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HRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

NORA BRADY'S VOW.

BY MRS. ANNA II. DORSEY.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

It was growing toward noon; and, calling Desmond, who was trying to decipher an inscription on an old tomb, they started homeward. They had not gone far when they saw Dennis Byrne coming toward them. Mrs. Halloran instantly apprehended a visit from her cousin, Donald More; but, to her great relief. Dennis informed her that Major O'Grady from Glendariff had come over to spend the

ceived later intelligence from him than she had, and quickened her pace. "I am glad to see you madam," said the

soul, I'm delighted to see the roses blooming on your checks this fine morning; and Master Desmond, too. Faith, madam. you'll have a grown-up son before you know where you are."

welcome. But allow me to offer you some refreshments," said Mrs. Halloran.

did you hear from Halloran?"

"About two weeks ago."

"And how was he?" sinking very fast.' And gad, madam, he got He had been ill, but was quite recovered, so white, and gasped so, that I thought he'd and thinks that but for the nursing and care of be off before he got the papers signed; but he Nora Brady he must have died. It's a long railied, and when they all came up, the lawyer, story, major, but Nora has laid us all under a

heavy debt of gratitude,-God bless her! and pers, he was able to write his name as steadily the end of it is that John is well and doing as he ever did in his life,—then watched us as well."

"That's fine news altogether. Nora Brady's a noble creature, and deserves just such a husband as that fine fellow Dennis Byrne will make her. In France they would be pensioned by government for their fidelity. I was afraid the little girl's death would be a heavy blow to the poor wretch's soul for the first time; for he John.

"It was," said Mrs. Halloran, while her eyes overflowed

"Well, it's natural, I suppose, for people to grieve; but I don't think it's right. No one could do for that gentle, little lamb what her

Father in heaven will do. Just think of her being an angel! Why, by this and that, I think it's glorious,—too glorious a thing to shed tears about." And, by way of illustrating his precent, the major shed tears himself.

"How are our friends around—the old neighborhood?" inquired Mrs. Halloran, after judges. Let me beseech you, then, to make a pause; for she dared trust herself no further on this theme.

"Around Glendariff? Pretty well, - at least all that you are interested about; and those who knew I was coming sent a thousand messages of love and condolence, which you must receive on my credit, dear lady, for I have forgotten them all.

"I am glad to be remembered," said Mrs. Halloran, smiling.

"I forgot them because I had other and more important affairs to think over and talk over when I saw you; and-hang it all, it's no

I came on business which I don't know how to perilous, in a moment like this." let out for the life of me. I'm the very worst

powers of endurance for any such demonstrations, major. But I feel excessively anxious began to toss, and writhe, and utter such peals to hear what this matter is, which you have so of frantic laughter that I slipped from the room. strangely preluded."

" Dead !"

"Yes. He was thrown from his horse one night, coming from Kildare, and was so injured

that he died in a few days.' "Then let all animosities be buried with him. We shall tread lightly over his ashes; and may God forgive him, even as I do !" said Mrs. Halloran, feeling much shocked at

"He sent for me, and I was about declining the invitation,—for I despised the fellow most heartily, and expected no good from him,when something impelled me to go; and go I did. I saw that he was hastening at a rapid out and tell the news to the rascal. pace to answer to a just Judge for the deeds done in the body: so I softened a little, and spoke to him like a Christian.

"'I thank you for coming' he said, in a bedside. 'You are the friend of those to whom I wish to make restitution. I mean John have transpired within the last year or two, and the grinning negro, whom he sprawled on the to John Halloran. And if you wish to know that I had not formed a wrong opinion of his turning, and if the judge, and, after him, the how my revenge has been attained and grati- grass.

loved, dying. Mary was haughty and agitated, shindy; but I couldn't help it. There, Mr. casily find the place; for over the door is write others upon their fatal sortic—had never been and told me in plain language that I was un- Snow, I declare to man I didn't intend the laste welcome, and that she scorned me too much harm in the world, only you stood in the way to receive the slightest favor or kindness from of it, an' caught it. Come into the kitchen. me. It cut deep, sir; it stung me almost to Ellen, an' hear what I've got to tell you; an'

were sweet and trusting ones. I have never room and be sated, and have some refreshforgotten that moment. That bright little face ments." has come to me in my dreams, and stood out He was her husband's best friend; and day. He was her husband's best friend; and heard her whispers stealing, just as they did I'm not kept waiting." she thought instantly that he had perhaps rethat day. If I had lived, my cursed pride The major wished to would have helped me through; but I am dying; and though I don't believe in the fables of Christianity, and am not actuated by any major, meeting her at the door: "upon my noble moral motive in the act, I wish to be forgotten entirely-to have my memory blotted away from the earth-rather than have the curses of generations spit on my grave for what men consider a criminal injustice. I therefore "I am glad to see you, major: you are truly have left to you, as the best and oldest friend of Mary Halloran and her son, to hold in trust for them until Desmond is of age, the estates Thank you heartily for the welcome, but of Glendariff, with all lands, properties, and the refreshments I decline, if you please. I moneys appertaining thereto. The documents breakfasted at a late hour in the valley, and do are all legally drawn up, and we only awaited not wish to spoil my appetite for dinner. When your coming to sign them. Call Lawyer Dunshane in,' he said to a gentleman who was in the room. 'A glass of water, major: I am

> was so calm and deliberate, and talked away so evenly, that I didn't see why I should bother about it, if he didn't. "'Mr. More,' I said, 'you have done an act which God and man will approve. I thought, sir, the old honorable blood in your veins was only under an eclipse; and I'm glad from my soul, sir, far the sake of the royal and honorable name you bear, that you have wiped this stigma away. But, sir, you will be in a iew hours before the face of an almighty and terrible God, who will judge you not as man

the attorney, and the apothecary, with the pa-

we signed ours. I said but little, egad; for,

altogether, it put me out of breath. I was

dumbfounded, nonplussed to an entirety, I as-

sure you, and so rejoiced that I was afraid I

might say or do something unbecoming the oc-

casion. Then, I declare to you, I thought of

"'Do you remember where I was educated, major?' he said, with a ghastly smile of derision. 'There, sir, is the apostle of my creed.' And I followed the glance of his eye, and saw on the mantel-piece a marble bust of Voltaire, whose sardonic countenance, in which was blended the scorn of Lucifer and the leer of Belial, could only find its likeness in the lowest cell of perdition.

your peace with Him while you may."

that you really entertain opinions so unworthy use to be beating around the bush any longer. of an immortal soul,—opinions so daring and

"'Have you been tonsured, major? Upon diplomat in the world. I don't know how it my honor, his reverence over there at Kildare will affect you; but tell me, do you ever go off | couldn't preach a better sermon. But have into hysteries, or faintings, or the like? for I done. Like an Epicurean have I lived; and tell you plainly, if you should give ever so small a shrick, I should be off like a rocket."

"I believe I have grown too strong in my up, quick! Never mind the cobwebs on their necks,—the black brave fellows.' Then he They told me that at the last, when the terrors "Well, it's no more nor less than this: your and bitterness of death seized him, the most cousin, Donald More,—hold on, now,—the base secondrel, is dead."

frightful visions haunted him; but at length, exhausted and powerless, he cursed God, and died. Such was the death of an infidel."

"This news is horrible, major," said Mrs. Halloran, who was leaning back, very pale, in her chair. "Oh, the loss of a soul is a most terrible consideration! Poor, miserable Donald! Why did you forsake God and scorn the truth in your early manhood? Dear, sir, I feel much overcome. Will you allow me to retire for a little while?"

"Yes: go, my dear child and lie down; and don't forget that Glendariff is once more yours. And if you should hear Dennis Byrne give a yell, don't be alarmed; for I'm going to step

Dennis didn't exactly yell; he only sprang some four or five feet up in the air, and danced a jig, interspersed with such a variety of remarkable pirouettes, and at short intervals such husky voice, after I had taken my seat by the a hearty huzza, that the old major had much ado to keep himself from falling down with of its holy passing away. Ellen remained at laughter at his antics, in which Ellen and the home, and, at Mrs. Halloran's request, was in-Halloran's family. Mary was my first love: negro coachman heartily joined, without com-I had hoped to win her; but she preferred an prehending in the least what possessed him.— At last he stopped, and wiping the perspiration other, and from that day I lived only for revenge. I hated John Halloran. But time from his heated face, seized Ellen and kissed grows short. You all know the events which her, shook hands with the major, and flew at dared to go to the verge of treason and do honor g the feet of the free the ways

fied. But I am dying, and cannot say all that I believe now, your honor, that the divil's stantial new warehouse on the right hand side chance of snatching him from the gallows, out of me intirely," he said, quietly; "an' I of — dock, and ask the portly, prosperous even though he must leave his native land forleave the had been forced to accompany the frenzy. But the child turned her angel face bedad, if you don't fly up the chimbly I shall toward me, and smiled while she held out her be glad. Major O'Grady, be plased to excuse the ever-active and argus-eyed government offiwasted hand to welcome me. And her words my niglect, sir; but walk into the drawin'-

"No, I thank you, Byrne. I'm going over from the twilight beside me; it has pursued to the old cloisters for a little while. I shall me everywhere, and down in my heart I have be ready for dinner when I get back. See that

The major wished to visit the "little lady's" grave; for he, in common with all who had ever known her, loved the strange, old-timed little one; he wished also to look at that tombstone, made of the finest Italian marble, and earved by a master hand, which had cost almost it weight in gold, and whose history he alone knew, and had sworn to a dying man never to reveal, lest it should be torn away and east in scorn from the sacred spot where he had planted it.

In a few weeks Mary Halloran and Desmond, with Dennis to protect them, were on their way to Boston, where a fair and beautiful home and loving and friendly hearts awaited their coming. In one of the state-rooms of the ship so carefully guarded that Mrs. Halloran herself kept the key, was a large case, so heavy that it took six stout sailors to lift it in. Dennis Byrne had given out mysterious hints about its containing the old silver, gold, and jewels of the family, and the tars troubled themselves about it, except to say, every now and then. that it was a wonder to see a lady, who had such piles of gold and silver, look so miserable and pale as Mrs. Halloran did. The captain was in the secret; for the freight of that mys terious case had added one hundred and fifty pounds to the profits of the voyage. It was a shell within a shell. The outer one was of oak, banded with iron; within was another of lead, which contained one of rosewood, which was once a living, breathing, loving child. It was the body of little Gracie, which her father had directed to be brought to him, that it might be laid where he could sometimes go and weep beside it. In the hold of the ship, with their other effects, were the marble head and foot-

stone, carefully packed and stowed away. Nora Brady's vow was not broken. She accomplished much toward its fulfilment; and God. blessing her earnest endeavor, provided for the rest. Her day-dreams turned to real, substantial things; she saw those she loved, reunited and happy,-which was reward enough she thought. But the most acceptable and beautiful virtue of the human heart, after charity, is gratitude; and it is one which God sees fit, in His divine providence, to reward many times, even on earth. In the course of a year Nora saw another little Gracie lying on Mary Halloran's breast; she saw Dennis set up in a thriving business by Mr. Halloran, who. in the receipt of abundant supplies from Ire-"'You jest, Mr. More. I will not believe land, was enabled to establish him on a capital basis, which gave him an opportunity to develop his resources and capacities for business without embarrassment; and, as the year closed in. Nora became the wife of her long-tried and faithful lover. She drew two hundred dollars. all that was left of Mr. Mallow's gift, and furnished neatly and substantially a small house. where she lived in happiness and comfort,content with her station, and serving God with a cheerful and willing heart. And, after years had passed away and Nora's children gathered around her, they removed to a larger and handsomer house,—a house which we have been in before, but which, with its modern repairs and elegant improvements, we can scarcely recog- ful, one face strongly interested me. It was nize. Mr. Mallow had claimed the promise she made him when she refused to be his wife. not only for himself but for Mrs. Sydney, who, old and infirm, could no longer help herself .-With Nora Byrne they found a safe and happy asylum for their declining days; and it is said that, after applying a portion of his wealth to the establishment of a "poor man's bank," Mr. Mallow intended to divide the rest between Nora's children. Need we say that the bond between the Hallorans and the Byrnes grew stronger with time, and that the troubled days of the past were often spoken of between them with deep emotion? When the anniversary of He was already to conduct, gratis, the defendance been put on their trial.

Gracie's death, or rather her birth into immor-Gracie's death, or rather her birth into immortal life, came round, it was Mr. Halloran's way to gather Nora's children and his own and take them out to the little grave; and, while they wreathed the tomb and grave with flowers, he would tell them, in tender yet cheerful accents, the brief but beautiful history of her life, and stalled as housekeeper at Glendariff to take care of and show the place: for it had become a place of pilgrimage for strangers,-indeed, for all who had heard its history and who

ten, in large black letters. Byrne & Co.; and the Co. is good Thomas McGinnis.

Desmond is of age, and has gone to take possession of his estate. There was, at first, a formidable array of objections interposed by cials regarding the matter, and the affair was carried before the courts, and referred finally to the decision of the Lord Lientedant, who, being more liberal than his predecessor, and wishing to conciliate the Catholic gentry and people of Ireland, allowed the young heir to enter on the full possession of his estate, its immunities and priviliges. While the affair O'Grady, whose beautiful daughter Florence, it is whispered, will, in a year or so, be mistress of Glendariff.

Influential friends at home, who had never ceased to interest themselves to obtain permission for John Halloran to return to Ireland, at length met with a questionable success; but his was the hand which slew one of their the pardom was so trammeled with conditions force, and badly wounded another. In vain which would have embarrassed and annoyed did he protest, with the energy of a man pleadhim on all occasions when he might have aided his countrymen, at least by his advice, and promise, against their evidence : in vain did which the slightest public interest in passing his fellow prisoners support him: he and they events would have been construed into treason, were found guilty in common: but his fate that he rejected it with indignation, and besought his friends, as they honored him, never to be made; and while the other men were to make another attempt of the kind in his be- only sentenced to transportation for life, he half. A good citizen, whose position and influence rank high,-prosperous and honored,his adopted country feels proud of his virtues and talents, and respects the Faith which he illustrates so nobly in his life,

The widow Blake was not forgotten by our exiles in their prosperity, but received kindly and generous aid from them in her undertakings, which led to substantial comfort .- for which she never ceased to thank God, and always referred to the night Mr. Halloran fell insensible on her steps, as the most fortunate day of her life.

