further precautionary measures against Fenian surprises, The government have reserved to themselves the power to employ, at any hour of the night, the telegraph offices at Limerick Junction, Tipperary, Clonmel, and Carrick on-Sair. One hundred of the 92nd Highlanders have been stationed in the town of 7200 Highlandels have been barracks in country towns are patrolled outside at night by soldiers with fixed bayonets ; bags of sand are stored up in such buildings in case of Fenian compounds being used against them In Tralee barracks they raised plat. forms and other defensive adjuncts which have not been in use since 1848 are being repaired. A new constabulary barrack has been built at Greigue, in the county Carlow, which will probably be considered a model for such forts. It is built of stone, and has a square projecting tower, forty feet high, and has a square projecting to the state of granite, over two feet thick, and there is a large water tank on the roof. The barrack is to contain 20 men, but would accommodate 100 in an emergancy. A court of military inquiry is ordered to be held this week in Cork into the circumstances attending the robbery of arms at Martello Tower, and from the gunsmith's warehouse of that city.

The Fenians will not be satisfied with less than an Lish Republic; but there are millions in the land who would ask no more than an Irish parliament and amongst these men we take our stand. The and amongst titles much people, however, say they will not repeal the Act of Union. They say they will spend their last shilling and lose their last soldier before they submit to anything of the kind, This, however is mere nonsense. Austria said tome. think of the same kind towards Eungary, but still she was obliged to yield. And so will every other nation similarly circumstanced, when she meeets with adversity. The London Spectator, a calm and moderate journal, discusses the prop sition, and declares that it would be quite impossible to make any arrangement of the kind which would work harmoniously. It says-'Let us look this proposi-tion straight in the face, with as little prejud ce as it is possible to bring to the task. The demand for Repeal, translated into the political dialect of to day means that Ireland shall be placed in the position of an Austrian colony, remaining part of the British empire, but with full, or nearly full autonomy. The Irish Parliament must, of course, have full permission to settle her own taxes, to organize her own army, to establish as Lower Canads, for example, has done-her own peculiar faith. The latter privilege would, of course, be exerted, and England would find herself in a few years intimately allied to a strictly Oatholic and almost independent State. What, then, is to be the organisation for Imperial purposes? In the event for example of war with America, is Ireland at liberty to declare herself nectral, to refuse supplies, to withhold troops, to allow Americans to make of her harbours bases of operatiens against Great Britain? If so, Irish independence, the absolute independence for which Fenians hope, would be far easier to deal with. We could make treaties with an independent Ireland, treaties of alliance which would bind both parties; but what could we do with an independant Irish Parliament, which in the nick of time desired, as a Catholic Parliament almost certainly would desire, to pursue a foreign policy different from our own. We should have to protect a third of the Empire from all external foes, while uncertain whether we should receive from that third either aid or favour. Such position would speedily become as intolerable as it was before, and would end either in a war of independence, like the American war, or in a peaceful but irritated separation.' These are only imaginary difficulties. Enlightened statesmen, anxiors to promote peace between the two countries, would soon and a solution for them. All Ireland asks is the power to make her own laws, as England does not know how to make them. She seeks no arrangement but one that will protect her people from the wrongs they are at present suffering, and which they must continue to suffer till the Union is repealed. If England engages in a just war, we have no doubt that Ireland will assist her ; but no one could ask her to join England in such a war as was waged against Russia in 1854, or that against Abyssina in 1867. But anything that threatens the empire or its commerce, will, we are certain, find in Ireland a de-termined foe. When England was exhausted after attempting to subjugate the American revolutionists, and when a combined fleet compelled her to keep her vessels in her harbours, what did the Irish parliament under Grattan do for her? Why it voted her both men and money; and then her fleet put to sea, pursued the enemy and gained a single victory. That is the way Ireland treated England when she was in difficulties, and when the war was a just one; but no one would ask Ireland to aid her in a war that had not for its object the freedom of the Empire .- Dundalk Democrat. A refractory spirit has been shown within the last few days by a few of the prisoners in Kilmsinham, but it was at once subdued. The fidelity and caution of the troops is illustrated by a singular incident which occurred on Monday evening in Belfast. Two soldiers of the 28th were walking through the town about 6 o'clock in the evening, when they were accosted by a gentleman, who got into conversation with them on the subject of the army, its strength and details of organization. They were not disposed to gratify his curiosity, and resorted to various expedients for getting civilly away, but he kept close to them for two hours wherever they went, and offered them money for drink. At last, suspecting that he wanted to seduce them from their allegiance they gave him in charge to a policeman. When the charge was being entered at the station-house it was discovered that the gentleman was a very influential person in Belfast, and a member of one of the public Boards, who takes a great interest in military matters. His name and address were taken, and it was left optional with the soldiers to prosecute him if they thought fit-s caution to people of too inquiring a turn of mind. A few particulars have been received by the Express of the murderous attack on Colonel Forbes, J. P., on Friday evening, at Carna, which is situate about 30 miles from Clifden, in the County Galway. The old gentleman, who is aged about 70 years had retired to rest at an early hour, about 7 p.m., when a man with his face blackened entered the house, and, there being only a female servant at home. walked straight up to the Columel's bed room and commenced a savage attack upon him with a stone or bludgeon. He only desisted when be thought he had completed his murderous intention. Dr. Payne, of Roundstone, 15 miles distant, wassent for, and was soon in attendance. No hopes, however, are entertained of the old gentleman's recovery. The police have arrested a man named M'Donagh, against whom there is strong suspicion. Times Dublin Cor. A Dublin telegram says that the articles for which the Irishman newspaper are to be prosecuted are eight in number, and were printed between J .nuary, 1867, and the 4th of the present month. The advertisement of the Dublin funeral procession is included, as well as a letter signed 'Jeremiah Vaughan, J. P.' entitled 'Ireland's Patriot Archbishop,' and certain mystical figures, 98 | 48 | 68 |

and unkind words. Who can wonder, then, if a certain soreness and a good deal of uneasiness be occasionally exhibited?

What then should be the conduct of our Government and of Englishmen generally towards our Irish brethren? Why this : acknowledging past errors, we should treat them kindly, affection stely, sympathetically. We should convince them that we deeply regret the divide et impera principle, and that at length equal rights and liberties are to be enjoyed by faithfally pursued, every Irishman would be a friend to England ; and instead of a howling wilderness Ireland would soon be,

"Great, glorious, and frce, The pride of this land and the gem of the sea." Trust the noble race : they are, when well treated among the very Lest specimens of human nature. They are elevated, chivalrous, refined, talented; they are also warmhearted, generous, sffable, ready witted, and emphatically fitted to charm society; they are, too, bold and strong and daring, and well able to contend with any free. Trust them, treat them kindly, they will be found to be the best stays and supports of England. Already they have done much for us; not only have they increased our population, but they have greatly helped in developing our resources. They have dug our canals, tilled our lands, laid down our railroads, made our docks, and assisted us in every kind of onerous labor. They have cheerfully enlisted in our army and navy, have gallently fought our battles, and in the hour of revolution have, as a body, been characterised by unflinching fidelity and loyalty. They have, in fine, added immensely to the fame of this country as generals, orators, judges, statesmen, lawyers, poets, and musicians. Oan these things be known ; and if known, shall they pass norewarded in consequence of the villanies of a few worthless men unworthy of the name of Iriahmen?

One word more and I shall conclude. I am strongly of opinion, that what is being done here is inconsiderate and mischievous, under the circumstances. We are engaged in the veriest skiomachy-fighting with shadows at the best We are converting our own fears into enemies, against which we rush with more than Quixotic fury. There is not, I am sure of thisthere is not a single Irishman or Irishwoman or Irish child resident in this city who has the remotest connection with Fenianism. There is not one who does not detest it. They hate it because the Ohurch does so. They have it because they have ever been taught to detest anarchy and lawlessness, and to obey the Sovereign for God's sake. Why, then, swear in so many special constables, and make such preparations as are calculated to lead the ignorant and timorous and mischievous to imagine that danger is imminent? It is had at any time to awaken fear: fear often eventuates in panic, and in a panic God only knows what mischief will be done. The result of this supererogatory work is this: the Irish are injured materially they are treated with suspicion, and now with scorn, and now again with open insult.

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FENIAN FACTS AND RUMOURS, - Various disquieting rumours obtained a certain currency in Dublin vesterday from having been mentioned by more than one of the local morning journals, but on inquiry were found to have but slight foundation. One of these stated that the sentry at Beggar's Bush Barracks, in the east suburbs, gave the alarm the night before, having seen a man on the barrack wall at a distance from where he stood. Search was instantly made, and a number of men were observed scampering over the fields, who, in their haste, dropped decuments which were afterwards found, and which threw light on the military organisation of the Fenians. The story was true, excepting the important passage respecting the documents. Another report was that woman had succeeded in obtaining entrance to the Castle late at night by dressing herself in the regimentals of a corporal, and it was added that, when subsequently arrested inside by a constable, 60 | turning the fire, fled. No casualties reported.

The Mariello Tower at Duncennon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians; the garrison fired upon the assailants, who after re-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-JANUARY 31, 1868.

royal commissioners have been appointed to inquire into the nature, character, and extent of the instructions afforded by the several institutions now existing in Ireland, and maintained in whole or in part from the public funds, by private individuals,or by voluntary societies, or subscribers or religious orders, for the purpose of elementary or primary education, and especially to inquire into and report upon the con-stitution and practical working of the Board of National Education in Ireland, and how far that board has fulfilled the objects for which it was established, and the causes or reasons why certain societies and patrons are unwilling to place their schools in connection with its system ; also to inquire concerning that part of the said national system which relates to model schools, and report how far the same is capable of any and what improvement; also to inquire and report as to the deficiency which is alleged to exist of trained teachers in the class of schools called non vested, and how deficiency, it such shall appear, may be best supplied ; and also how far the rules of the said National Board with regard to religious teaching could with safety be modifi d so as to extend more widely the benefits of the system; and further, whether any beneficial change could be effected in reference to the salaries and mode of payment of teachers employed in national schoo's; and lastly, whether any improvement can be effected in the constitution of the board with a view to a more satisfactory administration of its affairs. The names of the commissioners are as follows - The Right Hou. Edward James Earl of Powis ; the Right Honorable Edwin Richard Wyndham. Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl; the Most Rev. Samuel Bishop of Meath; Robert Barron, Clonbrock; the Right Hon. Michael Morris, fourth justice of her Majesty's Court of Oormon Pleas in Ireland; Sir Robert Kane Knight; Mr. William Brooke, one of the Masters of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland ; the Rev. David Wilson, D.D.; the Rev. R. J. Cowie. oue of her Mejestr's Inspectors of Schools ; James Arthur Dease, Eiq.; Jame Gibson, E q; Scott N. Stokes, EEq., her Majesty's Inspection of Schools; William Kirby Sullivan, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in the Royal College of Ireland ; and Laurence Waldros, Esq., Secretaries : George A. Chichester Mar. Esor, Q. U., and David B. Dunne, Esq - Freeman's Jou nal.

The Northern Whig, discussing the manifesty of the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Limerick, in which they attempt to inaugurate a new repeal moremeht, reminds them that they cannot have separation and unity, dependence and independence, at the " The Fenians make no secret that they same time. desire complet- independence; but Dean O'Brien and his followers wish to preserve all the advantages of the British connection as against the Fenians, and all the advantages of a separate nationality as against Great Britain.' The Whig perceives of course, the difficulties that would arise if Parlia-ment were to meet in Oollege Green. 'The political and religious animosities ' it says, ' are stronger between the two different sections of Irishmen than they are between any two sections of Englishmen The two antagonistic parties could soarchy meet peace fully and on equal terms in the Irish House of Comnors. Such an independent Legislature would, in fact, lead at once to a civil war, and a civil war, whether it should terminate with the victory of the North or of the South, would for generations destroy all prospects of commercial and national prosperity. But this is not all. 'The two Parliaments,' continues the Whig, ' would be more likely to disagree now than they were between the years 1782 and 1800, when a semblance of harmony was only maintained by the prodigal employment of all the means of corruption. The Irish Parliament, for instance might declare itself strongly in favour of assisting the Pope, and maintaining the tomporal power the British Parlisment, would doubtless, even under the leadership of a statesman so anxious to do justice to the Roman Oatholics as Mr. Gladstone be in favour of Italian unity and independence. There might be danger of a collision. There might come a war about the policy of which the Irish Parliament and the British Parliament would disagree.'

THE SITUATION IN CORE. - As a natural consequence the present extraordinary vigilance on the part of the authorities, the sudden hurrying to and ito of military detachments, with the domiciliary visitations of the police, circumstances magnified in importance by the exciting reports which arrive from distant localities have awakened to the imaginative faculties of the community to unusual acuteness. The whole thousand tongues of tumour have been wag gling all together for some days past, and a pretty jumble they have made - a complicated dissonance of wild statements, improbabilities, exageerations, and downright telsehood, which would be simply lulicrous if they were not calculated to annoy and alarm, and if in another way they did not smusingly show what powers of fancy and invention lie dormant in the multitude till occasion summons them forth. For instance, on New Year's Eve, numbers were under the impression that a rising was to take place that night, though in what particular quarter the first blow was to be struck the alarmists were one and all unable to say. That night the city presented an aspect remarkably like that it wore on the eve of the previous rising, and thus imparted to the popular bruit a strange colouring of probability. At the street corners groups of men were gathered, conversing in low and earnest tones, and discussing with animation the movements of the police and the intelligence which now and then some passenger or some emissary interested as themselves told hurriedly in passing. The universal topic heard on every side, the tramp and presence of patrols making grim search combined with the feelings caused by the startling events of the previous few days, completed the unquiet picture and left one thinking how easily the appearance of society may be altered. The most interesting items it was possible to make out of the confusion of tongues of the past few days resolve themselves into assurances often repeated, and, perhaps, by people with solid reason for their statement, that no such thing as a Fenian rising is in the slightest degree contemplated at present by the Brotherhood, nor have arrangements for such an event been at all entered upon since the failure of the last movement. They are said to be fully conscious of their inability to cope with the Government at this moment, and to laugh at the extreme measures of precaution taken against an effort on their part which as to cite instances and figures, but it is the general they have no idea of making. It is further stated that the leader in the late seizure of arms from Mr Allport's was not, as generally believed, Captain Mackey, but another person of the most reckless daring and desperation. The affection the Fenians seem to have for revolvers is accounted for by the statement that they are already provided with a sufficiency of arms of other kinds, which, notwithstanding all searches, they have managed to keep concealed. - Cork Examiner. AN INCIDENT OF THE FENIAN PANIC. - The Cork Examiner says that a curious story obtained circulation in that city on Friday and Saturday to the effect that a large amount of provisions, consisting of hams, whole and pieces, flitches and pieces of bacon, heads of pork, &c, were ficating on the surface of the Lock, at the outskirts of the city, on the south side, and that several pleces of the meat had been got out and used by people living in the locality. The story grew quickly, and ultimately received the additional ornamentation of a whole battery de cuisine, includ-ing plates, dishe, knives and forks, and a new quality of viends, such as cuts of fish, chaeses. eggs, and a number of other palatable things. People doubting the story flocked to the Lock, wondering whether the old characteristics of the country were to and honey, it was the water which bad now begun of the Scottish members on Scottish clis were had - map of Europe. This is permaps the conference throance in the ritualist cource of Nt. Schelberga, Secretary will allude to the question of naturalization to flow pigs' heads and crockery. On inspection the inally set aside by the English representatives—there which Napoleon is now trying to get up. These The Sector, Mr. Bedwell, said defendant made a and demand that England recede from her position to flow pigs' heads and crockery. On inspection the thally set aside by the English representatives—there which Napoleon is now trying to get up. These The Sector, Mr. Bedwell, said defendant made a and demand that England recede from her position to for performance in the ritualist cource of the sector, Mr. Bedwell, said defendant made a and demand that England recede from her position to fore which Napoleon is now trying to get up. These The Sector, Mr. Bedwell, said defendant made a and demand that England recede from her position to the post of performance in the ritualist cource of the sector, Mr. Bedwell, said defendant made a and demand that England recede from her position to the post of performance is deep and, if events will be followed by 'a great agitation through- noise like a torkey cock [which the reversend gentle- of performance], and advanted to the American initiated for the benefit of the Court ;] waved can doctrine on that subject, — Tribune. Was no doubt about the pieces of meat, many of disregarded, as dangerous as there is in Ireland.— out the Ohurch militant;' a 'reconstruction of the man initiated for the benefit of the Court ;] waved can doctrine on that subject, — Tribune.

