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PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems Ganon Regular of the Order of Premonstratensians. (Abbey of Tongerico, Belgium.)

CHAPTER XIII .- CONTINUED.

The moment was come to fall upon the se cond farm house; De Pimodan gave the word of with heroic courage.

But alas! they knew not with what over whelming numbers they had to deal. A whole army awaited them in the wood behind. A hallstorm of bullets and balls gave the brave ascompelled to retreat.

The enemy followed them, but at the moment they approached the Papal position the little company furned upon them, received them with a well directed fire. and then attacked them at the point of the bayonet.

Astomshed at their determination, the Pied montese, though far more numerous than their assailants, retreated and left the soldiers of De Pimodan once more in possession of the place.

But the general was wounded, his face was pale and streaked with blood.

'Forward!' cried he unmoved, 'forward, boys!

Long live De Pimodan!' shouted they. Do not shout,' he answered, ' but forward !' A second ball broke his right arm-be grasped

his sword with his left. 'Forward, boys,' cried he once more ; 'God

19 with us ! De Becdelievre, on foot, in the midst of his men, with his arms crossed on his breast, was giving his orders composedly. On a third attack, De Pimodan received a third bullet in proceed to the farm, and, as it could no longer

bis leg. Boys,' cried he, immoveable in his saddle. God is with us. Forward!

But the Sardinians poured down upon them like a flood. The Zouares fought like hons, but down by the fire, retreated in disorder.

Daudier at last stood alone, all his soldiers, (so writes Tresvaux de Fraval) were slaic or Piedmontese. lugitives. A field piece was standing about fifty

paces from the enemy.
'Tresraux,' cried Daudier, 'let us save the cappon.3

Tresvaux bastened on, followed by Le Camus, De Saint Brieux, and a third of their country men, under a shower of balls. With the help of Daudier, they unfastened the cannon, dragged it fell one and twenty, one after the other over the brow of the hill, and made their way back to their comrades.

The battle raged fiercely and furiously. On one side were two bundred brave hearts which knew not how to retreat; on the other side fresh bordes of Sardinians seemed to rise from the earth. The two hundred heroes lost not cournumbers.

De Pimodan ordered a fresh assault. They rushed forward and threw themselves mapfully on the enemy. But a bullet struck the general on the right side, passed through his body, and death wound.

Renneville,' said he, reeling in his saddle, lam dying. Go and collect our Chasseurs. Among the combatants at Castelfidardo was the noble hearted Ernest Maestraeten, a medical

student of Louvain. 'During the battle,' he wrote afterwards to

his parents from Alessandria, 'I filled two offices -those of sergeant and of surgeon. Our field bospital was erected about five bundred paces from the line of battle. I went from the battalion to the bospital, carrying the wounded, firing my plece, using my bayonet, or binding wounds-in short, discharging any office which came to

De Pimodan was brought to our brave coun. in man, who was at with work another medical man. His body was covered with blood.

The tur eon had just begun, with Meestraelen's assistance, to bind up the General's wounds, God. when the Pontifical soldiers were compelled to reireat, crushed by the overpowering numbers of the Piedmontese. The doctor observed the

'Maestracten,' said he in terror, 'it is time day. to depart.

'Never,' answered the noble young man; never will I leave our General and the rest of our wounded.

The surgeon made no answer and took his de-

tell you that he was no Belgian.'

The brave Zonave, himself slightly wounded, remained thus alone with his dying general and wounded comrades.

ATHOLIC

It was a heart-rending sight. They were about thirty men, officers and soldiers. The wounds of some were being dressed, others waiting their turn; blood was streaming on every side. Pain wrung sharp cries even from these brave hearts.

The Piedmontese soon surrounded the bouse and they who had accused the Zouaces so falsely, shamed not to give the rein to their treacherour cruelty. The black flag was hoist-d, and nevertheless, the cowardly assailants fired through | subsequent perils and sufferings : doors and windows ten times on the noor woundcommand, and his chosen intle band advanced ed sufferers, happily without much effect. There was nothing now left but to surrender.

The noble De Pimodan, so justly compared by Bresciani to Judas Machabeus, fully knew the extent of his danger, and awaited death with marvellous tranquility. Cialdini consented, at sailants so terrible a reception that they were his request, that Maestraeten should remain with him to the end

> 'Alas! the end was not far off. 'De Pimo dan,' so writes one of our countrymen to his parents, ' suffered fearfully, and bore his suffer ings with the courage and patience of a martyr. He breathed his last about midnight.' God had crowned his soldier.

To turn to the field of battle. The commander-in-chief of the Pontifical army had endeavored to form the fugitives behind the dike and round the house, where they were sheltered from the batteries. It was all in vain.

He then gave orders to retreat behind the beights of the Musone, crossing the river to proceed to Umana, and returned to the farm bed. An attack was expected all night, but bouse, where for the last time he shook bands with his brave friend, De Pimodan.

'General,' said the dying man, 'they fight like beroes; the bonor of the Church is saved. Farewell.

De Lamoriciere commanded the retreat to be sounded, and directed Colonel Coudenhoven to be defended, to lead the troops still remaining there towards the river, but to do everything in eight cannon and 5,000 men. The last division his power to save the heavy artillery. They fought like lions. At last but eight able bodied ing all the way, sometimes from behind a tree, Zouaves were left in the farm-house of the Crothe Swiss and the cavalry, broken and beaten cette, the last defenders of the two and twenty yards on our hands and feet. We got half way wounded, but they kept the place for a whole hour against the assault of more than a thousand place. All the Piedmontese artillery were thun

> They saw the straw and faggot wood burning on the barn floor. The slightest wind might carry the flames to the farm-house, and yet they finched not. They fired and fired incessantly, and every shot struck down an enemy.

'Fire yonder !' cried Dhopt, and the Sardinian whom he pointed out fell to the ground; so

The fire arms were so hot that there was danger of their bursting in the band. The ground was strewn with corpses.

The eight champions still continued to deal death around them. They were fearful to look upon as they stood there, like spirits of vengeance, covered with sweat and black with gunage. But, alas! every attack thinned their powder, with flashing eyes, close pressed lips, and panting breath.

At last a can on shot was heard, which carried away half the roof. A ball fell into the room. lostantly the floor shakes, the walls burst, the room is filled with smoke, and the nade its way out on the left side. It was his firmes press greedily through the opening. The Piedmontese finding it impossible to take that fearful place, had set it on fire.

'Surrender!' cried a voice from without. Rather die a thousand deaths, answered Le Camus and Tresvaux.

But the slames rage faster and more siercely, the beams crack, the suppressed cries of the wounded are beard.

Then the lury of those invincible lions gave place to compassion. A white handkerchief was hoisted on the stock of a musket. The at liberty. At Turin, to get off, I was put down Piedmontese ceased firing, and the Zonaves as a Frenchman, and received a French passport placed the most severely wounded on their shoulders, and carried them through smoke and flame out of the burning house.

They looked around them; the Pontifical came was destroyed. Our bonor is unstained, cried they .-

Blessed are the dead. They are already with Thus ended this fearful battle, wherein all the

glory remained with the conquered, and eternal shame was the meed of the conqueror.

testimony in other times to the valor of her sons. If nothing between turn up, I shall enter an hos-

are the bravest. Send me Bulgians,' wrote the Christian conqueror, S. Francis Xavier.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

from the same of their sathers.

The waters of the Musone ran red with the blood of the chivalrous bouses of Flanders minged with that of her simple faithful burghers.

Their names are too many to be recorded

Among the survivors of this fearful battle we find the name of an English student of the Col lege of S. Louis, at Bruges, Henry Woodward, then a boy of sixteen, who having been first incorporated among the Irish Volunteers had left them to serve as a private soldier among the Zouaves. The following letter conveyed to his parents the history of the engagement and of his

> St. Jean de Maurianne, Savoy, October 13, 1860.

'My dear Father and Mother, - I take the very first opportunity of writing to you. I say the very first, because, since the 12th of September we have been marching. Many things have happened since then. I have been first a soldier, then I have been in battle, then a fugitive, then a prisoner, and then set at liberty.

'I will tell you how all this happened. Soon after I wrote to say that I was entering the Franco Belges, the battalion passed through Smoleto. It was late at night. I saw the Major Becdelievre, and the next morning I start ed at three o'clock. We marched about thirty miles that day, then reposed for about six hours, marched !wenty-fire miles more, and so on .-We arrived at last near Loretto, and learned that the Piedmontese were about three miles off. We camped. At night prayers were said—the Priest gave us absolution, for the next day the battle was to take place-and then we went to nothing happened. The next morning we start ed, after having eaten our day's allowance .--After about a mile and a half we crossed a river, but scarely had we passed when the Predmontese set up an awful fire. We dashed at them, firing as we went along. They retired no a very high moun'ain where they had about 40 000 men, and six cannon per regiment. We had in one divi sion 6 000 men and three cannon, and in another did not fire a shot. We dashed up the hill, fir sometimes lying in a ditch, running a hundred up to a house where the most awful dering on us. We had but two cannons, but all our shots told welt. We had Minie rifles, which were very good. We nicked off many a Piedmontese rifleman between us and the wood. In the wood was a Piedmontese division, so that all our balls that missed a refleman outside killed each his man in the wood. Near the house I spoke of above were some barstacks which we set on fire. The Piedmontese were not fifty yards from us 1 am sure of two men; I killed them as dead as dor-nails. One was just tak ing aim when I knocked him over. The battle was getting very hot, and there were only about 1,500 men of the Papal army; the Italian battalion did nothing but fire on us. At last we [1861] were obliged to run. we were so few, and we went down the mountain. The Piedmontese set up an awful fire of grape shot, &c. At last we got out of reach, and everybody went his way. About a mile oft I met some French fellows of our battalion, and off we set together. We the mountains, sleeping sometimes in the open air, sometimes in a church, &c. I suffered greatly; my feet were one mass of blisters. It would be too long to tell you all we went through. But at last I was taken prisoner by the Piermontese. At first they treated me very beads of the enemy. well, but afterwards very badly. They led us all through Italy. At Spoleto I received the money you sent me. They then sent us by land to Leghorn, from that by sea to Genoa, from that to Turin, then to Suze, where we were set to Lille.'

'Chambery, Oct. 14, 1860.

'Not having had time I resume my letter at Chambery. After leaving Turin, I went by train to Suze. From thence we started for France. The first day we went through the Alps, passing Mount Cenis; the cold was awful. We arrived at Lanslebourg, passed the night there, and marched on to Modan. Next morning we marched on to S. Jean Maurianne, and Belgium had her full share of the honor of the from thence to Chambery. Here I intend to stay till you send me money; please send it by Of all these,' wrote Cæsar, 'the Belgians pital till I receive it. I hope to be home very soon -in four or five days after the receipt of hastened, it possible, at the cost of his life, to your letter. As for my future prospects, I in- fulfil the duty of gratitude. tend returning to Rome, for the Pope is getting | Meanwhile, Victor and Josep, in the disorder

The Belgians of our day bave not degenerated up another army, and I should like to have of retreat, had been separated from their comanother crack at the Predmontese.

CHRONICLE.

Good bye, dear Father and Mother, &c., ' Your dutiful and affectionate son, 'HENRY WOODWARD.

P.S .- Most of the French of our batta'ion are going direct to Rome.

'A Monsieur J. H. Woodward, Bruges.'

CHAPTER XIV .- THE CARBONARO'S REVENCE AND THE CHRISTIAN'S REVENGE.

The storm was over, but the poor flowers lay broken and crushed. The heroic commander of the Pontifical soldiers had carried his resolve into execution. He had, though with but a small remnant of his brave army, made his way through the countless hosts of the enemy, and before nightfall had reached the fortress of An-

'When De Lamoriciere saw all was lost,' writes our noble countryman, De Resimont, 'he called us together. We had all remained on the field of battle. As soon as we had received his command we set off, two and two, at full gallop, to avoid being surrounded.

The way was impracticable for cavalry, but this did not hinder us. We flow over hedges and ditches. To my great amuzement, only three or four of us were thrown from the saddle, but they came off with a whole skin, and with only the loss of their horses.

We soon came to the sea-shore, for the Piedmontese had already occupied the high roads which we should naturally have taken. A regiment of lancers was soon in full gallop at our

· Caught between two fires, and not numerous enough to have any hope to with-tand the masses of the enemy, we closed our ranks behind the General, and made all speed to the mountains. The roads were frightful. We were obliged to dismount and lead our horses by the bridle.

After an hour's painful work, we came to the Convent of the Camaldolese, where we could bear the bombardment of Ancona. Our position was perilous; we knew not whether Ancona was beleaguered by land. Retreat was impossible Forwards! We proceeded without impediment.

Meanwhile the remaining division of the Panal army retreated to Loretto, and Mary's temple

soon swarmed with the wounded and the dying. The brave beroes of Christendom who had sbrinkingly to meet their martyrdom, now returned to ask the Queen of Martyrs to obtain strength for them to remain steadfast unto the end.

and lambs.

Gloricus heroes of Christendom! at once lions

Lions, by the testimony of their enemies.

'These troops,' said Cialdini, in a report to conflict was short, but fierce and bloody.

Lambs, in the tender compassion which more than once stayed the deadly bullet in its course. An! said they to one another, 'I cannot shoot at that poor boy yonder. Perhaps he has got a mother who will weep over him. I can-

not find it in my heart to kill bim." (See ' Se-

gur,' 'Les Martyrs de Castelfidardo,' p. 49. Victor and his two comrades had distinguished themselves among the hons and the lambs. They belonged to the same company and fought bravely side by side. As Martin had truly said, the enemy soon found that they had no belpless

flock of sheep to slaughter, for with his own the ground His giant stature sermed to grow in the conflict; his usually calm eyes glowed with fire, his vigorous arm directed his musket with unerring aim, and poured death and destruction on the

Victor and Joseph kept close by his side and directed their aim with such accuracy that every shot brought down an enemy. The three seemed to be endued with supernatural strength. The bullets hissed about their ears; they saw and heard nothing but the enemy. Several times a hostile party bad atta ked the three heroes, and as often had been forced to retreat from the deadly fire which greeted all assailants, and laid them in the dust.

their companions, to give away before the numbers by which they were overmatched.

seemed to cost him dear to leave the position (upon the ground. once taken up.

When he at last joined the rest of his companions he missed his two friends.

· Joseph! Victor!' he cried, in a tone of bitter selt reproach, 'I have forsaken you! Mo-Two illustrious conquerors have borne their return of post, as 1 have not a half-penny left. ther, mother ! shall I no longer be able to watch over them according to your bidding?

Without a moment's delay the brave fellow

rade. They had just reached the skirts of a wood beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, when Joseph, turning, perceived that they were closely pursued by two Piedmontese. Flight was impossible. The enemy, at full speed, were but a iew paces from them. Moreover, the numbers were not unequal.

No. 36.

'Victor!' cried Joseph, 'to arms. We are pursued.' But before they could place themselves on the defensive, two soldiers fell upon them, sword in hand.

'Ah, cowardly bigots, I have found you at last. This is the bour of my vengeance.'

It was Gennaro, with his worthy accomplice

Had some demon set him on their track! Now began a struggle for life or death.

All was still around, but in the far distance a dropping fire was heard from the Piedmontese camo.

Gennaro had fallen upon Victor. Joseph defended himself against Orezio.

Joseph for you, but Victor-but Victor for me alone, was the injunction laid on his friend oy the carbonaro.

The two Zouaves defended themselves manfully. Orazio found Joseph a formidable antagenist. The Piedmontese, though an experienced soldier, found all his blows so skilfully warded off, that he had not been able to make one of them tell upon his opponent.

But fearful was the spectacle of the condict between Victor and Gennaro. Victor bad hitherto defended himself successfully, and Gennaro was furious at finding all his efforts ineffectual. The carbonaro's eyes started frightfully out of his head, the veins of his forehead were swollen, his lips were pressed tight together, and ever and anon a hourse sound escaped his throat, like the howl of a wild beast of the wilderness.

Gradually Victor's defence lost energy. The poor youth was overcome with deadly fatigue, and the fire which had enkindled his soul in the conflict for the Church, seemed in a great measure to have forsaken him now that he had to fight in self-defence, and at the risk of his adversary's soul. What was life to him, that be should purchase it by the everlasting perdition of the miserable Gennaro?

Nevertheless, at one moment, Gennaro, by an unwary movement fell to the ground, and Viccome bither that morning to receive strength un- tor's sword already flished over his head. But the noble hearted Zouave drew back his arm.

'Nunziata, Stelano,' cried be, 'shall I murder your brother?"

The carbonaro was on his feet again. He had heard his enemy's exclumation, which only redoubled his fiendish fury.

' Murder?' echoed he, ' one of us two shall die this day.' With renewed freezy he struck at General Cucchiars, fell upon us furiously. The his adversacy, who now defended himself with defficulty.

Ab, Gennaro. is the hour of your vengeance now come indeed?

On the other side the conflict still continued. Joseph had at last dealt his enemy a severe wound, but the sight of his blood excited Orazio to fresh efforts, His sword flashed on every side, and threatened the brave Van Dael in every direction. Suddenly the blood flowed over the Zouave's face; the Piedmontese had wounded him on the forehead. Joseph faltered for a moment, but recovered himself immediate. ly, and then was heard a loud cry, and, like a thunderboit, a blow fell with crushing force upon Orazio's head, which stretched him upon the travelled about one hundred miles on foot through hand alone he had struck many a Piedmontese to ground, while a stream of blood poured from his mouth. He skall was literally shattered.

It was Martin who had come so suddenly to the rescue.

This unexpected aid did not escape Gennare. Must be miss his aim once more?

He sprang like a tiger upon Victor, whose attention had been moreover, distracted by the scene which had been passing at his side. He sprang upon him like a tiger, and plunged

his sword with a cry of fiendish joy into his

Victor uttered a piercing cry, and fell upon the green turf.

But Martin had heart it.

'Ah, coward,' thundered he; 'murderer, now for you.' And with the speed of lightning be At last they were compelled, with the rest of flew upon the carbonero, who had already stooped to deal his victim another blow.

· Hands off! vile robber!' cried Martin, and Martin retreated slowly, and step by step. It | struck Gennaro so mighty a blow that he rolled

But the carbonaro sprang once more to his feet, and fell with fiendish rage upon his new adversary.

Joseph, in the meanwhile, had hastened to Victor. He thought no more of his own wound, which indeed was slight, for Orazio's aword had not pierced far into the flesh.

The carbonaro's victim lay motionless. His clothes were covered with blood, which was still streaming from his wound.