And when, in the quiet twilight hour, John Halloran and his wife often talked, in low, tender tones, over the troubled past, they never failed to refer to Nora Brady's Vow as the cause of their restored happiness.

Note.—In alluding to the outbreak of 18,1 deem t proper, as nearly all the participators in it are living, to state that John Halleran is a PURELY FIC-TITIOUS PERSONAGE, and the event and its results are only introduced to throw out, in stronger relief, the virtues of Nora Brady's character, who is a real and living person, and only one of a thousand of her class, whose sacrifices for the well-being of friends at home are noble and heroic. Many cases of the kind have come under my own eye,-two in my own family,-which are as deserving of immortality as were the acts of the brave daughter of the exiles of

THE END.

A PEASANT GIRL'S LOVE.

BY WILLIAM CARLETON. .

The country assizes had commenced in my native town, when a new batch of Irish tithe arrangers were brought in prisoners by a strong party of police. They had attacked only the attorney joined me, and we spoke of all possible previous evening a gentleman's house, for the efforts to obtain a commutation of sentence, purpose of rifling it of arms-had been re- after Moya's parents had forced her out of the pulsed by the police, who, aware of their in- court house, on the way to their home, retentions, lay in ambush for them, and lives jecting all entreaties to be led into the jail, and were lost on both sides. I was idling on one of the bridges, when they passed by the jail, bound with ropes and with buckles to the common cars of the country-some of them were miles distant, where the affray had occurred,

wounded too, a brow, or hand, or clothing giving vivid evidences of the fact. But, although the general impression made by the whole of the wretched groups was painthat of a young man, not more than nineteen or twenty; his features were comely, and, I tered the jail together.

"out" before—and had not pulled a trigger or raised a hand against the police; his more guilty associates supported, or else did not contravene his statement. So, confident that the police would also bear him out at the critical moment, I took notes of his defence for my friend the attorney, and passed on to other cells, but of the results of my continued investigations I will not speak.

The sagacious attorney was right. By twelve o'clock next day four of the men, including my favorite client, were placed at the bar of their country; three others were too ill of their wounds to be at present produced. was pending, he was the guest of Major All was soon over-and over to my affliction and almost consternation. Instead of swearing that the young man had been comparatively forbearing during the battle outside the gentleman's house, the police, one and all, from some strange mistake-for surely they thought they were in the right, distinctly deposed that ing for dear, dear life, in all its array of happy was the terrific one-of him the example was was doomed to hang by the neek within forty-eight hours, and his body given for dis-

> As the judge ushered in the last words of the sentence, a shrick, I shall never forget ita woman's shrick-and a young woman's too, pierced up to the roof of the silent court-house, and then I heard a heavy fall. The young culprit had been swaying from side to side, during his sentence; at the soul-shrilling sound he started into upright and perfect energy: his hands which had clapsed the bar of the dock, were clapped together with a loud noise; the blood mounted to his forehead; his lips parted wildly, and, having almost shouted out-" Moya! it's she! I knew she'd be here!" he suddenly made a spring to clear the back of the dock-obviously no impulse to escape dictated the action; he wanted to raise Moya-his betrothed Moya-from the floor of the court-house, and clasp her in his armsand that was all. And, doubtless, in his vigorous and thrice-nerved strength, he must have succeeded in his wild attempt, but that the sleeve of one arm, and the hand of another became impaled on the sharp iron spikes which surmounted the formidable barrier before him. Thus cruelly impeded, however, he was easily secured, and instantly let down through a trapdoor in the bottom of the dock, to his "condemned cell," continuing till his voice was lost in the depths beneath us, to call out, " Moya, cushla-ma-chree, Moya!"

> I hastened, with many others, into the body of the court, and there learned from her father and mother, and other friends, the connexion between her and the sentenced lad. They were to have been married at Easter. This did not lesson my interest in him-my -married.

We thought of hearing what the wounded policeman might say. But he was fourteen and, even though his evidence might be favorable, we knew we must be prepared to forward it to Dublin, as the judge would leave our town that day. We set to work, however, mounted two good horses, and within three hours learned from the lips of the wounded man that the Rockite who had fired at him was an would have it, full of goodness and gentleness. elderly and ill-favored man. It was our next His clear blue eye too was neither sulky, nor business to convey our new evidence into the savage, nor reckless, but seemed only to ex- town; we did so, in a carriage borrowed from press great awe of his situation, unless when, the person whose house had been attacked. from some sudden mental recurrence to him- He was confronted with all the prisoners; we perhaps it quailed or became suffused with cautioned him to say nothing that might give tears. I involuntarily followed the melancholy a false hope to the object of our interest; but, procession towards the jail, thinking of that after leaving the cell, he persisted in exculpatyoung man. After all the prisoners had been ing him from having killed his comrade or ushered into their new abode, a popular antithe attorney whom I knew, accosted me. the real culprit among those who had not yet

ces of poor wretches similarly situated, and he told me his intention of going into the jail was soon prepared, which the policeman signed. that moment, to try and collect materials for A few minutes afterwards the attorney, helped saving their lives, at least, of some of the new in his expenses for the road by some friends. comers. I expressed a wish to assist him in myself among the number, started for Dublin, his task: he readily consented, observing that as fast as four horses could gallop. Ten as the unfortunate men would certainly be put hours, out of the forty-eight allowed to the on their trials next day, no offer of aid, in condemned to prepare for death, had already their favor, was to be disregarded; so we en- elapsed. Our good attorney must now do the best he could within thirty-seven hours—it was It fell to my lot to visit the cell, among fearful not to have an hour to spare—to calothers, of the lad who had so much interested | culate time when it would just be merging me. His assertions, supported, or not con- into eternity. But we had good hopes. If tradicted by most of his band, seemed to argue horses did not fuil on the road, going and rehow Nora prospers, go to the large and sub- character—nay, better still, there was a good Lord Lieutenant, could be rapidly approached,

I scarce slept a wink through the night Next his condemned cell; he and I had been schoolamiable character. He told me "his poor penitent" was not unfit to die, nor did he dread the fate before him, notwithstanding his utter anguish of heart at so sudden and terrible a parting from his young mistress. I communicated the hopes we had, and asked the clergyman's opinion as to the propriety of alleviating the lad's agony by a slight impartation of them. My reverend young friend would not hear of such a thing; his conscience did not permit him. It was his duty, he said, his sacred duty, to allow nothing to distract the mind and heart of his penitent from resignation to his lot; and should he give him a hope of life, and then see that hope dashed, he would have helped to kill a human soul, not to save one. I gave up the point, and endeavored to seek occupations and amusements to turn my thoughts from the one subject which absorbed and fevered them. But in vain; and when night came, I had less sleep than on the first.

Early on the second morning I took a walk into the country, along the Dublin road, vaguely hoping to meet, even so early, our zealous attorney returning to us, with a white handkerchief streaming from the window of his postchuise; that idea had got into my head, like a picture, and would recur every moment. I met him not. I lingered on the road. I heard our town clock pealing twelve -the boy had but an hour to live. I looked towards the county jail, whither he had been removed for execution-the black flag was waving over its drop-door. Glancing once more along the Dublin road, I ran as fast as I could towards the jail. Arrived at the iron gate of its outer yard. I was scarce conscious of the multitude who sat on a height, confront ing it, all hushed and silent, or of the strong guard of soldiers at the gate, till one of them refused me way. I bribed the sergeant to convey my name to the governor of the prison, and was admitted, first, into the yard, then by the guard-room door, and along a colonnade a pillars, connected with iron work on either hand, into the inner courts of the jail. The guard-room was under the execution-room. and both formed a building in themselves, separated from the main pile; the colonnade of which I have spoken, leading from one to

What had sent me where I now found my-

self, was an impulse to beseech the sheriff

(whom I knew, and was necessarily in the jail

to accompany the condemned to the door of the execution-room), for some short postponement of the fatal moment. He came out to back upon the main body. It was at this mome, in one of the courts at either side of the colonnade; we spoke in whispers, as the good and kind-hearted governor had done-though there was not a creature to overhear us, in the deserted and sumny places all around. I knew the sheriff would at his peril make any change in the hour; but I told him our ease, and his fired this time not into the air but into the eyes brightened with zeal and benevolence. while he put back his watch three quarters of an hour, and asservated, with my uncle Toby's The distance to cover was fortunately not far, oath, I believe, that he would swear it was and Rue de la Paix was quickly deserted by right, and that all their clocks were wrong, all but a few plucky fellows, who foolishly md let them hang himself for his mistake. Our point arranged, we sunk into silence. It gents kept up a dropping fire, and soon there was impossible to go on talking, even in our was nothing to be seen in front of their musconscious whispers; one o'clock struck! The kets but the dead bodies of those who had governor, pale and agitated, appeared making fallen, and the wounded who were too severely a sad signal to the sheriff. We beckoned him hit to get out of the way. By the side of one over to us, and he was shown the infallible corpse there was a dog lying dead. A tall man watch and retired again, without a word. My friend and I continued standing side by side white pocket-handkerchief. A National Guard in resumed silence. And all was silence took a deliberate shot at him, and the bullet around us, too, save some few most melancholy, struck the wall close to the tall man's head. most appalling sounds: one caused by the step of the sentinel under the window of the con- left in the street for nearly an hour. By dedemned cell, at an unseen side of the prison; grees the inhabitants of the Rue de la Paix another by the audible murmurings of the took courage, and began to open their doors condemned and his priest, heard through the window-both growing more fervent in prayer since the jail clock had pealed one; and a third was made by some person also unseen, striking a single stroke with a wooden mallet, about every half minute, upon a large muffled bell, at the top of the prison. Yes-I can recall two other sounds which irritated me greatly: the chirping of sparrows in the sunand I thought that their usually pert note was now strangely sad-and the tick, tick, of the sheriff's watch, which I heard distinctly in his fob. The minutes flew. I felt pained in the threat-burning with thirst, and losing mypresence of mind. The governor appeared again. My friend entered the prison with him. I remained alone confused and agonized. In a few minutes the governor came out, bare-headed, and tears on his cheeks. The clergy- is right." Near me was standing a lady, simman and his patient followed; the former had passed an arm through one of the manacled known to French women alone. Her manners; ones of the latter, and the hands of both were bearing, and delicately chiselled features gave clasped, and both were praying audibly. My old school-fellow wept like a child. My poor client had passed the threshold into the colonnade, with a firm step, his knees kept peculiar for blood was thus proclaimed aloud; her ly stiff, as he paced along, and his cheeks and blanched cheek bore proof of the excitement and beamed, and was fixed on the steps going was evident, would gain the mastery. I up to the execution-room, straight on before trembled for her fate should she give utterance As the sheriff appeared behind him and his priest also, bareheaded, I took my hat from my head. The action attracted his attention, the National. "What did he want there? our glances met-and oh! how the flush in- We arrested him and he must give account of stantly forsook his forehead and his cheeks- his conduct. He will be judged, and, if guilty, and how his eyes closed—while cold prespira. shot, like all traitors." "What!" rejoined the tion burst out on his brow, and he startled, lady, "Is that his crime? Is this your

it was a thing to be done. That if, however, of his enthusiastic vision of heaven. I know not, I cannot even guess; who can? As he morning early I called on the clergyman faltered, the young priest passed his arm round whose sad duty it was to visit the poor lad in his body, and gently urged him to his knees and knelt with him, kissing his cheeks, his fellows; and he was a young man of most lips, pressing his hands, and in tender whispers manning him again for facing shame, and death and eternity. The Governor, the sheriff, and I, instinctively assumed the attitude of prayer at the same moment. But I hate to give a character of clap-trap to a real though wonderful occurrence, by continuing too circumstantially. Moya's "own boy" never even mounted the steps of the execution room. We were first startled, while we all knelt, by, as it afterwards proved-her shricks at the outer gates: she had escaped from the restraint of her family, and had come to the jail, insisting on being married to him "wid the rope itself around his neck, to live a widow for him forever"-and next there was a glorious shout from the multitude on the rural heights before the prison, and my one ceaseless idea of our attorney, with a white handkerchief streaming through the window of his post chase was realized, though every one saw it but I. And Moya, self-transported for life, went out to Van Dieman's land, some weeks afterwards, a happy and contented wife, her family having yielded to her wishes at the instance of more advocates than herself, and put some money in her purse also.

> INCIDENTS OF THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

THE MASSACRE IN THE PLACE VENDOME.

We glean from the correspondence of the English papers some facts in the fierce conflict raging in Paris:—

Writing on the 22nd ult., the Paris correscondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:-

"I was breakfasting in the Rue St. Honore, when there was a rush down the street, and a ery that fighting had commenced in the Place Vendome. Repairing to the scene of action I ter?" "He also is absent, but I can answer was just in time to witness the end of what must be termed a massacre. An unarmed demonstration similar to that of yesterday had a My money-box? I am a poor man; there is been organized at the new opera; it was proeceding down the Rue de la Paix when it met two insurgents, who were disarmed; these men rushed back to their comrades; the "manifestation" continued its march, an officer of the line earrying a banner in front of the column. Cries of Vice l'Ordre! Vice l'Assemble! were raised and hats were waved. The tradesmen in the Rue de la Paix had again to close their shutters, but the balconies and windows were crowded. The insurgents threw a line of troops across the entrance to the Place Vendome in the hope of stopping the procession which, however, marched straight on, and drove this line ment that a couple of shots were fired into the air, occasioning a partial retreat, but the officer with the flag stood firm, and the unarmed column pushed on, wishing to reach the centre of the Place and parley with the leaders. However, there was a fresh discharge of musketry. thick of unarmed citizens, and this discharge, of course, sent the procession to the right about. wished to stand their ground; but the insur in black made his appearance, holding aloft a He retreated, and the dead and the dying were and peep out; and, as all was quiet, humane persons ventured forth and took the wounded into their houses, and shortly afterward the dead bodies were also removed, and few traces remained of the struggle, beyond a few bloodstains on the pavement and some broken win-

THE PRIEST AND HIS PROTECTOR.