THE BOZAL COMMISSION ON INISH ROUGATION. The which were floating about. The united sagacity of The remedy to which these suggestions point has not sacrifices and oblations in the Jewish Temple,' a his hat in such an extraordinary manner that he established a secret commissariat in the neighbour- constitutional change, not even any legislative enactbood, which, fearing it should be discovered, they ment. All that is necessary is that we allow Irishway to get rid of, consigned to the water, from the of the funds, limited only by the rule that a new deptus of which they now rose accusingly. A more church shall not be endowed; let the irish members, serious feature of the occurrence is the fact that for | in the existing or the reformed Parliament, settle some days previously the water had been found totally | tenen'-right; let English members, while they freely unfit for househo'd unes, having become very impure, offer friendly counsels, resolve to leave the ultimate and the discovery of the cause in the presence of the arbitrament of Irish questions in Irish bands ; let an corrupted meat led to a very general feeling of indignation among the residents in the neighbourhood, who had been much inconvenienced by the circum stance.

On the side of the Fenians no new outrage has been reported. To account for this the Churchman makes the following observations-' We learn from a private source that anonymous intimation has been made to the Home office that there will be no more Fenian explosions at present, that the miscreant managers of what has already taken place intend to postpone any further attempts for the present, but that their next object of assault will be a argepublic building with people in it-a threat which, if really well founded, probably points to the Houses of parliament.' We trust that nothing so diabolical as this will be attempted. It is also renorted that railway stations and railway bridges will be blown up and even more desperate deeds com mitted. - Dundalk Democral.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Journal writes .- It is a literal fact that a well known English agitator - not Mr. Beales-solemuly declared the other night that he had been asked to meet Colonel Kelly at dinner, and that he had only refused because as he intended to stand for a quasi-metropolitan horough at the next election, he thought it hest not to compromise himself. Kelly, indeed, is gravely alleged by more than one person to be wilking about London as bold as Hector ; and this much is quite certain, that the writer of the terrible Fenian articles in Tinsley's Magazine and in the Pall Mall Gazelle, who is actually engaged to write a series of papers for the former periodical, is perfectly well kaowa

THE FESIAN WAR - We regret to find that this war still continues. But having done our utmost to restrain the Fenians, we can do nothing now but look on, and note the movement. That it continues to spread there is no doubt whatever, and every precaution is being taken in England to meet and courteract its plots. The special constables are augmenting in numbers, and the dockyards and arsenals are provided with double guarde. The English press thunders its arathemas at the leaders, and warns the Irish population that if another outrage such as that at Clerkenw 1 prison is perpetrated, it is probable they will be attacked and driven from the country.

In Cork barbor on the 6th ult, a court-martial presided over by Captain Miller, assembled on board the British fright. Mersey for the trial of a sailor named Dunlevie, for walking in the late funeral pro-cession in Dublin. The accused was brought around from the Royal George at Kingstown in the Raven. The decision of the ccurt was that he should be disrated, reduced to the rank of ordinary seamen, of the second class and to undergo 42 days' imprisonment at hard labor.

Alexander W. Sullivan, the editor of the Dublin Nation, who was arrested for printing seditions articles in his paper, and for participating in the funeral ceremonies in honour of the Manchester mar yis, was brought up at Dub'in yesterday for preliminary examination. The evidence clicited was of such a nature as to justify the Court in holding the prisoner for trial.

A recent visitor to Ireland writes to the Telegraph : - Fenianism appears to me to be a much more. serious affair than people in England suppose. It

may not be generally known that the cost of maintaining order in Iteland amounts in all to 870 0001 annually, and that the county force of constabulary in that country exceeds that in England and Wales.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27 .- A gun shop in this city was eatered by a party of men, who carried away nearly half a ton of Powder. The police have got on the track of the robbers, and have arrested twelve

the crewd soon discovered that these appearances only the support of analogy, but the advantage of spread, in the second year, of 'Infidelity, demoresulted from the timidity of the Fenisns, who had simplicity and ease of introduction. It needs no cratic despotism, and Jesuitical propagandism; and mysterious hams and flitches formed a quantity of lature lays down. Let us leave to them to abolish prindently, as also Greece, Egypt and Thrace. These diseased meat, which the owner, having no other the Irish Church, let them decide on the application events complete the second year. The third year Irish nobleman be Lord Lieutenant, and an Irishman, indifferently from Ulster or Connaught, be the Secretary; in every Irish appointment let an Irishman have the preference, and let Roman Catholics receive the proportion of offices due to their numerical strength, and I will venture to say that Irish discontent will vanish as rapidly and completely as Scottish animosity has done.'

RITUALISM. -- Viscount Sydney, M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of Kent, and several other gentlemen have forwarded a memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury: - They say it is their duty to bring under your notice the extent to which the teaching of doctrines of a Romish character and changes in the Ritual have been carried on in our parish church, and to appeal to your Grace to restore the services of our Oburch and the teaching of the clergy to that Scriptural Standard which is maintained in the Articles and Liturgy. The Ritualism arises from the views of our rector, the Rev. F. H. Murray, with regard to the Eucharist, the priestbood, and the altar. The doctrines which Mr. Murray teaches may be ascertained from a letter which he has published in the Sussex Express and from a book entitled The Eucharistic Manual, which he has circulated. In this letter and manual there is abundant evidence of doctrinal centiments at variance with the standards. of our Church. The Sacrament is described as 'a sacrifice offered up to God the Father' by the minister. The Lord's table is represented as an 'altar' on which a sacrifice is offered, and the privat is assumed to have the office of a sacrificing priest The doctrine of the real presence is asserted, and the whole spirit of the book and letter are in close affinity to the doctrines of the Church of Rome. Your Grace will feel the great hardship of either having to listen to such teaching or to withdraw from our parish courch.' The Archbishop in acknowledging the address says he has received a memorial from 24 other influential gentlemen stating that Mr. Murray does not hold doctrines inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of Ecgland, and speaking in grateful terms of the privileges they enjoy through his ministry. He has, therefore no reason to think that the bulk of the congregation are disastisfied with the existing order of the services. His Grace remarks :-- ' That the doctrine of the Real Presence in one way or another is the doctrine of the Church of England it would be impossible to deny, for her language attests this. But it is a spiritual presence to be realized by faith, not a corporal presence. It is, nevertheless, a real presence in the sense of its being effectual for all those purposes for which Christ's body was broken and his blood shed; just as the sun though its bodily presence be in the beavens, is present on earth for all the purposes of light and beat. But our Church warns us that no adoration should be offered either unto the sacromental bread and wine or to any corporal pressure of Christ's natural body and blood.' And as to any local presence, except in the heart of the believer, she pronounces nothing.' With regard to the Eucharistic Manual, his Grace considers that it does not reflect the doctrines of the Church of England, and strongly objects to its circulation.

The peculiar kind of religious fervour exhibited by Mr. Pembridge Langston, at the church of St. Ethelburga, on Sunday week, is bappily rare. A general imitation of it would lead to some very unedifying scenes. Mr. Langston, as appears by his recent conduct, remains to cough where; others come to pray, flings his legs-they are rather long wildly about the aisle, waves his hat instead of saying, Amen,' gobbles like a turkey-cock when the clergy man advances to the altar, and gives a 'guffaw' when he hears anything in the sermon that he does not approve. These practices are certainly not enjoined in the rubric, and at first sight we cannot see why this very staunch Protestant should indulge in them But an explanation is given. Mr. Langston is a leather agent at Daiston, and the church of St. Ethe burgs, Bishopsgate, is in another parish. Nevertheless the soul of this inte ligent leather man has been vexed at the thought that the parishioners of St Ethelburga were being led astray after strange practices. Grosses and incease and other Puseyite abominations had been introduced, and instead of protesting against them the congregation were quies cent, if not as enting. But if they mere so degraded as to relish such novelties Mr. Lungston of Dalston was not He was not like the old gentleman who refused to weep at a pathetic sermon because he belonged to another parish; his great spirit was not born to be restrained parochial limits; the hide of his soul, if we may be allowed the simile, could stretch itself so as to sympathise with suffering beyond the bounds of his own parish. It the congregation of Ethelburga would not do their duty, Mr. Langston would do it for them. If they would not adopt the truly Protestant practice of flingi g their legs about the sisle, he would teach them that boly trick. He would teach them in coughing, and lead them in a loud guffaw. But unhappily, this neither mule nor in-glorious Tell could not rouse the degenera's wretches to a proper chorus: this Jenny Geddes in man's attire flung his right leg instead of a stool, but no viously been loaded and issued for the use of the popular enthusiasm bailed theact. The hero was left crew, and proceed in the boat to row along the shore slone ; his martyred spirit was wounded ; and he was threatened with a peremptory policeman Deprived of popular sympathy, he was silenced, not to a w cowed but he averged himself, and bore testimony, by making faces at the clergyman, and expressing bia aversion to incense by turning up his Protestantcertainly not Romau - note. When Law once paint ed the portrait of Tom Moore, Sydney Smith asked the artist if he could not manage to throw into the face a stronger expression of hostility to the Church Establishment. This Protestant facial contortionist can, it appears, throw into his face the concentrated essence of opposition to everything that savours of Rome. There was one remarkable result of his capers and grins: the clergyman of the day was so disturbed that be forgot to repeat the Fifth Com-mandment. After this the man who could argue the leg off an iron pot must hide his diminished head. We only hope that Mr. Langston will abate his pantomime, and that, as he has already expunged one of the Commandments, he will kindly leave us the other nine. If he persist in grinning away our Decalogue, we must rouse ourselves to resistance, and preserve it in spite of his teeth .- Daily Telegraph. AN EVENTFUL SEVEN YEARS TO COME .- A book has been published which tells of a very 'lively' seven years, to begin with the close of the present year. It is entitled 'Coming Wonders, Expected between 1867 and 1875. For the information of the curious we set down a list of the events which are to come off 'between now and 1873. The first year is to witness the 'National Restoration of the Jews to Palestine hy a Seven years Oovenant or League, made between them and the Emperor Napoleon. About the same time there is to be a 'Oongress of the Heads of European Nations, under Napoleon's tish grievances were made with a preponderance of auspices, and ensuing rapid progress of the Roman Englishmen to overrule, in case of difference of Imperial world towards its final ten kingdomed as old chroniciers called it, a land flowing with milk opinion, the Scottish majority; and if the resolution division, javolving a complete reconstruction of the and honey, it was the water which had now begun of the Scottish members on Scottish bills were babi-

next in the catalogue comes a 'great war' by bood, which, fearing it should be discovered, they ment. All that is necessary is that we allow Irish-had thrown into the lake rather than leave it for the enemy. On inquiry, however, it was found that the enemy. On inquiry, however, it was found that the men to govern Ireland, subject to no control but enemy. On inquiry, however, it was found that the men to govern Ireland, subject to no control but enemy. On inquiry, however, it was found that the men to govern Ireland, subject to no control but enemy. On inquiry, however, it was found that the full that of such general principles as the Imperial Legie-empire will be desolved; Syria will be set up indeis to begin with the ascension to heaven of '144,000 living, watchful Christians;' to be followed by an unparalled religious revival;' and this in turn by showers of bail, fire and blood, which will burn up a third part of the trees and grass-causing, it may be supposed, a general scarcity of fruit and milk. It may be useful to add that 'a few days' previous to the shower there will be an earthquake, caused probably by a new purchase of territory by Mr. Seward. Next will come a great war, this time between Satan and the Archangel Michael, which will cause ' many Christians' to fly into the wilderness. This war is to be spread so that all the world will get to fightiog, 'for about eight months,'-in which case Spencer rifles will be in uncommon demand. This hot period is to be followed by ' four years fiery ordeal of Great Britain and Anglo-Saxon America,' out of which we are to come better off than at the beginning. But in the meantime a vol- dants. cano is to tumble into the sea, and a tremendous meteor is to fail upon the earth, both causing a great hissing and spluttering, and a good deal of damage. Next will follow the reconstruction of Europe into ten States, including Great Britain, all to be ruled by Napoleon, who will be the supreme head of Europe, and thus avenge the day of Waterloo. He will capture Jerusalem persecute the Christians, confiscate the Romish church property, and cause his image to be set up for worship. Then will follow a famine lasting eighteen months, on the hee's of which will come an apparition of 'demon locusts,' and supernatural busemen, lasting a year; a season of war and pestilence lasting another year; a great earthquake and eclipse, and at this moment the good people who remain alive are to be removed out of he way and a succession of plagues will fall upon the unlucky fellows who will form the " Can't getaway Olub' of the period. All this, we are soberly assured in a printed book, will happen before the next seven years-before General Grant is through with the second term of the Presidency. It is to be noticed that most of the plagues, wars, carthquakes and other troubles are to happen in Europe Ladeed, we have great faith in General Grant's ability to keep the peace on our side of the water. He recently remarked that the country needs repose; and he is not the kind of man to let demon-horsemen or any other kind of vagrant chivalry go about making a disturbance while our beloved eagle wants to sleep. THE ARREST ON BOARD THE ORIANA. - The Consul

passenger who gave the name of Lionel Granville, and who was arrested on board the Oriana on Monday, upon the supposition that he was Captain Deasy or, at any rate, that he was implicated in the Manchester outrage in September last, has now been released from custody. It will be recollected that Granville went on board the Oriana at the Italian port of Laghorn, and during the passage thence his conduct and conversation gave rise to the supposition that he was a prominent member of the Feulan Brotherhood. Intelligence to that effect had been communicated to the police, and on the Oriana's arrival at London bridge, a body of the Themes police, in two boats, followed the ship up the river, and several detectives at the same time boarded the vessel from the shore side Granville was taken into custody, and privately conveyed to the Lemon street police station. Communications were at once made and I would have whipned him, just as I did, if the by telegram to Manchester, and detectives thence were quickly upon the spot, but they failed to recognise him as either Cuptain Dessay or Kelly; and after a private examination Granville was discharged from custody, no evidence being forthcoming to implicate him with any of the Fenian outrages. He is indebted entirely to bis own conduct and statements for his ariest and the implications connected therewith. – Globe.