Victor, dear Victor,' said Joseph weeping

come back again to life. Must you die so sad

a death? He tore his poor friend's handkerchief, and tried as well as he could to stop the blood .-Victor was wounded in the breast near the count? heart, perhaps in the heart.

Gennaro and Martin were no longer fighting, but wrestling; they were twined together like two snakes.

The carbonaro felt in his bosom for a dagger -the lavorite weapon of the assassin. At last it glittered between his fingers.

Just at that moment Martin had freed his right arm. He saw the traitorous steel, and dealt a tremendous blow with his fist. Gennaro culty. 'O., Heaven,' he cried, after a short fell, and a stream of blood flowed from his mouth. pause, 'I have murdered an innocent man.' The giant had fulfilled his task.

Our poor friend is avenged,' said be to Jo-

sepb. 'Flush,' answered Joseph, who was busy mak-

ing a bandage for Victor's wound. They both listened attentively. A faint

breathing was perceptible. 'God, God!' cried Joseph; 'Ob, I thank Thee. Martin, he is still alive. Come, let us pray to our good Mother for his recovery.

And the two young men, but now such fierce warriors, knelt down humbly with their faces turned towards Loretto.

After a short prayer, they rose again to see what they could do for their comrade.

A little stream flowed at a short distance. Martin sprinkled Victor's forehead with the water, and slowly, very slowly, he came to him-

At last he opened his eyes. Where am I? said he in a feeble voice, while he looked round bewildered.

His eye fell upon the body of the carbonarc. 'Ah, Gennaro,' he cried, weeping; 'poor youth ? Stefano, Nunziata.'

And he tried to drag himself towards his cruel adversary.

Both his comrades tried to keep him back.

' No, no,' he implored, 'rather help me forward. His soul. O God! his soul. Perhaps he is still alive."

Indeed they heard a painful gurgling in Genparo's throat. He seemed to be returning to consciousness.

' Joseph, Martin, belp,' cried Victor. ' He, lives and I have not yet avenged myself." He stood upright, and staggered to the carbonaro.

His friends sorang forward to restrain him. 'Victor,' they cried, 'leave him, it is too late. We must take care of our safety."

'His scul. His soul,' was their comrade's only answer.

He knelt by the dying man.

Gennaro, friend,' said he gently. Who calls me friend, here?' said the wounded man, in a scarcely audible voice, while he opened his eyes. 'Has the poor exile friends

still ? 'I am your friend,' was the answer; '1-Victor. Gennaro, do you not know me ?

'Victor?' answered the Italian furiously; Victor? You lie; I have killed him. Leave

me in peace; I die avenged. 'You are mistaken, Gennaro; God did not suffer your sword to kill me, and now I am here

to help to save you. The carbonaro opened his eyes wide, and

looked wildly in his face. 'Are you Victor?' said he. 'No, I have murdered him; it is his ghost which comes back from the dead to torture me. Away, venomous snake. Ab, leave me alone, you stiffe me,' and a flood of black blood choked his utterance.-

He had closed his eyes again. 'God, God,' sighed Victor; ' he is dying and

without repentance." He wept bitter tears at the terrible thought. Joseph and Martin stood gazing darkly and silently at the fearful spectacle. A few paces

distant lay the lifeless body of Orazio. If they could have looked into the world of spirits, they would have doubtless seen the angels of Heaven gazing in silent wonder on Victor's sublime revenge.

He bent once more over the unhappy man's body.

Gennaro, brother, the Lord calls you to re-

pentance.' 'The Lord!' was the mournful answer .-Oh, I see Him plainly. But He threatens me -He has Ilis thunderbolt ready-He will cast me into hell."

'No, Gennaro; He threatens only to bring you to repentance.'

'It is too late,' muttered the carbonaro .-'There is no repentance for me. I have hated and blasphemed all that is good-I am a repro bate; let me die in peace."

'Gennaro,' said Victor, gently, 'think of your brother, your sister-of Stefano and Nunziata.' 'Away with Stefano and Nunziata. They are serpents: they drove me forth-they have made me a vagabond upon earth.'

Gennaro think of your old father, of your mother, who--

Ab, ah,' with a ghastly laugh. 'My father. There he is. See, he is stained with blood, and he takes his hand full of blood, and flings it into my face. Ab, my father. Do you know who murdered him? I-I did it. I, Gennaro, the reprobate. Do you not see the blue mark on his breast? Ah, I struck the blow. I-Gennaro, the reprobate."

The wretched man was raving.

'And I have killed others,' he continued .-'There, by my father, stands Victor Morren; he fell by my hand. See, he uncovers his breast; horrible fire streams from it-and from his eyes—and from his mouth—fire to destroy me. Fire. Fire.'

And the miserable parricide wallowed in his blood.

It was frightful to look upon. Victor wept, and big tears rolled down Martin's and Joseph's cheeks.

'No human help will avail,' sighed Victor.— Brothers, let'us pray. Will God refuse me the sweet delight of my revenge?

They prayed. Gennaro was gasping; his hour was near.

'Forestall the hour of justice, be it for a moment,' Nonziata had said.

Yet could there be salvation for a reprobate like Gennaro, thus suddenly called to his ac-

Ah, is not the mercy of the Lord boundless? After a while the dying man opened his eyes. He seemed to have received fresh strength. Did this forebode impending death?

It was indeed approaching death. It was the last glimpse of departing life.

The carbonaro looked round wildly, but be seemed somewhat softened.

What has happened? gasped he with diffi

He tried to hide his face with his hands, but his arms fell powerless by his side.

Victor sat down by him again. The last words had given him a glimpse of hope.

He gently supported the fainting head. Be of good comfort friend, he whispered gently in his ear. 'You have not murdered me, and I am here by your side to offer you forgive ness.

'You forgive me?' and the words struggled with the death-rattle in Gennaro's throat -Impossible! And even so, what would it avail me. God has no forgiveness for a lost soul, like mine.

Be silent, friend; y u speak blasphemy, Gennaro. I, a poor miserable man, forgive you from my heart, and will the God of boundless brother, He asks nothing of you but a sign of true repentance to press you to His Fatherly Heart as a lost but returning child. Oh, Gennaro, shut your ears no longer to the voice of living. his love.

'My God, my God,' sobbed Bianchi, while tears—the first lie had shed for many a long year -ran down his cheeks, is it not then impossible? And you said you torgive me-you, whom I have so cruelly persecuted, even to death.'

Give me your hand, brother said Victor. Gennaro drew it back in horror.

. No no; that hand is stained with your blood. But Victor held it fast, and covered it with kiases and tears.

The sinner's beart was changed; Christian love had triumphad over the batred of helt. The bour of grace had forestalled the hour of justice.

Then death, as if it had been withheld by a higher power, claimed his prey.

· Victor, good Victor, said Gennaro in broken accents 'I am dying-forgiveness-pray for me, the poor suner-father-forgiveness. Say to the value over £500. Stefano and Nunziata-that I ask beir forgiveness-that I-my God-Jesus-Mary-

his head fell beavily on Victor's arm. Gennaro Bianchi was no more.

Mysterious depths of the judgments of God. They lay there both motionless and dead, Gennaro and the accomplice of his revenge.

The one had died without a single cry of repentance—a single prayer of mercy.

To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Holiness, the Pope has confirmed the appointment by the Propaganda of the Most Rev. Dr. Mc Gettigan to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagn and

Primacy of All Ireland. DURLIN. April 7. - The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish Coercion Bill occurred to-day at Dundalk; where the magistrates ordered a printer to suppress an edition of a Farmers Almanac contain- farmer, has appeared in the insolvent list. ing seditions language.

The Dublia papers aunounce that night after night the hills of Tyrone and Fermanagh are covered with bonfires, and that these are believed to be signals and demonstrations by the Ferians

The Right Rev Dr. Gillooly writing from Rome says; The Land Bill, though containing provisions intended to improve the position of the tenant farmer, leaves untouched the real source of all the tenant's grievances - bis absolute dependence, as regards rent and occupation, upon the will of his landlord. So long, says his lordship, as this unjust and degrading dependence continues established by law, the law will be neither respected nor cordially obeyed. Its enforcement will be intolerable, and an uncensing violence. Contentment, peace prosperity, the union

of classes will be a sheer impossibility. The Catholic Bishop of Sligo has published a pastrol denouncing Fenianism, and stating that 'not alone the members of secret societies, but every one, priest or layman, who in any way favors them, falls under Papal excommunication.

Dublin, April 12 Another agrarian outrage has been perpetrated in Ireland Last night a man named Kerwan, overseer for Mr Clark, at Holy Cross, Cavan County, was assassinated. No clue obtoined to the

It is stated that numbers of country people of the comfortable class are arriving at Queenstown for the purpose of emigrating

Six persons were tried before Mr. Justice Fi'zgerald at the resumed assizes for the county Kerry for rioting and assaulting the police at Killarney on the oc casion of a public demonstration to celebrate the supposed return of Kickham for Tippersry. Sentence was deferred. On the application of the Grown, the trial of the police for firing on the people at Ballyheigne in May last has been postponed.

'OHUROH MISSIONARY ARROWROOT.'-We find in the Duily Express an advertisement setting forth the excellence of 'Church Missionary arrewroot.' idea is not bad, but we fear the Church Mission folk won't be left long in exclusive possession of it. It will be plagiarized by rivil societies, and we will probably soon see advertised something of this kind-'Irish Church Mission to Roman Cathlics-calves feet jelly' 'Society for the Conversion of the Jews -Preserved Artichokes (Jerusalem).' 'Irish Society for Promoting the Scriptural Education and Religious Instruction of Irish Roman Catholics, chiefly through the medium of their own language-concentrated essence of beef tea (strongly recommended) We find the Dublin Evening Standard | puffing chimneys,' but the writer of the advertisement we have named has brought puffing beyond mere art or even a science. He has made it almost a religion.—Dublin

In a communication from Limerick it is stated that indignation is not only felt, but expressed, in certain sections of the country against the city members for voting with the Government on the Overcion Bill, and threats of marked opposition at the next election are freely indulged in.

A copper coin, about the size of a sixpenny piece, stamped on one side with Waterford, on the other with 'Corporation' and devices in the centre, Was found by a laboring man in a garden at Grange. It

A meeting was held in Kildare on Friday, March 25th, the object being to denounce the threatened evictions on the Dake of Leinster's property in that town. The parish priest spoke strongly of the agent, enumerating cases of hardship.

The 'Kings County Ohronicle' states, that on the 22d uit, on inquest was held on the body of a man named Treeby, of Drom, who was found drowned in a pond at Barnane on the previous day. The deceased was in comfortable circumstances, and had been for some time past considered insane. His clothes were found on the bank and there was a small sum of money in one of his pockets. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

The Police of the Dungarvan district, County Waterford, have been searching for arms On Friday 25th ult., they made numerous domiciliary visits to the houses of respectable people in several parts of the town, but without the slightest success. The people were wholly taken by surprise

The Dundalk 'Democrat' records it as a melancholy fact, as indeed it is, that the two members for Louth voted for the accoud reading of the Coercion Bill; and seks: What will the clergy and people of the county say of such conduct as this? It is understoon that Mr. Dease's constituents will call upon him to resiga

A meeting of the Kilkenny Tenant League was held on Thursday, March 24, in reference to the Land Bill. The conduct of the minority who voted against the second reading of the Bill was approved of ; Mr. Ellis, one of the county members who enpported the Government, was consured and the League resolved that the Government having forfeited their confidence, a meeting he held on a future day to decide what course should be pursued

Sir. G. Goold. Bart., of Old Court, County Cork, died in Paris on the 4th ult., at the patriarchal age mercy refuse you His forgiveness? Ah, my of 95. Ho was the representative of one of the oldest, and once the most opulent, fimilies of Untholic merchants in Cork. In early life he married Lady Charlotte Browne, only daughter of the then Earl of Kenmare, by whom he had a large family, still

> The Dangarvan correspondent of the 'Irish Timea' writes, that on Friday evening, March 18, there was arrested in the public streets of that town a young man named Michael Crotty, who resides about two miles from Ducgarvan, and on his person were found two canisters of gunpowder, a part of a b asting fuze, a drill book, a book of seditious songe, and a small Catholic prayer book. He was brought before the magistrates at petty sessions on Saturday, and informations sworn by the two posicemen. He was committed for trial at the next quarter gessions, in default of finding bail, himself in £40, and two surein £20 each.

The Cork Constitution says a testimonial is about to be presented to the Earl of Bandon by his tenantry. It consists of seven magnificent dinner and dessert stands. The centre piece stands over three feet in height, is a nine branch candelabrum and epergue, recaille base, with group of stage richo-k and scroll superstructure, nozz e for lights and crystal out glass bowls. The weight of the silver is 700 ounces and

An extensive search for arms was made at K anturk. Courty Cork, on March 24, by a large party of police. Several houses were visited, but no arms were dis covered save a large pistol, which was found in the desk of a person named O'Callaghan, who is employed in an attorney's office. When the police entered, O'Callaghan denied having the arms. They asked the key of the desk. He went out as if to procure it, and did not return. The police broke open the desk and found the vistol.

In his speech in Parliament, opposing the second reading of the Coercion Bill, Mr. G. H. Moore hoped that if the bill passed, the Irish constituencies would recall their representatives. The only English memper who opposed the bill was Ald Carter, the workingmen's member for Leeds.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Alderman Thomas O'Donovan to the commission of the peuce for the borough of Sligo.

The Catholic Orphan Bezear held lately in Ennis, realized the bandsome sum of £138 is 10d for the The name of Anthony Considine, late of Maurice's

Mille, County Clare, shopkeeper, postmaster, and Joseph W. Eivers, Eaq, of Willyfield, Ballyns-

cargy has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Westmeath, on the recommendation of Lord Greville, of Uloyne, Vice-Lieutenant of the county. From a parliamentary return, issued on the 12th nit , it appears that during the last three years 7,232 persons have been evicted from their holdings in Ireland; but of these 1,267 were re-admitted. The

list with a total of 701. M Kieren, Q.C., of the Irish Bar, has been sppointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Madras .-The salary is £4 000 per annum.

western part of Galway stands at the head of the

The petition of Mr. Michael O'Shes and Mr Thomas Washington Condon, against the return of Mr. Ber nal Osborne for Waterford, on the ground of bribery, undue influence, treating, and which prave to unseat Mr. Osborne only, was lodged on March 16. The securities are Messrs. Fowler, Murphy, Ryan, and Phelan.

On the night of the 12th ult.. great destruction was done to a farm at Kingston, near Lisnaskea, County Fermanagh, belonging to Mr. Wilson. The barns and outhouses, a large quantity of corn, five cows three calves. and some other acimals were cempletely destroyed by fire, supposed to have been done by the hands of incondisties. The farm is the property of the Earl of Erne.

On March 16th a man named Daly was arrested at the Traire workhopse by constable Mocre, on a charge of sending a threatening letter to a farmer living at Castleisland named Quinlan on the morning of the 13th. Daly is to be brouget up before the magistrates for investigation.

Obief Justice Whileside, in charging the Donegal grand jury at Lifford on Saturday 12th uit., con-gratulated them on the small number of prisoners for trial at the spring commission, which he said was not to be accounted for by absence of crime, but by foilure in the apprehension of criminals, there being no less than fifty cases of undetected crime in the county Donegal. He regretted to say that the county presented, in its return of crime, a more deplorable state of things than any county with the exception

On the 11th ult., a number of the clergy and farmers of the county Wexford, met in the city of chair was taken by Laurence Doyle, Esq , of Ennia. Tobias P. Rossiter of Newbawn were appointed secretaries. The Very Rev Canon O'Toole, P. P., of Rathangan, proposed, and Mr. Pierce R. Rows seconded the following resolution, which was carried to be called the 'County Wexford Independent Club,' and that the object of the club he the discussion of, Mr James Downes, and the chairman were appointed committee.

For the welfare of Ireland it is absolutely necessary for is that they were not adopted earlier; that they that Fedianism be pur usual that punished and that agrarian outrages abould be first punished and then finally suppressed. In pursuance of the settled the Liberals pur excellence, are obliged to have desire to govern the country, possible, without sustent to govern the country, possible, without sustent fediand could be conciliated by mildness and that Fenianism be put down and examples and that vigorous policy to which they themselves, that agrarian outrages should be first punished and that vigorous policy to which they themselves, the Liberals par excellence, are obliged and the Liberals par excellence. that Fenianism be put down and extinguished, and disposal of the executive power - the Ministers have brought forward a stringent, but less extensive meagure, to meet the particular circumstances of the time. Since all the elequence expended against this Bill succeeded only in gathering together a mincrity of 13 members, it must be presomed that, in principle, at least, the proposals of the Government command general adhesion. It is well, for public satisfaction, that the provisions of the Bill should have been fully discussed and even manfully opposed. From the debate on the Irish Land Bill the most ardent enxiety for immediate legislation may have learned how much advantage is to be derived from the open and unfettered exercise of what we are accustomed to describe as the collective wisdom of Parliament. There can he little doubt that if the mantle of absolute nower. which the Emperor Napoleon has just thrown from off his shoulders, has fallen upon those of Mr. Gladstone, the Land measure would have been given to us last month, with all its imperfections on its head, in the form of an Imperial Decres Under the present system we shall have probably a botter, and certainly a more intelligible, conciment. But if the Perca Preservation Bill should unbappily fail to diminish crime, if the solemn utterances of the Holy Father and all the efforts of our respected and beloved clergy should be irsufficient to dissolve accret societies and to stop threatening letters and assassinations, it is absolutely certain that all remedial legislation - all the intended laws for giving justice to Ireland peaceful scentity to the Irish—will inevitably be interrupted, and we shall have, after all, another series of painful and barren debates upon a bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act again. This is the great danger which under present circumstances, weigh upon the minde of those who, with true and long-tried friendship to Ireland, endeavours to look forward into the dim future. Year after year and, we may almost say, century after century, a small and slowly-increasing ound of Catholic Englishmen, and good though non-Catholic supporters, have gone on steadily pleading, with tongue and pen and by the force of example the cause of Ireland and the Irish. At last England has been herself roused to join the racks of truth and generosity. Let it not be left to the future historian to record that, in the year 1870, when the cause of Ireland was on the eve of triumph, when a great Minister at the head of an irres stible majority was in the very act of restoring to her peace, pros perity and security, these opportunities were all thrown away, because the acts of a few rebels against law and religion compelled the Imperial Legislature to devote its whole attention to the repression of of Irish crime .- London Tablet. The trial of Margaret and Lawrence Shields for the murder of Patrick Dunne, at Philipstown, on the

night of the 26 h of February, is the only criminal case undisposed of at the King's county assizes. It is now proceeding before Chief Junice Monahan at Tullamore. Some remarkable evidence has been given. It will be remembered that the deceased. who was 30 years of age, and upmarried, was found lying by the road side mortally wounded, but able to speak, and that he told the person who discovered bim that he had been shot by the Shields. He made a dying declaration, in which he stated that it was the woman who killed him, and that she fired two shots at him. A pistol which had been lately repair ed was found near the spot. There had been a feud between the parties, and the motive alleged for the murder was revenge for the prosecution of Peter Shields, a brother of the priscoers, who was imprisoned for an assault committed on Dunne. Several witnesses were examined, the principal of whom were a boy named Micke Greenan and a woman named Eliza Rooney, who both swore that the female prisoner had declared that as soon as her brother came cut of gool Dunne might not expect to live, that she would have revenge, and get bim shot for morey, or do it berself. The witness Rooney told ber that Dunne's mother who is a widow, would cry to Heaven for vengeance. Thomas Rooney, her husband, also deposed that Peggy Shields told him she would get Dunne shot. He told her it would be wrang, and that she could not get any one to shoot him. She replied that she could get him shot for ten pounds. He told her to go to her priest," and but such had thoughts ont of her head; and her reply was " to-with the priest," and that she would hold a basin under the priest's head to see a man cutting his throat. On another occasion she threatened to set fire to the turf of several persons. The assault for wh ch Peter Shields was imprisoned for 6 months arose out of a dispute about turf. She said that if she could not get a man to shoot him she would do it herself The witness identified a pistol which be had repaired for the female prisoner, and was which found near the spot where the marder was committed. Evidence was given that the deceased had perfect capacity and consciousness when he made the dying declaration. The deceased, when making it, stated three times that it was the woman, and not Larry Shield who fired the shot. Thomas Russell, the man who first discovered the deceased lying on the read deposed that he told him he had been killed by the Shields, and gave the name of both prisoners. The trial has not yet concluded. It excites great local interest. In a letter dated London, March 18, published in