On Sunday afternoon I saw a priest march ed bare-headed to the Hotel de Ville by an escort of armed men, amidst cries of approval, "Shoot down the priests!" "No," said a woman in the crowd near the barricade. " Shoot Generals if you will, but do not shoot religion." "He is not a priest—he is a spy; he has gaiters of a National Guard under his ply but richly dressed, with a taste which is token that she was not one of the howling class by whom she was surrounded. I could observe her dark-eyes flash fire as the thirst forchead were searlet, while his eyes widened under which she labored. Her indignation, it

told with stunning effect. The National Guard quailed under the steadfast gaze of his gentle untagonist, and slunk away. The crowd within hearing appeared fascinated-not a word was uttered in reply. "Allow me to pass, Messieurs," said the lady; " let me leave this place." Those near her drew back, and she left the spot without being insulted. As for the National Guard, he buried his head in a large zinc pail containing wine, which was kept on the barricade, and from which the courage of the rioters appeared to be periodieally replenished. From the odour exhaled from that pail, the unsteady gait and reddened cheeks of the rioters within reach, I labour under the impression that its contents had been doctored to meet the emergency.

A "NATIONAL GUARD" RAID ON AN EMPTY CASH BOX.

Yesterday I was forced to close my letter hurriedly, in consequence of having heard that the National Guards were on the point of marching to Versailles. Two battalions did leave with the expressed intention of visiting that place. They marched out a short distance, and then, it is said, lost their way .-They returned, and threatened to make another attack on the seat of government this evening. Their little game will probably be renewed nightly, and the sightseers who collect to witness their departure will continue to pray that they may be "gobbled up" by the gendarines and troops posted near Sevres, or frightened out of their senses, if they have any left, by some stray Prussian. I find it a curious pastime to ask persons what the insurgents want. I have not come across any National Guard who was able to give a satisfactory answer to my question, but a railway official, who was just called, offered the following solution, To my question, "Do you know what they want?" he replied, "Yes, sir, they want our eash box." Two hundred National Guards visited our station this afternoon. The officer asked for the chef de gare. "He is not here at present." "Where is the sub-stationmasany question you may put. What do you want?" "Well, we want your money-box." nothing in it." . Then we don't want that; we want the railway company's cash-box,"--The company's crisse had fortunately been removed last Saturday. There is a report that the cash-box of the Hotel de Ville has been pillaged by the insurrectionary committee.-Want of money is a serious obstacle to the onward march of the bloodthusty. The Central Committee has not funds to continue the payment of the celebrated thirty sous per day,-Many may be found in Paris willing to commit murder at a cheap rate; but none are will ing to stain their hands with blood unless they receive a quid pro quo in money or in pillage. RETURN OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO

BERLIN.

The arrival of the conqueror, and new em peror, at the railway station at Potsdam is thus graphically described by the correspondent of the London $Daily\ News:$ —

of the Royal Family, wrapped in a large cloak, with an attendant bearing his helmet of state. He has a chat with a Jager private with one Here too is General Vogel von Falkenstein, and Strasburg, while over the statue of Vieroof is clustered with convalescents, and a little squad of men maimed at Spicheren and Courcelles give Steinmetz a cheer-old Immer Vorwarts, as they lovingly style him-and so with gossip and endless kindly salutations the mo-

ments of expectancy fleet by, "Twenty minutes later, at the sound of a shrill distant whistle, out of the waiting-room stalks Count Bismarck, in full war paint; Wrangel doffs his plumed helmet, a stream of ladies and children follow Bismarck's stalwart form. In three minutes more a near rumble, and the train, bedizened with flags, rolls into the siding. Three carriages pass a flight of steps, and the fourth comes into sight; there rises a mighty cheer, and at the window stands the Emperor William, framed, as in a picture. The old man's face is working as the cheers ring in his ears. He is down the steps and kissing the Dowager Queen Elizabeth. What! Will the women of his family mob him, then, as they crowd round him for his kisses, while grandchildren hang about his knees? No wonder that he has to brush his eyes with the back of his hand as he struggles through the women moved, kissed his servant on either cheek .-The two old soldier-comrades embrace, while

Behind him as he came from the carriage state has its own legislature and local Governwas the younger face, that of his eldest son. ment for the management of its domestic I wonder the Princess is not jealous to see all affairs, whilst it sends members to the Senate these pretty girls, princesses, grand duchesses, and Congress at Washington, to vote taxes for and what not, hugging her husband 'with effusion.' But not she. She has fast hold of his and to determine all imperial questions. At left arm, and she looks about so proudly and present our Parliament is overwhelmed with gladly, the light of love in every feature. Her local business, parish jobs, and private bills, back hair had come down and it streamed over which corrupt it, which draw improper memher shoulders in beautiful confusion.

"It was comical to see how she gently ex- ficiently to administer affairs of imperial contricated 'Our Fritz' from the press, when it cernment. Where is the danger or disadvantseemed as if there had been enough of the kiss age of relegating parish business mere proing. But, then, the Prince had hairier faces vincial matters—to local Parliaments, who best to kiss, and more stalwart forms to embrace understand them? If the Irish Commons ere he reached the haven of the saloon. You proved unreasonable they would be checked Roon, Blumenthal, all the Versailles well- by the Irish peers, and overruled by the known faces, follow, and then the women burst | royal veto. into the reserved space, and hugged and kissed to do with questions of imperial taxathe staff men who belonged to them as they tion, of war, of armaments, or, indeed, of came out of the carriages. The seene was like any but local administration; and it is not easy an April day, showers and sunshine, tears and to see how, on the subjects of education, of resmiles in about equal proportions-all state ligion, of railroads, of land, of waste lands, drainand ceremony went down before the gush of age, public works, domestic expenditure and homely affection.

"The Emperor almost at once passed to his outrage, they could not administer their own carriage, and drove off unescorted at a trot, affairs, and develop their own local resources. followed by carriages containing the Royal better than strangers. These are opinions which Family and the other personages, along Thier are thrown out by many well-affected trishmen Garten, the Brandenburg Gate, and down and are, as Lord Derby has said, fast spreading Unter den Linden to the Palace, amidst im- Orangemen and Protestants. They are not in mense cheering. As he passed under the arch any degree to be confounded with the dreams the Imperial flag was run up on the Palace .- t of those who call for a Repeal of the Union, the The cheering continued after he had alighted, elimination of Irish representation from His Majesty lingered on the threshold, and at the Imperial Parliament, and whose aim length went in; but his subjects were not to is the separation of the three kingdoms. The be denied, and he had to appear again on the two parties are as distinct, and as antagonistic, balcony, helmet in hand, and the Empress on as the American Federalists and Confederates. his arm. His last appearance was at the win- In fact, the loyal propose only Federal Parlia. dow of the corner room, where he showed him- ments for local affairs and the continuance of self on the declaration of the war, and here he the Imperial legislature as it is, with all its listened to the "Wacht am Rhein," sung by functions left intact. We merely open the the crowd."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A Voice for Home Rule.-The follow-

ing article, from the Morning Advertiser, is a cheering and remarkable sign of the times:-Lord Derby could see no prospect of pacificating Ireland, which he regarded, from the growing conviction of an incompatibility between Saxon and Celt, as in a hopeless condition of antagonism. These views, perhaps, explain his lordship's intimated resolution to sell his Irish estates, although they are traversed by the should still remain among them. Under this striking and original exposition, however, we to which the speaker felt he could not give utterance. The real drift of Lord Derby's suggestions seems to us to involve the raising of a doubt whether the concession of some modifisolution of the Irish difficulty. There are many reflective men who began to question the policy of the abolition of the Irish Parliament and its advantage to either country. Perhaps "Let us hurry on to the reserved parts of the proportion of Protestants to Catholies-of the platform, where all are in uniform or court the well-affected to the disaffected-was greater of sacred duty; but none knew the causes which dresses save your correspondent. Here is before the Union than it is now. The legisla- have given rise to the abnormal social state of Meath. staunch old Marshal von Wrangel, in the uni-form of a white cuirassier, rather bandy, but was simply because it was filled with English spreading insuited with instinct of self-pregood scenningly for another twenty years. Court favorites, and every Papist and every and the people in their phrenzy lorgetting the coun-Here comes Prince George, the only civilian Dissenter was excluded from it—because in sels of prudence and the Christian admonitions of of Ireland. With all its faults, it did wonders, | nations with the object-as they wildly believed-But if it had really honestly represented the of exterting from fear what justice and "law" denied leg, who has got somehow in the forefront. nation, what reason is there to doubt that it ciple and practice of agrarian crime than we do. would have developed national resources. grey and grim; and Von Steinmetz, all the promoted national interests, and conciliated on the national character. But it is only justice to way from his Posen governorship. But the national confidence? Even as it was, the bond a people remarkable for all the social virtues to exlist is too long for enumeration. I notice that which linked the two countries was stronger every pillar of the long station is in a flutter of than it is now. It is in vain for economical flags; that on the pillars on either side of the quacks to deny that absenteeism is an evil. royal passage are blazoned the words Metz To a poor and purely agricultural country like Ireland the sending of its peers and all its tory behind are Sedan and Paris. Is it by ac- leading men from Dublin to London, the oblitcident or design that opposite the platform on eration of most of its governmental establisha siding an ambulance train is halted, from the windows of which pallid faces look out disastrous to it socially and morally. It is with hollow eyes on the brilliant scene? Its also quite absurd to doubt that Irishmen would know, and would be more honestly inclined justly and wisely to administer their own affairs in a Parliament in their own country. to native statesmen. For the last seventy years we have been groping our way to a policy which a Parliament of real Irishmen would have adopted a century ago. Our own panacca for all public evils is a free Parliament. Why is it not equally good for Ireland? The Parliament of Scotland was corrupt, servile, and seditious. But it was so simply because the people were not represented, and the members were the mere tools and nominees of the Crown and the great landowners. But does any man of reflection believe it to be for the economical or social advantage of Scotland that her peers, her squires, her leading men, her Government, are drawn away from Edinburgh to that populous imposthume which Cobbett called the "Great Wen?" Does anybody think that five hundred Englishmen sitting in London can manage the domestic affairs and settle the local legislation folk before him. In his path stands the white of Scotland better than Scotchman deliberating figure of Wrangel, the rays of the setting sun in Edinburgh? The Scotch are Saxons and him. He did not yet see me gazing at him. to it. Turning to a National Guard, she flashing on his snow-white hair. The soldier Protestants. We have reserved to them their patriarch raises his hand, and would fain lead own religion, Church Government, and system off a cheer; but his voice fails him, and the of law, which has reconciled them to a yoke tears roll down his face. His master, not less they have not always endured. But we left the Irish neither their creed, their Church, their law, nor their natural representatives; one of Steinmetz's wounded fellows heads, from and the whole tendency of our recent legislation the top of the carriage, a real rousing cheer, has been, as Mr. Gladstone says, to govern and stopped, and faltered! Did he recognize me vaunted liberty? I thought that you were Then the Emperor grasps Bismarck by the legislate for Ireland from an Irish point of as the person who had spoken to him kindly in Republicans, and that all were free. Shame hand, and kisses him too. He serves Von view. What does that mean but that it is bes his cell, before his trial, and perhaps with all on you! I am an Alsatian. My brothers Steinmetz in the same manner, notwithstanding that the Irish should govern themselves? view. What does that mean but that it is best my precaution, gave him a vague hope? or, have fought against the enemy; they would the calumnies anent that gallant soldier. He Canning exclaimed, "Repeal the Union!—was it that the unexpected appearance of a risk their lives to save France—they are not kisses his way right through out of sight into Restore the Heptarchy!" So say we. So human creature, staring at him in utter com- like you Parisians, who yesterday assassinated the waiting room, the Empress following him said the Americans when they preferred a ruininiseration, had touched the chord of human generals, and to-day would murder priests!" with a look of conscious ownership; and so ous and destructive war to the nullification of the nullification o

bers into it, and which render it impossible ef-They would have nothing revenue, jurisprudence, social disorder, agrarian question. While we do not commit ourselves to any settled convictions on the subject, we think it desirable to strip it of the terrors by which alarmists have surrounded it. We do not see that a mere provincial Parlianant is likely to give additional force to the irregular disintegrating influences which are chronic in the sister kingdom. There are, on the other hand, many loyal subjects who are of opinion that a local legislature is the real pameea for the discontent, disaffection, and material stagnation of the sister island.

AGRARIAN CHIME AND ITS CAUSES,-While an English Ministry is engaged in the congenial task of appointing a Secret Committee with the view of preparing material for coercive legislation in Ireland, unanimous solicitation of his tenants that he and an obsequious Parliament-in which the renegade Irish element is not wanting-subserviently endorses the Ministerial request on the mere recommendation of a brand-new Castle official, recently cannot help suspecting lies a dawning impression imported from England: the most remarkable document which it has ever been our duty to discuss has been presented to the public by one whose position and character are sufficient vouchers, for the facts it contains, and the terrible revelations it discloses, doubt whether the concession of some modifi-cation of self-government would not be the best an exception to the rest of Ireland in the record of gurian crin c. The world has been shocked at some of the crimes enacted there. All Ireland felt the force of the evil involved in the principle of the Ribbon Association. It was deplored and condemned by all-and by none more strongly than by those to whom the national cause is a heritage of labour and servation inspired "the wild justice of revenge; fact Ireland was kept out of the Government their pastors, bunded themselves in unlawful combi-None more deeply deplore the stain which it has left pose the causes which have led to the exceptional social relations existing in one or two counties by refering agrarian crime to its first source, even while deploring its existence and condemning its excesses. Certain proprietors desolated whole districts by batches. Hundreds of individuals were rendered homeless by the ukase of a single individual whose edict to them was little short of a sentence of death. The sites of houses and villages became undistinguishable till the successive clearances converted whole districts into grass-farms. From 1851 to 1861 -that is, after the famine had abased, and prosperity had again begun to dawn on the landwas a decrease of 51,000 in the population of Meath and Westmeath-or over a fifth in ten years; and the good Bishop has good reason for believing that than an alien legislature sitting in London, and when the census of the next decade will have been more inclined to listen to rich absentees than | published, "it will reveal a still greater ratio of deerense," so that up to 1871 there will have been no cessation of the causes which have led to the commission of agrarian crime in Meath and Westmeath. A sentence of eviction from the land (in a state of society in which, without the land, it is impossible to support life) is," adds Dr. Nulty, "fantamount to a slow but certain execution." This is precisely how the people felt it, and hence the secret organization of ribbonism, with all its evil consequences. "It is a very arduous task," says the Bishop, "to reason into patience and resignation a man who once enjoyed afflence in the home in which he was born, and from which he was unjustly expelled; who now sees his wife and children slowly tortured to death by starvation, in spite of all his efforts to save them." "It is a splendid achievement if you persuade him to bridle his rage and restrain his arm," when he sees "he can retaliate on his oppressor with deadliest effect and with perfect secarrity," and thus between the tyranny of the landlords and the outraged feelings of the people, has been for years the mission of the priest in Meath .-The injustice of bad landlords first created Ribbonism; their "eleverness and sagacity" directed them to nurture it to serve their own ends. It is strange and startling to be informed on such unquestionable authority as that before us, that "the most eruel and extensive exterminators in the diocese had been centres of Ribbonism in their respective districts, while carrying their inhaman clearances through," and that "the relations existing between exterminating landlordism is the very revese of unfriendly." Facts, which whatever may have been the origin of Ribbonism, must render its present operation detestable in the eyes of all men. recently appointed committee would only devote a portion of its time to tracing out this connection, it would in some measure compensate for the outrage offered to public feeling in its institution, and expose in their true light the real authors and agents of agravian crime in the districts coming within the scope of its enquiries.— We can merely indicate the original causes of agratheir federal compact. But every American low Dr. Nulty through the illustrations of its present