The Rev. Mr Hall, in a letter to the Warrington Advertiser, denies that he has withdrawn the state ment that neither an Irishman nor a Catholic attempted to blow up the Warrington gasworks. He says: 'I publicly made the fullowing offer :- Our clear-beaded mayor, one of the Rylands Brothers (either John or Thomas G., or Peter), the clerk to the magistrater, and my solicitor, shall meet together, and, like contleme

trightened the fourth commandment out of Mr. Bodwell's head, and otherwise conducted himself in a very unseemly manner, until at length in the middle of the sermon the rector had to stop and threaten the offender with arrest if he did not desist. The defendant was ordered to be imprisoned for a month ; but this punishment was afterwards commuted to a fine of £5.

3

ENORMOUS LENGTH OF RED TAPE .- An English newspaper tells of circumlocution in the British War Office. It says there is a tradition, said to be historical, concerning a clerk in the War Office who once wanted a peg whereon to hang his bat. To save the expenses of a carpenter, he applied for a hammer and nail with which to drive it in himself. Six months nassed before he received any answer to his request, and he had long ago set up a peg of his own when a special messenger of the Tower arrived in Pall Mall with a hammer sent to him at last through the medium of numberless requisitions and authorizations. At the same time he was informed that it was not the province of the Tower officials to supply nails, but that these would come to him from Woolwich, and after a few months' further watting, they really did arrive -a pound of nails, brought by a great ambulance wagon with its half dozen horses and dozen attend-

UNITED STATES.

THE HON. JOHN MORBIESEY .- The Hon. John has won golden opinions from the quietness and unobtrusiveness of his deportment, and the urbanity of his disposition. He is one of the most genial of men, is not at all proud, and will associate even with Ashley, though his private opinion of the Toledo member is not good. He said, on a recent occasion, that he didn't see how a man with Ashley's record of early life could have the impudence to sit in Congress; and there are few who will question the wisdom of that remark. One of the best intellectual and moral treats a man can enjoy is to get Hon. John Morrissey to turn on the stop-cock of unrestrained converse, and tell the secrets of his heart. He will do it on very slight provocation, and keep you chained to his interesting discourse for hours. He delights to tell his fents of provess, especially his memorable match with Heenan. I heard him tell that story once, and shall never forget how he should red his fists and showed bow fights were won. "Golly, how I did tremble when I was coming to the scratch that time. Heenan was too big for me, and that morning I'd have given a good deal to get out of the scrape. Still, I made up my mind that as I had put all my money - every d-d cent I had, [I think be said 51,700], into the thing I was going in, and then, thought I, I'll be d-d if I don't whip him, too. When I looked at Heenan, stripped for the fight, I thought I'd be whipped sure-then again I made up my mind to make him work for it. I eyed him all over as he sat in his corner. Good God, says I to myself, I can't do nothing with that fellow ; but then, again, I thought I must. Well, we came up to the first round. Whew! I remember how he did plug me. I tell you what it is gentlemen, I don't want to brag of my own pluck, for it would be no use now that I am out of the ring, but if I hadn't been pretty good game I'd have caved in on that first round. After a ong tussle we fell, and I was mightily glad of it. It was while we were down this time that I made up my mind I was going to whip him. Hechan tried to choke me while we were on the ground He got his hand on my throat this way (suiting the action to the word.) When I felt him do that thinks I to my. self, 'Sonny I've got you now.' I thought that a man who'd do that was a coward, and from that time to the end of the fight I felt sure of whipping him, fight had lasted just twice as long as it did. If Heenen had pluck equal to his strength all h-l couldn't whip him; but he hain't and it's no work at all to whip him, if you can only stand up under him for the first few minutes." You wouldn't think, to hear the Hon. John that he considered his present position in the light of premotion or advancement. On the contrary, he thinks the noblest work of God is a first class boxer, and doubtless views it in the light of a dishonor to the ring that one of its brightest ornaments should have degenerated in'o a Congressman. THE CASE OF TRAIN .- The case of this man is different from that of Mason and Slidell. The latter were taken forcibly by a war vessel of the United States from on board a British vessel, where they were protected by the British flag. It was in obedience to the recognized right of neylum that our government disapproved of the conduct of Commo-dore Wilkes, and sent the Robel emissaries to England. But Train was voluntarily an board an English vessel, trusting to the British flag, and he was in a British port when he wes screeted by British officers. He is, therefore, not in near so good a position as Mason and Slidell were, because, by placing himself under the British flag, he undertook to be obedient to British law. Foreigners admitted into a country are subjects to its laws unless the laws themselves give them in great or less degree exemption. They are held in obedience to the laws of the and which they visit and are punished for disobeying them. Pre isely to the extent that an Irishman is liable in Ireland to the laws governing in that part of the United Kingdom George Francis Train is subject. If he has engaged in the Fenian conspiracy and has gone to Ireland to execute it, the law of self preservation justifies his arrest; and should the case be clear, the United States could not complain of the consequences. Just what was done to Train would have been done in this country. during the late rebellion. to any Englishman who might have come to us determined to evade the laws, and to assist the Rebellion either by acts of crime in the North, or by endeavouring to reach the Rebel lines, in order to fight against us. And we would have justified such an act, upon the principle that every State has a right to demand obedience to its laws not only from native citizens, but from foreigners sojourning therein. It cannot be maintained, as is sometimes asserted, that a man may be held liable in Great Britain when he goes there, upon account of any crime against that nation which he did in this country before he went there. That was a principle for which we contended strenuously in the case of the St. Albans raid, and in pursuance of which Kennedy was executed for a conspiracy devised in Canada and performed here. Train has been in this country, frequent speaker at Fenian meetings, and has been very intimate with the most prominent men of the Order. If he was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood here, and goes to Great Britain charged with any duties connected with that conspiracy, and the fact can be established, the right of the British Government to arrest him cannot be successfully questioned. - Philadelphia Inquirer. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND QUESTIONS OF CITIEENsup.-It is stated that Mr. Seward will put forth, in a abort time, a State paper on the Alabama claims which threatens to be the most ponderous volume in weight of argument, as well as weight of paper, ever issued from the State Department. The subject will be reviewed ab initio; the doctrine of international law, and the duties of belligerents defined. The document will then consider the respective positions of England and the United States at the outbreak of the late Rebellion : and the next chapter will be devoted to a severe censure of the indecent haste in which the proclamation of Neutrality was issued by the British Government. Then will come tables showing the number of ships built by the British shipbuilders, the histories of their equipments, ornises and achievements, and losses sustained by United States citizens. Part second will present the started ling array of figures representing property destroyed. The whole will conclude with a strong demand, for payment in full. It is also given out that the Secretary will allude to the question of naturalization

persons on suspicion. All the men Fenians.

LONDON, 30th Jan-A despatch was received today from Cork, announcing that Marcus Adams, a head centre of the Fenians, was arrested in that city late last evening.

London, Jan 29 .- George Francis Train is delivering lectures in Oork, on American and Irish subjects. He is very popular with the Irish people, and his houses are jammed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IRELAND AND SUOTLAND -- Mr. Boyd Kinnear has ad dressed an important letter to the Daily News, contrasting the government of Ireland with that of Scotland, and pointing out the requirements of the former. He observes that Scotland has been attached through being goverred by Scotchmen. 'The Scottish members,' he writes, 'now meet privately, and settle among themselves what measures shall be proposed or passed for Scotland. English ideas may resist for a season or two, as in the case of the sepation of the universities and parish schools from their connection with the Oburch. But Scottish opinion stands firm, and the English members have always to yield the point Contrast this state of things with the system applied to Ireland As Englishman for Lord Lieutenant, an Englishman almost always for Irish Secretary (the exception at this moment cannot alter the influence of the general rule), an Englishman for Archbishop of Dublin, English members voting down year after year the propositi as supported by the majority of the Irish members, Englishmen appointed to overruie in an English direction all local Irish inquiries. I have not at this moment access to books of Parliamentary reference, su practice that select committees or commissions on Irish questions contain a half. more or less, of Englishmen. In Scotland, on the other hand, such inquiries are prosecuted almost solely by Scotchmen, occasionally an Englishman is thrown into preserve the semblance of imperial authority. Thus I notice that in 1866 there were select o mmittees of the House of Commons on the legal question of the management of the Registers of Scotland, on the ecclesiastical question of the Annuity Tax on the rural question of the valuation of Lands, and in each of these were a dozen Scotchmen to a couple of Roglishmen, while a committee of the House of Lords on glebe lands was similarly composed Within the last faw years we have had Royal Commissions on Education, on the Universities, and on Hypothec (distress for ret.) in Scotland, and in all these every member, if I mistake not, was a Scotchman. Here is certainly a wide enough distinction in the practical and present g vernment of the two countries. And I do not hesitate to say that if the frish system

were imported into the management of Scotlandif for our Lord Advocate we had an English Secretary ; if the representative of Royalty in the Church were an Englishman; if the examination into Scotkeep secret all my evidence, tacts, &c., which I will lay before them-that engagement to be binding till such time as I release them from it. When they have examined everything they shall make known their decision If their decision be against me, I will pay £5 to the Warrington Dispensary ; but if in my avor the men, whom I am ready to swear I believe to be innocent, to be left to the generosity of the directors of the gas company. These latter pentlemen to punish no one in any way whatsoever, and to present £50 to me, which I shall then have richly deserved, and which I will devote to religious or charitable purposes. I repeat it ; no Fenian outrage has taken place in Warrington."

SENTENCE ON AN ALLEGED FENIAM SAILOR. - A court martial under the presidency of Captain F. B. Seymour, A.D.C., was held at Portsmouth yesterday, on baard the Victory, flagship of the Commander-in-Ohief, Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, for the trial of William Read, ordinary seaman, serving on board her Majesty's ship Icresistible, stationed in Cowes Roads. The prisoner was one of the crew of the captain's galley, and on being ordered to join the boat and arm himself with one of the revolvers which had precrew, and proceed in the boat to row along the shore off Osborne at ten o'clock at night, he refused to obey the order, declining to give a reason; but on the following lay, on the quarter deck, he stated that the would not take up arms against the Fenians." The :barge was fully proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and at the expiration of that period he will be dismissed from her Majesty's service with disgrace.

The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, of Dake street, Lincolu's-inn-Fields, preached a sermon on Obris'masday warning his congregation against Fenianism. and denouncing the Clerkenwell outrage. Since then the reverend gentleman has received several letters, threatening his life if he repeats ' the offence,' and warning him that, if he does not wish to have his chapel and house burnt, he had better keep silence for the future on the subject of Funianism .-Pall Mall Gazette.

In a speech at Droitwicn, lately delivered, Sir John Pakington, Secretary for War, said the government would not shrink from using any means within their power to 'stamp out' the Fenian conspiracy. They hoped to effect this without asking Parliament to give them exceptional powers.

Thos. Daley, who is said to be an American Fepian, has been arrested on the charge of treason. It is alleged that he is concerned in a plot for an attack on Woolwhich Arsenal, which was discovered and frustrated by the police.

LONDON, Jan. 27. - The morning papers publish a letter from the prisoner Burke. He denies any knowledge of the conspiracy to blow up the Clerkenwell prison, and declares he had no attention of escare.

The Fenian Shaw has turned Qeeen's evidence, he positively identifies Barret as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Olerkenwell explosion.

DISTUBBANCE IN A RITUALIST OHUROH .- A lesther dealer in London has been flaed for causing a disturbance in the ritualist church of St. Ethelberga.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

True Alitness. LYD CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 698, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

YEARLY IN ADVANCE: TERMS

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

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

Tan TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY - 1868.

Friday, 7.-St. Romuald, Ab. Saturday 8 - St John of Matha, C. Banday, 9-Septusgesima Sunday. Monday, 10 - St Scholastica V. Tuesday, 11 - Of the Prayer of Our Lord. Wednesday, 12-St Raymond, C. Theradey, 13 - Of the Blezsed Sucrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is not much of interest in the domestic news of Great Britain to report. There is a momentary lull in the Fenian excitement ; and the meetings of Irish, and other Catholics, which bave been held in all parts of the country, indigmantly disclaiming all sympathy with the party engaged in revolutionary designs, have, we hope had some effect towards dispelling the gross illusion as to the identity of Femanism with Catholicity, under which some of the people of England seem to labor. We learn by telegram that the laty of Killarney have come to an open rupture with the Catholic clergy of that city, who refused to take any part in the public demonstrations in honor of the men lately executed at Manchester.