'Le Tempa' of Sunday, M Louis Blanc makes the following reflections on the measures relating to Ireland now before the British Parliament:—'Alas, I had good reason for asking in my last letter how far the Irish Land Bill would lead to the pacification of Ireland. On the very day when I penned that query Mr Chichester Fortescue, becretary for Ireland, showed in the House of Commons that the number of crimes and offences belonging to the class called agrarian had risen in 1860 to 767, and exceeded 500 in the first two months of the present year. In 1866 the number was only seven. What a frightful increase. And how much more frightful when it is borne in mind that this sinister phenomenon occurs under a Liberal Administration, and coincides with the adoption of measures which are deemed to be reparatory. Of the gravity of the situation, as it appears to the Government itself, there is no possible doubt. What could I say upon this point which is not shown with much more force and with a terrible elequence in the nature of the propositions submitted by Mr Chichester Fortescue to the approbation of Parliament?' After describing the nature of the Bill just introduced by the Government for the repression of crime and outrage in Ireland, M Louis Blanc asks, - 'Is it an exaggeration to say that this amounts to placing Ireland in a state of siege? It is true that the Gladstone Ministry does not suspend in Ireland the Habess Corpus Act. For it, a Liberal Ministry, to suspend the Habeas Corpus. Wexford for the purpose of forming a county club | Fi donc! That would be very well for the Conservfor the protection of agricultural interests. The ative Ministry of Mr Disraeli, whom Heaven confound. So you see that Liberal England has, too, corthy. Mesers. John Walsh, of Eastlands, and her 'principles' of 1789, which she proclaims inviolable in theory, but utterly disregard, in practice. One's heart sinks at such a speciacle. What nation, then, will offer to the world an example of persever ing faith, of a confident and intropid faith in liberty unanimously: 'That a club be, and is hereby formed, if England thus solemnly declares herself incapable of it? Can you conceive the effect which the Feace Preservation Bill, tacked oc to the Irish Land and pronouncement upon, every question, social and Bill will produce upon the Irish people? Is political, effecting the agricultural interests of the it not a strange commentary on the text? What The Rev. Thos Burker, Mr. Clement Roice, a postecript to add to the letter which Mr. Duwnes, and the chairman were appointed Gladstone a week since addressed to Ireland. a committee to draw up a code of rules for the And yet, such is the excited state of feeling of management of the club. Mr. Joseph Furlong, of nationality that on this side of St George's Char-Ferrybank, was appointed treasurer. After the nel there is a general disposition to praise the firm- threatening letters which are sent through the countransaction of some routine business the meeting ness of the Ministry. Its opponents themselves have try. Patrick O'Malley, a National schoolmaster, is thought to be a Waterford coin of the days of King was a journed until 31st March, to report from the abstained from objecting to the measure proposed. Was indicted for writing and posting a threatening What they reproach Mr Gladstone and his colleagues notice warning Thomas O'Malley, a middlen an,

denounced and condomned in their predecessors pacified by attempts at justice; that ther, now that they are in power, adopt the same means which when in Opposition they denounced as the great mistake and wrong of the Conservatives. I greatly admire Mr Gladstone. I have faith in the purity of his intentions. I know how brave be is in his sincerity. The preater reason, therefore, for regretting that he should have laid himself open to these retorts from his opponents. It deed, I must frankly avow that the article in this day's 'S'andard' in which the Government is twitted on account of the Bill introduced by Mr C Fortescue appears to me to be not only fair warfare, but irrefutable. We can not allow people to be killed, it is said; there have been in Ireland during the past year nine murders and 16 attempts at murder, without taking note of and to attempts at mutaer, which according to Mr. Chichester Fortesche, it is necessary, 'above all, to protect. How can we avoid seeking some means to put an end to such a state of things? The argument would be unanewerable if the means which are now proposed had not already been severely criticized by those who to-day seek to make use of them, and if it could also be shown that the means suggested were good in themselves The argument breaks down upon these points. I have not forgotten the speach in which Mr. Gladstone so nobly preclaimed the sovereign power of justice over the human mind. He said in that speece, if my memory serves me well, that a people whose hearts were absolutely closed to a sense of right was a phenomenon that had never been witnessed. And that he said in reference to Ireland, to prove, as far as the Irish were concerned, the powerlessness of force as compored with the power of justice. Has that which dwells in my memory escaped from his mind? The England of our days hee, it is true, done much to repair in respect of Ireland the injustice of past times She admitted them at first, which was in itrelf a first reparation. She has offered to Ireland an equal share of the political liberties which she berself eijne. She bas emancipated the Catholics. She has opened to Irish men a career in all her services. She has placed Irishmen at the head of her Administration and at the bend of her armies Only the other day she gave to Ireland religious equality, and she is now striving to heal the wounds in her territorial Constitution, All this is incontestabe. But if, as the Bill introduced by Mr. Chiches'er Fortescue tends to show all this has not appeared the Irish prople, what shall I say? If the number of agrarien crimes has increased in proportion with the pacific effects made to dry up the sources from which they spring, and if it becomes necessary to place Ireland in some measure in a state of siege, just at the moment when exertions are being made to render her happy, there are but two conclusion possible - either the remedies adopted are not those which are demanded by the nature of the evil, Or else Ireland is . . . irreconciliable?

THE CONNAUGHT MISSION. - It would appear, from a report in the 'Northern Whig' headed Mission Directors,' that the Presbyterian Mission to the Romanists of Connught still drags slong a weary existence. The 'Wbig' says :-

The Rev Thomas Armstrong submitted and sus tained an application from some Colporteurs in Connaught for increased salary ;' and adds the gratifying word 'Granted.'

We were amused, the other day, by an account of an interview between one of these worthies, termed Colporteurs, and a waggish tailor, who delights in what be styles 'jaw breakers.'

What's your profession and calling?' said the worthy tailor, as Mr Colporteur handed him a halfpenny tract descending the terrible errors of Romanism.

'I am a Colporteur, commissioned by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Oburch of all Ireland to enlighten the superstitious and ignorant Romanists of Connaught, was the courteous reply. And now may I ask, in turn, what is your profession and calling?'
'Ob,' said the tailor, 'I am a 'Sartor' commis-

sioned by a greater than your General Assembly to reform the babits, tot only of the Romanis:s of Connaught, but all other sinners who have the grace to

secure my services,' "A Sartor!" exclaimed the bewildered Souper. 'That must mean some sort of Jesuit in disguise. Is it an order of Romaniam, or what does it mean?'

The tailor answered by asking was Colporteur an Order of Edgarism, or what does it mean? And so the two worthies argued over their high sounding names, till in the end they, doubtless, would have concluded the learned controversy by a bout at fisty. cuffs had not a bystander solved the difficulty by informing the excited audience that the one term signified a tailor and the other a pediar.

It would never do for the Billica agent to say that the hawkers or pedlars in the Tract business in Connaught demanded higher wages - everybody could understand that plain mode of expressing a vulgar fact; but the submitting and sustaining an application from Colporteurs for increased salary did the thing in a way to estound the groundlings, and, at the same time, raise the pedlars in their own estimation. Mr Armstrong sometimes condescends to lecture the Church of Rome on the crime of keeping the people in ignorance. It might be worth his notice to explain, when next he speaks of misleading, why he uses a French name rather than an Irish name for the pedlars in the pay of his missionaries. A scade is surely the proper name for a spade. - Maju Telegraph.

Dublin, March 23. - While the country generally acquiesces in the policy of the Posce Preservation Act some of the papers protest against it with increasing vehemence. It is assailed from opposite sides, and with very different motives. The portion of the Liberal Press which is hostile seeks to mitigate its rigour. The Conservative Press uses it as a means of rendering the Government unpopular, and this object they endeavor to promote in various ways. Some profess to be shocked at its unconstitutional character and extreme harshness; others contend that it will prove inadequate to meet the emergency. They agree in reproaching the Government for creating the necessity, and some of them write in quite a 'national' tone about the seven centuries of British misgovernment and the miseries which it has inflicted on the people of Ireland. It is affecting to witness the sympathy which they exhibit at this interesting crisis.

The gentry and other respectable inhabitants, especially in the districts where agrarian disturbance prevails, express themselves with more candor, and are ready to assist in establishing order. They are not likely to complain when measures are adopted for their protection which they have been urgently demanding. One of the last resolutions of the many which have been adopted by the grand juries at the present assizes is the following, which was proposed by the Grand Jury of the County Kil-

Resolved, - That the Grand Jury of this county. now assembled, deeply regret that in certain districts of the county a system of sending threatening letters and posting notices intended to deter persons from the free exercise of their legitimate rights has been brought under their notice and they wish to express their full approval of the introduction by the Govornment of measures baving for their object the detection and punishment of crime and agrarian out-

rage.' A case was tried at the Galway Assizes which suggests a clue to the authorship of some of the against rising the rents of the tenants. The prose-Littim and the Provost of Trinity College. On the 25th of January last he saw on the door of the chapel at Kildulkin a notice in the following terms:

11 hereby warn you, Thomas O'Malley and Co., not to disturb or raise the rent of any of your tenants, or be prepared to meet the death of Hunter. RORY CAPT. MOONLIGHT.

The notice was embellished in the usual style, with the drawing of a coffin at the foot. The presecutor the drawing of a count as the took. The presecutor took down the notice, and suspected that it had been written by the prisoner, whose hardwriting he was acquainted with. The Hon Mr De Montmorency was examined, and, as reported in the 'Daily Express,' deposed that he was attending the petry sessions at Mann, as one of the magistrates, when the head constable informed him that the prisoner was in custody in the hotel, and wanted to see him. He went, ac companied by the bead constable, and the prisoner then expressed a desire to make a statement. After being cautioned that it would be used against him be communicated the following facts, which the steamer there. head constable wrote down by direction of the wit-

I wrote the five threatening notices. Patrick Connolly asked me to do so, and said he would give me 153 of which he gave me 53 in band; the remaining 10s he was to pay me afterwards. He asked me to post the notices, but I refused. He offered me a cost and a hat to disguise me. Four of the five threatening notices were disguises to cover the no-PATRICE G'STALLEY."

No suggestion or inducement of any kind was of-Patrick Copnolis is a tenant of the prosecutor's .-The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He was then sent before the Grand Jury as a witness against Coppoly, sgainst Crown .- Times Cor

THE CORECION BILL. - However desirable it may be to put an end to truculent writing in the press, all orderly people here view with dismay the powers entrusted to the Executive by this Bill. The species of writing which the Government is auxious to deal with was produced simply because it found a ready market amongst the discontented. It was morely a symptom, and by getting rid of the symptom you do not eradicate the disease. The penalties of the Bill will not press upon the writers of this trash, because they know to a sixpence how far they can go with profit and at that limit precisely they stop, but it ercite of their right to consure the Government in their dealings with the people of Ireland must occasionally write what is called 'sedition,' such sedition as may be written daily in the 'Times,' Daily News,' or sny journal in London, whether Government or Opposition. No one dare bone that agrarian crime if it be not what are the advantages, its proposers can set off as excuse for such an invasion of the Constitution, for such terribly exceptional legisla. tion for Ireland, legislation which will make the name of liberal hateful to every constituency, and which would render futile every effort to induce the people to believe in constitutional agitation. That the House of Commons in dealing with this country should se eagerly agree to adopt a course which no one will pretend to say would be had recourse to for any other portion of the empire is calculated to tion of trial by jury, the compelling of evidence by the purishment of unwilling witnesses, the treating as a criminal a newspaper proprietor or publisher suspected of sedition, are measures that the ' Daily Express' hopes may not be followed by the rack and thumbscrews.

GREAT BRITAIN

London, April 5.-The importations of wheat,

the Bombay or blame the American Government and people for their deep feeling of resentment.

Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, informed the House Red River difficulty since the 22d of March, when authorities.

In the House of Lords to-day the election of John Danvers Butler Danvers, Lord Lanesborough, as a representative peer for Ireland in the House, was island a representation of twenty-eight lay peers in the imperial Parliament.

soon replace Earl Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of

Mr. Palmer will replace the former as Irish Secretary

Lord Hatherly becomes Lord Selborne. The House of Commons did not adjourn until an member for North Warwicksbire, moved that a committee on monestic institutions be appointed.

Mr. Simeon, Liberal, member for the Isle of Wight, opposed the motion in a short speech.

No result was reached. The resolution of the House of Lords for an adjournment to the 28th of April was concurred in,

and the House adjourned.

namors of changes in Brivish Ministry. Glasgow, April 4. - The new steamer Italy, of the National Line, was successfully launched at Greenock to-day. She is 4 200 tons burden, and is said to be the largest screw steamer affinat, the Great Esstern slone excepted. Her engines are 600 horse power.

stone moved that, on rising, the House adjourn until the 25th instant.

Mr Bruce, Home Secretary, said the Government for a complete licensing system, which he hoped the House would be ready to pass soon after the holi-

Mr Gladstone, in reply to Lord Elcho's disclaimer batten and unprofitable, and he hoped it would not be revowed until after Easter. The bill contained no Resault on property, yet little progress bad been made. it was said that Government had undertaken too much; if so, the vacillation of the House had thrown heavy additional work on the Government.

Sit J Pakington thought the progress of the House this Session unprecedentedly slow, yet neither party was to blame, for the delay was due to the new and complicated questions which had been brought before the House. As for himself, be sincerely desired to see the way cleared for the Education bill.

The motion to adjourn the House till the 25th instant was carried

The underwriters have commenced settling for the Bisamahip 'Only of Boston' as a total loss.

Liverpool and London.

Ignorance of Welsh is now admitted ground for refusing institution to a clergyman presented to a Welsh living; All the present holders of Welsh hishoprics speak the language, and it is thought unlikely that any one will in future be appointed who is ignorant of it. It is remarkable that while English is spoken throughout nearly the whole of Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man, the Welch retain their language throughout the principality. Welchmen have lately been asserting themselves considerable.

The Pall Mall Gazette censures Mr. Gladstone's shofling policy on Irish matters and predicts the defeat of the Irish Land Bill, on account of the obscurity, complication and ambiguity of its proezoisi v

frigate to the fisheries to watch the American war

plated in the Ministry, among which are Lord Northbrook to replace Mr. Cardwell as Secretary of State Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade, should Mr. John Bright withdraw in consequence of Hatherly as Lord High Chancellor.