order, mutual respect, and the possibility of

self-sacrifice would be earried to the bottom of

operations, or the condemnation which he emphatically pronounces on Ribbonism. The days of landlord inhumanity have passed away—let us hope for ever. Wholesale eviction is now too costly a luxury to permit of its indulgence even by the most enthusinstic of consolidators. With the causes which led to crime, the crime itself will pass away when time is given for the social equilibrium to be re-established and this without Commissions of Enquiry or Coercive Legislation. Dr. Nulty has shown that crime commited by the individual under the sanction of law leads to crime in the multitude, and that this social evil does not pass away with the causes which produced it, but remains a social gangrene poisoning and degrading the whole community. One of the worst evils which the Ribbon societies have inflicted on the people of West Meath is, that they have famished the hereditary enemies of the people with excuses for interfering with their liberities, and given raise to Peace Preservation Acts, Coercion Acts, and police espionage, and made the peaceable and welldisposed in proclaimed districts pecuniarly accountable for the outrages committed by those who may be only the minions of the satraps of "authority" in the accomplishment of their sinister designs. If the English authorities want excuses for coercion, these, no doubt often judiciously magnified are furnished by the very societies which profess themselves the self-constituted enemies of oppression. While denouncing the cause which has produced a state of society were such associations are possible, it is therefore our bounden duty to equally condemn the evil consequences which the society itself has entified in the localities where landlordism has created and fostered it. But, while thus emphatically condemning an evil result, we must not forget that it is only the fruit of a vicious system, whose manifestations may vary, but are ever recurrent. Ribbonism, like all our other social evils, is but the result of mis-government,-Wesford People.

A correspondent at Portadown, writing on March 18, says: Charles Foy, Esq. Canadian Government emigration agent, attended our fair to-day, and held a meeting in the Town Hall for the purpose of giving information about Canada. I believe he was very successful, as after his statements as to the prospects of industrious men and women in Canada several farmers got up and told of large sums of money sent by the emigrants of last year to their friends who, resided in their several localities. Mr For had some thousands of copies of letters from last year's emigrants distributed through the people I heard an agent of the Montreal Steamship Company say that, in consequence, he had booked 24 passengers, and several persons arranged to call next neighbourhood last year for Canada, and it is expec-In a great many instances the money has been sent one farmer remarked, "I have got eighteen good arguments in favour of Canada." A gardener from out his brother and family.

The NATIONAL ASURATION.—The state of Ireland (even in small matters, has been once again the topic for debate in the House of Lords, and Lord Derby, whose ability and command the highest admiration. The first duty of a statesman, like that of a physician, is to discover the cause of the malady, the distressing symptoms of which alarm friends while they threaten the wellbeing of the patient. This duty Lord Derby has skillfully performed, and, having made his diagnosis as to the chronic and ever recurrent disorders of Ireland, he proceeded on Thursday to proclaim his views as to the true nature of Ireland's malady. "That," says his lordship, "which lies at the bottom of the feeling against England—the desire for a separate nationality "-never " was stronger or more persistent than it is now in Ireland." Never was there a more accurate diagnosis made, and never were the case of Ireland and the cause of her recurrent disorganisation more truly or more pithily expressed. There is, in truth no feeling against England in the Irish heart which is not traceable to the one potent cause-the inherent, the natural, the just yearnings of a people for self-existence which Providence implanted in all nations and in all peoples. To the rude and violent suppression of the national life of this country may be traced all her evils, all her discontent, all that disregard of "law and order" which from time to time give so much trouble to our neighbours, and render the pacification of the Irish mee such a puzzle to English statesman. Sectarian strife and agrarian disorder have their root in the one all-pervading cause—the foreible stamping out of the national life of the Irish people; and we give to Lord Derby the highest meed of praise which a statesman can be awarded for the provision with which he accomplished the first duty of statesman the discovery of the evil which during centuries, has proved such a fertile source of trouble to England, and of calamity to this people. Lord Derby is right .-The continued fever which is but the symptom of the Irish malady, is the unsatisfied desire of national existence. Give back to the Irish people their national life-gratify the one craving desire of the national heart—and that consuming fire which has bailled the highest skill and the best intentions of statesmen will "leave her," and she will return to her right mind and develop in her public life and conversation all the virtues which adorn the private life of the Irish race. Is this, however, the remedy which Lord Derby proposes for "the mind diseased," the origin of whose disorder he has so truly diagnosed? Not so. He admits that a phebiscite in Ireland would at once restore self-government, and give to her as a nation that right to regulate her own affairs which every parish and "hundred" in England enjoys, and which constitute the basis of the Constitution and the sure bulwark of the throne. The spirit of 1782 yet lives in the Irish heart, says Lord Derby, and neither church reform, nor land legislation, nor any other amelioration, can destroy it. Lord Derby is right again. The desire to be self-governing, which culminated in the declaration of 1782, despite the crushing influences of confiscations and a century of penal laws, is as immortal as the Spirit which breathed the breath of life into the nostrils of man, and hear will of no abatement save in its accomplishment. The latter truth Lord Derby has yet to learn, and whether he be a disciple of the development school now so potential in England, or whether he believe that man came into the world perfect, as he is to-day, the sooner he recognises the persistence—the immortality of the one passion of Ireland, nationality—and the impossibility of satisfying the national heart by anything short of Home Rule, the sooner will he see his way to that general

The Dublin Mail affirms, and Lord Enniskillen denies, that the Grand Orange Lodge recently, by a majority of 22 to 18, passed a resolution cancelling the pledge hitherto taken by the members to support the Union. Many Orangemen believe the Mail, and among the members who are named as likely to secede is Colonel Cole, the member for Fermanagh, a brother of Lord Enniskillen.

fusion of the two peoples under one Crown and as

a united and single-minded Empire, which all good

men desire .- Dublin Freeman.

Inishmen wishing for the Moon.—The effect of Lord Derby's speech, comparing the desire of Irishmen for home government to a desire for the moon, which cannot be gratified, has been what he least desired. all party. There are people here, good friends of England too, who think local government granted to Ireland would strengthen the Empire instead of Ireland would strengthen the Empire instance and the Empire instance would strengthen the Empire instance would be instanced to Ireland would strengthen the Empire instance would be instanced in the Empire instanced in the Empire instan

impossible. At all events, the subject is one admithas convinced many an Irishman who wavered on a peaceful and orderly state. - Times Cor. the question.

SOCIAL CRIME CONPINED TO A SMALL PORTION OF THE Country.—In opening the assizes for the Queen's County, Chief Justice Monahan congratulated the grand jury on the state of the country. In many TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—places the calendars have been equally light, and Our Holy Father thus acknowledges the proof there have been several maiden assizes.

Eveny Max ms own Process Senven .- On Friday last the Rev. H. Crofton, a clergyman of the Dis established Church, proceeded, accompanied by the resident magistrate and a posse of the constabiliary, to serve a notice to quit upon one of his tenants known by the sobriquet of "Captain" Duffy, at a place called Clonabeigh, near Tyrrell's Pass, in the notorious Co. Westmenth. Either the reverend gentleman was unable to procure a person with sufficient courage to perform the function, or he humanely resolved to dare the danger himself. It is alleged that the Rev. Mr. Crofton was fired at last year when visiting kis property; and, it is also said, that the barbarous murder in December last of a process server, named Waters, was the result of his having served a notice on this same Duffy for the Rev. Mr. Crofton. Truly 'tis a strange state of society when landlords have to execute the legal processes for themselves.

to the Galway Grand Jury read the following passage from the Report of the Hon. Mr. Burke, the Inpector-General of Prisons. "At the time of my inspection the same boiler was used for cooking potatoes and boiling the dirty clothes; there was no school in the prison, and the only instruction received was that imparted by the Nuns who visited the prisoners: the male prisoner's clothing was in a state of rags, and a tailor who was in jail, instead of There cannot be very desperate criminals in that part of the country at all events.

Unwise Economy.—The officials of the Admiralty have just given great offence to a large section of the community here. A Committee was formed in the farmers in that part of France devastated by the getting the crop set. The Irish farmers contribuweek and take their passages. Over 300 left this ted generously, but the committee had not funds for the transport of the seeds placed at their disposal, a fortnight's delay they were informed that the roll of whose distinguished names we ed on as mere official snobbery, and it is felt that an English Committee would have received a totalthis neighbourhood sent eighteen guineas to bring by different reply. Thus every day, English officials show their utter incapacity to conciliate Ireland,

taken by lawless men proves nothing against the sagacity no man will dispute. has delivered himself rest of society, it cannot be too widely known that on the subject after the true English fashion, speak- | Mr. Monk was the victim of a malicious hoax in ing with a frankness and a hold fearlessness which, the eath he produced for the editication of the House

> The Education Question.-It is proposed to hold a public conference on the Education question under the anspices of the National Association immediately after Easter.

WORTH KNOWING .- WORKING OF THE NEW COMPEN-ATION LAW.—A man tired of life may now make a tidy little provision for his family by coming over here and getting a friend to shoot him in a suitable locality. An application was made to the Co. Mayo Grand Jury, on behalf of the widow of Humphrey Davis, for compensation for his murder, at Foxford. Davis was shot, as alleged, through the window of his bedroom on the 18th of January last. The coroner's jury at the inquest returned a verdict of Death by the accidental discharge of a gun in his | and labouring strenuously in the work of justice own room. Mrs. Davis claimed £1000 compensation | and truth. Receive also, especially in pledge and the Grand Jury granted £530.

of the Dublin Corporation. The members were called together to consider a drainage scheme. There outleaving only exactly enough of members present | you, and to each and all our forenamed beloved to form a house. A motion for adjournment was lost on a division, by 18 votes to 2. According to to us. the Daily Express, Mr. Tickell then endeavoured to leave the Chamber, so as to leave less than 20 members present, and have the house counted out by Mr. French, but he was forcibly prevented from making his escape by Sir John Barrington, and a very disorderly scene ensued. Sir John Barrington keeping his back against the door, and Mr Tickell tugging at his coat collar to reescape by the door at the opposite end, and Mr. French then had the house counted out,

HANDSOME DONATION,-Mr. Nicholas Mahon Power D.L. and ex-M.P. for the County of Waterford, has given to the Sixters of Charity, Waterford, £2,000 to build a chapel and school; £500 to the Christian Brothers, Waterford; and £500 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Waterford.

DUBLIN, MARCH 22 .- Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the Commission for the Cork Assizes on Monday, and congratulated the Grand Jury upon the satisfactory state of the county. -There were only 20 cases for trial, and considering the extent of the county and the number of months which had clapsed since the last Assizes, he thought that did not indicate a very serious extent of crime He had examined the police returns and spoken to three resident magistrates of experience, and the reports he had received confirmed his opinion as to he tranquillity of the county. There were no agrarian outrages or evidences of combination among the people for illegal purposes, and nothing approaching to a charge of Fenianism had been made, except the discovery of arms in the room of a man who was not aware that they were deposited there, and where he understood, they might have been hidden for years. One of the resident magistrates, whose district extended to the borders of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, had assured him that it was per-With the exception of cases which feetly tranquil. were difficult to detect such as threatening letters, there had been no failure in bringing home crime to its perpetrators. The total number of cases returned since last Assizes was 98; but, judging from the sentences inflicted By the Courts before which they were brought, the majority of them did not appear to be of an aggravated nature. There were certainly a great many charges of arson, and presentments had been applied for, but in some instances were rejected, as he supposed, upon the ground that the damage was not malicious. It was to be regretted however, that there were many cases of that crime. Having reached the last town in the circuit, he though it right to review the state of crime in other counties, and stated that, with the exception of the murder of Mr. Conyer's stoward, the condition of the county of Limerick, formerly proverbial for violence, turbulence, and misrule, was a most striking contrast with previous Assizes. The husiness of the Assizes was terminated in two] or three hours. In the counties of Clare and Kerry, although the number of cases exceeded those of former Assizes, there was an absence of murder, He has destroyed any little hankering after a change outrage, and illegal combinations, except in one which some people here might have felt. He has case. He hoped such a satisfactory state of disclosed the cloven foot in good time for the Liber-things would continue, and that there would

weakening it, and would cement a union between to the peaceful state of the county of Waterford the countries which is under any other state of things | There were only four custody cases in the calendar, and, including bail cases, there were only nine o ing of discussion, and Lord Derby's off-hand manner | ten to be tried. The number of offences committed of treating it will never be submitted to. Lord since last Assizes had been only 27, most of them Derby's speech is a strong argument for Repeal, and of a very trifling description. The city also is in

GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS THE POPE Our Holy Father thus acknowledges the proofs of devotion lately sent to him from the faithful in England and Scotland :-

"Pws PP. IX.—Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic beardiction.—It has pleased the Divine goodness to chastise us with afflictions by rebellious children of the Church, and to make us, unworthy as we are, partakers in the Passion of our Lord: but it has also seemed good to Him that we should have as companions in our conflict, and consolers in our sorrows. our venerable brethren the prelates of the Catholic world, and also the entire body of such as are faithful to Christ and the Church, who give unceasing and indisputable proofs of their love, devotion, and faith towards us and the Church in these times of trouble. This consolation we Paisons in the West.-Judge Keogh in his address have lately received from you, venerable brother, in the letter you addressed to us a fresh and luminous evidence of your sinus we are assured, both by other proofs and pass from our mind. We carnestly beseech Almighty God mercifully to regard your zeal, venerable brother, with abundant gifts of grace, and to look upon all our forenamed children with all loving kindness; and to confirm and strengthen their goodwill in the love of the Church and of this Apostolie See, and in all justice and zeal. In the midst, therefore, of the great conflict in which we are engaged, and in the bitterness which is heaped upon us by the oppres sion of the liberty of our Apostolic office, and by the reign of impiety in our city, go on, venerable brother, together with the faithful, constant in fervent prayer to the Divine Majesty of goodwill with which we embrace you in the There was a singular scene at a recent meeting | Lord, the Apostolical Benediction, which in express token of paternal charity, together with a prayer for all happiness, we lovingly impart to children, whose devotion you have made known

> Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the twentyeighth day of January, in the year 1871, the twenty-fifth of our Pontificate.