The French Army Bill has finally passed; the people grumble at the prospect it opens out to negation of a religion-of the Roman Catholic them ; and unless the Emperor can speedily prove to them that the measure was necessary for the safety and honor of France, his popularity will be greatly impaired in the rural districts. Everyone therefore looks forward to war as an inevitable contingency in Europe, and it will be no very difficult matter to find the casus belle. Spain, n view of the perils to which the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff is exposed, is taking steps for the formation of a Papal Legion. All was quiet up to latest dates at Rome. There all Protestants, and by them held as the necesbas been another battle between the Turks and sary consequence of their not believing what the Cretans in which victory remained with the lat- Roman Catholic Church believes and teaches. Question. N. Y. World, war between Great Britain and the U. States is inevitable. The demand for compensation for injuries inflicted upon the commerce of the Northern States by the Confede rate ship of war Alabama, are to be reiterated by the Washington Government, with the altermative, "pay or fight." 'The British Government has, as our readers are aware, offered to submit to arbitration the questions whether compeasation at all, and if so to what amount compensation is due by Great Britain to the government of the Northern States for injuries caused by the Alabama; but the question as to whether the British Government was right or wrong in recognising the belligerent status of the Southern or Confederate States during the late wer, is one which that government refuses to submit to the judgment of any Foreign Power. That question, in matter of fact, involves the question whether the British Government did right in recognizing the validity of the blockade proclaimed by the Northern States; for to recognise the walidity of that blockade, it was necessary to recognise the belligerent character of the States proclaiming it, and therefore the belligerent character of some other party whose coasts were blockaded-for there can never be but one bellige. rent: it takes two to make a quarrel, or to get up a fight. Had the British Government refused to recognize the belligerent rights of the South- | latter, as an admission that Protestantism is a reera States, it would have been compelled by the stero, inexorable laws of logic, to withhold belli. | testant, and yet deny the being of a personal gerent rights from the Northern States. Now the right of blockade is, exclusively a belligerent right -to the exercise of which none but a belligerent can pretend. Ereland were to assume such proportions as to cree the British Government to proclam the rest coast in a state of blockade, and to claim a consequence the right to exercise belligerent ights on the high seas over ships covered by a neutral flag: to visit and examine them for contraband of war; and to seize them as good and tawful prizes should such contraband be found in thear holds-then, indeed, but not before, would James, and John give very varied, full, and often 1.17

ar ji te Alfant

the government of "the"U; States have the right minute explanations and directions concerding Obilsto recognise the Femans as belligerents, granting. them all customary belligerent rights ; but should it refuse to adopt this course, then it would be compelled, in self defence to ignore the bellige-

rent character of the British Government, and to refuse to the latter the exercise of these belligerights without which the proclaimed blockade would be impossible. The rule that no nation can blockade its own coasts is absolute, and founded on common sense. When therefore the Northern States proclaimed the coast and parts of the Southern States in a state of blockade, it declared them to be the coast and ports of a belligerent; and Great Britain did but recognise a fact proclaimed by the Northern States, when she recognised the belligerent character of the Southern.

The local legislatures of the several component parts of the Province are in session, but as yet have brought forward no great measures. In Nova Scotia the cry is still for Repeal; and if the press and the meetings be fair exponents of public sentiment, it is but too certain that the Union is anything but popular amongst our fellow subjects of the Lower Province. They object to it because of the manner in which it was imposed upon them, as arbitrary; they draw the most gloomy pictures of its probable consequen ces, which will, so they pretend, crush them beneath the weight of debt, and burden them with an intolerable load of taxation.

In the Minerve of the 30th ult., we find an interesting account of the recention into the Catholic Church of a convert from Protestantism. by the Rev. M. Provencal, Parish Priest of St. Cesaire. Our respected contemporary will we trust pardon us, if we express our objection to one phrase in the report-a phrase however very commonly used, though very incorrectly, by Catholic journalists, and one calculated to convey a very false impression. We allude to the phrase "abjuration of the Protestant religion." This error is of more consequence than many are disposed to admit, for it is an admission that Protestantism per se is a religion, in the sense that Judaism was a religion, or that Catholicism is a religion.

But this is philosophically false. Protestantism of itself is not a religion, but merely the religion to wit. Not that we mean that Protestants have no religion ; but what religion they have is not a religion distinct from the Roman Catholic religion, but part and parcel of it : so that, no matter from what sect he may be received into the Roman Catholic Church, the convert abjures nothing, but merely makes profession of something which previously he had denied, or protested against. There is not a Protestant Faith, that is to say belief common to s: here we have in germ another Eastern When we say of a man that he is a Protestant. we predicate nothing whatever of his faith or It we may believe the correspondent of the religious opinions more than this : - that he is not a Catholic, that he does not believe all that the Roman Catholic Church believes and teaches; but whether he be an Anglican Episcopalian, or a Baptist, whether he be a Trinitarian or a Unitarian, whether he be a Calvinist or a Universalist, whether he be a Rationalist or a Sunernaturalist, are matters not determined by his character of Protestant. Dr. Colenso, Anglican Bishop of Natal, is much a Protestant as is Dr. Pusey; Gibbon was a Protestant, so was Wesley, yet these men had no religion in common. We think it important to insist upon this noint, as berein lies an essential difference betwixt conversions from the Catholic Church to Protestantism, and conversions from the latter to the Church. In the first case there is indeed "abjuration," for the convert denies, repuliates. or throws off some doctrines, some religion that he had hitherto held, or professed to hold a true. In the second case there is no abjuration, because the convert retains every particle that he had held before, and merely accepts as true, that which previously he had rejected. There is no analogy then betwixt these two acts; and it is not only philosophically false, but practically inpurious to designate them by the same term .---Protestants are only too prompt to avail themselves of this very common error on the part of Catholics, and to cite the ill chosen words of the ligion. Now a man may be a very sound Pro-God: indeed the writer of the "Comedy of Convocation" shows conclusively that not only is the belief in such a God not necessarily a part even of the Anglican religion, but that no one If, for instance, the Fenian insurrection in can positively assert such a doctrine consistently with the 39 Articles.

tian, doctrine, and practice, but they powhere even allude either to purgatory or prayers for the dead or prayers to deceased saints, or the worship of the Vir-Now, how can this silence be accounted for on the supposition that these dootrines and practices are a part of Ohristianity?"

it true, which it is not, that the New Testament contained no allusions even to the doctrines and practices in dispute, that silence would afford no other clergymen. argument whatever against their truths, unless it were previously proved that all the doctrines by God revealed to man through Christ, were enuotizted more or less distinctly in the New Testament. Now this is to be proved, not to be assumed. We have no reason for supposing that the Bible contains all that is to be believed by Grand Vicar Tachereau. although all that the Bible contains may be true.

they have the right to assume or take for granted or a Tri-Une God; nowhere do they use the expression, though on other points of less importance they are often full and precise. How then can this silence be accounted for? they ask triumphantly of their evangelical opponents.

All that the latter can reply is, that in their private judgment, the doctrine of the Trinity 28 taught in the Bible. But the Unitarians are to say the least, as good scholars, as intelligent, as honest, and as pains taking men, as are the evanin the Bible-and the texts cited by the evange licals are by them set aside as irrelevant, or misthe dead &c., &c., as any that the Witness can cite in support of the doctrine of the Trinity. scout as not to the purpose, and as distorted from their real meaning. Now private judgment for private judgment, our's is as good as is that to decide upon the relevancy and true meaning of the texts by us respectively cited.

Still this-does not affect he answer we have given to the Witness, to wit :- That the silence of the sacred penmen or certain doctrines would prove nothing against their truth, unless it can first be proved that all Christian doctrine is contained in Scripture, or in other words that nothing is to be held as true in religion, but what can be read in the Bible. The truth of this proposition we deny : it is for the Witness to prove it.

The Minerve gives a brief outline of some of the works of charity unostentatiously performed by the Seminary of St. Sulpice of this City. It

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec was solemnly invested with the Pallium on Sunday last immediately after High Mass at the Cathedral, at which Monsigoeur assisted in full pontificals. There were present also the Very Rev. Very simply indeed, even were the facts as Grand Vicaire Cazeau, the Rev. M. Pelletier, alleged by the Montreal Witness true. Were Superior of St. Anne; the Rev. M. Provencel, priest of St. Cesaire, in the diocess of St. Hyaciothe; the Rev. Superior of the Seminary, and

Mass was celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop of St Hyacinthe, on whom devolved the honorable duty of presenting the Pallium to His Grace of Quebec. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. M. M. Legare and Girard, priests he wields with terrible effect. Dickens has given ot the Seminary, and the sermon was delivered us nothing so truly comic.

The ceremony over, the Lieutenant Governor The argument of the Witness against purga- of the Province, the Consuls General of France tory is precisely the same as that of Uniterians and Spain, the President of the Senate, the Hon. against the doctrine of the Trinity. The latter | M. Chauveau, Ouimet and Archambault, together assume-and against other Protestant sectaries with many others of the most distinguished citizens of Quebec, called at the Archiepiscopal -that nothing is to be believed but what can be Palace, to attach their signatures to a document read in the Bible. But, they argue, the Evan- attesting the acceptance of the Pallium by Mon gelists and Apostles nowhere allude to the Trinity seigneur the Archbishop of Quebec. That His Grace may long be spared to wear his well deserved honors, and to guide the laithful committed to his charge, is the prayer of every Catholic of the ecclesiastical Province.

VILLA MARIA .- A very pleasing seance and festival took place at the above named institution on the evening of the 29th ult.; but in conse quence of the indisposition of Monseigneur de Montreal it was deprived of one of its most gelicals; and in their private judgment no such charming accessories. The attendance was doctrine as that of a Tri Une God is to be found | bowever very large, for the object of the fete was to encourage the movement for increasing the numbers of the brave defenders of the Holy understood. So too, we might cite texts at | See, and in this there was no disappointment .-least as clear in proof of purgatory, prayers for The audience was treated to an excellent selection of music, well rendered by the young ladies, pupils of the establishment, and was entertained which tests in like manner our opponent would by the performance of two dramatic pieces, in which again the several parts were played by the pupils. The Reverend Mr. O'Farrell of the Seminary addressed a few words to the assembly of the Witness: and therefore on this point expressing their regret at the unavoidable abthere could be no end of controversy unless we sence of their Bishop, and their unalterable dewere to admit a competent, z.e. infallible judge votion to the Sovereign Pontiff. After an elegant collation the guests dispersed all gratified with their evening's amusement.

M. Chiniquy, so we understand from a short paragraph in the Montreal Gazette "is on another begging expedition through Oatario." As a means for raising the wind, this worthy disciple of Achilli, has resource to abuse of the Convents in Canada, illustrating his discourses with choice stories of nunneries at Naples, and the experiences of some Italian Maria Monk. That this man's nasty instauations, and invendoes meet but little credence is clear from this :- That Protestant parents of highest respectability, and of most exemplary morality, scruple not to place their daughters under the charge of the Nuns; which we may be sure they would not do, if they were not convinced of the falsity of the insigurtions of the Chiniquys, the Spooners, and Whalleys and all that tribe. Whatever we may think of their philosophical, and theological errors, we know that Protestant parents are as jealous as are Cathoics, of the purity of their daughters; and in their conduct in sending those whom they love so dearly, to the abused institutions, we find the practical verdict of Not Guilty of the charges Canada, to the United States, and every where brought against them by their libellers. Dr. Fuller, a minister of the Anglican Church race that have made the New World their home. at Toronto, has been appointed to a post at the Board of Education, as a representative of the Protestant denomination to which he belongs. This gentlemen was, as the Montreal Herald informs us, long an ardent advocate of separate schools for members of his own sect, but has lately changed his views in this respect. The Montreal Herald thus states the reasons assigned by the reverend gentleman for his conversion :----What finally decided Dr. Fuller, however, not only the substantial assistance which it gives to them in his toleration of common as distinguished from sectarian schools; but even in his preference for the leviating the sufferings of the members of Our and communications which he had there with a former over the latter, was a recent visit to Dublin, Protestant rector of the city. That gentleman frankly confessed the utter failure of the schoels under the sole management of the Protestant clergy. He acknowledged that the children educated in the latter were very inferior to those who had been trained in the national schools, so much so, indeed, that it had been necessary to obtain for some of the branches taught in the Episcopalian schools, Roman Catholic teachers brought up in the national schools; the Episcopalian schools not furnishing any teachers with the necessary qualifications. Moreover it had been found necessary out of nineteen Bink clerks to choose seventeen Roman Oatholics educated in the national schools; the young men brought up in the Episcopalian schools turning out to os below the standard of acquirement demanded by the Bank Directors.

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION-IG TWO Scenes-Edited by Archdeacon Chasuble, D.D. New York: The Catholic Publication Society, 126 Nassau St. Montreal : D. & J. Sadlier, St. Francois Xavier Street .- Nothing that has lately issued from the English press has caused so great a sensation as bas this wickedly with but perfectly courteous sature. It is respectfully addressed to the members of the late Pan-Applican Synod ; but these gentlemen cannot "see it's -though the rest of the world are roaring over the good natured fun of the writer, who it is suspected is none other than Dr. Newman, so keen and exquisitely polished is the weapon that

The Dramatis Personce consist of the Very Reverend Deans-Blunt, Pliable, Primitive, Pom pous and Critical: the Venerable Archdeacons Joliy. Theory and Chasuble: the Reverend Doctors-Easy, Viewy and Candour: of the Reverend Athanasius Benedict, Rev. Lavender Kidds-the Prolocutor, the Professors of History, and the Professor of Theology. The hist scene is laid in the Jerusalem Chamber: the second in Dr. Easy's Drawing Room. The following extracts from the first scene will give an iden, though but a faint one of the animating spirit of the work, and of the caustic wit of the writer. It is taken from Scene the first :-

" Dr. Easy rose to propose the question of which he had given notice at the previous sitting of Convo. cation :- ' Would it be consider d heresy in the Church of England to deny the existence of God?' It bad occurred to him that he should perbaps adopt a form more convenient for the present debate, if he put the auestion thus - ' Would a clergyman openly truching that there was no God, be lable to suspension ?"

An animated debate ensues :--

" Archdeacon Jolly thought not. What the Oburch of England especially prided berself upon was the breadth of her views. No views could be broader than the one just stated, and therefore nene more likely to meet with the sanction of the Privy Council, which he apprehended, was the real point to be kept in view in the discussion of this interesting question." (Hear, hear.)

And so the discussion goes on. Archdeacon Theory argues from the 39 articles, and with conclusive logic, " that it was the duty of every Anglican to doubt the existence of God :" since the Church of which he was a member mide onen profession of its fallibility, which implies not merely " liability to err," but actually being in a "state of error."