Musions. - We extract the following admirable arthreatening and the state of the country a landlord, ticle from a Protestant paper, the 'Church Hers'd'; -The defects, or some of them, of our English Mis sions have at length attracted the attention of Convocation, and a committee has been formed to con- children - fourteen months old? I find the Noah's No sugar to the prisoner to elicit the confession from him aider and report upon the subject. Several of the Bishops have spoken on the causes of the decay of figures and put them in their mouths.' The 'Pail Missions, and various reasons were assigned. One Mult says it is is difficult to know what theological prelate thinks it arises from the increasing unbelief tops can be recommended to persons of such tender of men in Christianity as the only true faith; Bn. | years that they put all they possess into their mouths; whom an indictment had been prepared by the other believes that the meetings of the societies are bedly managed, and the 'deputations' are unearisfactory rersons. A third Bishop suggests the cause is to be traced to the ratural opposition of the buman heart to spiritual religion, while another con siders that the work cannot be done effectually by societies The Bishop of Litchfield thinks that the For we may not set ourselves to beat down this phylives of Christian laymen give the lie to the religion sical vitality as if it were an immoral thought. they profess, but it does not seem to occur to him may not think to please the God of grace by disrethat the lives of the missionaries are an equal stumbling block in a different way. All, however, agree that the existing societies from some cause or other do not accomplish the work for which they were founded and that the English Church should guardians with a Sunday entertainment that feeds take the matter more expressly and decidedly into profit admost to death those who in the bonest exquoted, which contains the whole truth. Religious on the memory, and aids the great purpose of the never have been propagated in the world, except by conquerors or ascetics.' Judaiem never was propagated at all; early Christianity owed its conquest of the world to asceticism; Mahomedanism was spread by the sword; Charlemague availed bimself of illustrate acripture narratives. Last Sunday even will be checked by this raid on the Irish Press, and both methods, tending ascetic missionsries and himgelf wielding the sword; but England has tried neither plan. It is not her policy as a state to destroy or put down false religions, but rather the contrary .-Dissenters, on the whole, have brought more individual souls from beatherism to Christianity than had the conversion of S. Paul. In one corner of the Churchmen; not because their faith was purer, but table was Jerusalem; in the opposite corner Damagbecause they have been more in earnest The great- cue, with the street called Straight, and Ananias est triumphs of Fuglish influence among the heathen and his house. Paul lay prostrate on the ground, bave been in Madagascar, and they were from Dis- just fallen from a horse much too small for him, and senting sources. Still the difference is not great, stimulate rather than aliay discontent and all its a:- tailure in humiliation and su-me. Anglo-Romans tendant symptoms of crime and outrage. The aboliand the English as a nation must acknowledge their Japhet; but trifling inaccuracies like there are easily failure in humiliation and shame. Angle-Romans overcome by the victorious fancy of a child. Next complain as well as ourselves that the English are Sunday we shall have the disciples on the Lake of ascetics among Englishmen, whether in their communion or our own, are few and far between .-Bright examples can be produced by both, but our national characteristics and our climate, our enthusiastic temperament and our (in this matter miscalled) common sense prevents us from rising to anything like a saintly standard. Our breine and elm or ash. Noah's arks are cheap; and you will nervous systems give way and compel a modification | find in the very heart of the play many unexpected of lives, which else many would gladly live. If the opportunities of fixing Scripture narratives and their body alone gave way, it might and would be ender-spiritual lessons on the children's minds, while they oats and other grains from the Beltic provinces ed while the mind remained free and bright in the receive all as part of the sacred play. - [Signed] E. of Russia bave been so heavy lately as to de- midst of suffering but it is not so with the majority press the breadstuffs market here and at Liver- of English constitutions. Therefore our chestive there by illustrating Scripture texts in his own permissionaries would at the best be few, but if each son. For instance, he might improvise a pit, get one was worth a hundred of our present staff, num into it himself with a chair to represent an ox, and Longon, April 0.—10e - limes to-day, in an editorial on the Oneida disaster, admits that, as the evidence stands, it is unable to acquit the captain of the Day of the Captain of the Capt peasant rank, changed the religion of the civilized world The Bishop of Lland off talks, and in one London, April 8.—Mr. Monsell, Under Colonial sense truly, of the necessity of prayer for the out-secretary, in reply to an inquiry, informed the House pouring of the Holy Spirit. It never seems to occur of Commons that nothing had been done about the | to good men of this school that God is always outpouring the Holy Spirit on His Church and on inthe Government sent full instructions to the Ounadian | dividuals, but that both in corporate and private capacities, His influences may be outpoured in hearts bardened to resist them by indulgence of the flesh. Those who cherish and gratify even the innocent desires of the flesh can never partake largely of the announced. Lord Lanesborough has been elected | Spirit, and therefore we pray for grace to use such by his brother peers in Ireland, in conformity with abstinence that our flesh may be subdued to the the provision of the act of union, which gives to that | Spirit, so that we may respond to the outpouring from above The Blessed Spirit is always descending in the Church through the Sacraments, and what London, April 9.--It is rumored to-day that Right we need is a power to make the most of His gifts, Hon Chichester Fortescue, the Chief Secretary of which will lead to still increasing and eventually Ireland has been elevated to the peerage, and will miraculous manifestations of His presence, nor be cause He gives more but because we can receive more. It is less and less likely that England will propagate the true faith by force, and it is only under particular circumstances that this can be done successfully In a barbarous or half civilized country superstitions might be swept away in the the Irish Land Bill, Mr. Newdegate, conservative a deep seated and secret batted will be banded a deep seated and secret hatred will be handed down with a silently professed Oreed until the hour comes for a great and terrible reaction against the dominant religion. We have nothing to look to but the saintly and mortified lives of those who go about recommending their hearers to absocion the belief of their fathers. They must show, not only that it is a better Creed, but that they truly believe it themselves; and that for it they have sacrificed London, April 10 The Observer ridicules the all domestic and social joys, all comfort in this life, and all that man counts dear and attractive, for the sake of the great future which they are expecting, and for the sake of the unseen Being whom they proclaim to be the only God. Till the missionary does this, his words will be but words to the heathen, but when he does this, they will see that he at least is in earnest, and there will follow the suspicion that In the House of Commons, April 12th, Mr Glad- he may be right and at last by God's mercy, the conviction that he is right. He may make much, as it is the wont of missionaries to do, of his having left home and friends for the sake of the heathen, but tention of burning the house; even the water butt was carnestly working to introduce a bill providing they are quite abrewd enough to see that he surrounds himself with wife, children, and every attainable comfort, and that if he ventures to say of himself that he has suffered the loss of all things for the Saviour whom he proclaims, be is either deluding of any disposition to offer factions opposition to the bimself or telling a falsehood. But let the heathen hish Land Bill, said the debate thus far had been men actually see all things that human beings in common esteem the highest, voluntarily parted with when they might be erjoyed, and yet that happiness cemains, and he will feel, though he could not express it, that there is a supernatural power at work which must be leared if not loved. Then we might

> Quence true converts. By a change in the regulation concerning recruiting, it is no longer allowed to give a man the 'Queen's in arms if he is brought among them. The natural shilling' and enlist him when he is drunk. When result of this state of affairs will be to make infected enlisted, it is on the principle of volunteering, and the men are sent without escort to join their regiments We should have thought this system might bave preved a dead failure, but it appears that, during the past year, out of 8,162 recruits, only seven of them failed to turn up at the depot.

hope to see martyrdom, and as a necessary consec

against rising the rents of the tenants. The prostagainst rising the rents of the tenants. The prostThe importations of wheat, oats and other grains

Ma. Gladstone is a

Mr Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, recently
The belief is general in this vicinity that the barns
cutor swore that he provost of Trinity College. On the beavy lately as to depress the breadstuffs market at
Starting a distant hypothesis. looking at it reports. pared to admit' (mark the delicate use of the double negutive) ' but that circumstances may arise which may bring the subject now before the House under the immediate notice of Her Majesty's Government.' Or the phrase takes a slightly different turn, and Mr. Gladstone wil' take an early opportunity-if the course of public buisness should permit - of stating the views which he and his colleagues are inclined o adopt on this very difficult question.' But on Thurs. day night - perhaps because it was St Patrick's day - we were treated to what may be called an Irish development of this out incrise-future style of orathe verdict of three fourths of a jury should be The same paper urges the instant despatch of a sufficent for a conviction, the Premier is reported to have said. 'That, eir, is a subject upon which we teamer there.

have thought much, and the conclusion at which we The Globe appounces that changes are contemplated is that it might be a question well worthy of consideration, &c ' We never met with a conclusion 'so remarkably like a beginning, and it for War ; Mr. A. S. Avrton, now Commissioner of languests a curious idea of the Cabinet (from a metaballect mithout considered, it Ethiopologicalla it ili-health. Sir Roundell Palmer is to succeed Lord Light mean that they had thought of it individually, successful operations have made them insolvent. Tobut not collectively ; yet in that case how could they have arrived at a common conclusion ? - Globe.

PURITAN SUSDAY GAMES -The 'Queen' of the 5th of March contains the following query :- 'Can any lady recommend any 'Surday' toys for very young Ark is not sife, as they break off the limbs from the perhaps thirty nice articles of the nature of ninepins might suit. The following communication in an-awer to the above query appears in the 'Queen' of last Saturday : - ' A writer in the ' Noncomformist' has the following sensible remarks upon this subject: - ' Sunday play, a Sabbatic game is a god-secd garding the God of nature. The soul must not be permitted to keep its Sabbath at the expense of the body. I am not going to plunge into the Sabbath question. I only want to 'insense' dull parents and the imagination, uses the hands, creates amusement, and at the some time impresses Scripture parratives day. I have a couple of hundred wooden bricks and half-bricks, and a Noah's ark. These are strictly reserved for Sunday-like Sunday clothes and Sunday puddings. With these bricks and animals we ing we had Rahab letting the spies down from the wall. The building of Jericho was a serious work. My construction was Rahab's house on the wall, and the spies in the act of descending in a basket, improvised of cardboard. On a former occasion we surrounded, I regret to say, by Shem, Ham, and will be arranged for the occasion in waves. Round about with the bricks we shall make the shore, putting Nazareth and other towns in their proper situations Now say, O parents and guardians, have I not given some of you an idea? Go and prosper with it. A joiner will soon make you the bricks of B'' The writer might carry out the idea still fur-

The London 'Dully News' contains the following item :- Riel's assumption of sovereign power has, however, completely changed the situation : A statement appeared resterday morning in the columns of a contemporary to the effect that the government intends to send an expedition, comprising a steel battery with a thousand men, to Rei River seettleif not absolutely without foundation, is entirely incorrect at the present moment. No action whatever will be taken, either by the Imperial or the Canadian goverment, till such time as the delegates now upon their way to the capital of the Dominion have laid their views before the Canadian authorities. The continuance of the extreme cold in North America which has hindered the delegates from yet reaching Canada, is of itself a fatal objection to any military operations being Indertaken, even if the necessity for their being undertaken bag been recognized. On the contrary the most confident expectations are entertained both here and in Canada, that the dispute between the Red River settlers and the Dominion is on the eve of an amicable adjustment. It may be necessary, after such an adjustment has been arrived at, to send a small military force to support the idea of using coercion in order to force incorporation with the Dominion upon the settlers, is one not likely to find

avor either at home or abroad. RURAL BENEVOLENCE -People suffering from smallhouse they supposed was about to be occupied by tered to pieces and pulled away from their hinges; turned out on the floors, and the fragments of broken doors and stairs were piled upon them, with the inwas upset, in order that no water should be procured to extinguish the fire. No attempt was made by the occupiers of the neighbouring cottages to check this ebullition of feeling, and it is stated that none of the parties concerned have as yet been arrested. the country too hot to hold them. It is difficult. indeed, to imagine any position more pitiable than that of a pauper, or even a person with limited means attacked by fever or smallpox in any house which is not his own. Even if there is a hospital to which he may be admitted there is no authorized be is liable to a heavy penalty. No lodging bouse will receive him, and every neighbourhood will be up in arms if he is brought among them The natural people very cunning; so long as they can keep their incess and their dangerous condition secret they will do so, and desperately propagate infection on the sly. We can hardly olame them; but it is a startling proof of imperfection of our sanitary arrangements. ...

through a telescope of low power and then allowing which discharged artisans will be sent in troopsbips it gradually to fade away into obscurity. Hardly a to Canada will be made public. No charge will be night passes in which the Prime Minister does not made beyond the actual expense 'out of pocket' to suppose in a confident 'one that he is 'not unpre- Government, and the dollar tax and some pocket money for the people when they land.'

The following is from the London Weekly Despatch' of March 13 h:- The foundation stone of a Wesleyan Chapel was laid at Burslem the other day, and it was announced that portions of the coffic, sbroud, and the hair of John Wesley, had been deposited in a bottle to be fixed in a crevice.'

Mr Whalley recommended in the debate on the Peace Preservation Act, that Mr Murphy and a bond of like-minded Apostles should be sent through the length and breadth of Ireland to pacify the country hy delivering it from the dominion of the priests! Verily our Whalley bath long eare | - yet bow flat and aughless the House would be without him, and should be be silent, how salty would be the tears of - Punch!

CRIMINAL LITERATERE

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir, -A abort time ago you recorded the conviction of several vendors of immoral prints, not on the prosecution of the Government but of a society whose day you record the words of Mobbs, the murderer, -I had seen a picture of the man Baker murdering the girl in the hop-gardens.' Weck after week the illustrated records of crime are circulated over the length and breadth of the land. In my country perish the Illustrated Police News has a large circulation. Its pictures represent crime in varied phases; its letter press is explanatory; but its most damaging part is to be found in its advertisements. And yet as the law stands I much question if it can touch this publication. Has no M.P. time to consider first and give notice next of a motion upon this subject?

Surely crime in England should have its share of consideration with crime in Ireland, and it strekes me that it is somewhat important to protect innocence as we spread education; but it unhapply appears that while we are equabbling as to whether religion may be taught in our schools we are permitting vice to be taught everywhere.

Your obedient servant, March 29.

C. R The case of the Wicklow Peerage was yesterday decided in favour of the original claimant, and the extraordinary claim advanced by Mrs. Howard has been defeated. It would be satisfactory to add that the truth has been elucidated; but, except that Mrs Roward's story has been disproved, the mystery of the case is almost greater than it was before. Lord Chelmsford said the other day that " in the whole of his experience, he never knew a case which broke out in so many places;" and Mrs Howard attempted yesterday, though, happily, in vain, to make it break out once more. A certain number of witnesses must possess either extraordinary consciences or extraordinary powers of imagination They may be allowed some share of the latter characteristic for Lord Winchilsen justly observed that the story was only worth to form the plot of a sensation I novel. - Times 29th nlt.

A short time ago a proposition was made by the Loyal Dixon Lodge of Oldfellows, Bumbarton, to erect a flagstaff on the field of Dannockburn, and a deputation from that lodge waited upon the Loyal Rock of Hope Lodge, Stirling, requesting their assistance. The Stirling lodge having concurred in the proposal, application was made to Colonel not forward in cotering on the missionary life, and Galilee. The tablecloth will form the water, and surray, the lord of the manor, who granted secution among Englishmen, whether in their come will be arranged for the occasion in waves. Round spermission to erect the flagstaff. It is to be rigged like a mast the lower portion, 70 feet in height, to be of malleable iron, and the upper part 50 feet in height, to be of Norway spar. It is proposed that the inauguration of the flagstaff should take place on Saturday 25th Jone next, the day after the anniversary of the battle of Bannockburg.

UNITED STATES.

The average price of negro legislator's votes South is \$11.372 per Cozen, 5 off for cash.

Governor Alcorn has sent a message to the Mississippi legislature recommending separate schools for white and colorea children. He desires the establishment of a normal school for the education of ored teac

ILL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS. - The steamer Nevada,' which arrived at New York on the 11th inst., brought 1,122 steerage passengers, chiefly English and Irishmen. They had tickets which say on their face that they are to retained until the time of debarkation and which guaranteed them a certain ment, in the event of the insurgents continuing to bill of fare. This ticket, however, was taken up in appose the incorporation of the territory with the advance, and they say the food they got was very ominion of Canada. We believe that this statement | different from that which was thus promised. They were especially short of water and potatues.

> Reporters are often unconsciously satirical. A morning paper says in an obituary : "Mr .-- was an estimable citizen. He lived uprightly. He died with perfect resignation. He had recently been married.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have amended the words of the great Commission. They license colored preachers to preach the gospel, not to every erenture, but to " people of their own color." Christian Era.

It is said that farmers in Minnesota can new make more money in raising beats at \$3 per ton for sugar making than they can in raising wheat or any other kind of grain.

The following is from the 'Troy Daily Whig': Our triends in the Dominion of Canada are enjoying a new scare. Reports are heard from day to day of the storage of arms and munitions of war at various points on the line between Vermont and New York and Canada. It is said that the plan of operations pox and other infectious disorders will do well to is to assist the insurgents of Repert's land in the read the account of the proceedings taken by the first place. A few hundred well armed, determined inhabitants of the village of White Waltham, in Irishmen can easily be transported into the Winnipeg Berkshire, on Friday evening last, with regard to a country. There is really no difficulty in the way The line could be crossed anywhere between Lake some smallpox patients. A hand of from 40 to 50 Superior and Pembina, for there is no British officer, men, with blackened faces, and armed with axes, civil or military, to interpose any opposition. If crowbars and stones, broke open the front door, and then the Brilish government, or the Dominion of forthwith demolished the place Doors were shat. Canada, shall send the military force now on daty at Montreal. Quabec, and other stations, on an exposhelves, stairs, mantelpieces, and fireplaces were dition against Riel, the Penians are said to be ready torn down and broken; the fires in the grates were for an inroad from the neighborhood of St Albans or Malone, or Lewiston, or Niagara Falls. We are not in the secrets of the Feniada and speak of these things merely as rumors. If the organization is as large as it is said to be, and its affairs are prudently managed, the assistance that can be rendered to the insurgents of Rupert's land may be very effective, and may result in a permanent separation of that colony from the Dominion It is almost inaccessible If this kind of thing goes on infected people will find to the Canadians, who cannot use our railroads for the transportation of troops, nor our capal at the Sault St Marie, to get into Lake Saperior, but must make an almost entirely overland journey through the wilderness north of the great lake. . As for any attempt of the Fenians to make an inroad into Canada, we can see no possible chance of succonveyance to take him there, and if he hires a cab cess and no possible excuse for it. Is there ony he is liable to a heavy penalty. No lodging house party in Canada ready to co operate with an invading force? If there is its existence is a profound secret. Is any portion of the people disaffected?— There are no signs of disaffection. It would take

and provisioned for six months to obtain a footbold

by its own laws, and by common courtesy, to inter-

starting a distant bypothesis, looking at it vaguely mons: - Within a few days the regulations under towns contain as many as 25,000 stand of arms and large quantities of army supplies and ammunition. But no one seems to know anything about it and we incline the idea that much of the belief is founded merely on exaggerated rumer. The roads are very bad and any attempt to move an army at the present time, or indeed for two or three weeks to come, would result in failure Meanwhile the Canadians. are awake. We are informed that Sir J no Young, Governor General of the Dominion, communicated to a gentleman in Ogdensburg a few date since that he had positive information of an intended demonstration from the Vermont frontier to take place tomorrow, Friday, and the Canadian troops have been posted to meet it. There are two companies of militis at Pigeon H. H. Abbot's Corner and Frelighsburg, one at Waterloo, some eighty men at St Armand, quite a little force at St Johns, and 2,000 troops were expected to arrive in Montreal to night. The Canadian military officers affect to despise the movement, even while making these ample preparations, and true to John Bull's antecedents, they bluster about 'taking no prisoners' this time. It may well be doubted if they will have any chance, and so long as it is highly prohable that United States troops will stand between them and their enemy, if the enemy shall appear, they are likely to win their only laurels in brave words, and to be allowed still longer to rest upon the 'henors' won at Ridgeway. Gen Geo P Foster, US Marshal for the District of Vermont, was in town to-day, watchful of the public peace, and by himself and deputies will be able to preserve the strictest and most honorable neutrality on the part of the United States. The railroad travel exhibits no suspicion of Fenian troops, and if any raid is comming it certainly is not yet.

> The decision of the Court is right in the respect that it denied the right of the School B and to exclude the Bible and all religious instructions from the putic schools, but wholly and inexcusably wrong, in so far as it authorizes the introduction of Protestant or exctarian instruction into them; for the public schools belong to Protestants or sectarians no more than they do to Catholics. The Bible in the Protestant version and as kept and used by Protestants, is as much a sectarion book as the Book of Common Prayer or the Wes minster Confession of Faith The Court could not exclude religion, for that is the Supreme Law; ir could not authorize the reading of the Protestant Bible and sectarian instruction in schools belonging alike to Cutholics and Protestants. There is in Ohio a conflict of laws or of rights, which can be settled by no judicial interpretation, but the supreme legislative authority only. It can be removed, if the State insists, as in our judgment it ought to insist, on maintaining a sysiem of public free schools for all the children in the State only by a division of the public schools, 'pro rata, between the Church and the sects The great mistake is in attempting, by stretching Protestantism a little here, and lopping off Catholicity there, adjust the one to the other so that both Catholics and Protestants may alike approve them. If Protestantism in any shape comes into the schools, Catholicity must go out. The sconer the legislatures of the several States learn this better will it be for the country .- N Y. Tablet.