Pres PP. IX.

To our venerable brother, HENRY EDWARD,

Archbishop of Westminster.

DEPUTATION TO THE POPE.-A deputation, with an address from the Catholics of Great Britain to the Pope, will start for Rome at the end of next week, and will be introduced to his Holiness by the Duke of Norfolk. The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Granard, Lord Howard of Glossop, and Sir because they are doubtful of the sentiments of George Bowyer will form part of the deputa-

THE LEGEND OF MONTROSE REALIZED. The Edinburgh Convent reports that two prisoners made a most daring and successful effort to escape from Haddington County Gaol on Sunday. The governor, in the absence of the warder at church, having for some purpose entered their cell, was instantly seized by them, deprived of his keys, and locked up in their room. They walked coolly through the governor's house, scaled the prison wall by means of a short ladder left in the yard, and got off.

AN ANCIENT MITRAILLEUSE,-The following notice is taken verbatim from the Edinburgh Advertiser for December 7, 1764:-" A Scotch shoemaker has contrived an instrument of war, by means of which six persons are to do as much execution as a whole regiment. This instrument, if we may believe the projector, will discharge 4,400 balls in the space of two minutes; is quite portable and easy of carriage; in case of surprise, may be knocked to pieces in less than a moment's space, so as to render it entirely useless to the enemy; and, if recovered again by any change in the field, may be got togetner in less than a minute and a half, so as to be fit for use as before. In case, also, of any sudden charge by horse or foot during the intervals of loading, at the touch of a spring a harvest of bayonets are to foe. To this the inventor-who, though a shoemaker, is likewise a military man-has added a system of discipline, relative to use of learned." -

RAILWAY FATALITIES.—Last year was a

those numbers only twenty-four of the killed straint would become habits with the very and ten of the injured owe the calamity to any lowest, and the first principles of civilisation, fault of their own. The railways, therefore, killed sixty-six of their passengers, and wounded 1,084 of them, during a single year. The our society, to those classes whom all our efbut slightly in number. But those killed or ninteen killed and 689 injured; in 1868 the something to make railway travelling safer,-London Daily News.

Under the caption of " Cheating The Devil," on the eve of our Lord's Nativity, which was the Pall Mall Guzette speaks thus of the present condition of England :- The devil will gular love to ourselves, your profound not be cheated. Yet just now there seems a devotion to this Apostolic See, and your emin-strong feeling affoat that as a nation we shall ent zeal for the Church. We greatly rejoiced, assuredly find some way of cheating the sordid venerable brother, at your expressions, which devil to whom we have sold ourselves. A halfbeing put to mend the clothes, was employed in prove to us how deeply you have at heart the hearted Government; an inefficient executive; mat-making." The judge also said he was given to cause of God and of justice, against which is national flunkcyism which is afraid to speak understand that the prisoners in Leitrim gaols could aimed the violence of wicked men : and nothing the truth of those in high places; which still by an equal zeal. Of their affection towards as the test of merit, and care for personal wellbeing and conventional appearances in preferby the recent homage of their love and testi- ence to any higher aims of life-all these which Dublin for the purpose of collecting seed to enable mony of their faith, which you have made we have accepted as our portion and part of known to us in your letter, as a pledge most the bargain are supposed not to bear their fruit war to avail themselves of the season in time by acceptable to our heart. Moreover, venerable in due season; and we hope that we may find brother, the declarations and fervent wishes means to cheat the devil when the time of payled that double the number will leave this year, and they applied to Government for a vessel. After meeting of the faithful, held in that city, the a rude reveille some day; and that when we set out to gather figs from thistles, we shall come by last year's emigrants to bring out their friends. Admiralty had no vessel available. This act is look- have seen, as well as the protest coming home with empty baskets, and bleeding fingers. from two thousand of the faithful of We suppose there can be little question educated classes in England and Scotland, and about it; a spirit of moral effeminacy is rife the address subscribed by many hundreds of in England. No one desires war for its own thousands of the faithful of every class through sake. No one prefers a bivouae in the snow. The Speniors Emmos Carn.—Although an oath out England and Scotland, afford so noble a scanty rations, and the hourly chance of mutilproof to us of filial affection and zeal towards ation or death, to peace and a pleasant life the Holy See, that the memory of it will never | divided between the bosom of one's family and the screne drawing rooms of protty women but when the times are troublous, as they are now there is no safety save in boldly facing them and preparing for the worst. To cry, Peace, Peace, when there is no peace is to prepare the way for bondage. To measure everything by its success is to plunge into a morass of practical atheism where there is no such foothold as abstract virtue or the purity of a cause; and to vility men who have led the forlorn hope of a nation gallantly if unsuccessfully is to blaspheme all that is best and noblest in human history. THE VALUE OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING.-

> Nothing is more observable in this dreary debate on the army than the readiness with which the House turns from the points of national interest to those which at bottom only concord "society." For one sentence uttered on organisation, in the true sense, or on the scheme for linking together our three reservoirs of men, or even on the efficiency of the Militia, we have three upon Purchase, promotion, and the interest of the officers. Upon the greatest subject of all, the possibility of making military training compulsory upon all, scarcely anyone, except the Member for Nottingham, has opened his mouth, though the point is directly raised by the clauses enabling Mr. Cardwell in time of emergency to demand military service from all men under thirty-five. It may be that the point is reserved for Committee, or for separate discussion, but it is much more probable that the majority of members are consciously avoiding it, some because they are hopeless of success, more because they dislike the notion, most their constituents. That last is the very reason why the question should have been placed in the forefront of the main debate, should have been brought sufficiently home to the people to induce them to express their feelings about it. Nobody yet knows what those feelings are .-People assume, and we dare say with good reason, that Englishmen "would not bear a conscription," but what has that to do with the matter? Nobody is asking them to bear one. The question is not that, but this-are the people of the United Kingdom averse to a law ordaining that every healthy lad shall at eighteen undergo six or twelve months' training to arms in a county camp? If they are averse, and remain so after the proposal has been carefully explained, there is no more to be said until the next great danger comes; but if they are not, and we firmly believe they are, the members are losing the greatest opportunity of civilizing the people of this country ever offered to their hands. We firmly believe that military training for a single year, or even for half-a-year, would clevate the British people more than any other change which could by possibility be introduced by legislation, would be equivalent in all good effects to five years of ordinary education. It would, to begin with, immensely increase their physical power. Twelve months of regular and full diet, perfect sobriety, and moderate work in the open air would increase the weight arise, with their points directed towards the of ordinary town lads by one-third and of the country lads by one-fifth, would widen their chests, strengthen their muscles, and induce that habit of health which town men find it so his machine, perfectly easy and speedily to be difficult to gain and villagers to lose. During that period they would learn to walk, to carry themselves, to obey orders and give orders fatal year on English railways, as well as on promptly and quietly, to act in concert, and

persons killed or hurt by their own fault vary forts have hitherto failed to reach. All classes serving alike, the respect of all for each other hurt by causes beyond their own control were must deepen, and as we find in the Volunteers, in 1866, fifteen killed and 540 injured; in 1867, good feeling taken the place of the suspicious dislike which arises only from ignorance. numbers were respectively forty and 516; in Every camp would be a school for the practi-1869 they were seventeen and 1,043; and in cal virtues, and there is no reason whatever 1870, sixty-six and 1,084. The number of why it should not also be a school for educapassengers killed was more than fourfold in tion in the ordinary sense. We should have 1870 what it was in 1866, and the number in got hold of the people at last, and might as jured was doubled. The six great accidents of reasonably insist on attendance at the evening the year account, of course, for the increase, classes as at the morning drill. If the system just as the Abergele calamity accounted for were wisely worked, as it would be, for the the large figure of the killed in 1868. The father of every lad instructed would be an elecnumber of the injured is, however, far more tor, the lads, so far from losing anything, frightful than that of the slain. When three either in time or money, would go away persons, are, on the average, seriously hurt far stronger, healthier, and abler, as every day on the railways of the United King- much better fitted for the battle of life dom, it is high time, in the interest of the as an educated man is better fitted than shareholders as well as in the interest of the a boor, yet without the effeminacy of habit public, that our railway authorities should do which some men fear as a result of universal education. A mandoes not cart muck the worse because he has been drilled to walk instead of slouching, because he is a man instead of a lout, nor will he work less effectively at a trench because he understands how easily men can under certain rules be made to work together. The moral gain would be something indiscribable. There is no reason whatever why such a camp should not be a well-ordered home. in which drunkenness, or unchastity, or insubordination would be as infamous as theft or eruelty now are. "Tone" can be spread in open the locks of their cells with their spoons, can be more grateful to us than to see how the keeps to the right side of the divinity which a camp as in a great school, and the wiser part faithful of that illustrious nation are animated hedges the worship of money; belief in success of English philanthropy would concentrate itself on the country camps as its natural field. The gain to the individual would be inestimable, nor would the gain to the State be less. The manhood of the kingdom would not, as in Prussia or France, be wasted in military sorvice; but every man would be competent to defend the country, would understand what solemanating from the very numerous public ment comes. It is to be feared we shall have diership meant, would be in a position to decide whether the professional life would suit him. He would have lived the life himself under its best conditions, and the result would be, we feel certain, such a supply of " recruits' that the whole of our barbarous system might be swept away: the men enlisted as officers are enlisted for as long as they are willing to serve. and dismissal made, as in every other trade, a sufficient penalty for any offence not requiring the intervention of a magistrate. Even as matters stand, the difficulty of getting men is one chiefly of our own creating. Eight shillings a week and "all found," would give us the control of the whole unskilled labor of the kingdom, and cost us less even then than we waste in the departments, would be, in fact, only £2,500,000 a year in wages for every 100,000 men and non-commissioned officers, a sum quite within our means. Imagine terms like those offered among a people who already know all the disagreeable part of a soldier's training, who would need nothing but practice to be solid soldiers! England would be as safe as Prussia and as powerful without a vast standing army, and without any new temptation to go to war. The military chiefs talk very wisely of the necessity for an elastic system; but what elasticity could be equal to that of an army, say of 100,000 men, which could be doubled in a week by the introduction of men individually as well trained, for example twothirds of the men who followed Wellington at Waterloo, and which, in the event of invasion, could rely on successive draughts from the whole population? We must not forget that if temporary and therefore cheap service in the Army were possible, service for the work in hand, the expenditure on Militia and volunteers would be a waste of force in keeping up unnecessary cadres. A single force, if we could have it with the necessary condition of clasticity, would be infinitely simpler and more efficient. But the cost of all this? Ought not if the six months' term is selected, to be greater than the Estimates voted this year. We cannot enter into the details, but even in England with our extravagant ways, the cost of an army fully equipped and ready for service ought not to exceed £120 a year per man, or six times the amount of wages given to the men themselves. Nothing but mismanagement can bring it above that figure, and that allows £12,000,-000 for the Regular Army. The county training schools, on the other hand, needing neither separate departments nor separate scientific services, ought not, on the very highest calculation, one even extravagantly high, to cost more than £20 a head for six months drill. That is to say able administrators intent on thrift, if bucked by the people and supported by an etiquette or a law postponing marriage to the mature age of nineteen, would give us a system of defence that would place England beyond menace from the world, that would make us once more a great power, and that would civilize instead of demoralizing the people, for the very money we are now expending in order to accomplish little.—Spectator.

UNITED STATES.

Referring to a report that Gen. Butler would take no appointment from the present Administration, even if offered him on a silver fork," the Louisville Courier Journal says: "He might not take the ap-pointment but the Administration would do well to keep an eye on the fork."

A Springfield, Ill., girl sold her lover to another girl for a black silk dress, and so managed matters that the couple were married within a month after the bargain was made.

An Indian chief near Cheyenne boasts that though he is only forty years old, he has taken two hundred scalps and has had the delirium tremens fifteen

The penalty for selling liquor in Georgia on election days, unlawfully, is fifty dollars. To secure enforcement, the Governor offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of offenders. The offenders get themselves hauled up and pay their fifty dollars fine out of the hundred reward, leaving the remaining fifty to be divided among the offend-

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871. Managang managan matana dan dan satura mang dan managan dan satura na dan satura dan satura managan dan satura Managang dan managan satura dan satura managan dan satura dan satura dan satura dan satura dan satura dan satu

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1871.

Friday, 21-St. Anselm, B. D. Saturday, 22-SS, Soter and Caius, P. M. Sunday, 23-Second after Easter. Monday, 24—St. Fidelis of Sigmaringa, M. Tuesday, 25-St. Mark, Ev. Wednesday, 26—88, Cletus and Marcellinus, P. M. Thursday, 27—8t, Hermanegild, M.

CHANGE OF OFFICE. - The office of the TRUE WITNESS has been removed to No. 210, St. James Street.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No great progress towards the putting down of the insurrection in Paris, and bringing that City in subjection to the Versailles authorities, has been made during the past week. There has been much fighting, much blood has been shed, many shells have been thrown into Paris, but still the Reds hold possession, and seem resolved to fight to the last. One hopeful sign is that the other large cities in France do not seem to be ready to take up arms in behalf of Paris, or of the Commune; and unsupported, Paris must yield, if M. Thiers and his party will but put forth a little energy. Provisions, it is said, are again becoming scarce in the beleaguered City, and we may therefore reasonably hope that before another week is over, the Red insurrection will have been played out. The news of the ill-treatment of the Archbishop of Paris has not been confirmed.