We should attempt in vain however to do justice to this little work by mere quotations from it. To all our readers would we say, if you want a hearty laugh, to laugh till the tears roll down your cheeks-if you wish to have a full insight into the nature and extent of Anglican difficulties, and the absurdities of the "Branch theory," go and buy a copy of this mirth-provoking-laughter-compelling book. We only hope that the publishers have struck off a large edition, and that the Messrs. Sadliers will keep a good stock of it on hand.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA-By John F. Ma. guire, M.P.: D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal .- Though but a few w

The Montreal Witness referring to the doctrine of purgatory, and some remarks thereon we lately offered in this journal, puts the subjoured auestion :---

"Ha- (the True Witness)-does not however account for the silence of the New Testament on such an important doctrine. The Apostles Paul, Peter,

has established Soup Kitchens where every day numbers of poor are furnished with excellent soup: it distributes annually some three or four hundred cords of wood to the same class, and bread to the amount of about five hundred loaves a week. Besides the houses of its own which it opens gratuitously to the poor, it pays the rent of some two hundred families; it gives gratuitous education to ten thousand children, and provides the destitute sick with medical assistance. It might be added that the Seminary also comes generously to the aid of all the other charitable societies of the City, as the St. Vincent de Paul Society for instance-to enable them the more effectually to continue and extend the works of charity which they perform according as their limited means will allow, and which are nobly supplemented by the Fathers of St. Sulpice.-We are certain therefore, that we do but re-echo the sentiments of every member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, when we acknowledge the debt of gratitude which they all owe to the Seminary for its kind encouragement, and for in the prosecution of their pleasant labors of al Lord Jesus Christ upon earth.

The Kingston Daily News publishes a report of the sayings and doings of the F. C. M. Society of that City; from which we gather that Protestants are the "sons of God," and that the only object of the Society is to raise us poor Papists, who are children of the devil, to the high level of Protestants, and to the enjoyment of the privileges which they themselves enjoy. We are courteously informed also that our religion is the "Devil's master-piece"-this information was vouchsafed by a "son of God" styled the Rev. Mr. Macdonald-whilst another "son" gave his acdience the somewhat startling intelligence that is under the ban of the Church, "are one."-Well ! if our evangelical friends can find bearers to credit these astounding assertions, there are more fools in the world than we thought there were.

Remittances in our next.

The city papers publish the Report of the Committee of the City Council appointed to enquire into the Coaticook Quarry frauds. The "Roman Catholics and Fenians," whose society Report condemns in justly severe terms the rascality of the chief actors in this disgraceful affair, and concludes with the following lesson or moral. That,-

" To the electors it should serve as an admonition to send men to the Oouncil who have something to run a light vehicle. The accommadation of each lose as well as to gain; and whose known integrity, moral principles and character will be some guarantee for the honest and faithful discharge of public licenses was granted there should also have been one duty."

before the public, this work has already made itself a general favorite, not only because of the interesting question of which it treats, but because of the felicitous manner in which the subject is treated. The author, it is well known, visited this Continent to see with his own eves what was the actual condition of his fellowcountrymen in America. He tollows, and describes them and their fortunes, from Nova Scotia, through be finds that when sober the Irishman is at least as prosperous as are the members of any other The Irishman is active, intelligent and industrious, and in the first generation at least, faithful to his ancestral creed. Many are the illustrations of this fidelity given in this work, the noblest instances of which are to be found amongst a class of the community often too lightly spoken ofwe mean the Irish servant girls. These though occupying a humble position in the social hierarchy have we are sure by their example wrought much good for the faith : honest and pure and pious, their lives have been as it were a coastant sermon to those amongst whom their lot has been cast, and the means in God's hands of bringing many to a knowledge of the truth.

As might have been anticipated the lecture of our friend Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., Advocate, of this city, delivered in Kingston, last week, for the benefit of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society, was a decided success. The Kingston British Whig and Daily News speak in the highest terms of Mr. Curran's ability and eloquence .-We were happy to notice that His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop Horan and clergy honored Mr. C. by their presence at his discourse. The proceeds of the lecture were, we understand, something handsome and will enable the St. V. P. Society to go on with the work of charity they have so nobly commenced.

THE CARTERS AND THE RECORDER'S COURT .- The carters at present complain-at least the regular ones-that they are liable to te outed from their stands by an irruption of new comers, who are emloyed on the wharves during summer, but who, for a slight additional fee, have their license extended to stand is limited, hence the inconvenience resulting from the new comers. When the extension of of accommodation. 1999 - 1999 1999 - 1999 a a da di Contan 1912 - Angela Angela Angela

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-FEBRUARY 7, 1868

THE IRISH QUESTION. (Communicated.)

An individual who signs himself "Veritas"sarcastically, "we suppose bas been easing himself of a few "notions event the question of Irish disaffection, in the Gazette of the 9th of January. This wiseacre cannot see anything esceptional in English legislation for Ireland .---The Government is and has been wholly guiltless of mismanagement with regard to the Irish people. "Veritas" cannot " see it" and, therefore "Veritas" plumes himself that misrule does not exist. Such superficial dreamers as Gladstone and Bright not only have discovered many grievances in the rule of Ireland, but have actually denounced them in the strongest terms .-The former in a late speech tells his English hearers that religious inequality in Ireland is a glaring fact : and that it such a condition of things existed in the management of Englishmen, they would not tolerate the outrages one moment .-The opinions of the latter are too well known to require illustration. And by using such argu ments has either Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright exhibited a clearer appreciation of the actual situation than hundreds of other clever men By no means ; but being personally prominent in contemporary history, their words occur to one as being of greater authority than those of others. This "Veritas," who is, no doubt, a lance corporal in the " white choker" brigade, rambles off into a desultory palaver about the absurdity of charging every Irish misfortune upon the Eaglish Government. But Irishmen do no such a thing. There are same misfortunes that would have existed it Church Establishment, Land Tenure or any other grievances had never burdened the Irish people. The people of Ireland do not wish to calumniate England: and why should they, when they have so many true charges to bring against that nation. A Government is tyrannical and wicked, indeed, of which no good whatever can be said, for-

"Bad as the Devil is, he may be abused, Foully belied, and falsely accused."

"Veritas" must either be a very ignorant fellow or a very malicious one to assign as one of the ills of Ireland the interference of the Catholic clergy in politics. The frothy scribbler should study a little more extensively before he again ventures to ventilate his school-boy logic with regard to questions which he is incapable of understanding. If the Catholic clergy did not interfere in politics the condition of the Irish people to day would be a thousand times worse than it is. If they had not used their great influence in seconding the efforts of O'Connell and other patriots, Ireland might now be languishing under a system of penal legislation that was harrowed from the code of Nero and Domitian .-The peculiarities of Irish politics make it a necessity for the priest to interfere. There is generally a religious side in every election, which either favors or opposes the interests of the Catholic people of Ireland. Ground down and persecuted for conscience sake, the priest has ever been in the foremost ranks, whether to bear the blow or obtain a conversion. The people know this well, and have the influence of their clergy over them. They are gentlemen of education. and both as men and priests are the natural leaders of the people. They are above the contagious influence of demagogues who would burry an impulsive race into dangerous antagonism to power. This was witnessed a few months ago, and excited the admiration of their bitterest enemies, throughout the empire. And yet, in the face of this universally acknowledged fact, our stunendous critic, "Veritas" has the effrontery to say that such interference is one of the cause of Ireland's ills ? He may be "a mighty fine fellow" in his own conceit, but should remember that no one, whose opinion is worth having, will be misled by such abused nonsense! The old couplet is admirably adapted both to him and those who listen to inm :---

carefully considered, there would have been less tainment was a decided success, and we trust that bitter appreciation of the real situation. It may intellectual enter simments - Daily News 1st inst. not have been attributable to ministers, but rather to the position in which they were placed Claming then that such a spirit of prejudice and-shall we say ?-hatred, really existed, and intelligible to outsiders. The special cases which are alleged as grievances, may be belittled much more burdensome and harassing. A person may be very sick and yet unable to specify any particular ailment. But he would be a fool who should deny the existence of the evil, simply, because in its prayers it left but few marks on the surface. This, we contend, is Ireland's case. been up-hill work - her advancement has been sileatly but powerfully opposed by the baleful current of English feeling,-and when, at times, the Catholic people of that unfortunate country grew restive and impatient, the wild passion of vengeful suppression which they aroused, clearly triumphantly demand an explanation of the undoubted fact that while Ireland is continually in a state of chronic rebellion, the former country is wrapped in the apathy of deep content? Instead of weakening our position the question in eality strengthens it. We have said that Eogand hates Ireland because she is Catholic.-Scotland purchased equality by a process of reliheresy. She purchased peace at the expense of for two years. conscience, and, accepting the doctrine of royal supremacy, abandoned her religion to the English conqueror when she sold her King.

It is extremely easy for any boby to put such a question as—"What are the ills of Ireland?" but it would require many a long hour to recount one hall of them. It is rather too late now, to make such a puling display of affected ignorance as sapient "Veritas" has seen fit to indulge in.

" Magna est veritas et prævalebit" would never have been written if such men as the Gazette correspondent were the sole illustration of Truth. Dr. Irvine said the other night that the inhabitants of Ulster could not be considered Irishmen -that those of the South would not admit the relationship. No, they are not Irishmen, for, being Protestants, they are not deprived belots. governmen's would do well to study. Spain suffered from the Moors for eight hundred years. Where are the latter to-day ?

J. M. J. G.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE, February, 1868 .--This excellent serial is always a welcome visitor. Its contents are made up of the best selections from French periodical literature, and places on ciels in fact in the civil service of the Dominion easy terms the latest product of French thought within the reach of our Canadian nublic. We heartily wish that every success may attend this attempt to spread a knowledge of French literature throughout this Continent. We insert below a list of the contents of the current number.

Le Carnaval--Louis Moland. Le Saint Valentin .- E. de la B.

Chateaubriand-Portraits Literaires.-Leon Gautier.

which 'fell to the ground before the clamor of been for the timely explanation of that gentleman, that English prejudice. If this fact had been more doubless, have ensued. On the whole, the entereloquent denunctation of Prime Ministers, and a ere long we will be treated to another of these really | Government. That the same complete contempt of

THE CANADIAN PAPAL ZOUAVES. - The first batch of volunteers in this org nization will leave for Rome on the 19th February, on which accasion a grand demonstration will take piace in the Church of Notre Dame. It appears from a circular issued yesterday now exists,-although, perhaps, in a much milder | by the local Committee that each future candidate form - the complaints of Irishmen become more for admission into the corps will have to defray the cost of his own passage and with that object in view, deposit \$100 in the bands of the Committee. The first detachment-m by members of which will be or even denied, but the real sorrow of Ireland is forwarded at the cost and charges of the Montreal Committee - will go from New York to Havre, and thence proceed through France to Rome. A large number of applications appear to have been received fo , in the circular alluded to, it is stated that a great many applicants will have to submit to disappointment in as much as the Committee lack the funds to forward them all. The demonstration on the For six or seven hundred years her progress has accasion of the departure of the first detachment will be very imposing. A retreat will take place two days previously, at the close of which the recruits will partake of communion and on the evening of the same day service will be beld in the Parish Church when all the Roman Catholic dignitaries of the Province are expected to be present. An address will be delivered by one the most distinguished orators of the Episcopate; the banners of the corps showed the animus that lay dormant in the will then be solemnly blessed by the cure of Notre English mind. People refer us to Scotland, and Dame, after which the Cantata of the Pope King' will be performed and a bishop will deliver an appropriate address. The proceedings will close with the Veni Creator and a ratification by the Zonaves of their agreement to defend their banners to the last.

The parish of Sault au Recollet has given \$269 to the fund for the organization of the Conadian Papal corps, and \$100 more is promised by the boarders in the convent of the Sacred Heart, same parish.

The Bishop of Three Rivers invites his clergy to gious assimilation, the explanation of which we transmit to Montr al the names of all persons wishleave to those who are skilled in the chemistry of ing to join the Pontifical Zouaves. The enlistment is

INCENDIABIES. - There cannot be any doubt that the fire which broke out on Saturday night in the premises of W. D. Janes, Common street, was the work of an incendiary. A carter was passing the place at balfpust eleven o'eleck, and seeing a light, as of a fire within immediately drove to the water-police station Some of the men there turned out and threw snow upon the fiames which, on the arrival of the firemen, was soon completely extinguished. The premises are known as Logan's old stores, and part of the building is used as a bonding warehouse. In this portion Mr. Cassidy had some 200 crates of crockery, and a fire-ball was afterwards found burning close to one of these crates. Another fire ball was discovered fifty feet fron the first, and in a part of the building not used for bonding. The material used for the incendiaries, purpose was a quantity of what seems to have been a portion of an old cotton stocking, or drawers, the whole thoroughly saturated with cosl oil. Two of these, coiled up in a ball, and in a burning state, had evidently been thrown into the But history leaches many a lesson that modern building. This is another proof of the need for a Fire-Marshal.

Sr. ANNE'S WARD .- Wa understand that Mr. McShane who is the cutgoing Councillor for this ward, will consent to serve again in the city council.

We deeply regret to learn that Mr. A. C. Buchausp, Chief Commissioner of Emigration, died at Quebec on Sunday morning. Mr. Buchanan was an exceedidgly diligent, painstaking officer, and a man of great and varied information, one of the ablest offi-Mantreal Herald.

The Quebec Chronicle learns ' on most reliable anthority' that there is at present a person in that city calling himself a Catholic Priest, and who has been for the last few days collecting money on false pretenses.

The military authorities are about to employ four hundred sleighs in the cartage of stone from Quebec to the fortifications at Point Levi.

The subscription collected in Quebec and Ontario for the relief of the Nova Scotia fishermen already amounts to about \$15006.

which might have been really intended-but greeted by repeated ories of Pathim out. Had it not British Colonial Empire. Of this we joomplained, as we had a right to do. Indifference was as ruinous to us as a positive hostility could have been, and was as well calculated to awaken disgust of British rule as any positive injustice over committed oy a Britich our affairs will not meet our fresh remonstrances, we hope, though we fear it may. If it should, we shall prove such a thorn in the Dominion's side that, by

and by instead of our petitioning to be allowed to quit the Union, Quebec and Ontario will be begging us to go out. The Halifax Express says : In the present clamour for repeal, ot the people remember what they must sacrifice and ultimately suffer, and when they hear

the bosh about the oppression and the yoke of Canada, let them reflect that the Dominion Legislature cannot and dare not, impose upon Nova Scotia a tax or burden to the amount of a farthing which will not at the same time be imposed upon Canada. When the rubbish is told them about being annexed to Canada, let them reliect that we are no more an. nexed to Canada than Canada is annexed to us Lord Monck is equally the Governor of one Province as of the other; and when we are told that Nova Scotia has no longer a Governor of her own, nominated by the Crown, let the people remember that Upper and Lower Oanada and New Brunswick are in precisely in the same position. Where there is no inequality, there can be no injustice or provincial degradation. These are truths worth pondering, especially at a time like the present, when our future prosperity as a people depends so largely upon our action and bearing now. We cannot too often reite rate that repeal means rain - irretrievable ruin - to all prospect of future progress in Nove Scotis.

The Halifax Chronicle says that a firm in that city advertised a few days since for a night watchman, and had eighty-one applications for the situation, a

and proof of the scarcity of employment at present. At'a large and enthusiastic repeal meeting, recently held at Arichat. Cape Braton, a resolution requesting the Nova Scotia members not to take their seats in the House of Commons next session, was unanimously adonted.