> WASHINGTON, April 14,-A Washington correspondent says that in an interview with the President yesterday, he asked him whether be intended, as reported several times lately, to issue an amnesty proclamation, or send a special message to Congress recommending the removal of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. He answered 'no sir I don't intend to issue an amnesty proclamation at all.' He said he might have done so but for the outrages committed in the South. The document had been ready, but its presentation had been abandoned for reasons already stited.

> It is plainly to be seen, says the New York Times. that both Grent Britain and this country stand on delicate ground with regard to the fisheries in the North-east. Nothing is easier than for a collision to occur at any moment between bot-beaded and irresponsible partles, which would precipitate the two countries into an ugly and unprofitable diplomatic contest, - perhaps in war. If the Canadian authorities undertake to enforce their old claim of exclusive jurisdiction toside of lines from beadland to headland, as being inland waters, there is pretty sure to be difficulty. Our Government will never recognize a rule so entirely at variance with established maritime law It is to be boned in the inter that the claim will be abandoned, and also that the Provincial authorities will prudently forego their threatened policy of retaliation toward us for the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. Let us have neace.

> LIVING WITH DRATH. - Mrs Simpson many years inaddady of the Clarence Hotel, Teddington, had lately been residing with her youngest son, a boy aged five years, in Long Ditton. For some days past, though the child was frequently playing in front of the bouse, the mother could not be seen. Some of the neighbors out of curiosity inquired of the child whether be had plenty of food during the week, and he replied that all that he had was what was left in the cup-board, and there was plenty still remaining there Upon missing the child's mother one of the neighbors inquired how she was and whither she had gone. The little child, with great simplicity, replied, 'Mamma is lying in bed, and she will not speak to me, and she is so cold, like a lump of ice, when I lay in bed with her.' The same person said, 'Perhaps she is dead,' when the boy replied. I think so too, for she is so cold, and I can't get ber to speak at all. The neighbors were then determined, if possible, to unravel the mystery overhapging the sudden disappearance of the mother of the child, and upon entering the room found the unfortunate creature lying stiff and dead in the bed, and they were of opinion that she had been deed two or three days, and the poor child had been lying at her side in bed during that time.

> FENIANISM .- A Fenian delegate to the Chicago says that "O'Neill's movement on the Eastern frontier is merely a ruse to attract the attention of Canadiars to that quarter, while preparations are being made in the West to send 4,000 Femans to Red River. \$20,000 s expected to be raised in Chicago -the question of unds being the only difficulty."

The Boston Advertiser says :- Rumors of a Fenian movement upon Canada are coming thicker and thicker, though as yet they assume no definite form. It seems to be clear that there have lately bren, on the Canadian border, numerous shipments and re-shipments of arms, and that honds of the 'Irish Republic' are circulating quite extensively. From authentic sources we learn that there is unusual activity among the Fenians in North Vermont. At Burlington, the head of the organization employed teamsters to carry loads of arms to Fairfield, and tendered irish bonds in payment. The carter refused. them and brought suit, with what result we have not learned. Subsequently, the police of Burlington, learned that some suspicious-looking freight had been carried out to a botel a few miles from the city, made a raid on the establishment and were informed that the goods were clothing and ammunition for the Fenians. They had been shipped to this retired place, in order to escape observation, and before the officers arrived had been taken to Fairfiell. A letter was also found at Burlington, in which there was reference to these goods. We also understand that, since the first of January, arms and other military an invading army of 50,000 men, well appointed, goods have been arriving at Platteburgh, N. Y., for transhipment into the interior. Fairfield, which the in Canada. Our government is bound by treaties, rumors make the head quarters of the new Fenian army, is a small village in northwestern Vermont. During the raid of 1866, it was the scene of considerfere and stop by force, any attempt to send across our borders an armed body to disturb our neighbors. able activity on the part of the Fenians.

The Trne Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL-1870. Friday, 22-Of the Octave. Saturday, 23 - Of the Octave. Bunday, 24 - First after Easter - Quasimodo. Monday, 25 -St. Mark, Ev. Tuesday, 26-SS Cletus and Marcellinus, P. M. Wednesday, 27 - St. Leo, P. C. D. Taursday, 28 -St. Paul of the Cross.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Not for many years have the prospects of Ire land appeared more gloomy than they do to day. Mr. Gladstone's policy, well intentioned as it was, and no doubt is, has signally failed. His Land Bill gives as little satisfaction, as his Church Bill of last year; and his Bill for the Preservation of Peace, though resorted to most reluctantly, and as it were extorted from him by the terrible, and ever increasing agrarian outrages in Ireland, has evoked a feeling of indignation against him, and his Government. The Irish problem is as far from being solved as ever, and no possible solution as yet presents itself.

The disturbances to France arising from strikes amongst the working classes, have for the moment been repressed. The Emperor conti--nues to push forward his projected political reforms, and these will perhaps stave off Revolution during the remainder of his career, which in the natural course of events must be drawing to a close. But after bim! what? The deluge.

There is nothing new to report from Italy. though fresh Garibaldian raids on Rome are spoken of as being contemplated. The Council steadily pursues its labors, and its declaration on the great question of the Papal Prerogatives cannot much longer be postponed.

Here in Canada two topics mainly occupy public attention-The Red River affair, and the menaced Fenian raid. What to believe about the latter we know not. Oa the one hand it seems in the highest degree improbable that this formation, they would put the country to the force; an expence aggravated by the fact that the men so called out are taken away from field labors at the very time of the year when every man is most required to get the crops in. As an additional precaution the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended. This too is an extreme measure, to be justified only by the urgency of the case, and the imminence of the danger to which our properties may be exposed . Here too we must be content for the present with the reasons assigned by our rulers, who however must expect to be taken closely to task for their conduct, when the danger shall have blown over. In the meantime it is the duty and the interest of every good citizen to give them credit for their good intentions, and to throw no obstacles in their way. No evil that can possibly occur from a temporary suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, can be so serious as would be a week's raid on Canada, against which it is the tion. Better extreme precaution, than a moment's neglect of duty.

The Volunteers have turned out well in response to their country's call, and with a little drill will soon make an effective body of soldiers. Our gallant Zouaves lately returned from Rome all respects are the counterparts of the Garibal dian raiders with whom they had to deal in Italy. For the Red River affair, it is to be feared that the insane project of annexing the remote inaccessible wilderness of the North West to Canada is to be persisted in. Of course such a policy can have but one issue, and that a most disastrous one, morally and materially. We shall

ridicule. Were the people of Canada wise, were they not fairly mad upon this extension of territory business, and crazy about the matter of a " new nationality," they would refuse to accept the transfer to them of this Red River country, even if a large sum of money were to be tendered to them for consenting to burthen themselves with it. No sum of money that could be given us would make it worth our while to accept the Red River country even as a free gift, unless its people themselves desire to be joined to Canada.

The fractional 25 cent notes, irreverently termed shinplasters, bave made their appearance : but being bankable funds are of course treated or reserved just as are other bankable funds .-Silver still continues to be the medium of exchange, with a slight change in the value of the American silver dollar. The quarter or trente sous is worth about 24 cents, and so in propertion. Holders should not part with silver for less, or take it for more.

THE COUNCIL.

Not having received our expected fyles of the Vatican we are unable this week to lay our usual extracts before our readers. In the columns of Catholic Opinion we find the following details :-

" On the 22nd, 23rd, and to-day, (29th) there have been held General Congregations of the Fathers, in which the amended schema of dogma. and that on philosophical errors have been discussed. It is said that Mgr. Strossmaver was called to order by the Cardinal President. Some say he descended from the pulpit saying Protestor, and that some of the Bishops took his side, the majority applauding the President. Very probably we shall have a totally different version of the story next week, as no one really knows what goes on in the Council, and partizans, who are generally the purveyors of news. generally pick up such points in a story as tell for their side.

"To day, in the General Congregation on the schema Mgr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, Mgr. Ullathorne Bishop of Birmingham, and Mgr. Gastaldi, Bishop of Saluzzo, formerly P.P. of Cardiff, have spoken. The words of Mgr. Gostaldi, it is said, gave great satisfaction to the Fathers, who made distinct signs of approbation Mgr. Kenrick, of Saint Louis, and Mgr. Whelan. of Wheeling, spoke also on the session of the 22d and 23d .- Catholic Opinion.

"The following letter is published in the Mondo as baving been addressed by the Pope to one of the most ardent defenders of the dogma of In-

" To my dear Son, Prosper Gueranger, of the Benedictine Congregation of France,

Abbe de Solesmes. " Dear Son,-Health and Apostolic benediction. It is a thing very much to be regretted that there should be found among Catholics men who, while glorying in that name, still show time of the year in particular, when all the win- themselves to be completely imbued with corter roads are broken up, and the summer lines of rupt principles, and adhere to them with such communication are not yet established, should be obstinacy that they no longer know how to subselected as the occasion for venturing upon a mit their understanding with docility to the quasi military, or rather plundering expedition. Judgment of the Holy See when it is contrary to On the other hand we have great confidence in their views, even when common assent and the our Government: we cannot believe that, except | recommendations of the Episcopate combine to on very strong grounds and with excellent in- confirm it. They go still further, and, making the progress and welfare of human society to expense of calling out the Volunteers and armed | depend upon those principles, they endeavour to make the Church bow to their sentiments; re garding themselves as being alone wise, they do not blush to give the name of 'Ultramontane party' to all of the Catholic family who do not think as themselves. The madness reaches such a height that they undertake to reform even the Divine constitution of the Church, and to adapt it to the modern forms of civil governments in order more readily to lower the authority of the Supreme Chief whom Christ Himself has an pointed, and whose prerogatives they dread. They are thus to be seen putting forward most audaciously as indubitable, or at least as completely free, certain doctrines many times condemned, again discussing in the same manner as the former defenders of those doctrines historical fraude, mutilated passages, calumnies directed against Roman Pontiffs, and sophisms of all kinds. They once again bring forward these things with out taking any note of the arguments by which duty of the Government to take every precau- they have been a hundred times refuted. Their object is to agitate men's mirds, and to excite those belonging to their faction and the ignorant vulgar against the sentiments commonly professed. Besides the harm they do by thus casting trouble among the faithful and reducing to street discus sions the gravest questions, they oblige us to have in a body offered their services, like good deplore in their conduct a folly equal to their Catholics, to defend their native land against the audacity. If they believed firmly with other Yankee fillibusters who menace it, and who in Catholics that the Œcumenical Council is governed by the Holy Spirit, that it is only by the inspiration of that Spirit that it defines and appoints what shall be believed, the thought would never have entered into their minds that things not revealed or hurtful to the Church could be defined there, and they could not imagine that human marceuvres could arrest the power of the

forbidden to propose in a becoming manner, and nouncing treason." Upon this charge of sedition Outario. It is indeed doubtful whether the law with the object of bringing the truth into greater bowever, a verdict of "guilty" may be found was not on the side of the so-called insurgents prominence by discussion, the difficulties the Fathers wish to raise to such and such a definition. If they were a fluenced only by that motive, they would abstain from all the tricks by means of which they are accustomed to obtain votes in popular assemblies, and they would await quietly and humbly the effects which would be produced by light from above. For this reason we think you have rendered a very useful service to the Church by undertaking the refutation of the principal assertions to be met with it writings published under their influence; and in exposing the spirit of hatred, violence and artifice which pervades them, you have di-played such completeness and skill, and produced such an abundance of arguments from sacred antiquity and ecclesiastical science, that, comprising many things in a few words, you have stripped of all pretensions to wisdom those who bad conveyed their ideas by allegations destitute of reason. In reestablishing the truth of the faith, of right, and of history you have acted in the interest of the faithful, as well of those who are instructed as of hose who are not. We therefore express to you our especial gratitude for the homage you have paid to us by this book, and we predict a great and happy success for the fruit of your labours. As an augury of that success, and as a proof of our paternal affection, we bestow upon you the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 12th of March, 1870, in the 24th year of our Pontifi-

"Prus p. p. ix."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE CONFESSIONAL AND ITS EFFECTS. - The above named journal will not be suspected by any one of Romush proclivities. Its evidence therefore, in so far as it it favorable to the more! effects of the Roman Catholic religion, and the Confessional, cannot be impeached; and we adduce it therefore as corroborative of our repoin der to the slanders of those fifthy mountebanks who having, for their uncleanness, been cast out of the Church, stand up, and revile her and her institutions.

The subject treated of by the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette is headed " Irish Crime;" and he prefaces his comments upon it with the remark that "no one who has not studied the character of the people on the spot can realize how these figures (the criminal statistics,) are affected by the religious faith of the country."

In what manner are they affected? is then the question: for good or for evil? Let our Protestant witness in this matter speak for himself :-

The machinery and organization of the Roman Ostholic Church are almost perfect as a repressive agent upon certain classes of crimes which are treat ed of course under the head of sins. The system of confession works wonders in this way. It must be borns in mind that the Irish persent and the Irish artizan are invariably practical worshippers In this they differ from their English fellows. They have a they hold is brought close to them by a vigilant body of devoted men, who never sleep in their warch a and above all they are made to attend to what the have learned to call their ' duty,' in which they are directly placed beneath an influence th t they ar taught to consider as divine in its origin as if emanated from a visible God. To say that the pri ats are the sort of creatures described in the fithy wo b some time ago strawn about the streets by the Protes ant Association would be to display an entire ignorance of the institution to which they belong. There is no doubt that they preach virtue, law and order to their flocks, not only in the chapels from the pulpits. but in the vestri-s or aisles in which the penitentia box is set up. And they have this check upon the growth of mischief, that their patients are obliged to disclose to them the premouitory symptoms. Apart altogether from the truthor falsehood of such an establishment as this, it will be at once apparent that on ne quence upon affairs of police will be strongly marked.

How then comes it, it may be asked that agrarian crimes" are so frequent in Ireland? that landlords are so often shot down, and fired at? Must not the priests in some manner he responsible? or at least is not the Confessional in this instance at all events impotent? Our Protestant critic anticipates and replies to this

How then is it, it may be asked, that this salutare nethod never prevents the 'potting' oflandlords? I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it does most decided y save some of their lives it is a practice with the assession to perform their work in distant parishes, exchanging places for the purpose when the ob is to be got over. But in confession to the priest do not these miscreants receive absolution for the crime, and will not the fact render them easy in going about it? I should be inclined to think that in th majority of cases, when what is called an agrarian outrage is committed, the parties to it leave the connry; and hence the difficulties of discovery, and the bawilderment of the clergymen, who will tell you in all candour how startled and amazed hey are when some landlord or other is shot within their cure. It should be mentioned that their surprise is not so much that the landlord is shot as that any one could be procured to fire the blunderbuss. They know, bowever, at the same time that the people have a diseased moral feeling on the subject; that they do not regard the slaughter of a persecuting landholder as an act of murder, or as a sin of deep dye, but rather as an act of war. This is the state of things we are now called upon to remedy, and there is nothing worse in the condition of affirs than the obstinate attitude of resistance in which I am afraid no small section of the peasantry and peasant farmer cless may be found, even after every reasonable concession to their emphatic demands has been made.

The Pall Mall Gazette then refers to the crime of section. He asserts that there is much

against Ireland: but it may well be urged in at Red River; and it is certain that the people miligation of judgment that the sin has been generated and maintained by British misrule .-Penal laws against Catholics, and confiscations in possession, were guiltless of any offence legal But with respect to other crimes, especially those in a moment of madness he was guilty of the un. against chastity—which if there were any found- pardonable, we will not say crime, but folly, of ation in truth for the obscene stories which shedding the blood of a British subject. By mountebank apostates from the ranks of the this act he abandoned his vantage ground, and Catholic clergy delight to indulge in, and which yielded the benefit of position to the adverthey well know will be well suited to the impure | sames of his race and creed. imaginations of their audiences would be rife in Ireland - the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette is filse move on the part of Riel. They have made it obliged to confess that they are less frequent in confessional frequenting Ireland-than in any country to the world : yes even than Great Britain with i's open bible :--

Crimes against chastity are less frequent in Ireland than in, perhaps, any other country in the world. The woman who falls into trouble amongst the people meets with a more cruel fate than is even the lot of her sister in England. Wife beating in the agricultural districts is almost unknown; wife-murder is most unusual. The parish priest sits bearing matrimonial causes that may be brought before him-and they often are - and constantly effects a reconciliation before matters have come to the crisis of the poker or the blucher boot so much in vogue in England. Concubinage common among navvies miners laborers in England, is regarded with the greatest borror and detestation in Ireland by the poorer section of the population. A scandal of the kind occurring in a parish is exposed at once f em the altar and the off-nders must either be made 'honest' or betake themselves to America. Tois will account in a measure for the exceedingly high position Ireland claims on the score of chastity.

Ireland is also honorably conspicuous for the ranty of sucides. This crime too, as well as those against purity, as concubinage, and the wife beating wife kicking, &c. so common in England-is of rare occurrence in Ireland, thanks to the priest and the confessional :-

You must have observed the favorable contrast that Ireland makes with England on the subject of anicida An Irishman never can teel himself so beaten in the battle of life as to swallow poison or blow out his brains. Hell is put so clearly before him as the inevitable result of self-destruction that if the idea did enter his head it would never he ru' in execution. The ingenious verdict of temporary insanity, in which we cloak a revolting and stupic act, would be fairly applicable to the few wretches who cut their throats in Ireland.

It is but fair to add that the same impartial witness having rendered the above honorable testimony to the many virtues of the Irish for which they are indebted to their religionas he himself admits—is constrained by the force of statistics to recognise that the sin of drunk enness, or at all events the consumption of in toxicating liquors is again largely on the increase in Ireland: so that the priests would be glad to have a strong suppressive Bill passed. This increase of drunkenness the writer attributes in part to the too great readiness of the magistrates to confer licenses on public houses, who are "even more ready than they are in England:" but another cause may we think be found in the disturbed political conditions of Ireland, and the stealthy gatherings, to which these give rise, and which always promote the evil habit of drinking. Still the writer whilst pointing out this blot upon the moral character of Ireland does not pretend that in proportion to their numbers, the Irish consume anything like the same quantity of in toxicating liquors as do the Scotch and the English-if to the spirits consumed by the latter be added the beer which they drink. However our thesis is that the Confessional of the Romish Church promotes morality, protects life, and above all 13 favorable to chastity, and the domestic virtues. This the Pall Mall Gazette

"IT IS NOT A CRIME, IT IS A BLUNDER."-If ever this backnied phrase was applicable, it is so in the case of the shooting of Scott by Riel We leave out of sight for the moment the legal and moral aspect of the act; but considering it only as a stroke of policy, we condemn it as a most grievous blunder.