The triumphal entry of the German troops into Berlin will, it is expected, take place next

The Gazette publishes a statement of the proceedings to be adopted by the High Joint Commission at Washington for the settlement of the Alabama question, but it does not vouch for its accuracy. The basis of the arrangement is that neutrals shall be held responsible for depredations committed by vessels fitted out and manned in their ports. This does not touch the Alabama case-for that vessel was not fitted out in an English port.

Questions of damages are to be submitted to a commission composed of five members-of whom Great Britain, the United States, the Emperor of Brazils, the President of the Republic of Switzerland, and the King of Italy,. shall each name one. A strange silence is test of several British subjects against the outmaintained as to the action to be taken with respect to the Canadian Fisheries.

-The Police Magistrate at Loudon, Ont., has ernment. The Montreal Gazette of the 12th been making an exhibition of his ignorance of inst., reproduces this important document, and the law, and his want of good manners. In a suit brought before him, referring to a case of non-registration of marriage the Reverend Father White, a Catholic clergyman, was summoned as a witness. On being sworn, a Protestant copy of the Bible was presented to him; to which the witness objected, and claimed the right, if sworn at all, of being sworn on a book which he recognised as the Bible, or Word of God. The Police Magistrate got very angry with this, and ordered the reverend gentleman to take the oath on the Protestant bible, under penalty of being sent to prison for contempt of court. At the suggestion, however, of a lawyer present, the Police Magistrate referred the matter, to the Crown Attorney, by whom an opinion sustaining the Rev. Mr. White's objections was given in the annexed letter :-

London, Ont, April 6, 1871. To L. Lawrason. Esq., Police Magistrate, London:

DEAR SIR,-I find it laid down in "Taylor on Evidence," 5th edition, vol. 2, page 1206, "that all witnesses ought to be sworn according to the peculiar ceremonies of their own religion, or, in such manner as they deem binding on their consciences. In order to ascertain what form is so binding, the court should inquire of the witness himself, and the proper time for making this inquiry is before he is sworn." There are several cases cited. A Mahomedan is sworn upon the Koran-Morgan's case; a Chinese is sworn by the ceremony of his breaking a saucer previously to the administration of the eath. R. es Mirehman. I

object to be sworn on the Protestant version of the Scriptures, and that he should be sworn in such a manner as he deems binding on his conscience, and of this, he himself is the proper judge. I would recommend you in all such cases to note that the witness requires to be sworn in a particular manner, and the reason he assigns for that demand.

Yours truly, CHARLES HUTCHINSON, County Crown Atty. -London Advertiser, Tuesday April 11th, 1871.

Accordingly the next Court day, a Catholic version of the Bible was produced, on which the witness was sworn, and the case proceeded. We find the following remarks on this affair in one of the local journals, the London Adver-

Some little excitement was created in our Police Court the other day by the Rev. Mr. White, a Catholic clergyman who was in the witness box, refus ing to take the required oath on the Protestant version of the Bible; and by Police Magistrate Lawre son refusing to let him swear on the Douay version. County-Attorney Hutchinson, who was called on for advice, did not seem to be any better posted on the law in the case than the Magistrate, and so the matter was deferred for four or five days to give him an opportunity to wade through the Statutes We understand he has since discovered that the law supports Mr. White, and we presume the fact will he duly announced in the court.

But whether or no this be the letter of the law certainly the spirit of the law, as well as all ideas of justice should lead us to condemn the course of the magistrate. It is an admitted rule in our Courts to respect the religious scruples of a witness in respect to the oath. Some people, like the Quakers refuse to swear at all, and the law accepts their solemn affirmation. A Jew would not swear on the New Testament though he would on the Old, I Protestant would doubtless be upheld in refusing to swear on the Donay version of the Bible; and we certainly cannot see either law or common sense in trying to make a Catholic swear on the Protestant version, which he considers in some respects false in translation. In the present case, the refusal o the witness to take the oath on the Protestant version would not have put the court to the least inconvenience, as he had a copy of the Donay version with him, which he produced and expressed his willingness to take the oath upon, and give his evi dence without delay. It does appear to us that the conduct of the Police Magistrate had a greater tendency to delay the progress of business before the court as well as bring the Bench into contempt than to maintain the dignity of the law.

The Rev. Mr. White deserves our thanks for his resistance to the very improper, and illegal pretensions of the Police Magistrate; for though the kissing, or the non-kissing of a book can neither add to, nor detract from, the obligation of an oath, which consists essentially in the solemn invocation of the name of the Most High God, to the truth of what the deponent is about to depose—yet his kissing of the Bible implies that the book contains in his opinion, the Word of God; it is, in short, a sort of confession of faith in its purity and integrity. Now the Catholic does not look upon the Protestant version of the Bible as the pure Word of God, but as merely a corrupted and mutilated version of that Word; and the civil magistrate has therefore no more right to command him, by any outward act of worship, to profess a belief in, or respect for, that book than he would have to order him to burn incense before an image of Caesar. This, too, is the law, which simply prescribes that every man called upon to testify in a Court of Justice, shall be sworn in the manner most binding on his conscience. It is astonishing that a man so ignorant of the law as this London Police Magistrate should be allowed to hold such a very important position; and it affords a melancholy proof that the stock from whence the Justice Shallows of Shakespeare's time proceeded, has its branches in North America in the days of Queen Victoria.

Our readers may remember that about two weeks ago we published a copy of an official document addressed to Mr. Jervoise acting charge d'affaires at Rome, containing the prorages and indignities to which they and others of their fellow-countrymen had been subjected by revolutionary cancille at Rome, and the REFUSING TO KISS THE PROTESTANT BIBLE. | mercenaries of the Piedmontese intrusive govappends thereunto the following very excellent remarks:-

The signatures attached to this narrative place the authenticity of its statements beyond the region of suspicion. The name of Maziere Brady is of the highest standing, at all events among legal circles, in Ireland, having for many years quite recently been borne by the Lord Chancellor, created a baro net in 1869; while the stamp of the University of Oxford, and of her Majesty's Indian and regular services vouches prima facie for two of his co-signatories. Nor will anybody suspect a Vansittart of Bexley Abbey, nearly related to the late Admira Vansittart of Woodstock, Ont., as well as to Lord Bexley, of any undue leaning towards sympathy either with the temporal or the spiritual ascendency of popery. And yet all these gentlemen write to testify to the brutal ferocity of the "patriotic" Roman mob, as well as to the sacrilegious ferocity of the Royal troops who descerated a place of worship by acts of the cruellest and most cowardly barbarity The millennium promised us by enthusiasts as to be immediately consequent upon the unification of Italy has evidently been indefinitely postponed. Perhaps, however, it only needs the return of Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi from their gallant exploits at Montmartre to bring about the reign of peace and good will so loudly prophesied by their party !- Montreal Gazette.

" Neque enim de spinis colligunt ficus, neque de rubo vindemiant uvam." Men do not gather figs from thorns, neither from the bramble bush can they pluck grapes. How then could they expect from a stock so foul, so corrupt as the Revolution, that aught good should spring. Theft and murder, lust and blood, perjury and and which now numbers eight houses, with one have no doubt therefore that a Roman Catholic may sacrilege, are not generally deemed favorable to hundred and twenty Sisters.—R.I.P.

the development either of the Christian or civic virtues, of liberty or order. How then can any have been so simple as to believe that the iniquitous attack upon Rome, and the momentary triumph of the escaped jail-birds, galley slaves, thieves, rogues, prostitutes, and all the obscene rabble of the Revolution who followed in the wake of the Piedmontese invading army, should have brought with them peace and liberty to that unhappy city? Is not Garibaldi par excellence the representative man of the Revolution in Italy? And is he not likewise together with the two blood thirsty cubs, his sons, the incarnation of that foul Red spirit in France, which distinguishes itself by murdering brave officers in cold blood, by pillaging churches, imprisoning priests and torturing the dignitaries of the Church? No not by the triumph of the Revolution will the reign of Christ on earth be inaugurated.

BLIGHTING EFFECTS OF POPERY.—Roman ism and Alligators,-The Montreal Witness with his usual acumen detects, and holds up to public execration, the vices of the Romish system, as manifested in the myriads of monkeys that haunt the forests, and of alligators that infest the rivers of the southern part of the Isthmus and Darien through which it is proposed to cut a canal connecting the Atlantic, with the Pacific Ocean. Describing the physical aspect of this country, the Witness of the 12th inst. thus points out the pernicious influence of Ro marism upon the fauna of the district :-

The general character of the country is favorable, being level and clavey. There is here and there a small town, but very few inhabitants in the country, the greater part of which is covered with the original forest, which is rendered vocal by the screeching of monkeys. The rivers are also well supplied with alligators; and this, by the way, is the condition of a country rich and fertile by nature, which has been for nearly three hundred years under the guidance and control of the Church of Rome, and until comparatively recently that intensely Catholic country, Spain.

A religion which encourages monkeys, and which tolerates alligators in a country rich and fertile by nature, must evidently be the "mystery of iniquity," alluded to in Holy Writ.

As in a measure connected with this subject, we may add that in a recent debate in the Lower House, Sir George Cartier stated that, of the convicts in the Provincial Penitentiary, one fourth only were from the Province of Quebec, the Romish section of the Dominion. Perhaps this comparative searcity of criminals in Catholic Lower Canada, may to some appear a better illustration of the moral effects of Popery, than even the superabundance of alligators in the rivers of the Isthmus of Darien.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE," AND THE PAPAL SYLLABUS.—It is interesting to note how the Protestant press is continually, though unconsciously, doing justice to the Pope by endorsing the condemnations by him pronounced in his much abused Syllabus, on the popular errors, and fallacies of the day. For instance in an article which will be found in another column, under the caption, " Cheating The Devil," which we copy from the Pall Mall Gazette, that journal thus alludes to, and denounces the very popular error that "success makes right"-as for instance in the case of the late Piedmontese invasion of the Papal Ter ritory. Quoth the Pall Mall Gazette:-

To measure everything by its success, is to plunge into a morass of practical atheism, where there is no such foothold as abstract virtue, or the purity of a

What is this but an amplification of the proposition condemned by art. 59 of the Nyllabus in the following terms?-

" Jus in materiali facto consistit, et omnia homi num officia sunt nomen inane, et omnia humana facta juris vim habent."

Right consists in the material fact; all human duties are but an empty name, and all human facts have the force of right.

The Journal de Quebec of the 12th inst. in forms us that the petition to the Queen, in behalf of the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, from the Catholics of the Diocess of Quebec, bearing the signatures of 29,011 men from amongst the clergy, the magistracy, the members of the liberal professions, and the leaders in the mercantile world-was to be forwarded that even ing to Ottawa for transmission to Her Majesty The names of the petitioners are ranged in four columns, and the petition is 244 feet in length.

The Catholics of New Brunswick with the Bishop of St. John's at their head are about to petition the local legislature of that Province to accord to them the same rights, and facilities for erecting Separate Schools as are enjoyed by the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec, and by the Catholic minority in U. Canada,

The Courrier du Canada of the 10th inst. announces the death of the Reverend Mere Marie Anne Marcelle Mallet, the founder of the Sisters of Charity at, Quebec. The deceased was in the 66th year of her age, and for 17 years had held the onerous position of Superior of the Community which she founded

On Monday evening, 10th inst., the Union stigmatises as "barbaric times," and should Catholique celebrated its 13th anniversary by therefore be expunged from the Statute Book a public seance in the Salle Academique of the Bill Sykes, when convicted of having garrotted Gesu. A splendid lecture on Baalbek, and its and maimed for life his fellow-citizen, or of environs, was delivered by M. De Bellefeuille chevalier of the Order of Pius IX.; and the according to the "maudlin philanthropy" theory Band of the College, at intervals, executed with of which Mr. Christie is the exponent, be let much brillancy several fine pieces of music from Le Desert.

On Friday last, a deputation of the congregation of the St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, waited upon Monseigneur the Archbishop, and in the name of their pastor, the Rev. M. M. McGauran, as well as in their own, expressed to His Grace the sentiments of respect and attachment with which they were inspired towards him. The Archbishop expressed himself much gratified by this deputation, to whom, together with the members of the congregation he gave his episcopal benediction.

THE MORMON FAITH.—The Toronto Globe is publishing a series of letters under the heading, "Mr. Punshon's Expedition to the Paci-/ic." In one of these letters, No. 7, the writer describes his experiences of a Sunday at Utah, and gives the Mormon confession of faith, as he heard it expounded by one of the preachers. Really, with one exception, it does not seem to differ in any important particular from the confession" of many of the other Protestant

"After prayer, a substantial-looking man arose leisurely, took off his overcoat, advanced to the ros trum and commenced his harangue. He took no text, but gave a lengthened exposition of the doc trines of the Church of Latter Day Saints estab-lished by Joe Smith. He dwelt upon the organization of the church, maintaining that it was the same as that which existed in the primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, &c. They recognized two orders in the priesthood-the Melchizedek and the Aaronic. bishops who attend to the temporal wants of the people, the elders, the teachers, the deacons, the seventy, belong to the lower or Aaronic order. To the order of Melchizedek belong the presidency of the church-the prophet, President Brigham Young -and two vice-presidents, the twelve apostles, who are to travel and preach, and the council of the high priests. He maintained that the Lord took away the fulness of the priesthood when he established a law of carnal commandment under Aaron. This continued until Christ's coming. Even John the Baptist had not authority to lay on hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. Christ gives this priesthood to the apostles. They had the keys of the kingdom of God. They had power to seal on earth and in heaven. This power the church lost until it was re-delivered to Joseph Smith by the administration of a holy angel out of heaven in communication with him. The principles of the Mormon gospel, and the ordinances of the Mormon Church were four. 1st, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; 2nd, repentance of sins; 3rd, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. They believed in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, and interpretation of tongues They believed the Bible to be the word of God, and also believed the Book of Mormon to be the word of

Except that they believe "the Book of Mormon to be the Word of God," which they have for believing the Gospel of St. Luke, or the Sir George Cartier replied. He said :-Epistle to the Hebrews to be the Word of lost truth, than they do to Martin Luther-Protestants of the Mormon denomination differ but little in their faith from other Protestant evangelical sects. This-and this is the one important doctrine or article of faith in which Protestantism essentially consists and has its justification-and this we say is common to the Mormons and all other Protestant sects; to wit. That the Church as originally founded by Jesus Christ failed, lost its original endowments, and became incompetent to do the work assigned to it; and that in consequence it had to be reformed, by men especially raised up by God to restore the lost truths. Whether we look upon Martin Luther or Joe Smith as the reformer and restorer thus raised up, matters little. The principle is the same: and there is just as much reason for accepting Joe as the needed reformer, as there is for assigning that office to an amorous and lusty apostate German

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—In the Senate, on the 8th inst., Mr. Christie moved for a return of all criminals who have undergone corporal punishment in the Dominion. He took occasion to denounce flogging criminals as a relic of barbarism which should be expunged from the Statute book.