New Brunswick is about to furnish a considerable contingent to the Papal army.

Died. In this city, on the 3rd inst., Mr. James M Grath, a

native of Neursh. County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 65 years. May his soul rest in peace.

In Lochiel, Glengarry, Ontario, on the 27th ult. Mr. William Donovan, in the 66th year of his age .-Requiescat in Pace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Feb 4, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,60 ; Middlings, \$6 00 \$6.30; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,65; Super., No. 2 \$7,00 to

\$7,20; Superfine nominal \$7,55; Fancy \$7,55 to \$7,75; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.35; Bag Flour, \$3,65 to \$3,70 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal fer brl. of 200 lbs. - \$6,25 to \$6,50

Whest per bush. of 60 lbs .- U. C. Spring, \$1,70 Peas per 60 lbs-85c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs .- No sales on the spot or

for delivery-Dull at 45c to 46c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

95c to 1 00. Rye per 56 lbs.-\$1.00 to \$0.00.

Oorn per 56 lbs.-Latest sales ex-store at \$0,00 to \$0 (().

Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.25 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4,85 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00 .---First Pearls, \$5 85. Pork per hrl, of 200 lbs - Mess, \$19,00 to \$19,25;-

Prime Mess, \$14,00 ; Prime, \$13.00 to \$13 50.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 4, 1868.									
		8.	d.	e.d.					
Flour, country, per quintal,		20	0 to	20 6					
Oatmeal, do		14	0 to	14 6					
Indian Mesl, do		00	0 to	00 0					
Wheat, per min.,		0	0 to	0 0					
Barley, do.,	• • • •	4	6 to	50					
Peas, do.		4	9 to	50					
Oats, do.		2	9 to	2 10					
Butter, fresh, per 1b.	• • • •	1	6 to	18					

A little boy, while ranning along one of the streets in Hamilton to overtake a sleigh, was seized on the arm by a ferocious dog, that with difficulty was made to let go its hold. The dog was despatched on the spot.

FOR MAYOR, MR. WILLIAM WORKMAN.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BRAUDOIN. Trader, of the Parish of Lachine, P.Q.,

Insolvent

大北部

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St Sacrament Street. Montreal, 7th February, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEEBC, IN THE SUPREME COVER.

No. 34. DAME ANGELE LABROSSE di'e RAYMOND, Plaintiff:

ALEXIS DROUIN,

Defendant.

NOFICE is hereby given, that Dame Augele Labrosse dite Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Surerior Court of this District an action en sense tions de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholustique, in the said District.

OUIMET & MATHIED. Attornies for Plaintiff, Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868. lm

GANADA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBED, / IN THE SUBERIOR COURT Dist. of Terrebonne.)

No. 33 DAME MATHILDE DROUIN,

> Plaintiff : 78.

MAGLOIRE LALANDE,

Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer. OUIMET & MATHINU,

Attornies for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROAINOR OF QUEBIC, & IN THE SEPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the Gity of Montreal, Saloon Keeper,

Insolvent.

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

THOMAS MATTHEWS.

By his Attornies ad litem, OURRAN & GRUNIER,

Montreal, 17th January, 1863. 2m 🕺

PPOVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 ANU ITS AMENDMENT. Diat. of Montreal. IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

Insolvent.

NOTIOE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the Oity of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

"Let blockbeads read what blockbeads write, And fools peruse what tools indite."

It seems to me that the real explanation of Irish disaffection does not lie in the Church Establishment, tenure of land, or any of the commonly alleged grievances. These are ills, it is true, but there is something that lies beyond them which is usually lost sight of. That " something" is the general animus of English legislation toward Ireland because the latter is Catholic .--The Church Establishment grew out of this spirit, and even to this day is fostered and upheld by it. The relation of landlord and tenant might be termed a negative result of this state of English feeling, for the great injustice which the tenant is obliged to endure fails to excite the Government to any measures of relief whatever. This apathy may not proceed from actual indifference on the part of a Cabinet-Whig or Tory—but merely from the probability that any Ministry would be dismissed from office that should make a just settlement of the Irish Question any part of its avowed policy. This being the case, it logically follows that it was never the will of the English people that relief should be afforded to those whom they rather inconsist-ently style "our fellow subjects." This receives a further confirmation from the unusual disposition of the Derby Disrael1 ministry to consider the Irish claims. For, the spread of liberalism amongst the Eeglish masses, has begun to have its effect upon the rulers of the country. The Laberals-perhaps unwillingly-perceive that they shall have a powerful ally, if they make concession to Ireland a part of their political platform. The Cabinet is disposed to do justice to Ireland because a large number of Englishmen will it : they would decide to do justice, if such a course would meet the approval of a majority. From this view of the matter it is easy to exrom this view of the matter it is easy to ex-plain the strange inconsistencies and contradic-tions that are apparent in the policy of successive cabinets. If they stood in need of support from the Irish members, they made great promises— Cake and the Americans were represented, he was

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Fior d'Aliza (Suite)-Entretiens Par M. de Lamartine. Histoire Naturelle-Le Lion Allant a la Pro-

vision - Revue Britannique. L'Atheisme .- H. F. Cheve.

Les Mystiques Allemands Au Moyen Age .--

Le Contemporain. Eugenie De Guerin (Etude) .- Le Conseiller

des Familles.-(A continuer) M. Duruy Et L'Education Des Filles.-Lettre de Mgr. Dupanloup an un de ses collegues -(A continuer).

Most St. Michel .- Discours du Cardinal de Bonnechose .- Semaine Religieuse.

L'Art Chretten .- Ecole Venitienne par A. F. Rio .- Alfred Netlement.

Academie Des Sciences. -Qui 2 decouvert l'attraction universelle .- Pascal et Newton .-Jour. des Villes et des Campagnes.

B.bliographie. - Rome and the Popes - Almonach de Notre Dame des Ermites. - Bible of Mr. Bermingham. Explosions of oil &c., an Hustree. Almanich de l'Ave Maria. Direc- atated to have accelerated the progress of the fire toire Catholique des Etats Uois. Pensees Diverses.

The following has been sent us for publication : --Some designing and maticions person has caused placards to be posted about the streets stating :

"Mayoralty - Enthusiastic Meeting of the Irich remained in Oa Indians of Griffi nown - Speches by prominent Irish United States. Indians-Great enthusiasm - The Squaws and pipooses of Griffin'own were all present; The above is the heading of a leading article is one of William Workman's subsidized newspapers published in Mon-treal on Saturday last.—Irishmen of Montreal! Hurl back this glaring unparalleled insult in the teeth of Wm Workman on the days of polling."

The reference is to a squib which appeared in the Fre: Lance. We are requested by Mr. Workman to say that he does not even know the publisher, burg. proprietor or editor of the Free Lance, or anybody connected with it, - that he never wrote a line for it

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GESU. - Last evening the students of St. Mary's College, under the suspices at the R. O. Bishop of Montreal, gave a Musical and Dramatic Enterininment for the benefit of the S'. Vincent de Faul Society, here a crowded house. The melo-drama of 'L'Auberge du Canard' was very well performed, and reflected great credit on the stadents of St. Marys, who were most perfect in their parts. During the acts the Band of the Chasseura delighted the audience by discoursing sweet music. Mers:s. Boucher, Maillet, and Mailloux rendered a great deal of amusement by their comic

Antipart of the second second

The Quebes Water Police on duty in the Lower Town, carry cuila ises when on night service.

The Prescott Telegraph cautions the travelling public against the manœuvres of a pack of swindler who are in the babit of plying their vocation on the Branch Train which runs between Prescott and the Junction. Their plan of operation is thus described One of the party shows the greenborn, as a matter of curiosity, an ingenicusly constructed box, ard apparently shows how it can be opened and shut. Another swindler, a confederate of the first, though pretanding to be also a greenhorn and stranger comes along and professes great curiosity about th box, which is also exhibited to him The owner o the box, after duly preparing his victim for the bail lays a wager it a neither of the greenies can open i The real greeny thinks it easy after what he ha seen, and in some cases is induced to stake his mone on the chances of the operation. With what result need hardly be said, for he invariably loses, especiall if he bets a tolerably large sum.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN KINGSTON -On Thursda night a fire broke out in the grocery and liquor stor which spread considerably, destroying Mr. Berming ham's stock and somewhat injuring the stores of Mrs Banks and Mr. Ford's. All the parties were in sured.

ENGRATION TO TORONTO -According to the return of the Emigration Agent of Toronto, the number of emigrants who arrived in that district during the past year reached 17,463. Of this number 4,11 remained in Oanada and 13 298 proceeded to th

HALIFAX, Jan. 30th -The Logislature was opene this afternoon by Lieur, Governor General Doyle.

The speech states that the figureial affairs of th Province are in an unsatisfactory condition and the the funds at the disposal of the Government are no sufficient to mest the requirements of the coun

try. The address, in answer was maved by Mr. Dickie Hants, and seconded by Mr. Destrieny, of Lucen

The address bints that constitutional meens wi be employed to procure a repeat of the Union.

The Attorney-General announced that at an earl day he would introduce a series of resolutions on the subject of Uonfederation, asserting that the delegated to Kueland had no power or sutbority to confederate the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and Nati Brunswick, and declaring the right of Nova Scotia t he free from Confederation.

Is also stated that his resolutions would propose that an address be forwarded to the Queen praying Her Majesty to withdraw the Union pruclemation.

The Halifax Chronicle (Howe's organ) says : Our real dauger of defeat lies-and the public men of Canada know it - in the difference with which colonial affairs are treated in Eogland. The British North America Act affecting, not Nova songs. The after-peice, enlitted 'The Surprise,' Scotia only, but all British America, was not listened occasioned at first a little alarm, but a reaction soon set in, and from fear the andience was thrown into

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ BEBRUARY 7, 1868. steations is the case where we have a man either A l es anninian

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris letters say that the reports on the army bill are quite unfavorable. The adoption of the bill was received with manifestations of disfavor, and the measure is decidedly unpopular in the departmen's.

Let us see what the French army will be when the new system has been perfected, say eight years hence. There will be the conscripts of five years in actual service, those of four years in the reserve -- making a force estimated, after all deductions, at 800,000 men ready for war at the shortest notice. Besides these there will be more than 400,000 of the new National Guards, who will probably, under the Imperial discipline, differ little from ordinary soldiers. They are to be the soil of France; they will perform garrison the frontier; at a moment of pressure they may carbines; to complete the works of fortification a probably be carried beyond it. The French Empire will therefore support under various names an army of 1,200,000 men.-Trmes.

The statement made the other day in the Legislative Body by M. Rouher, during the debate on the Army Bill, to the effect that at any moment France was exposed to be menaced by 1,20 0000 Austrians, 1,447.000 Russians, 1.300 000 Prussians, and 900,000 Italians, would, if well founded, be indeed alarming, and would justify the Government in all that is doing for the national defence. The Minister of State added that it was much to expect from the courage of the French soldiers and the power of the army of France that a military force of 800,000 men could resist everywhere and at all times an army of 1,300,000 men. If the fears are well founded that France may have for enemies, and at the same time, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, an army of 2,000,000, instead of 1 200 000, would not be excessive. A writer in the Temps, M. Maurice Block, strong in statistics, undertakes to show that these hosts which M. Rouher conjured up, perhaps to facilitete the passing of the Bill through a reluctant Chamber, have no existence in reality. He has examined the question with his usual care, and he demonstrates by figures that the calculations of the Minister of State were erroneous. Prussia and the Northern Confederation put together do not figure for more than 719,641 men, plus the second ban of the Landwehr, which may stand for the National Guard, as they have no other, and this second ban, as appears from the Annuaire Militaire of Prussia, 95,000 men. Of these 800 and odd thousands of men there are but 421,528 forming part of the active army, which in seven years may reac) 585,000 men.

The Avenir National, under the title of " 1867, 1868," gives a gloomy account of the present state of affairs in France. The year just terminated was a deplorable one, and that anything better. Among the principal disap pointments of 1867 it reckons, first, the uonexecution of the Liberal reforms promised in the Emperor's letter, and, next, the result of the Universal Exhibition, designated by the writer " a universal deception."

In its review of the events of the year, which has just come to an end, La France, being to power and the incontestable rights of the Holy See. that have contributed to the civilization of mankind.

ance for the troops on campaign, 20,000f.; for the damage at Serriston, 10,000f.; cloth for uniforms and round numbers 40,000 men. These men have to. waist belts. 28.000f.; artillery, mountain peices, waist berts, 20,0001; hereitery, monthline perces, 21,0001; blankets, 90,000f; revolvers, 50,000; material for ambulances, 40,000f; works for the defence of Rome, 500,000f.; total. 767,000f. And, as the total sum hitherto received is 1,737,000f., there is a disposable balance in hand of 970,000f. The Pontifical army, like the French, will have two kinds of musket some transformed on the French system, and some entirely new, on the Remington plan. The former will have the advantage of being ready very soon. They will cost. with supply of cartridges to the value of 50f., 75f. each; that is, 375,000f. for 5 000 muskets. The latter are of remarkable simplicity, and are approved by all com-petent men. With 75f. worth of cartridges they will cost 160f. ; that is, for 5,000, 800,000f., making altogether 1, 175,000f., an amount which the unpaid general, Signor Monzani, sent throughout the country subscriptions will certainly cover. Both systems are in course of execution, and will be pushed forward with the greatest celerity. These weapons will meet the first necessities of the Pontifical troops, but will organized for the express purpose of defending not suffice to constitute the reserve indispensable for every army. According to the views of the duty, and be stationed in the fortified places on Minister of Arms, there are still required 10 000 new certain number of rifled cannon for the ramparts of

the same calibre as those which M. de la Rouchefoucauld gave in 1860; to construct a central barrack to remedy the excessive division of the garrison small slips of paper that have to be kept for some of Rome; to establish two or three small powder magazines, far from the habitations and near the most important positions, These necessities will entail still further expenses. Thus, in concluding, the committee expresses the hope that the zeal of the but without overtaking him,' countersigned by the Oatholics will not slacken, and suggests that next year-without interfering with Peters Pence-15,000 contributicas of 500f., spread throughout the Christian world, may provide for the support of 15,000 soldiers, while a new subscription will meet the extraordinary expenses of the Minister of Arms.'-Times.

WAR IN EUROPE.-On the conclusion of the last of the Advent sermons preached by father Hyacinthe, at or secret agents were enrollers, they gossip with Me-Notre Dame, the Archibishop of Faris addressed a short speech to the congregation which in one part quent lessons of our dear preacher is that society cannot exist without religion, without morality, without the sentiments of duty, and the reciprocal respect for rights.