Riel has thereby thrown away all the adran tages of his position; he has thereby given tresh courage, and renewed strength to the enemies of his people, and he has discouraged and weakened his friends; and those who, without being his friends, were strongly disposed to sympathise with the cause which he and his party represented. So unaccountable, so ruinously impolitic was the act, that though we know nothing of the man, and his private life, we are almost tempted to give credence to the report that it was under the influence of liquor that Riel ordered the shooting of Scott. We do not at present call in question his right to put the man to death: we are considering it simply from the stand point of expediency, or policy; and we besitate not to to say it, that a more stupid, impolitic, and inexpedient crime never was committed. With the best cards in his hand, Riel has thrown away the

There were throughout Canada, before this sad affair, thousands well disposed towards the party of which Riel is the head; who thought that the people of Red River had been very cavalierly, and almost unjustly dealt with; who sympathised with them in their attitude of opposition to the pretensions of the Canadian Govshall reap an abundant harvest of dishonor and not have persuaded themselves that it has been the priests do not make a special point of de- own affairs, as are the people of the Province of as a parish:oner, or as a member of the Catholic

of that district in yielding their obedience to a de facto government, to a government actually are not the best agents for making loyal subjects, or moral. Everything was in Riel's favor, till

And these have not been slow to profit by the an excuse for appealing to arms to enforce, under the pretence of avenging law outraged in the person of Scott, their claims to ascendency over the Red River. Skilfully have they enlisted the passions of the multitude on their side; of the thousands who—caring not one straw about the Red River district, would be well pleased to get rid of it on any terms as a costly encumbrance at the best-are not, and cannot be indifferent to the shooting in cold blood of one of their one race, their fellow subject. Nor is this the worst of it; for unscrupplous and designing knaves have availed themselves of the occasion to stir up again betwixt French Canadians, and Anglo-Saxons those sentiments of national and religious antipathy which we had hoped were for ever ex-

Nor are some of our French Canadian friends free altogether from blame in this matter. They have been too ready with the retort; and not contenting themselves with vindicating the political but constitutional opposition which the people of Red River have offered to the exhorbitant pretensions of Canada, -they have gone out of their way to magnify Riel, because of the one bad act of his career, as an enlightened and gallant patriot, as a "king of men." This is bad policy, and in exquisite bad taste. The resistance nitherto offered by the people of Red River to the ambitious designs of the Province of Ontario, was manly, and worthy of British subjects; but the shooting of Scott was the act of a stupid, blundering set, worthy only of a King of Dake-

But for violence, the Upper Canadian organs of oninion go far beyond those of the Lower Province; and by the atrocity of the sentiments which they express, they almost seem to surpass the act which on the part of Riel they brand as atrocious. The delegates who have lately arrived at Ottawa in the hopes of being able to effect an honorable compromise betwirt the rival pretensions of Red River and the Dominion, were compelled by pretty broad hints that they were to be assassinated in revenge for the murder of Scott, to adopt a circuitous route to reach the capital. On their arrival there, as messengers of peace, they were insulted and barassed by groundless charges of complicity in the Scott affair, and were thrown into jail as criminals: though there is not the slightest reason for believing that either of them approve of, much less encouraged Riel's conduct. In short there is a party in Upper Canada whose dream is still of asserting their political ascendency over the French Canadians, as over "an inferior race;" and with this in view, and trusting in their greater numbers, they are doing their best to provoke a struggle betwixt the two nationalities, by their insults to a gallant and high spirited race, who will not brook moult from any one; of a people who have never asked for more than civil and political equality with their fellow-subjects of British origin, and who will not tolerate the ascendency of another people.

Now, what is all this quarrel, what are all these recriminations about? Surely the British can denounce the wanton murder of Scott without indulging in wanton insults to French Canadians! Surely the latter can ward off these unjust attacks without apologising for Riel's crime! It is bad enough in all conscience that we should bave so much trouble with the Red River! but why make bad worse, by getting up a mischievous quarrel betwixt fellow-citizens whose united efforts should, at this moment especially, be devoted to the baffling the insidious designs of the foe against their common country. In the name of common sense, of patriotism, and of religion, "Let us bave peace !" Better let Riel go, and the Red River district slide, than have a renewal of the ancient strife, and heartburnings of races in Canada itself.

The Evening Telegraph, in a very fair article on the Guibord case, suggests the following difficulty:-

"Suppose Guibord had refused to pay tithe, would not the Courts have been called upon to decide his

Not exactly. The Civil Courts would have in such a case been called upon to decide, whether he, Guibord, having previously avowedly been a Catholic, had complied with the simple conditions which the civil law has provided for enabling any Catholic whose lands are liable to titbe, to rid bimself of his obligations towards Holy Spirit, or prevent the definition of things sedition in certain districts. There especially ernment; and who believed that the people of the parish priest. Any Catholic by merely notiscatter our money broadcast, and in due time revealed as useful for the Church. They could "where bad landlordism is rife," and "where Red River should be left as free to manage their fying the said priest no longer to look upon him

Church, can at once legally exonerate himself precarious is the Foundling's tenure of life under heartily agree in saying that hard work, thin from the obligation of paying tithe. In case of a dispute then betwirt a priest, and a resident of his parish claiming exemption from tithe, the Court would simply have to decide whether the latter had given the prescribed legal notice to his former parish priest.

Thus as the civil magistrate recognises in every out any reason assigned, to rid himself of all preexisting legal obligations as towards the Church; so if he would hold the balance even, he should leave the Church equally free at any moment, and for any reason that to her seems sufficient, to rid berself of all legal obligations as towards any individual member of her communion. The individual, as the law stands, can at any moment detach, or cut himself oft from the Church, so that by his simple act for which he is not accountable to any civil tribunal, he ceases in the eye of the law to be a Roman Catholic In like manner, we contend, that, as before the law the Church should be equally free to cut off from her communion, or excommunicate, any one of her children without being called upon to assign any reason for her so doing; and that by that simple act of excommunication she should be ab solutely released from all preexisting legal obligations towards him whom she excommunicatesjust as the individual parishioner is by his mere act of notice served on the parish priest, legally to the latter, or in any manner contributing towards the support of the religion, connection with which he renounces. In a word, since the individual be legally free to repudiate the Church, so also should the Church be equally free to repudiate the individual.

A correspondent, Enquirer, writes to know why the Catholic Church opposes obstacles to the marriage of a widower with his deceased wife's sister? though she does not absolutely probibit such unions.

She does not, it is true, under all circumstances probibit such marriages, because they are not prohibited either by natural law, or by positive divine law. But as guardian of the interests of society; and as from the intimacy which naturally subsists betwirt a men and his wife's relations, serious moral dangers might accrue if. the license to marry a deceased wife's sister | port, and the first arrival of the Spring fleet, the were altogether unrestricted—she opposes such obstacles as she can, to these unions of which as a rule she certainly disapproves, though she cannot entirely, or absolutely condemn them. In like manner she frames her discipline to restrict first cousins, or parties closely connected by blood, though she cannot condemn them absoobstacles to these marriages are of her own imposing, she can of course remove them when she sees fit, or when the moral and social dangers to be apprehended from retaining them, are greater the price of coal, will raise the price of wood. than are those which would accrue from raising them. The general practice of most Christian communities approves this action of the Catholic Church; and indeed, as in Protestant England. ia some the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister is absolutely prohited. It is not ab solutely prohibited in Catholic countries, but the obstacles created by the Church render such marriages of less frequent occurrence than they unions, as indecorous, and as generally disreput- credit to the country. able.

Toe Montreal Witness suggests that the mortality amongst the ; children of the Foundling Hospital, whilst out at nurse, might be due to the use of an injudicious diet, to the feeding of the young creatures on "bread pap." Recent investigations seem to show that the use of such an article of food for children is very injurious to issent life in England.

There may be some truth in this, for we have seen it stated that it is very general amongst Canadians to give too solid food to very young Zonaves. children; and that to this cause the excess of mortality amongst their children in Montreal, as compared with the mortality of Irish children may be attributed. We offer no opinion of our own, but we may express our pleasure at the changed tone of the Witness; it no longer at- which I clip from its edition of the 9th inst.:tributes the deaths amongst the Foundlings to of Charity. Perhaps if our contemporary would consult the statistics of other countries, whose climatic conditions are not so severe as are ours, where exposure to the air is not so dangerous as it is in semi-Arctic Canada, he would learn that great as is the mortality amongst the Montreal Foundlings, it is not excessive, or at all unprace dented. By the returns of the Registrar General for England it appears that 57.1 per cent was the average mortality of infants during the first month after birth, the rate of mortality decreasing with every succeeding moath; and nevertheless at the great Foundling Hospital at who have passed the perils of the first year, fifty per cent die before the age of five years-ac | But a word to this inspired newspaper, I a warrant issued at Toronto.

the most favorable circumstances. It is, it has soup, and five coppers a day, will weary the most always been the same; and if the curious in ardent zealot, provided be be such as the Mail statistics will consult Necker's famous work on the Administration of Finance in France, pub. lished near a hundred years ago, he will see that of the infants sent to the Foundling Hospital at Paris, ninety per cent died en route, or within a individual the right, at any moment, and with- few days after; how many died during the entire course of the first year we are not told. The mortality, therefore, in our Foundling Hospital of Montreal, though great and to be deplored, is by no means unprecedented.

> The New York Times of the 13th inst. says :-The indications in the Supreme Court-room Washingion yesterday were, that the recent extraordinary opinion of the Chief-Justice against the validity of the Legal-tender act of 1862, as applicable to pre existing dehte, will be reversed by the majority of the full Bench!

> The reasons which will lend to the prob-ble revisal are thus indicated by the Times: 'This Government in the future may be called to do battle against another organized domestic rebeilion, or against a powerful foreign war involving a universal suspenion of specie payments as in 1861, and the necessity of mortgaging the property and credits of the country to fight it through. And if then, under the recenextraordinary decision of Obief Justice Obase, (ignoring the creation in 1862 of his own adminstration of the Tressury,) Congress could not give validity to Greenbacks as a legal tender for all debts, past as well as present, the Government would be financially powerless. This momentous contingency, we maintain, should not be lost sight of nor fail to be provid. ed against."

The above shows what strange notions obtain exoperated from all obligations of paying tithes amongst our neighbors as to the functions of the judge. He is to make law, not merely to ad minister law; his decisions are to be dictated by considerations of expediency and possible political exigencies, and not merely by the Code and Statutes of which he is the sworn interpreter .la short, according to the New York Times. the judge should be a mere political back, and the ready agent of fraud and despotism. As the law stands now, Congress has no legal right to make green backs, or anything except gold. a legal tender for past debts; and if this be deemed inconvenient, it is for the Legi-lature, not the Judiciary, to apply a remedy. The lat ter has only to declare what the law is, and has nothing to do with what the law should he.

> The river is now pretty well clear of ice: the water has fallen, and all fears of a flood are at an end. Many small vessels have arrived in Abeona from Glasgow, March 22ad, is reported at Quebec. Other vessels are reported as on their way up the river.

Petitions against the duty on coal-which if as much as in her power lies, the marriages of persisted in will cause so much suffering to the poor during next winter-are we believe to be presented to the Legislature. A tax on coal in lutely as contrary to the divine code. As the a climate like this, where fuel is already so dear, and is at the same time one of the prime necessaries of life, is so cruel that we can scarce believe that it will be enforced. What raises

enturprising publishers of this meritorious periodical present their readers this week with a mazoifi cent Premium Plate, being a handsomely executed copy of the Holy Family by Corregio in the Dresden Gallery. For the credit of Canada we hope that the Illustrated News may meet with the support which it richly deserves, both for the would otherwise be; and tend to keep alive excellence of its reading matter, and the heauty bottom of it. When I remarked, 'you were amongst the community a feeling against such of its illustrations. The Elustrated News does not present at the execution of Scott I believe,'

A MODEL JOURNAL.

(To the Editor of the True Witness) Dear Sir,-Some time ago I had occasion to

refer to one of our Ottawa " Dailies" -a pretty fair imitation of the Witness.

The Evening Mail is always in sad want of something to fill up its columns, which are consequently adorned with the most disgusting trash One day the Government writhes (?) under its harmless lash; another, the Jesuits; a third, its confreres of the Press; and, finally, the Papal

In this act attack, the Mail attempts to be both foolish and writy; while it admirably suc ceeds in the one line, it miserably fails in the other, as your readers will perceive from the following editorial (if it deserves the name)

"The Papal Zonaves, who have just returned to Montreal after their two years service in the armies neglect, or to cruelty on the part of the Sisters of the Pope, have had a very quiet reception. The programme consisted of a smal display of bunting. a crowd to match, two sermons and one dinner, after which the beroes retired into private life, and converted their awords into soup-indles in the more millennial manner. Their enthusiasm seems to have been pretty wall knocked out of them. Hard work, thin soup and five coppers a day will weary the most ardent zealot and, although His Holiness is in ap parently as critical a position as he was two years ago, still no Abdiel was 'faithful found, among the faithless' to volunteer for a second term. If these young men want to go to Red River, - now is their time. But we will wager they won't go.

Here we have, on a small scale, the whole history of our brave Zouaves - their life at Rome, their reception by the citizens of Montreal, and their retirement from public life .-Moscow, under Imperial supervision, of those Anything more absurd has never been written, and I think you will agree with me in saying so. | that an attempt will be made to se ze them upon

conceives him to be, for that sarcastic journal has had experience in such matters, though it yet strives to spout enthusiasm. While I do not for a moment imagine - as no sensible Catholic will—that the zeal of the Papal Zouaves has been in the least mitigated, I think that the Mail should be the very last journal in the Dominion to ridicule a soldier's life.

The people of Montreal will perceive that the reception is described in rather a brilliant manner, and throws the True Witness. La Min erve, etc., in the shade—so much for newspaper enterarise.

peaking of Red River, in my opinion the Mail and apparatus should have gone there long ago. We are tired of these stump-speeches .-Let the Ottawa agilator set the example of a speedy removal to the North West, and be assured the event will be bailed with universal joy. For the rest, when the time for action coinesand I trust it never may—those who are now so foully calumniated will prove themselves as ready as the Mail and clique, it not readier, to sacrifice their lives in their country's cause.

SHAMROCK.

Ottawa, April 15:b, 1870.

In consequence of the infirm state of Mr. Patrick Purcell's health, he has resigned the Agency of the TRUE WITNESS for Kingston; and Mr. James Nolan is hereby appointed in his place. All our subscribers in arrears in and around Kingston, will please remit to Mr. Nolan as soon as possible.

Mr. P. Dayle, Arcade, is our duly appointed Agent for Toronto.

Mr. F. Stewart is our duly appointed Agent for Ingersoil and neighborhood.

Mr. C. Donovan, Printer, is our duly appointed Agent for Hamilton and vicinity.

The Librarian of the Catholic Young Men's Society cknowledges with thanks the following donations: From the Hou Thomas Ryan, Five Volumes; from Mr. Henry J. Gallacher, Five Volumes.

Plans have been prepared of a palace for the Catholic Bishop, at London. The huilding will cost, when completed, about \$12 000, and will

be a fine structure. OTTAWA. April 14 .- Alfred Scott, delegate from Red River, was arrested at half past eleven o'clock upon a warrant issued at Toronto, but of this I am not positive; at any rate it was countersigned by the Police Magistrate of Ottawa, out. and was, of course, a sufficient authority for the police officers to act upon. It charges the prisoner with being an accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry on the 4th of March last, and of aiding and abetting the crime The prisoner was arrested in his room at the Albion hotel and offered no resistance. He was transport passengers from one American port to an-City Hall Police Station, where he is now placed n the same cell occupied two years ago by THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. - The | Whelan, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee. I have just returned after paying him a visit. He feels pretty certain that nothing can be done to him. He is very well guarded in his conversation, and when I questioned him he cautiously asked who I was before replying. He told the story of his arrest as I have related, and said that although the warrant was shown him he could not make out the name of the magistrate at the he responded, I have nothing whatever to say about it.' I refrained from putting any further questions to him. I then left him. $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{e}$ is securely locked up in his cell but is not of forty men's work for eighteen days. fettered. He spoke to me through a small grating in thedoor and when I left the corridor leading to the cell be was locked up for the night by the policeman on duty, who told me that Detective O'Neil had the warrant and was gone home to hed. Search, I believe, was made for Father found. It is the intention to bunt him up in the morning and if possible to take him into custody. I do not know whether the government is yet aware of the arrest, but nothing appears to be known of it up to the hour the House adjourned, and it was since then I have gained the informa tion given above. It is reasonably certain that an application for a writ of habeas corpus will be made to Judge Galt in the morning, to show is subject. grounds for the prisoner's detention, and this will hring the whole question of his and Father Richot's connection with the murder. The only difficulty which would arise from the suspension act were suspended and they should be arrested, there would remain no means of testing the legaity of their detention, and being here as it were

under the assurance of safe conduct the Govern-

ment might be to open to reproach if it failed to

protect them. I am informed that the law

officers of the Government have had the ques

tion under consideration as to whether there

is any power in this country to arrest them on

the North-West territory, and that the point is

still un determined. It appears there is an im

perial statute passed 43rd George III., giving

Jurisdiction to Canadian courts over offences

LATER.-OTTAWA, April 15 .- Father Ri. chot and Scott were brought up to-day at one o'clock. Judge Galt discharged them on the ground that the Police Magistrate of Toronto had no jurisdiction over persons living in Ottawa at time of issuing the warrant as Ri chot and Scott were. The brother of the murdered Scott was present and faid a new in formation under which Richot and Scott were re arrested before leaving the Court room and conveyed to the Police Magistrate's office. A large crowd were present in the Court room and followed the prisoners to the police office. The prisoners were remanded until three o'clock this afternoon to enable them to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. If they ful is this they will be placed in custody of the Sheriff until to morrow. Judge Black arrived this forenoon and has rooms at the Russel House, configurous to Commissioner Smith's.