Really we do not understand what the honorable gentleman means about flogging being a relic of barbarism. But granted that it be so. So also are the beastly crimes for the prevention of which it is resorted to; and therefore, in this case, the crime and the punishment are most admirably adapted to one another.

But if flogging be a relic of barbarism and should therefore be abolished, so also are all physical punishments; and the argument, if good in the case of the first, is equally good by saying that "they owned the old cemetery against all other punishments; against the jail, in mortmain as part of their seigniory in virtue against handcuffs, against black cells, against hard labor, and low diet, against all physical 1840, representing the Crown confirmed their restraints, pains, and penalties whatsoever .-All these were resorted to in what Mr. Christie joke?

some nameless outrage upon a little girl, should off with a gentle reprimand from the magistrate; and his better feelings, not his back, his high moral sentiments, not his cuticle, should be appealed to, to deter him from again offending in like manner, or giving free scope to his brute passions.

This, we say it with all due deference to Senatorial wisdom, is what the profune call "gammon." Brutes in the shape of men should be treated like brutes in the shape of dogs when they offend, as the only protection that society has against their brutality. That punishment, no matter whether it be barbarie or not, which most effectually deters criminals from indulging their brutality at the expense of others, is the best punishment that society can inflict upon them. Now always in the crimi nal classes, the mere animal is the predominant element, indeed the only part of their organisa tion which is acutely sensitive, and to which an appeal can be made, with any hopes of success. Of hanging and flogging, above all other punishments, they have an especial dread; and the gallows and the whipping-post are the objects of their especial detestation. Numbers of them are only restrained from actual crime by a wholesome dread of the "villainous" cat-o'nine-tails, and the scaffold; and to abolish these, though a boon to them, would be to let loose upon society brutes more dangerous, more irreclaimable than mad dogs, or the tigers who haunt Indian jungles.

However most heartily will we rejoice to see these punishments, these relics of barbarism expunged from our Statute Book, provided only that that expunging be preceded by the expunging of those other relies of barbarism, the crimes for the prevention of which punishments are inflicted. Let the criminals begin first this expunging process, and then will it be time for the law makers to follow their example. But so long as relies of barbarism in the shape of cortain ludeous crimes, are in vogue, so long also should other relies of barbarism in the shape of severe corporal punishment be kept on the Statute Book as a terror to evil doers. Perhaps if Mr. Christie had undergone the barbarous process of garrotting, or if some one near and dear to him had been treated as was the victim of the dirty scoundrel lately flogged, and deservedly flogged at Toronto, his views as to the efficacy of corporal punishment would be considerably modified.

In the Lower House a discussion on the Scott murder came up on the 10th inst., on a motion by Mr. Rymal to the effect that the as much reason for believing as have those who House regretted that no steps had been taken reject the infallible authority of the Church to bring the agents in that business to justice.

"That every member of this House must deplore God; and that they assign to Joe Smith a the horrible murder of Scott. It had been said in higher place as a Reformer, or restorer of the the Province of Ontario that the Province of Quebec sympathized with this murder. There was great excitement undoubtedly in the Province of Quebec, but this arose from the fact that certain journals in Ontario had stated that all the priests and Roman Catholics in the country were sympathizers with the murder. It was an easy matter for the Government, to clear themselves from the accusations contained in the motion. When that Act which was complained of was committed the Government had no jurisdiction in Manitoba, nor did that Province come under the rule of the Dominion until the 15th July, 1870. When the union took place, Manitoba came under an Act which gave to the Government of that country the right to administer its own criminal. This being the case, the Dominion could not interfere. If these men were in the Province, it would be possible for the authorities to acrest them ; but it was supposed that the guilty parties were in a foreign country. Now, as the act of murder was committed before the Dominion Government had any jurisdiction in the Province they could not ask for their extradition."

The motion was defeated by a large majority.

Typhus fever is said to have declared itself in a very malignant form at Rimouski. Three residents in the Seminary are reported as having fallen victims to the disease. As it may spread, it is well to bear in mind that in ninetynine cases out of a hundred, typhus is caused by bad air, and impure water. People should therefore ventilate their dwellings freely, and constantly look well to the condition of the water which they drink, as it has been shown by recent investigations that typhus is almost always the consequence of using water into which the filth from drains or cess-pools has found its

The Montreal Daily News of the 14th has an article on the Cemetery question which would be good, but that the writer makes the extraordinary blunder of confounding the Fabrique, with the Seminary of St. Sulpice!!! the fact being that these two bodies constitute two essentially distinct and independent Corperations. What in the name of all that is absurd does the writer in the Daily News mean of undisturbed possession. Lord Sydenham in seignorial rights"!!! Is this meant for a

from Toronto treating of Brother Arnold's Bazaar, was received too late for insertion in this week's issue.

His Excellency the Governor General is about to proceed to England; during his absence, the affairs of the Colony will, it is believed, be managed by Lieut.-General Sir Hustings Doyle.

The port is again quite lively; at the wharves are many schooners and other small craft, and several steamers have already arrived in port. This is very unusual so early in the month of

TABLEAUX VIVANTS .-- A very elegant exhibition was given on the evening of the 14th inst., at the St. Patrick's Hall, by the pupils of Miss Porter. The young persons did their several parts very well indeed, and the music of the operetta, Cinderella, was executed charmingly. A large audience testified their approbation by reiterated plaudits.

Admiral Tegethoff, the great Austrian chief who inflicted such a sound threshing on the the time of the members which they have done in Piedmontese off Lissa, on the 19th of July. 1866, and drove their navy before him, after having rammied, and sunk their finest iron clad, is we are sorry to say dead, and all his country- Dominion. men mourn for him. Would to God that he had been spared to inflict a few more drubbings on the enemies of God's Church!

TRADE OUTRAGES IN TORONTO.-A Very ugly piece of business is reported from Toronto. Messrs, Childs and Hamilton, engaged in the shoe trade have, it seems, given offence by not complying with certain rules of the Trades Union. In consequence their workshop was entered by some scoundrels unknown, and of this outrage have not been arrested, but it is to be hoped that they may soon be caught, and made a severe example of.

Ottawa, on bank business, on the early train the did not anticipate for many years to come. same morning, and during his absence made the necessary haul, and neparted by the next morning's Friday being a bank holiday, he was not missed, neither did his absence on Saturday create much notice, or any suspicion, though numbers who had enclosing \$500, and this was the first intimation any one got of his being out of Perth. Heaving of it, the bank agent at Ottawa sent up a clerk to investigate the matter and who arriving on Sunday afternoon, made an examination of the bank books, along with Wrey, of the Merchants Bank, Perth, and found the defalcation to amount to \$18,000. Great excitement was caused when the news was made public. Stewart was a native of Irelend, and is well connected. He leaves numerous personal debts behind him, in addition, amounting in the aggregate to nte a large sum.

The absconding agent has been arrested at national industry. heavy drinking.

EDUCATION IN ROME.

(Po the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sin,-In a recent number of your paper I read, together with your commendation thereof, a letter on "Education in Rome," purporting to be written by "A Young Italian," in which "public instruction in Rome previous to the downfall of the Pope" is described as inferior-in almost the last degree. Will you please copy, as something on the other side of the question, the following from a Protestant of high authority, Samuel Laing, author of works on Norway and Sweden, as well as of that from which I quote, viz., "Notes of a Traveller on the social and political state of France, Prussia, Switzerland,

Haly, and other parts of Europe, during the present century:" published in 1846:—
"In every street in Rome, for instance, there are at short distances, public primary schools for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome, with a population of 158,678 south has 372 public primary schools, with 482 teachers and 14,099 children attending them. Has Edinburgh so many public schools for the instruction of those classes? I doubt it. Berlin, with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome has also her university, with an average attendance of 660 students, and the Papal States, with a population of two and a half millions, contain seven universities. Prussia, with a population of fourteen millions, has but seven. These are amusing statistical facts-and instructive as well as amusing-when we remember the boasting and glorying carried on a few years back, and even to this day, about the Prussian educational system for the people, and the establishment of governmental schools, and enforcing by police regulation the school attendance of the children of the lower classes." (Page 403 American

It is usual with such writers as yourself and " A Young Italian" to decry the quality of Catholic education, which species of calumny is thus met by

Mr. Laing :--"In Catholic Germany, in France, Italy, and even Spain, the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners, and morals. is at least as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the Popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands; and they might, perhaps, retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they too are in their countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is in reality not only net repressed, but is encouraged by the Popish Church, and is a mighty in-

strument in its hands, and ably used."—(Page 402.)
Abundant evidence could be adduced in support of these statements. Indeed, Mr. Editor, education has ever been prized and, in the proper measure, encouraged by the Catholic Church. This is so true that if you were to remove from the map of Chris-

olics alone, very little would remain.

I enclose Mr. Laing's estimate of religion in Geneva, which I do not, however, request you to insert as any part of my answer to your correspondent, it if you prefer fruit to caterpillars. being scarcely pertinent. Yours, &c.,

MATTHEW RYAN. March 13th, 1871.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 14 .- This day at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings and took his seat upon the Throne. The lency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons; and that House being present His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the fourth Session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE,

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

In releasing you from further attendance in Parliament, I beg leave to express my warm acknowledgements for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public

The session has been brief, but work of importance has been accomplished; and I may congratulate you on the prospect which is foreshadowed, that in the future the sessions of the Parliament of the Dominion will not make the inconvenient demands on

The arrival in Ottawa of the representatives elected to serve for the Province of Manitoba, and their taking their seats in Parliament, mark signally the completion of the union of that Province with the

The Criminal, Militia and other statutes, not in their nature inapplicable to Manitoba, have been extended to that Province.

The regulations for the survey and granting of lands in Manitoba were modelled on a system tested by experience, and will by their liberality offer a free ome to all without restriction who desire to settle in the country, and avail themselves of the advantages held out to them.

It shall be one of my earliest cares during the Recess to take steps to negotiate on equitable priniples with the Indian tribes in Manitoba and the North-West Territory in order to quiet their titles to

The session which we are now closing has witnessed the consummation of the union of Manitoba much damage inflicted; as yet the perpetrators and the adoption of the necessary initial measure to facilitate and ensure the admission of British Columbia to the Dominion.

The addresses passed by the Senate and House of Commons I will transmit to the Colonial Secretary for submission to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and I trust Parliament will at its next session have the On Sunday evening 9th inst., it transpired in Perth satisfaction of viewing as an accomplished fact the that Mr J. A. Stewart, agent of the Bank of Montreal | union of all Her Majesty's Continental possessions had decamped on Friday morning, taking \$18,000 in North America an object the attainment of which with him. The defaulting agent sent the teller to even the most sanguine advocates of confederation

I cherish the expectation that the result of the Census will demonstrate that the several provinces tain, leaving hardly a cent of money in the bank, of the Dominion have made a rapid advance in population and in all the elements of material prosperity during the last decade.

The Fisheries question is still under the considerbusiness at the bank found no one there to conduct ation of the Joint High Commission at Washington, it. On Saturday, his wife who was at the time and I am confident that every effort is being made n. On Saturday, me will as the from Ogdensburg to seeme such a result as will meet the reasonable visiting in Ottawa, received a letter from Ogdensburg to seeme such a result as will meet the reasonable expectations of the Canadian people, and tend to the preservation of lasting amity and good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:-

I tender you my thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies for the present

Hon, Gentlemen and Gentlemen:-

We have abundant cause for rejoicing at the present moment in the favorable state of the revenue and the thriving condition of many branches of the

I gratefully acknowledge the loyalty of the people, Rome. N. Y., and the money recaptured. It and the spirit of order and respect for the law which is thought that he was insure, the result of prevails in every part of the country; and I pray with all humility that these blessings may be of long continuance, and that He, from whom all good proceeds. may youchsafe to look with favor on Dominion,

> The Quebec Chronicle states that there is very little shipbuilding doing in the Quebec market, and it is extremely difficult to effect sales, owing to the very low figures buyers are willing to offer.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has passed a bill imposing a tax of two cents per acre upon all lands over five hundred acres, held direct from the Crown by any person who does not use them for farming or lumbering purposes. The bil' was introduced by Mr. DesBrisay and passed without opposition, Toronto, April 13.—On Saturday night a neu-union

man was shot at while crossing Don Bridge. The ball missed him. On Monday morning a workman at Dack, Leslie & Forsyth's shoe manufactory, who though a Crispin, had threatened to leave the order, had his tools destroyed.

Two gamblers, arrested on the Great Western Railway, were recently sentenced by Judge Logie, of Hamilton, to four months hard labor.

A correspondent of the Kingston Whig corners its editor with the query: "Ought the top of a boiled egg to be broken with a spoon or cut off with a knife?" Is there no debating society in Kingston.

The "local" of the London Free Press sees signs of Spring. Hear him: "Piles of chips, old boots, hoop-skirts, oyster cans, et hoc, are burning in the back yards, giving an ambrosial scent to the fresh April air, while the sale of garden implements, women making soft soap and jawing at each other over the fence, are among the other primary symptoms of Spring fever."

WEST DIVISION OF MONTREAL.—The candidates at present spoken of for the West Division of Montreal are Messrs. Rodden and Marcus Doherty,—the former, the well known and esteemed Alderman; the lalter a gentleman who stands high both as a citizen and a

The Masson College authorities are about to add a wing to their building, which will be larger than the main block. When it is completed the college will be in a position to afford accommodation to two hundred students. The architect is M. Perrault of

THE TRADE OF ST. JOHN, N. B .- For the last three monts, ending March 31st the value of goods entered for consumption in the port of St. John was \$855, 224, against \$484,545 in 1870. The exports were, in 1871, \$546,577, and in 1870, \$577, 156.