The declaration was followed up by an eloquent inexperienced, whom he exhorted to remember their mothers as the safeguard of their morals; those of the French had beaten him. 'No,' replied the Genematurer age, who labour for the good of their conn. ral. 'it was our own men.' by which he evidently try; and the sged, ' who have survived many revolutions, have seen how much authority loses in them, but not seen how little liberty gains ;' and he concluded with a fervent prayer for the protection of France, 'oldest sister of the nations of the West,for her protection both in peace and in war, 'when war cannot be any longer avoided.' It was these last words that produced the effect. Many persons called to mind that at a very pacific banquet at the Hotel de Ville, a few weeks ago, the Prefect of the Seine made use of warlike language ; and they asked themselves whether the Archbishop really meant to say that war is inevitable. At any rate, there is some contradiction between these words and the to come up. pacific addresses of the Emperor.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously passed the draft of the address in reply to the speech from the Throne laid before it by the committee.' The most notable passage is the following, in which the In Plata South America. Nothing is known as to which is now commencing will probably not be Chamber refers to the position of Spain with regard the causes or the object of this movement. Prime to the Roman question :-

'The deputies may be permitted to express their satisfaction at the flattering and pacific state of our relations with friendly Powers, and to render themselves the interpreters of the extreme joy that has to the independence and stability of the legitimate

our moral co-operation, and even of our forces, in case it should be thought necessary to employ them, in the defence of the legitimate rights of the Holy See, the Government has deserved well of the ration, times a school balf revolutionary, halt Cæsarian bas shown it self worthy of the Queen who happily -a compound of despotism and anarchy-which occupies the throne of Isabella I., and worthy also of the nation which has combated for the integrity of its faith during seven centuries. In the horrible struggle of the revolution against legitimacy, of force against right, the Holy See symbolises the cause of right and of legitimacy. By her filial love towards the Holy Father, by the moral influence of her opinion, by her language and her vote, if the Europeon Conference came to be realised, Srain must assume the post of honour and of justice at the right of the Sovereign Pontiff, who is the most august, the calmest, and the most venerable figure of contemporary history.'

composed of 55 per cent. of the contingent. or, in serve for 11 years - five with the colours, and six in the reserve. 40 000 multiplied by 11 give 440,000; and from these must be deducted for deaths and other cesualties 10 per cent. ; there remain, therefore, 396,-000. The remaining 36,600 form the second category, who serve five years in the reserve. 36,600 multiplied by five give 183,000; deduct 5 per cent. for deaths, &c., and there remain 173,250, making a total of 569,250 men.

M. Erdan, the Florence correspondent of the Paris Temps, says :- "The 160 pages of governmental revelations which Signor Gualterio has just published before quitting the old palace of the Medicis are certainly of a kind to cause a sensation. Almost to the last moment, almost to the 18th of October, the date of his resignation, Signor Ratazzi, and his secretary instructions in the sense of respect for the convention of September. The reports addressed to them by the prefects on the Papal frontier, to the 18th October, bear traces of these severe instructions. There is no definitive, losg, o. detailed report indicating the complicity of authority with the invasion. Everything written was measured and wise. There is scarcely matter for any inductions. But the compromising part is that played by the telegraph. These despatches, of which some were supposed to be destroyed, seem to have been preserved in those time in the telegrapic station The history of the departure of Gsribaldi on the 21st October and his entry on Papal territory, is very significant. A despatch is talked about, saying 'Pursue Garibaldi King. But, naturally enough, this despatch is not, published. People persist in maintaining that it is in existence. As regards the respect due to authority this publication is to be regretted Such matters should never have seen the light, not even after the decision of the Uhamber, and the bold provocation of Signor Ratazzi. More than 100 police agents are disclosed. The prefects show that their confidential In fact a government which 'tells everynotti, &c. thing.' Nothing like it has ever been seen before. It is a terribly childish act, intended to destroy Racountry, inasmuch as the Italians of the Left will be grateful to him for having desired Rome so much. He is already openly exalted by several journals." GARIBALDI'S DEFEAT. - Garibaldi is said to have

suffered from extreme prostration after Montana. On appeal to his auditory, composed of the young and the following day, several Italian officers condoled with him on his defeat, and put the question whether meant that however gallant, his army was not suffi ciently disciplined to meet experienced troops. He even remarked to a General 'It was impossible to conquer with the canailte I had under my orders The affair at Monte Rotundo was a fresh instance of the danger to which undisciplined gallantry may expose an army. The Pontificals lost but two men, and only surrendered when they had spent their isst cartouche, and when the houses of the town were actually on fire, while the General himself admits he lost three hundred men in that action alone. It was this heroic struggle which prevented Garibaldi from marching on Rome, and which gave the French time

Bellazi, a member of the Italian Parliament, and secretary to Garibaldi, recently blew his brains out with a revolver.

LONDON, Jan. 31. - Despatches received from F.o. rence last night allege that the Italian Government is about to send out a naval expedition to the Rio de Minister Menabres, when interrogated on the subject, declined to give any explanation.

The difficulties of Government in Italy are not so much political as personal There are, properly speaking, no points at issue before parliament conbeen produced in all truly Spanish, and consequently cerning either home or foreign policy. The only Oatbolic hearts by your Majesty's magnificent words open question with respect to other Powers is the relative to the Pontifical Power, and favourable to Roman question, on which the Italians are so far agreed that they see their inability either to coax or to force the French out of Rome, and that they must bas just come to an end, Lie I reach, and by the making use of the initiative and taking wait data to be waited by all men, Garibaldi him-some extent the organ of a considerable portion of the Senate, and edited by a Senator, examines the Senate, and edited by a Senator, examines ration, and while offering to the Emperor of the self not excepted, as impossible; and, although all are of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a reaction and while offering to the support of are of the one mind as to the proprety of assuming a certain disdignified attitude as regards France, a certain discretion must be allowed to the Executive, which alone can appreciate the dangers and difficulties of negociation with an exacting and susceptible Power At home there is also only one question, but it is precisely the question of life and death for the nation, and its solution depends to a great extent on the chances Italy may still have of getting out of her present embarrassment. It ly exhibits the melancholy phenomenon of an orderly people living under an anarchy. The Italian people ask for nothing better than rule and guidance; their political men or what we should call their governing classes, give them no other example than that of discord and impotence. There is nothing but delay and inconsistency in legislation; nothing but confusion and hopelessness in the administration; the equal distribution and punctual collection of the taxes, the maintenance of public security, the prompt execution of justice, all the merest rudiments of government, are still inso-luble puzzles to Itelian statesmen. With the most extensive means they obtain the least results; with the most numerous and complicated staff of func tionaries ever known, they have arrived at the most complete dead-lock in the management of public affairs that the word has ever witnessed. The evils spring from a variety of causes, but from one chiefly -that Parliament is split into parties, none of which is either able to govern or willing to allow the others to govern. The predicament in which General Menabrea now finds bimself is a flagrant case in point. The necessity for a strong Conservative Government is universally acknowledged. The talents and principles of the present Premier are unanimously admitted. His conduct under most difficult circumstances defies criticism. His devotion in accepting a charge which everybody else declined meets with the approbation of friends and foes. It is neither ambition nor rivalry that keeps good and true men from him; but there are a variety of petty antipathies, of mean nunctilios, which bind public men to a narrow line of action, array them in bigoted sects and brotherhoods, and tie them down to paltry local interests, till the general policy of the country becomes with them an object of indifference. No party at the present crisis has given evidence of more glaring personal and provincial selfisbness than the Pied montese, whe, from the day Turin ceased to be the capital, seemed determined that I sly berself shall cease to be a country. There are no abler men in the Ohamber than these sullen sub-Alpines, but Piedmont, which was orginally the bulwark of national unity, has been turned into as active an the estimated revenue up to the end of 1868. And, element of dissolutiou as Naples and Sicily; only such a state of things is not a supreme warning to unbappily, the estimated revenue cannot siways be more dangerous. For, after all-painful as it may be born a supreme warning to unbappily, the estimated revenue cannot siways be more dangerous. For, after all-painful as it may be to avow it itsly is in danger of dissolution. and from internal disorders rather than from foreign uiolence. It is not by France or Austria, not by the Pope or by the Bourbon, that the ruin of Italy can ever be compassed. If Italy falls it will be by her got together in 1866. On what ground, then, did the own hand : by the improvidence and infatuation, by the blind selfishness of her leading men. Rows.-The Roman correspondent of the London Weekly Register, a Catholic organ, of January 4th, gives the following remarkable statement of the dismissal of Fenian sympathisers from the Pope's In order to continue the works intended to piece attorn. In the same proportion reace with her dismission remaines from the rope's the gates of reapies, sheltered of the sympathies or service :--Bome out of danger of an attack, the Minister of 38 millions could raise every year 139,200 recruits; Arms asked a first sum of 150,000f., which was im-mediately placed at his disposal. This being a point times 3,400, or 81,600. Of this number 5,000 are every lover of the cause. But the truth had better they make a coup and when spring and summer of primary necessity a forther sum of 350,000f. has intended for the sea service; the remainder, 76,600 be said at once, lest it may later have difficulty in comes they live on the fat of the land. Such is the

as follows-Succour for the wounded, 8,000f.; assist- divided into two parts, or categories. The first is and prejudices awakened against it. For it is no years, not merely in this but in other provinces of use mincing matters; and what I have to chronicle will contain both a warning and advice. Corporal Shea conducted nineteen Irishmen yesterday to the station en roule fer the places they came from. Five as they would have been against Jack-o'-Lanterng .of these were men who left Glasgow after, and in no connection with Gordon's party, and made their way here without bringing any recommendation whatever, and their conduct since their arrival has not been such as to justify any supposal that they deserved any. 'Their misdemeanours, frequent during the

any. Their misdemeanours, included on the day of the age must and will crop up again. few weeks of their stay, culminated on the day of the NAPLES, Jan. 21,—The Italian fleet now in this review,' when they instigated some of their brethern to join in a Fenian demonstration, which was to begin in the morning by attending a Mass at some church in the Oorso, got up by a Fenian resident here, for the repose of three men executed at Manchester, and to conclude by a display of ribbons and other proceedings to be gone through on the Piazza of St. Peter's during the distribution of military re-

wards. The colonel got to hear of it, and on the very morning sent an order round to all the barracks that all the Irish were to be compelled to keep the house all day. Mutiny and disaffection followed, but the Pope's government was firm; the civilian who attends a well-known book shop on the Place of Spain was ordered to quit the city for promoting disaffection among the troops, and the chief grumblers availed themselves of the permission sent, round by Dr. Charette, that those who wished to return home could sign their names and depart. They all belong to the party to sixty men who came out from Scotland a few werks after Gordon's.'

We (Weckly Register) hear that for the present the Papal authorities do not wish any more recruits to be sent out to Rome except such as are able to support themselves at their own expense. The barracks are now quite fall. The Commander in Chief of the Roman army has determined to draft the various English and Irish recruits into different corps, instead of forming a distinct British regiment as was contemplated at first. The reason for this is said to be the Feniau, or republican spirit, shown by some of the Irish recruits that joined lately from Glasgow. Volunteers-gentlemen who are able to support themselves and will take service in the Zonaves - are still welcome, and we are glad to hear that many are still flocking to Rome; but amongst those who are entered merely for the sake of the pay there is a great deal of discontent and bad feeling, so much so that the Roman Government would, if possible, be glad to dispense with their services. Still it seems hard that for the sake of a few ill-behaved men the plan of baving a British regiment should be aban doned.'

FLORENCE, Jan. 3. - Italy has in all ages been the been the country of plots and counterplots, of conspiracies and intrigues, and it is curious to observe how, even in our matter-of fact century, the tradition is preserved and the practice flourishes. To attain a common national aim such as the acquisition of Rume, one might suppose that harmony in the means might have been arrived at, but such, it has lately been clearly shown, has never been the case : and it even seems proved beyond a doubt that, besides the few bigoted Papists who, declaring themselves 'Oatholics before they were Italians,' openly disapproved all attacks upon the temporal power, s great number of persons in this country are secretly but actively hostile to the acquisition of Rome.

Deputy Monterchi, one of the best known and most respectable members of the body of Roman emigrants in Italy spoke of the so-called Roman Na tional Committee as an association fostered by the Moderate party, and consisting of a few individuala who made a trade of conspiracy, and would have regarded the settlement of the Roman question as a great misfortune to their personal interests. There are good grounds to believe that Montecchi was justified in this assertion. The Committee was formed after the war of 1859, and most of the Italian Governments that since then have succeeded each other allowed it a monthly sum, which from 5,000f., was raised to 10,000. But a small portion of this subsidy can have been absorbed by the malcontent demonstrations (for the most part trivial) which from time to time were got up in Rome. The object being the overthrow of priest government as soon as the departure of the French and other favorable circumstances should seem to authorize the attempt, it is obvious that the first duty of the Committee was to provide arms, and had it been sincers and esrnest in its mission, it might certainly have contrived to collect a store of serviceable weapons in Rome, in readiness Turkey, and Italy, and in the presence for the hour of insurrection. All it did in this way seems to have been the merest sham and make-believe. In the narrative of recent events in Rome, already referred to the following curious passage occurs :---

the South. Great zeal has been displayed by the commanders, but divided here and there in detached bodies they have been as useless agains: the brigands Again is it urged by the author of a 'memorial' which was presented to General La Marmora, to form flying bands of the principal inhabitants of a menaced district under the command of officers of the army. Yet, when all is done, until this country is better governed and better administered, brigand-

barbour, which has been getting ready for sea, has been ordered to sail forthwith for the Rio Parana, Paraguay. All information in regard to the subject is rigorously withheld by the Government, and to the navel officials its destination only is known.

AUSTRIA.

The Presse states that the relations at present existing between Austria and Italy are of the most friendly nature. It adduces as a proof of this the presentation of the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order to the Italian Ambassador. Count de Barral, who has just been recalled, and also the exchange of cordial New Year's congratulations between the Courts of Vienna and Florence. Equally friendly congratulations were interchanged on the occasion of the New Year between Austria and France.