Considerable preparations are being made here for the Northwest expedition. About 2 000 barrols of mess pork have been purchased and carefully re packed to fit it for the climate and transhipments on the route. The Board of Works of the Dominion Government are also baving a large supply of tents made, and a large number of horses, waggans, &c , have been purchased. The Measrs Milloy have been notified that one of their boats will be required to start on the 2nd of May for Fort William with a number of men, who are to work on the road. Some of the Red River service boats are now being constructed to carry provisions, horses, waggons, and other equipments - Montreal Gazette.

Richot and Scott were kept in the Police Magistrate's office until 6 o'clock, when a writ of babeas corpus' was obtained. They were allowed to return to their lodgings, under the surveillance of the police, to appear to-morrow. Great indignation is felt by the French population.

DEATH OF ME. JOHN DONAGHUE. - It is with feelings of profound regret that we record the death of John Donaghue, Esq., late editor and proprietor of the Evening News. For many months past Mr. Donsghue has been suffering from consumption, and his death was soon expected though not so suddenly -by his friends. Since 1848 he has been connected with journalism in this city, and his pen did honor to whatever cause it sustained. He was a free and fearless writer, and sought in the influence which he wielded the good of the community in which be lived. He was a stanneh frishman, and vindicated umbrige offered to them with a power that shewed bow deeply rooted within him was his love for the home of his fathers. Mr. Donaghue was a native of this city, and had a perfect knowledge of its trade and the general politics and trade of Canada; his writings on these subjects were highly prized, for the practical instructions which they gave. His death will make a void in our midst, for, to whomever be was opposed, he was a loyal, and frank opponent His death is much regretted in all circles, for he was a sterling man a kind father, a good citizen and a fast frierd .- Quebec Chronicle.

THE AUTHOR OF THAT PLECE OF PORTRY. -It is said that a demand, backed up by many of the local membere, has been made upon Government for the instant dismissal of Pamphile Lemay, author of " Crucifiez le " which appeared in Le Canadien, from his office of Librarian to the Legislature.

OTTAWA, 15th April .- A fire broke out at about haff-past two this afternoon, in the coof of the building intended for the Parliamentary library. The reof which was a temporary one, is destroyed, but was to be pulled off in a few weeks to allow workmen to continue the completion of the building. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no person was employed near where the fire broke

STILL PUTTING ON THE SCREWS. - The Rochester Union says that now there is not a sidewheel steamer left upon Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence that carries the United States fi g. For some years the resi dents on this side have used British steamers for their pleasure excursions, but now there comes an order from Washington forbidding Canadian steamers to immediately placed in a cab and conveyed to the other, or take them on pleasure excursions even though they land at no port save that from which they sail.

An old man, named McNeil, living in the township of Stephen, mysteriously disappeared on last New Year's day Nothing was heard of him until the is a good deal agitated, but at the same time 8th inst , when the remains of the unfortunate min were found in a field about a mile from his home There were no marks of violence on the body except that both hands were gone apparently cut of at the wrist with some sharp instrument.

Some of the farmers think the maple sugar crop in their section will be light this year on account of the absence of frost at nights, which prevents the sap running freely. The sap is said to be unusually sweet, however, which will be some recompense. In the vicinity of Prescott prime sugar brings 15 cents per pound. — Globe.

The agent of one mising comrany at Tangle; N. S., brought into Halifar one day last week a bar of gold, weighing a hundred ounces, being the result

The Bothwell Review says : - An enterprising landlord at Newbury, the other day, relused to tak gold at par from a customer in payment of his bid, because the papers said it was falling."

The death of a settler in the words is noted by the Kingston News. On the 6th inst., Mr. Nicholas Horae of the township of Olden, went out on his farm lot at Richot to night at the same time Scott was ar- one o'clock in the afternoon to chop, and did not rested, but as the hour was late he could no; be return home at 5 o'clock, his usual hour. When it grew dark his wife becoming uneasy sent one of the children to a neighbour, who, with others, went with a lantern to search for the boy's father. Going down to the lot they found him near the stump of the only tree he had felled that afternoon, lying quite dead, a broken limb that had been suspended in another tree having fallen upon him, fractured his skull, and im mediately killed blm. The unfortunate man was in the prime of life and full of hope, but his sudden end shows one of the dangers to which the pioneer settler

A very serious shooting accident occurred on the 7th instant to a son of Mr Francis Oreighton of the township of Moore. The Samia 'Canadien' says a young man in Mr Creighton's employ named Brown, took out a gan on the day in question to shoot ducks of the habeas corpus act would be with regard from Mr C's dock. While watching for some game to the delegates from the North West. If the he commenced going through the 'manual,' we suppose for the amusement of himself, or those who were with him, among whom were young Frank Greighton, who was observing his friend's military accomplishments from the bank of the river. What the young man came to that part of the manual which gives the command ' Present-Fire'-he pulled the trigger, having unintentionally, as he says, taken sim at young Creighton and forgetting that his piece was loaded. To his horror the gun went off, the ball entering young Oreighton's mouth, smasting some of his front teeth and lodging in the back race a charge arising from the acts committeed in of his neck. Doctors were immediately sent for, and succeeded in extracting the ball, but we are sorry to learn that the wound is considered very dangerous and may result fatally. Brown was arrested and committed to stand his trial at the approaching Assizes-it being alleged by young Creighton that the shot was fired purposely.

committed in the territory, but it is unsettled An article in the Belleville Intelligencer closes as whether that act still remains in force and applies follows:—It is to be hoped, now that we are pretty Maple Sugar, per 16 certain of having further trouble with this Fenian Apples, per barrel to courts of Ontario. There is reason to believe organization, some clear understanding will be come to between Canada, the Imperial Government and Straw

the United States with regard to the whole matter. If we are to be annoyed every Spring and Autumn with these rumors of invasions -if we are ob iged to keep a standing army in the field to prevent these vegabonds from spoiling our land and murdering our people - if we are to be subject to continual alarm, and enormous expense, to have our reade depressed, and our commercial intercourse constantly exposed to interruption, it is time we knew it, so that we could set our houses in order It does seem to us remorkably strange, that apparently no effort has been made by the Imperial Government to put a stop to these invasions. The existence of suca an organization, with a mock legislature, periodical drilling of troops, regularly organized and armed having all the mounttions of war 'and avowing their only and sole purpose to make wir upon us, must be a violation of international law,' and it is high time and this is a very proper time, that such representations be made to the Imperial authorities as will prevent the recurrence of these periodical alarms. Canada has been trifled with long enough in this matter, and while the people are willing to contribute their money and their lives to defend their homes, and protect the bonor of the British flag, they demand that Great Britain should take prompt and vigorous steps to enforce a due observance of international law.

An old confidence game was played a few days ago on Mr. William Buchanan, a New Jersey man, who was coming to Canada to settle in the County of Wentworth. On his way to the train in Jeresy city he was met by a man named Curis who stated that he was also going to Cavada where he had an extensive business in Hamilton. Ourtes soon introduced another person as his partner, one Thompson, who talked largely about their business in Hamilton. Presently Curtis informed Mr. Buchanan that the Bank had closed and that he was unable to obtain cash for a dreft of \$2 500, which he had in his posession, stating that he was short of funds, and a little would be acceptable. He produced the draft requesting Buchanan to give him a couple hundred dollars upon it until they reached Hamilton. Buchanan pulled out his pocket book and counted : 200 in gold and \$40 in greenbacks, and handed it over to Curtis and his companion, keeping the draft as security. They then parted, Curtis & Co. turning round a corner, probably chuckling at the sharp trick they had played upon an unsuspecting tradesman; and their dupe bastened to attend to some little matters prior to leaving. Before parting it was arranged that they should meet at the evening train, and take berths in the sleeping car together Buchanan turned up at the appointed time but Curtis and Thompson did not and never will. Mr. Buchanan arrived in Hamilton last Tuesday night and went on to visit some relatives in Essex County, a wiser but poorer man The bogus draft is on the Manufacturers' The whole transaction shows Bank of New York that simpletons are not all dead yet.

THE EARLIEST ARRIVAL PROM SEA ON RECORD. -The bark Melpomene, Captain Ruthen, from Barcelona, March 5, arrived in port early yesterday mornng in tow of steamer St Andrew, being the earliest errival from Sea [we are informed] on record. In 1831 or 1832 a vessel arrived in port, from Poole, on the loth April. Captain R. reports: - Sailed on the 5th of March from Bircelons, in ballast. Had fine weather during the whole voyage On the 15th of March spoke ship Manhasses of and from Lisbon, bound to New York, five days out, all well in lat 34 32 N, long 16 45 W. First of April spoke a French bark called the Navigateur, of St Nazairo, from Port au-Prince, bound to Havre-de Grace, in lat 40 20 N, long 52 W, twenty days out, all well. Second of April, spoke the John Elias, of St John, N B, from New Orleans for Liverpool, in lat 27 30 N, long 49 50 W. Saw no ice till near Green laland. The vessel is consigned to C & J Sharples & Co and will go into Blais' Booms until the Lake ice passes dowb .- Chronicle.

Birth:

In this city, on the 13 h instant, at 38 Beaver Hall Terrace, Mrs. Dr. P. E. Brown, of a daugh-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 18, 1870: Flour-Pollards, \$3 80 to \$3.00; Middlings \$3 15 3,20; Fine, \$3 35 to \$3,40; Super., No. 2 \$3,90 to 0,00; Superfine \$4,25 \$0,00; Fancy \$4,40 to \$4.45; Extra, \$4,60 to \$4,62; Superior Extra \$4.85 to 5.00; Bag Flour, \$2,05 to \$2,10 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per bri. of 200 lbs. -\$3,30 to 4,25. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$0,95 to \$0.97.

Asbes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.55 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4,00 to 4,95 .-First Pearls, 6,75 to 0.00.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 24 50 to 25,00 ;-Thin Mess \$21.50 ; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50. Burren, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c — good per choice

Western bringing 17c. to 18c. CHEESE, per 1b .- 14 to 15c. LARD, per lb .- 14c. Barley per 48 lbs.-Prices nominal,-worth about

0.40 to \$0.50.

Prase, per 66 lbs. - \$0,70.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRIORS. April 18, 1870:

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Hay, per 100 bundles,

\$3,50 to \$6.

FRANCE.

PARIS April 13.—The authorities have again been notified that the threatened strikes are to begin to-day in various manufactories.

M. Terry asked Government what progress had been made in the investigation of the conspiracy against the Emperor and State. M. Ollivier replied that the examinations would soon what steps would be taken in the case of Prince Murat, who is reported to have struck a magistrate in open Court, M. Ollivier promised justice would be done.

Paris, March 29 .- The idea of submitting the proposed changes in the Constitution to a vote of the nation, after the project of a ' Senatus Consultum, shall have passed the Sen te, finds favour with many Deputies of the Liberal Imperialist party. Although not so stated, the vote would be, by implication, for or against the Emperor and bis dynasty. It is certain that Napoleoo III, is just now very popular in France. Still, the majority would bardly be so great as on former occasions—as on the 10th of December, when he had three-fourths of the suffrages against Cavaignac and the Radical candidates, or in the plebiscites' for the 10 years' Presidency of the Empire. But those of his friends and supportors who are in favour of the appeal to popular suffrage say that he might be certain of two-thirds of the nation, and to consolidate his throne-the more so as these votes would comprise very much more than that proportion of the property intelligence, and respectability of the country. The Republicans and Socialists would do their worst in Opposition, and would whip in their legions of blouses and the very lowest class of men possessing a vote; but in the middle and higher classes of the population few, indeed, would be the votes insteady and determined in the fulfilment of his pledges to the people. On the other hand, it is argued that true wisdom consists in letting well nary contingencies, and to be resorted to only when evidently indispensable. The Ministers are known to be little disposed to bave recourse to it, fully recognizes its necessity.

The ve dict of the High Court of Justice was received in Paris with some surprise and still more dissatisfaction. The latter feeling, I may positively assure you, extends to the very highest quarters. The public conscience had settled what the Prince's punishment should have been. A couple of years' imprisonment would have met the justice of the case in the opinion of the majority. The acquittal is considered due to the violence of the Opposition Press, of the Marseillaise Rappel, and other prints of that class and still more to the intemperate and scandalous outbreaks of Messrs Grousset and de Fouvielle. The demonstrations in court, the attitude of the members of the Radical Press at Tours and of some of the witnesses on that side, the sort of panic pro duced in court by de Fonvielle's violence, the reports of a plot to assassinate the Prince—these and other signs and incidents which you have read of in your Special Correspondent's spirited sketchess of the physiogramy of the trial produced a profound impression upon the jury consisting of men of substance, landed proprietors and others Conservatives ed an esclade. Scenes equally tragic displayed at by position and temperament. They were startled, Piacenza, eventually with the same results. ked, almost scared, by the wild unbridled passions displayed before them.

Neither the character and past history, nor the appearance and deportment of the prisoner, could inspire them with sympathy, but the conduct of those arrayed against him was still more repugnant to educated men of the better classes of society, habitual respecters of law, order, and propriety. 'C'est une bete fauve,' a not very distant relative of Prince Pierre is known to have lately said, and your Tours' correspondent's description of his aspect and bearing justifies the hard word.

The comments of the Paris papers on the Tours trial are nearly all in one sense modified by the political colour of the different journals. Even the Constitutional, babitually favourable to the Imperial family, is down out at the verdict. Marcullaise of Yesterday was very reserved, doubtles from a wholesome fear of seizure stopping the large sale it was sure to have, but it purshasers complained of being ef being taken in by the atsence of the rabid abuse they had reckoned upon. The Clocke presented its readers with the following gem:'The slayer of Victor Noir has been acquitted -

We had not ventured to anticipate so grand a resolt. We will not utter a complaint or a recrimination, and still less an appeal to vengeance. At the moment when the empire is rinking nothing could better reward our many years of resignation or more strengthen our hope than such a solemn impunity awarded to a tomicide whose name is Bonsparte.'

The Temps blames the jury, and the Siecle declares that the principle of equality, daily violated in France, has been grossly departed from on this oc-Casion. It says :-

'The contast between the tone, manners, and usual language of the Judges when dealing with an ordinary culprit and their treatment of Prince Pierre Bonsparte is the more shocking that nothing in the precedents and previous life of the accused entitled him to the particular deference which was repeatedly shown him, and for which he was only indebted to his title."

PARIS, April 12 .-- Thirty persons were arrested yesterday for baving tried to prevent the police from tearing down revolutionary placards.

PARIS, April 15 .- The Rappel publishes a despatch rom La Creuzot, announcing that the strike is ended

for the time being

REPUBLICANS AND THEIR REPERSENTATIVES IN Lave drawn up a series of conditions of which they require the acceptance by any candidate aspiring to the will, and the courage to defend popular interests under a despotic Government; 2, the Deputy must hold all his time at the disposition of the district which elects him; consequently, when there is no business in the Chamber he must visit the electoral districts of his circumscription to collect protests, demands, and complaints, which will form the busimess of his legislative mission; 3, he must especially explain to the electors in public or private meetings Political and social rights in the exercise of liberty; 4, if he be an advocate he must only defend neglected rights and outraged liberties, and that gratuitously;

b, if he he a literary man the produce of his labours

should be applied to the dissemination of democratic

deas through the periodical Press, and to the organi-

zation of free and secular schools.

3 22 Sugar

Sand the State of Secretary of the second of

A Bill has been brought into the Madrid Cortes for the better regulation of certain ecclesiastical matters.

It annuls their temporal jurisdiction and deprives them of the power of changing and removing the curas or parish priests - a power that has often been grossly abused for political of jects, especially in the case of the Carlist plots and insurrections so frequent in that country.

MADRID, 13th April .- The trial of the Duke de Montpensier for the murder of Prince Henry of Bourbon, was concluded last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed, and his expression of regret be completed. In answer to the question as to for it, were accepted as extenuating circumstances. what steps would be taken in the case of Prince Madrid, and to pay 6,000 dellars indemnity to the family of Prince Henry.

The Barcelona insurgents are receiving unusually severe sentences at the hands of the Council of

In the Cortes yesterday, General Prim indicated that a certain time would be allowed during which the clergy must take the oath of allegiance.

The Spanish clergy persist in their refusal to swear allegiance to the constitution. Though the time within which they are required to take the oath is short, they have shown no disposition to yield.

ITALY.

PIRDMONT, March 28. - In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to a question from Signor Deboni as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the Œcumenical Council, Signor Visconti Venosta, the Minister for Foreign Affirs, explained that the Cabinet trusting to the authority of the law and to the established principles religious liberty, would adhere to its first resolution of abstaining from all intervention in the doings of the council. The Government confined itself to approving the cenciliatory efforts of Italian Bishops but, in conforvotes, amply sufficient to evince the will of the mity with the principle of the separation of church and State, it would allow the Church freely to lay down what dogmas it chose. After some observations from different speakers the Chambers voted the order of 'he day, asked for by the Ministry.

Once more tidings of sanguinary affrays reach us from Italy, and this time, as on former occasions, the spread of the melancholy reports coincides with the publication of a letter bearing the ill-omened signature of 'Ginseppe Mazzini.' On the 5th of March M Mazzini sent to some of bis 'Brethren' in Romagua a few lines, which have since appeared in scribed against the Sovereign who, while firm in the 'Unione Democratica of Ravenna, and which we the maintenance of order shows himself equally publish elsewhere. His correspondents had, as it would seem, conveyed to him the weicome intelligence that they were ready for action. Mezzini, after bestowing his thanks and praises upon them, expresses his full confidence in their firmness of puralone; that the Emperor stands well with the pose, and trusts that their promise will be redeemed nation, and does not need a fresh manifestation with as much manliness as it was given. He hopes for a ananimous resolution and a simultaneous effort of its acceptance of him as Chief of the State, by all the cities of Romagna. It matters not, he that a ' plebiscite' is a very great and grave act, observes, when or whence the initiative may come. which ought to be reserved for the most extraordi- What is essential is that every town should be sure to follow the first signal that any other town may give. No further understanding is necessary. Strategic plans may be available for regular warfare, but they do not meet the requirements of popular insurand it may be doubted whether the Emperor rection. Action must follow upon action, and every one must basten to seize the opportunity which Mazz ni and his friends have power to create.

So far Mazzini on the 5th of Merch. About three weeks after the date blood was shed in the streets of Pavia and Piacenza, and attempts at disturbance were made throught the province of the Æmilia In Pavia bands of armed men appeared suddenly, at 4 o'clock in the morning on the 24th ult., before the barracks of Sin Lino and San Francesco, where they shouted . Down with the ' Monarchy! Long live the Republic !' adding cheers for the Army, and especially for the 421 Regiment of the Line, a battalion of which was quartered at Pavia. Une of these bands, about 200 men strong, meeting with no encouragement on the part of the soldiers, did not venture beyond a noisy demonstration But another band, twice as numerous, fired on the troops in cold blood, mertally wounding the commanding officer, killing and wounding some of the men The attack was however, repulsed, not without some loss of life on the part of the aggressors, and not only before the barrack gates, but also at every point of the wall where the insurgents attempt-

It may be seen from all this that there are re besides the Bourbons and other worn out dynasties. of whom it may be said that they never learn any thing from time or adversity. At the close of a long li'e which may be summed up as a gigantic failure, we again see M Mazzini at his no less silly than mischievous practices. To disarm a Government and to disorganize the public force by seducing a few subalterns and privates from their duties is a stale contrivence, to which the Chief of Young Italy resorted in Piedmont as long since as 1833. Insurrec tionary outbreaks of the same hare-brained nature as those of Pavia and Piacenza were planned by Mazzini in 1833 in Savoy, in 1844 in Calabria, two years later in Romagna, and again in 1853 in Milan, in 1857 in Genoa-this last attempt beginning and ending in the cold-blooded murder of a centry at the Fort Diamante for which Mezzini, as leader of the movement, though not actually present, was sentenced to death by default. At the age of sixty-two, and after so many failures and so much bloodshed. this incorrigible plotter does not scruple to incur the terrible responsibility of fresh attempts at insurrec-

March 5 - Brethren, -I received very late your letter of the 9th of February I accept, and shall bear in mind, the concluding words of your com munication, and I know that you will fulfil your menly promise.

'May your watchword be that of all the cities of Romagna! May they understand that if a movement, noble by the faith and powerful by the will which inspires it, begins on any important point, every city must consider it a duty to follow the initiative, and follow it without delay, without waiting for further instruction or concert, and without nice strategical combinations, which may have their value in war but which are unsuitable to the purposes of an insurrection. Action must beget action, and must improve the opportunity which it is in our power to create.

'Yours, now and for ever,

Rome. - A synopsis of Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Count Daru's despatch is published. It is urged by his Eminence that the twenty-one canons have been misinterpreted, and that even if they seem to invade the rights of the state they may be consideraly modified before they are formally promulgated. The church, he adds, has no intention of interfering with politics, and the canons ' are not of a nature to justify France FRANCE. - The Republican Democratic Committee in abandoning her attitude of abstention with regard to the Council.' A hope is therefore expressed that Count Daru will not press his demand for the admis obtain their suffrages at the pending elections. They sion of a special envoy of his government. It is be-dinaist that such candidate—1. Must have the ability, lieved that the French government will not now insist upon sending a representative to the Council; and as to any ulterior measures, it is considered probable that the Cabinet will postpone all action until the legislative body has had an opportunity of recording its juigment on the correspondence which has passe of between the two courts.

The authorities keep themselves well informed of the projects of Mazzloi and his partisans for another attempt on Rome, are obliged to increase their vigilance and severity. Within a few days a party of suspected persons had been arrested in Rome and neighbouring towns, and avowals elicited at their examinations leave no dcubt of the existence of a conspiracy within the Papal territory, the leaders of which are acting in concert with the revolutionary party outside.

rea delle Fratte, in Rome. The neophytes were two young German Jewesses, Mddles. Jenny and Emily Auchal, of Berlin They were baptised before the altar of the Blessed Virgin. celebrated for the miraculous converson of Ratisbonne, in presence of a very numerous assistance. Mgr. Gandolfi, Bishop of Cormeto and Civita Vecchis, administered the Sacrament. A number of conversions are taking place among the Jews in consequence of the controversy between the Abbes Lehmann and the Paris Synagogue. Cardinal Pecci confirmed two American filed in the office of the Superior Court moder No. adies, received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Capel the day before.

another? Your word.

Who first introduced salt provision into the navy? Noah; for he had Ham in the Ark.

Muggins was passing up St. Clair St., one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Moggins paused, gazed intently at the defunct snimal, and at last one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and said: Here is another shipwreck.' 'Shipwreck, seventy-five, and one hundred and seventy-six name where ?' 'There's a bark that's lost forever.' His companion growled and passed on.

An attorney in Dublin having died exceedingly poor, a shilling subscription was set on foct to pay the expenses of his funeral Most of the attorneys and barristers having subscribed one of them applied to Toler, afterwards Lord Chief Justice Norbury, expressing the hope that he would also subscribe his shilling. 'Only a shilling 'said Toler, 'only a shilling to bury an attorney? Here is a guinea; go and bury one and twenty of them'

A young wag, taking a drive with a pretty girl, encountered a Methodist minister. He stopped him, and asked, hurriedly: 'Can you tie a not for ne!' Yes,' said the minister, 'when do you want it done?' 'Wby, directly,' was the reply. 'Yes, but it is past twelve o'clock and not lawful,' replied the minister. I never thought of that,' was the response, made just as a young briefless lawyer drove up, to whom the case was submitted. 'It depends on the sort of knot he wished tied,' was the decision of the lawrer. I want a knot tied in my borse's tail to keep it out of the mud,' shouted the wicked fellow, as he drove rapidly away.

A late judge was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and had thrown himself on the wings of his imagination far into the upner regions, and was seemingly preparing for a higher ascent, when the judge exclaimed, 'Hold on, hold on, my dear sir ? Don't go any higher, for you are already out of the jurisdiction of the

"THE Universal Ayer." On my journeys over the continent-through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil, and Mexico, and the United States-in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the universal Aver represented by his family medicines. which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures, I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished imporance to have come from the same country. [Field's letters from abroad.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Tastes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines,-All 'goarmete,' however, admire the 'Cliquo:' Champagne; and ladies of taste and refined perceptions admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence. In South America it is the only perfume in use, and although recently introduced into this market, it is in equal favor with our fair country women. It is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetable of Florida is more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trademark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Ecro-

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, Forsale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K Camp. bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

WEY DO YOU HESITATE? - Why await the final attack of diseases which may prove fatal, when the first onest can be repelled with Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pille, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigorating, that while it fights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and traces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilious and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, they are the only cure for disorders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives; but Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the slimentary passages. In nearly every phase of disease the use of Bristol's Saraapsrilla, in corjunction with the Pills, will greatly hasten a cure.

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co. J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H R Gray, Picanit & Son, J Goulden, R S Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

A GREAT TRIUMPH,

Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens:

Messrs, Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre-Dame St., Montreal:

Gentlemen, - Having suffered severely for four rears from palpitation of the heart, and frequent at tacks of faver and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body. I wis induced to try Bristols S reaparilla and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth, found my maladies completely removed. my appetite good, and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure, and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief. Yours gratefully.

ALFRED TUCK, Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal. May 10, 1863.

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

Within the Whole Range of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more considerstion than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of anfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very

A Jewish Baptism recently took place at S. And remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

| FROWINGS OF QUEEC, | IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAMES RELI-GIEUSES SŒURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JUSEPH DE L'HGTEL DIEU DE MONTREAL, in the City and District of Montreal, by their petition 1029, pray for the sale of certain immovables situated in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of O. W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Fyfe, scale manufacturer, to wit " the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Nazareth, said lots being contiguous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said property, annexed to the deed of sale bereinafter mentioned, and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three, the plan of the said Fiel Nazareth, bounded in front by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side partly by Prince Street and partly by the property of the beirs McShane, containing one bundred and forty-nine feet and four and a-balf inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet oa George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle, seventy four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and

> thereca erected." And the said " Les Dames Religieuses Fours Bos . pitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dien de Mont eal." allege that by deed made and passed before Mires. L. R. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries, at Montreal aforesaid, on the twenty-eighth day of February eighteen hundred and forty nine, Bard Plumer Paige, of the said City of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual and perpetual rent of eight rounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in favor of the said " Dames Religiouses Swars Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hoiel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible on the first day of October, in each year, and to be redeemable at all times by the debtor or his successors, upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, and all arrears of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed byrothecated in favor of the said " Dames Religieures Smars Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dien de Montreal the lots of land above described,

finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned

twenty seven feet and two inches, the whole English

measurement, with two blacksmith shops and for.

nace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings

The said Petitioners moreover represent that at a date posterior to the making and passing of the above mentioned deed, to wit, on or about the twenty-second day of January eighteen hundred and sixtythree, by deed passed before Mires. Smith and bis colleague Public Notaries at Montreal, the said lots of land and dependancies were sold by the Assignees to the estate of the said Bard Plumer Paige, then an insolvent to Wyman B. S. Moor, Esquire, of Waterville, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, and Dudley W. Moor of the City of Montreal, merchants.

That by and in virtue of a certain written consent fyled in a certain cause or demande for Ratification of title of the aforesaid lots of land, bearing the Number 1756, among the Records of this court, instituted by the said Wyman B S. Moor and Dudley W. Moor the parties interested in the said cause or demande for Ratification, agreed to pay immediately to the said Petitioners out of the purchase-money to wit, the sum of eleven thousand dollars currency the capital of their said rent and the arrears due thereon as well as the costs incurred by the said Petitioners upon their opposition to said demande for Racification .

And the Petitioners further allege that neither the capital of the said constituted rent nor any other ams have ever been paid to them, and that there is now due to said Petr ioners, a sum of two hundred and eleven pounds, eight shillings and two pence, current money of Canada, to wit, the sum of one hundred and forty pounds, being the capital of the said constituted rent the sum of sixty seven pounds. four shillings, being for arrears of said rent accrued on the first of October, eighteen hundred and eixtynine, and the sum of four pound, four shillings and two pence, costs incurred on the aforesaid Opposition to said demande tor Ratification, which said sums they have a right to claim from the actual proprietor of the above described immoveables.

And the said Petitioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immoveables is unknown. Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immoveables to appear before the said Court, at Montreal within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said Dames Religiouses Scours Hospitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," failing which the Court will order that the said immoveables be sold by Sheriff's Sale.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, Prothonotaries, S C.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late Samuel Miller, in his life ime of Montreal afcresaid, Merchant, and Miss Christine Miller of the same place, Spinster, fille muj ure et usante de ses droits, and Charles D Muler of Miller aforesaid, Confectioner, beirerses and beir at law of the late John Ogden Miller, decensed, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchent and as such carrying on the affairs, business and con cerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

I, the undersigned, Andrew B Stewart of the City of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in this metter Creditors are requested to fylo their Claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, "Merchants Exchange Building," St Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal on Monday, the ninth day of May nex', at the bour of four o'clock in the afternoon, for the public exemination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to at end A. B. STEWART, Assigr.ce

WILLIAM H. HODSON.

Montreal, 5th Apri', 1870.

ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sors, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wickley or Fatrice, who can grated from County wickless. Iroland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham-Doly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Fergusen,

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Wanted a riest of Second Oldes Leacher, for Komes Catholic Separate School, Picton, Ont. Appli-

JOSEPH REDMOND,

WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the Apply at 58 Murray Street, Moutreal,

BANKRUPT SALE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE. AT

8 9 5

NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, April 8, 1873,

SHANNON'S

BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP. COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS CHALLENGE!

RUROPE AND AMERICA,

GENERAL SATISFACTION!

SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW ON VIEW, AT THE BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP.

52 ST. JOHN STREET.

Gentlemen Should Furnish their Cloth, and have it beautifully made up at Broadway. The Services of Mr. Charles Rancour, to well kcown as a cutter of the highest standing, have been

eecured. Reparing, Cleaning by a New Discovery, Dyeing and Pressing executed promptly, in a style that defies competition. Montreal, April 8, 1870

LOVELL'3

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarrantably used in connection with Directories now being canvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themcelves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher, Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to door, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty horses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Railway and Steamboat Routes, important places on the lines being held till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Dominion of Canada, Nowfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory a d Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY:

France, Germany, &c. do £3 Sig.

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No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made known on application to

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 16, 1870.

CANADA. PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist of Montroal. SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1115 DAME MATHILDE LEVEILLE, of the City and District of Montresl, widow of the late Franco's Xavier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and now wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said City of Montreal,

The aforesaid FRANCIS MURRAY,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation of property against the Defendant.

O. AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Plaintiff,

Montreal, April 1870.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teach-Two French and Roglish, the other Roglish—for the Oatholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townthips of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmingford.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm THE Substitution, Shannon, Grocers, of this city of Messers. As of commencing the Provision and prions and the public that he has opened the Store, patrons and the public that he does opposite St. Ann' No. 445 where he will keep on hand and for sale Market a stock of provisions suitable to this market, general stour of Plour, Oatheal, Corneral, comprising in part of Flour, Oatheal, Corneral, COMPINIER, CHERGE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, SERRINGS, DRIED

RUTTER, CHES. S. 1. COA, LIAMS, DARB, GERRINGS, DRIED FEB, DRIED AFFLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c. nnecieu with the from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well the above koons in the country, he as from the challed to offer inducements to the will thus no character by any house of the kind in

Janada.

Oonsignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to turns was so the market price. References kindly two-turns of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and permitted to Messrs. Messer, Tiftin Brothers. D. SHANNON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Issiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or nerciet was following a contact of Onusia, at or Lear Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blackcear Montreal; was or present origin, and a Black-smith by profession. He has a daughter who, if liv-ing, 19 some 16 or 16 years old. When last heard, from this saughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE,

UNPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK.

NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL.

Such paid for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE (NEAR MONTREAL.) THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of this grand and popular Institution, will take place on WED. NESDAY, FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1st Section of the commercial course. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

lst Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and Eng-

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

ifferent styles of writing : 5th Reading of Manuscripts;

6th Rudiments of book keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd SECTION

3rd year - Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various brenches - counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph cince-fec similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the papils of the "Business Class" on current events, commerce, &c.

NB-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

lat. Book-keeping in its various systems; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

2nd Dommercial arithmetic; 3.d Commercial correspondance;

4th Caligraphy;

5th A Treatise on commercial law;

6th Telegraphing; Ith Banking (exchange, discount, custom commiscions);

8th learnage; 9th Stenography

10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

> 3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Polic Literature.

1st Belles Lettres - Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History; 3:d Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History;
5th Horticulture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture ; Tibil treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

lat Course of moral Philosophy;

2:d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of the Dominion of Canada;

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

ob Obemistry,

6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTE.

Drawing-Academic and Linear. Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS:

Half Boarders. 20.00
Day-Scholors. 10.00 Bed and Bedding. Washing and Mending of Lines.

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION showed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG CRUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Catholic Young Folks.

Thirty-two large double column pages each number at \$1.00 per abbum. For particulars address:

YOUNG CRUSADER. 12, West Street, Boston, Mass.

TO LET,

AS a Wood or Coal Yard, a Large Enclosure ad. jacent to the property of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and opening on St. Paul

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Buptiste Street. Montral, June 25, 1869.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

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

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the

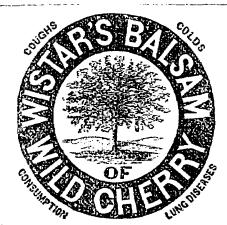
English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover. Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders 700

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!

A choice assortment in Beaded, Wool and Raised Work, of the newest styles. F B WRIGHT,

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BERLIN WOOL, SHETLAND WOOL

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GEO. A. CONSITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. PERTH, Cc. LANARE, ONT.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed suturated with corruption, have been pucified and cured by its scrofulous affections and disorders, which were agravated by the scrofulous contamination until ting, have been radically

they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destrictive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the boily, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tunors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by cruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA? St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Enysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringcorm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other cruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concended forms, as Duspepsia, Dropsy, Meure Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorn has ar Whites, Uterine Microfulary, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great resorted with of the strength and vigor of the system. Tho

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON: 13 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. LRS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

DANIEL SEXTON,

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Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL. W. J. HAMILTON,

PROPRIETOR. AMHERST, N. S.

EDUCATION.

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMER. CIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 115 Bonaventure

street Montrea!, Mr. Keegan bo'ds a first Class dioloma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from the McGill Normal School Montreal.

N.B - The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 10. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 18th 1869.



PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,

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

WANTED.

A Clergyman living to a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, ETREMCREMA GRA

PROMINCE OF QUEBRO, EUPERIOR COURT. In Re, Nestor Turgeon,

And

Andrew B. Stewart, Official Assignee. Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon or as soon as Connsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem will apply at the Superior Court of Lower Canada, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments thrreto.

Montreal 1st March 1870 LEBLANC & CASHDY, Avocat du Failli.

Insolvent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of St. Liu, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin, Farmer.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archambault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to fyle them without delay. T. GARAULT, N P.

St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

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cinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-brooke, Waterville, and Coaticock through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventere Station

G. J. ERYDGES Managing Director

10.19 P.M

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 4.15 P. M., and 745 A.M., arriving at Sand Point at 10.00 P.M. and 1.50 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 6 00 A.M., and 2.30 P. M., arriving at Brockville at 12.15 P.M., and 8 30 P.M.

ar Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 000. A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

Superintendent.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 3,00 p. m. and 5.45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 P.m. and 3.30 p. m. for Fraserville Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 545 am. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay.
Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35

p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port A. T. WILLIAMS.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING.

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

> LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00,

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to, Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

BEAUTIFY

THE

COMPLEXION

By using Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all cosmetics, containing to deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the rich floral perfumes of nature, un-adulterated by any foreign substance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette slike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softness of tkin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the curicle to form into ridges and furrows. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacious of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composition reing of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping for any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of its preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unbealthy, white-looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the enamel, a difficulty existing with nearly all the mouth letions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to bays

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes reduess and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic and, after twenty five years of everyday use, they have decided that it is the only fragrant distillation combining all the requisites for a safe and reliable beautifier of the skin, as well as an exquisitely delicate perfume Probably the most distinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is

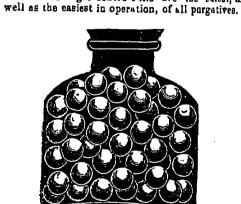
accustomed to its use. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

and Fancy Goods Dealers

For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers,

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the sefest, as



IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristel's Sugar-coated Pills never gripe nor sicken, and that their op ration does not weaken.

That Bristol's Sugar coated Pills are the best and only antibilious medicine that is purely vegetable. IT IS UNDENIABLE

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That Bristel's Sugar-coated Pills are a certain and speedy relief in all kinds of headache.

IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are unequalled as a

remedy in the different stages of Liver Complaint. IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar coated Pills are the on'y pur-

gative that eradicates Costiveness and Piks. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a gentle, safe, yet certain remedy in Indigestion and Dyspessis. IT IS UNDENIABLE That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of

brightening the eyes. IT IS UNDENIABLE

preparations for clearing the Complexion a d

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pil's give a swiet breath, and clear and strengthen the vilie. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best, safest, and most agreeable of family medicines. They will not disappoint you. Try them and bo 18stored to health. For Sale at all the principal Drug Storer.