As regards Austria, official documents (Statistiches Jahrbuch) published by the statistical department show the effective strength of the Imperial army, on the 1s' of Tanuary, 1866, to be 374,371 on the peace and 728,915 men on the war footing. It is well known that in the campaign of 1866 the effective strength could not be attained. and that money, as well as men, was wanting. After the great disaster of that year, an Imperial Decree gave, it is true, the basis for a new military organization, which was to increase the strength of the army to 850,000 in peace, and 1,100,000 in war. This Decree, which was issued simply to tranquilize the public mind, then so agitated, had to be withdrawn when the Constitutional state of Austria was established each Diet having the right to vote one half of the contingent. Her contingent Hungary fixed at 40,000 men, with the obligation of serving for six years, three of them in the reserve. The Hungarian army can therefore be counted at no more than six times 40 000 or 240,000 men. The other half of the Empire will in this case probably yield no more than six times 50,000, or 300,000 man-namely, a total war footing for the whole Empire of 540,000, and allowance must be made for non-effectives. No one, not even the Goveroment itself, knows accurately what is the amount of the present war establishment of Austria; and her rulers have been for some time too much occupied in organizing peace, to attend to war.

PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 29 - The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roman quostion, and her agreement with France on the treatment of that subject, has caused some surprise, but an explanation of this course is found in the fact that in sustaining the temporal power of the Pope the Prussian Government finds a powerful means of conciliating its Catholic subjects and of strengthening its influence over the Catholic States of Southern Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writing on the 8th says :- People at Berlin cannot close their eyes to the fact that while making alvances bere France is in such a hurry to strengthen her Eastern fortresses that the works are not suspended even in mid winter. Prussia likewise military activity is not interrupted by the inclemency of the season . Orders have just been issued for a general inspection of railways and rolling stock, for the purpose of ascertaining what may be expected of them in time of war.

RUSSIA.

If M. Rouher believes in the 1,449,000 men of Russia, it is because it pleases him to indulge in illusions. M. Block affirms, as in the case of Austria, that nobody knows and the Czar less than any one the numerial strength of the Russian army ; and the formidable numbers paraded in terrorem before the world exist only on paper. He is prevented by want of space from explaining in detail the mode of recruiting in the Ressian Empire ; but it is a fact that at the period of the war against France, Ergland, Austria, the statistics of the Russian army showed 796,-974 men, including the militia (see Colonel de Rustow's work)-that is, less than 800,000 and very far indeed from M. Rouber's 1,440,000 men.

Unforturately, there has grown up in latter times a school half revolutionary, half Cæsarian attacks all principles, upsets all traditions, and, both in a political and a religious point of view, wants to subject the intelligence as well as the conscience of men to the domination of brute foree. La France says :-

"The type of this new school is Garibaldi. Garibaldism overflows on all sides. It has penetrated even into old England ; and we have seen noble lords swelling the triumphal cortege of the hero of Caprera, and peeresses themselves claim the honor of offering bouquets of flowers. Garibaldi bas left in England the seeds of revolution. They have quickly fructified ; and now the Ruglish Fenians may stretch out the hand to the Garibaldians of Italy."

It is in the midst of a crisis caused by this double movement of social confusion and political perturbation that the present year opens. On one hand, the very principles on which society is constituted are at stake; on the other, the organic principles of the existence of Europe are menaced. The object which rulers and statesmen must have in view in the course of the present year is to extricate us from this danger; to save us from the pestilence which is invading us; to restore the great principles which have been so audaciously put aside, to arrest brutal force and to reconstitute right, to give us an honorable peace with constitutional liberty at home for its guarantee and respect for the influence of France as its ratification abroad If 1868 fulfile this noble mission it will have repaired many faults and many disasters .- Times.

Advices from various parts of France speak of the great misery of the poorer classes. The Avenir National says that the accounts from the north, centre, and south are deplorable. The general disquiet occasioned by the uncertainty of the Government policy, in which politics do not much euter, paralyzes incustry and commerce. The Gironde mentions that in Bordeaux to e number of those who demand bread and work is greatly increasing ; that the guards at the Townhouse are doubled, and a squad of sergents deville stationed before the gate, 'round which a fam-ished crowd gathers.' At Lille. Auxerre, Limoges, and other towns the Charitable Boards (Bureaux de Bienfaisance) have been obliged to adopt exceptional measures to maintain tranquility. In Paris the Boards of public relief have received nearly 400,000f. from the Minister of the Intor'or, and even this hardly soffices. M. de Girardin pertinently asks whether Europe that it has something more useful and more argent to do than to augment its armies. If it be real deficit will be. not to make war, why are they increased. If it be With respect to Italy the Relazione del Maggioreto make war, why is there any delay about it? Be-tween amputation before gaugrene sets in, and amputation after it, who but a madman would hesitate ?

The Paris 'Committee of St. Peter' has just published a statement respecting the funds collected on behalf of the Holy Pather, and the application of them up to the present time. In its report it says-

In order to continue the works intended to place

1.42

The Queen to day, in her reply to the address, sail :-- My fidelity to the constitution will be as lasting as my catholicity.'

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-LONDON, Jan. 39,-The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Fears are entertained that a coup d'etat is contemplated at Sec. 2. Florence.

It is believed the French and Italian Governments are not so cordial as they have been.

According to the Italie,, the total deficit up to the end of 1869 will be 603 millions, or about 24 millions sterling. If the Finance Minister can succeed in establishing an equilibrium in the Budget of 1869, and getting it voted this year, the Italie thinks the accumulated deficit may be grappled with and paid off-even though it should prove to be 700 or 800. millions instead of 600. The principal means recommended is the ecclesiastical property, and a combination is alluded to as already devised by which the State should receive an advice of 400 or 500 millions, guaranteed more or less directly by the sale of the Ohurct property, which the *Italie* declares to be proceeding very well. On the 28th of December, it says, property had been sold to the estimated value or 38 millions, but which produced 52 millions. A more important question than how to pay off the deficit is, in the opinion of the Italie, how to prevent its increase? Deficit is a monster that advances with giant strides when not effectually and completely checked. Two years ago Scialoja estimated the one then existing at 237 millions. Ferrara sought 400 millions to cover arrears up to the end of 1857. Cambray Digny now needs at least 600 millions in order to pay of all that will be due over and above

Generale M. Torre speaks of 576,045 men, all included, and it is very doubtful whether all could be Minister speak of 900,000 men, exclusive of the National Guard? In Italy it is calculated, says M. Block, that the country can furnish for the army a maximum of 3,400 men out of every million of population. In the same proportion France with her

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'The National Committee, in spite of all the means at its disposal and of the slum-er into which the Pap I police had sunk, had been unable or unwilling during six years to introduce other arms than 1,000 halberts, good at most, as was energetically replied by one to whom they were offered, to arm melodramatic regiments on the stage of a minor theatre. Later, almost on the eve of the outbreak, the report was spread that the Committee had 1,000 muskets in store, the which, if true would be the worst of all the charges against it, since it did not distribute them.

of Dec. The Cardinal asks pardon for having gone to Naples, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Pope ; be deplores the scandal he has caused, and bis connexion with the Examinatore news there at A 'COUGH,' COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT Florence, the heretical doctrines of which he disapproves. The Cardinal adheres to the address of the bishops assembled at Rome in June, 1867; he withdraws his protest against the Pontifical brief of the 12th June, 1866, and asks pardon of the Pope and all those whom he has offended.

FLORENCE Jan. 29 - The Unita Catolica newspaper says that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is bourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome is looked for at an early day.

The journal gives no information as to the charac. ter or effect of the mission upon which the American agent has been sent.

Rome, Jan. 7. - Two bundred fresh recruits for the Antibes Legion arrived here to-day, thus raising its strength to 1,835 men The Papal Zonaves number above 5 000.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Times correspondent writes :---

Any one who has interested himself in public matters since his arrival here must have seen that the people are in a state of great discontent-that even the Liberals, if not abandoning their principles, are many of them of doubtful loyalty-that political parties are striving one against the other-and that condition of the provisions, badly administered, and without faith in their rolers, is as deplorable as it can be. To remedy these evils, and to save the country from ruin, it is necessary that all party divisions should be merged in one determined and united resolution to act for the benefit of all. It is nothing short of madness, of political suicide, at a time when the good ship is sinking to be quarrelling about modes of construction, and burling reproaches right and left as to past mismanagement. Yet this are the Italians doing and unless there is a hush in this disgraceful strife the worst consequences may be apprehended. As I am writing, intelligence arrives of tresh enterprises on the part of the bands of Guerra Fuoco, Paco, and Ciccone. A pleasant life

these fellows have, passing their winter almost at the gates of Naples, sheltered by the sympathies or fears of the inhabitants in the mountain villages one I am sorry to have to close with what will pain sees on the road to Rome. Every now and then purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately been allotted to it. Other payments have been made for that of the land. The annual contingent is appearing, when a false colouring has been given it, state of things which has continued now for seven

A chicken thief, at Stenbenville, Ohio the other night took twelve hens, and left a wallet with \$30 in the coop.

MUTUAL REMEMBRANCE. -- Mr Miller, of Baltimore, hac occasion to flud fault with one of his lobourers, who had been improvident, and known better days He was digging a drain, and he told him if he did not make better work he should turn him off. The man was very angry, and throwing down his spade called out in a tone of resent, 'Ye are ower pridefu', Davie Miller. I minde ye i' the warld when ye had The official journal of January 7th publishes the neither cow nor ewe.' 'Very well,' replied Mr. retraction of Cardinal Andrez. It is dated the 28th Miller, mildly, 'I remember you when you had both.'

If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCESS

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instantrelief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CAT BRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWA's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials atesting their efficacy are letters from -E. H. Ohapin, D D , New York. Henry Ward Beecaer, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Will's. New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Olinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and o hers of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 2m

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859. T. Allcock & Co. - Gentlemen : I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yeurs respectfully, J. G BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House. OURE OF ORICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs Allcock & Co.: Please send me a collar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had after putting them on, and CURED HEB IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and loing. Sold by all Druggists.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE -FEBRUARY 7, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTBEAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, tor the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, OOBNMBAL, BUTTER, OHENSE, PORK, HAMS, LABD, BERBINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BEEAD, 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 Mesars. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Mesars. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MEBCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market.

12m June 14tb, 1867.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Read the following letter, received by James Hawkes, Esq., Druggist, Brockville :--

LYN, C.W., June 13, 1864. James Hawkes, Esq., Brockville :

Dear Sir,-Allow me to make a statement in favor of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which ought to be known by everybody far and wide.

In March, 1860, a Tumor appeared on the left side of my head, which had grown so large by December of that year that it affected my eating very much, and the Doctors thought it best to have it removed, which was done at that time. It partially healed up, and the rest remained a running sore for three years and a half. I had tried several Physicians, who all came to the conclusion that it could not be healed, and I was told to square up my books for the last time. After using several kinds of SARSAPA-RILLAS, I was induced to try BRISTOL'S from your establishment. Before I had used five bottles, I felt it was doing me good, and, as you know, I have continued to use it for the past fourteen months, and the result, after using between thirty-five and forty bottles, (which has brought away several pieces of the skull bone, one of them measuring two by one and three-eighths inches,) I am a well man.

Yours truly, GEORGE WEBSTER,

Agent, G. T. R. Co. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & 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 463 Medicine.

MUBBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the month at the morning toitet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar .-Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving-smarting and tenderness of the abraided chin.

13 Beware of Counterfeits ; alwsye ask for the legitimate MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared caly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell & Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERI

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SOURCES .- LOCAL disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediale cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the liver praduce constipation. These, toc, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Ganada. 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 Medi cine .

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

Common Congon, Broken Lesf, Strong Tes, 45c. 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Ercellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c. ; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c. ; Very Good, 58c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1. A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from

the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.,

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. 3m October 3rd, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON FOR

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.-Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humerous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazsars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

B. F. BALTZLY.

Address-

No. i Bleury Street. Montreal. November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next sesion of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufecturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867. 8 in

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeesth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are wi'n very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid ition, and form such a collection as is very rarely

WANTED,

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

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistantin an English Commercial an a Mathematical School. Aadress,

A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a layman and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is Euglish, already accust mod to the teach. ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better - by word of moath, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET.

MONTREAL,

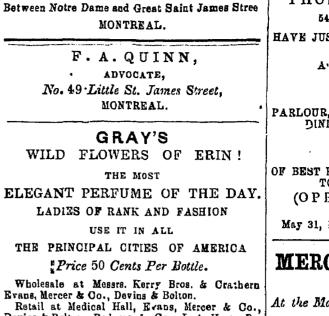
HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

C Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867. 12m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicipe.

> Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever a catalitic, nor was ever any before so universal-ly adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious rea-



Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi, Deejardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,

FRANCIS GREENE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

54 ST. JOHN STREET,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street,

Montreal.

Movember 5, 1867.



NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS.

The sight of which causes such borror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the asfest, 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 PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING,

AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFEOT.

In every instance in which they have been em-• • • I regret to say to say that the Oholera ployed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For operties atifie a their valuable They can b tha administered with perfect safety to children of most cases each day have been reported. I should add that tender years. CAUTION .- The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imi- epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effectations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASIILLES 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.

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street. HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, JONSISTING OF ; DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

HOUSE FURNISHERS.

ATTENTION

2

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT.

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class

Cutters are constantly engaged and the best: rime ming and workmanship warranted. Oustomers' Suits will be made to order at the

shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a seving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained. by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionabie Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Saits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20.

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;-Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m,

CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KADSES, April 17, 1866.

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

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. WINSLOW will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW,' our Suby to say, A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW, for helping her to survive and escape the griping, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs précisely what it professes to perform, every part of it -nothing less. Away with your 'Oordial,' 'Para-goric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Nar-cotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. 3**m**

February, 1868.

ACCIDENT .--- There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders. like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are Pills.-[Daily Journal, Lowell.

February, 1868.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT. - Notning can be of more im portance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children ; cn this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexior, and plumpress to the eye, block parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word " Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists. Montreal.

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. 12m L Sherbrooke, Jan. 28, 1868. A GAL 9

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to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS 05 CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE D_HE STREET MONTREAL. Cash pard for Raw Furs.

LUMBER ! DEALS ! LUMBER !

4.000,600 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock :--

200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 14 inch do ; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; i inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Oedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles ; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD.

19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square, December 13, 1867.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREEF (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment.

MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Oard, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of U. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET.

AT McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. 3m

2 1 . . .

Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

The box, for the following complaints, which these For Dyspensis or Indigestion, Listless-ness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom-ach and restore its healthy tone and action. For Liver Complaint and its various symp-tons, Hilious Readache, Nick Readache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be ju-diciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Blarrheea, but one midd dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Reart, Pain in the Side,

tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the discased action of the system. With such change those complaints

sappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-duce the effect of a drastic parge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to pro-mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An ocrasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad-vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often fluds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digesof these Pills makes him feel decidely better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges-tive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumer-ate here, but they suggest themselves to everyboly, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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tection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Channel Pectoral in small and frequent doses. Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is un-necessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

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