From almost every part of the country around Guelph the Advertiser hears reports that are encouraging in regard to the appearance of the fall wheat. There appears to have been no winter-killing or other injuries at the going off of the snow. In consequence of the early spring this year, farmers are busily engaged for the spring seeding, and should the weather continue as favourable as it has for the last few weeks we doubt not but the seed will be in the ground this

year carlier than usual. The Goderich Signal advises fruit growers to examine their trees and ascertain if there are on them | Beef, per lb 8 " 0 15 0 00 " 0 00 tendom all the great institutions of knowledge, in any embryo caterpillars. It understands those who Pork,

To Correspondents.—The communication every department, founded and endowed by Cath- have made such an examination have found their trees covered with the eggs of the destructive vermin, particularly in old leaves adhering to the branches. Be sure to take them off and burn them, at once, if

THE MISSING EARL OF ABERDEEN .-- A despatch from Halifax on Saturday announces the arrival there of schr. Hero, Captain Kent from Hong Kong, from which vessel George H. Osborne, first-mate (supposed to have been the Earl of Aberdeen,) was washed overboard and drowned. The evidence of Capt. Kent will be taken at Halifax, and will probably make Mr. Osborne and the Earl of Aberdeen as one and the same person.

The Union Advocate, published at Newcastle, Miramichi, says: "Three letters were forwarded Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excel- from this place for Halifax some time ago, as also BAZAAR & PRIZE DRAWING, Mass, U.S. one from Richibucto for the same place, none of which have reached their destination. One of the letters from Newcastle contained a gold draft for \$200. If there has been any tampering, (and it certainly does look very much like it), we sincerely hope that every effort will be made to ferret the matter out. One of the firm to whom the letters were addressed thus writes to the merchant in town | 25th, 26th, and 27th of July, 1871. who forwarded the draft :- "There is something very wrong about your post offices in New-Brunswick, as two letters besides yours are astray from your town and one from Richibacto."

A man named Wm. Brown, of London, refused to give the census-taker the necessary information on Good Friday and was arrested. His reason for not doing so was that Good Friday was a day which he had kept holy all his lifetime, and he would never do any business on that day. He submitted to His Worship a note from the Rev. Mr. Brough begging him to exercise leniency in deference to the man's scruples. His Worship said he had often known business to be transacted on Good Fridayeven a Judge of Assize to sit on the Bench, Judg'

Our Newfoundland exchanges contain accounts of a scene in the House of Assembly of that Province, that it is to be hoped is not of frequent occurrence. Mr. Warren, a member of the Opposition, called for some return from the Surveyor General's office, and that gentleman, Mr. Renouf, becoming highly incensed, made an attack upon Mr. Warren, hinting that he had not acted justly towards some widow in Bonavista some time ago. Mr. Warren replied by insinuating that Mr. Renouf had ceased to be attentive to a widow whose attractions had once lured him to her side. Next day, just after adjournment, Mr. Renouf assaulted Mr. Warren in the Assembly Chamber, knocking the poor old man down, coloring his white locks with blood, and attempting to throw him down stairs. Mr. Warren has not been able to leave his bed since, and the burly ruffian is allowed to go unpunished.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, of Hamilton, on Thursday evening, Mr. Cornelius Donovan, the secretary, was presented with a complete set of the Cyclopedia: Americana (fourteen volumes); also, a handsomely bound volume of the Donay Bible, as a slight token of the regard in which he is held by the members, and as a small recompense for the valuable services he has rendered the Society during the period; of two years he has held office.

The export of horses from this country to the States is increasing yearly. On Tuesday the steamer Watertown, from Kingston, had on board for New York forty seven horses, at an average value of \$120 each, a They were a lot of well selected animals, spirited and in excellent condition.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Chatham, W. J. McDonald, S1; Sherrington, J. Hughes, S1; St. Sylvestre, Rev. E. Fafard, S2; Val-cartier, Rev. A. Boucher, S2; Laurence, Mass., Rev. J. Murphy, S5; Markham, P. Callaghan, S2; Strat-ford, Very Rev. Dean Criman, V.G., S2; St. Fidele, Rev. N. Cinqmars, S3; Dungannoa, T. Leddy, S2; North Augusta, J. Kinchella, Ss.; Emerald, H. Me-Kenty, S2; Smithville, T. McKeough, S1; New Liverpool, J. McNaughton, 36: Kingsbridge, C. Mc-Carthy, \$2: Wakefield, J. Landers, \$2.50; Chicago, III., Mrs. Daly, Sc.

Per E. Kennedy, Perth-1. Doyle, \$2; T. Donnelly, S2; D. O'Connor, S2; Tennyson, J. McKinnon, papers. \$4: A. McLellan, \$2; Franktown, R. McDonald, \$2. Per F. Stewart, Ingersoll-Rev. J. Bayard, S2: N. Carroll, S1; J. Fraser, S1; W. Pollard, S2; P. Fogarty, \$2; J. Callaghan, \$2; Mount Elgin, P. Kirwin, S2; J. Ronan, S2; Norwich, T. Carolan, S2.

Per Rev. J. Masterson, St. Raphael-Charlottenburgh, D. McDonell, 82.

Per Rev. D. O'Connell, South Houro-I, Crowley,

Per D. Walker, Lindsay—G. Gregory, \$2 ; A Chisholm, \$2 ; C. J. Baker, \$2. Per Messes, Connolly & Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Selves, \$2; P. Conroy, \$4; J. Cashman, \$2; J. Me-Caffrey, \$2: Mrs. J. Mihan, \$2: Guysborough, C. Gallagher, \$2: Dartmouth, Mrs. Elliott, \$2.

Married.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the Parish Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Edward Cornwallis Monk, Esq., Advocate, second son of the Hon, Samuel Cornwallis Monk, Judge Queen's Bench, to lace and fringe, \$30. Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Murphy, Esq., all

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

٠	Flour # brl. of 196 b Pollards	\$3.75	ω	\$4.35
i	Middlings	5.00	W	5.15
1	Fine	5.50	lw	5.60
	Superior, No. 2	5.80	W	5.90
1	Superfine	6.15	W	6.25
١	Fancy	0.00	W	6.40
1	Extra	6.75	W	6.85
١,	Superior Extra	7.00	W	7.2.5
	Bag Flour ₩ 100 lb	3,00	W	3.20
١	Ontmeal # brl. of 200 lb	5.80	Пù	6.00
1	Wheat # bush, of 60 lbs. U.C. Spring.	1.89	W	1.90
1	Ashes # 100 lb., First Pots	6.10	Ю	6 12
	Seconds	5.20	W	5.30
-	Thirds	4,60	æ	0.00
	First Pearls	0.00	W	7.50
	Pork # brl. of 200 b—Mess	21.00	W	00.00
	Thin Mess	19.50	W	20.00
	Prime	15.00	ω	16.00
	Butter ₩ lb			0.19
	Cheese # lb	0.12	W	0.13
	Lard # lb	0.11	W	0.12
	Barley # 48 lb	0.65	W	0.70
	Pense # 66 tb	0.97	ω	1.00
		_		_
	SECSYMPSIAT DEMEATE STADIST	7 (fil rit	A 1.7	L.T

	Pense # 66 fb 0.97 @ 1.00
	· MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.
	April 10, 1871.
	RETAIL WHOLESALE
	Se Sc Sc Sc
	Flour ₩ 100 lbs 0 00 to 0 0 3 15 to 3 30
	Ontmeal. " " 0 00 " 0 0 3 15 " 3 20
	Indian Meal, (Ohio) 00 " 0 0 2 00 " 2 10
	GRAIN.
	Wheat # 56 lbs 0 00 " 0 00 0 00 " 0 00
	Barley " " 0 95 " 1 00 0 90 " 0 00 "
	Pense " " 1 00 " 1 20 0 00 " 0 00
i	Oats "0 50 " 0 60 0 00 " 0 00
ļ	Buckwheat, 00 " 0 00 0 00 0 00
	Indian Corn, (Ohio)0 00 " 0 00 0 00 0 00
	Rye, '0 00 " 9 80 0 00 0 00
	Flax Seed, " 50 " 1 60 0 00 " 0 00
	Timothy, " 00 " 0 00 ' 2 50 " 3 00
	MEATS.
	D . C 11. 0 00'''' 0 00'

4 0 11 4 0 13 0 00 4 0 00

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COM-FORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The Civil Service Guzette remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled-James Errs & Co., Homocopathic

GRAND

TO COME OFF AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL. ORILLIA,

ON THE

For the purpose of raising funds to Build a New Catholic Church in the Village of Orillia.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1. A well-matched carriage Team worth \$250. 2. An oil painting of the Madorina and Child, \$50.00.

3. A Satin Dress worth \$30,00.

4. A sett of real Angola Furs, \$20,00.

5. A Double-cased Silver Watch, \$20,00.

6. A fat Heifer, \$25.00 7. A first-class Ottoman.

8. A valuable Picture.

9. 1 sett of Furs.

10. An Embroidered Sofa Cushion. 11. A Violin and Case,

12. A Brocade Shawl worth \$15.00. 13. A case of Brandy worth \$12.00.

14. A splendid bound Bible.

15. A Silver Cruet Stand, A German Raised Cushion.

17. A Wreath of Flowers in gift frame. A. Shawl.

19. A Boy's Cloth Coat.

20. A Child's Dress embroidered. 21. A Ladies' Work-Box highly unished.

22. A pair of Scal Sowed Boots. 23. A valuable Sofa Cushion,

24. 1 Concertina.

25. A pair of Men's Boots.

26. A Violin.

27. A Wincey Dress.

28. A pair of Embroidered Slippers. 29. A gift framed picture of the Chiefs of the German Army,

30. A History of Ireland. 31. A large Doll beautifully dressed, 32. A fat Sheep.

33. I pair of Vases 34, A breakfast Shawl.

 A splendid Parlour Lamp. 36, 1 large Album.

37. A Ladies' Satchel. 38, 1 Knitted Bodice.

39, 1 Child's Minerva.

40. A gilt frame picture of the Chiefs of the French Army.

41. I pair of Vases, 42. I handsome gilt Lamp.

43, 1 Concertina, 44. A valuable work of English Literature

45. I pair of gilt Vases. 46, I dozen linen Collars.

47, 1 pair of Children's Boots.

48, 1 pair of Corsets,

49. I large boll. 50. A pair of fatter vases,

Tickets for Prize Drawing, 50cts, Each, A Complimentry Ticket presented to each person disposing of a Book of Ten Tickets. 1999" All communications and remittances to be addressed to Rev. K. A. CAMPBELL, Atherly, Ont. A list of the winning numbers will be published in the

CHURCH VESTMENTS,

SACRED VASES, $\&e_{\rm d}/\&e_{\rm s}$



T. L'AFRICAIN begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the Clergy and Religious Communities that he is constantly receiving from Lyons, France, large consignments of church goods, the whole of which he is instructed to dispose of on a mere commission.

Chasubles, richly embroided on gold cloth, \$30. 250 do, in Damask of all colors, trimmed with gold and silk lace, \$15. Copes in gold cloth, righly trimmed with gold

Gold and Silver cloths, from \$1.10 per yard.

Coloured Damasks and Moires Antiques. Muslin and Lace Albs, rich. Ostensoriums, Chalices and Ciboriums, Altar Candlesticks and Crucifixes. Lamps, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., &c., T. L'AFRICAIN,

302 Notre Dame St., Montreal, March 31, 1871.

HEARSES! HEARSES!! MICHAEL FERON,

No. 23 St. Antoine Street,

BEGS to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges,

M. Feron will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. Montreal, March, 1871.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

AN English Lady, well educated and experienced desires a situation as companion to an invalid, to superintend a house, or in any position of trust.-Apply to "M. L." True Witness Office.

SITUATION WANTED

BY a person of long experience in the Tailoring business, capable of conducting a ready-made or custom trade. Country town in Upper Canada preferred. Ability in either department first class, Address "D. M. D,

True Witness Office.

JOHN BURNS, (Successor to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER. TIN & SHEET IRON WORKER, &c. Importer and Dealer in all kinds of WOOD AND COAL STOVES AND STOVE

FITTINGS, 675 CRAIG STREET, (TWO POORS WEST OF BLEURY,) MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a school mistress, able to teach the English language chiefly, and also the French, for young beginners, with a diploma for elementary schools. Salary, £23.

Direct to Mr. JEAN LESSARD, Sec.-Treas.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOSEPH COX, a native of Belturbet, Co. Cavan Ireland, who emigrated to Montreal, in 1840, with his sister Jane Cox. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister the said Jane Cox, 24 Atlantic Corporation, Laurence

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Daily Experience confirms the truth of the pithy OLD ADAGE,

Honesty the Best Policy.

The golden rule claims for itself universal application; and scarcely does it know an exception. By far the best is an

HONEST POLICY

in all Business transactions, Could it be more infused into the

COMMERCIAL ELEMENT

of the present day, we might soon triumph over the

absence of that TRICKERY AND DISSIMULATION which are so deplorably characteristic of this our

progressive age, and which militate so much against our TRADING INTERESTS.

J. C. KENNEDY. 31 St. Lawrence Street,

In all his transactions, takes this as his Motto, "HONESTY THE BEST POLICY," and from the great success resulting from his efforts to establish

RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

the most convincing proof is not wanting that a discerning Public is ever ready to recognize and sup-

HONEST UPRIGHT POLICY.

ombined with Prices that will stand the test of the

FIERCEST COMPETITION!

A Trial will Prove the Fact. JUST RECEIVED EX "PRUSSIAN."

A splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be made to measure at our usual LOW All desiring GOOD FITTING Cothing go to

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., PRACTICAL TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

31 St. LAWRENCE STREET, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of MARGUERITE HARDY, of the

H. MERCIER.

Montreal, Apiil 3, 1871.

City of Montreal, trading under the name of M.

I, the undersigned, Tancrede Sauvageau, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this Creditors are requested to fyle their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to

neet at my Office, No. 359 Commissioner Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the fourth day of May, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally,

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE, On Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis-

charge under the said Act. FRANCOIS VILLENEUVE. By Boungour & Lacoste, His Attorneys ad litem.

PROVINCE OF QUEHEC, \ IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE Dist, of Montreal.) District of Montreal. The Fifteenth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One.

Present

The Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BERTHELOT. JOHN H. BOTTERELL and EDMUND H. BOT-TERELL, of the City and District of Montreal,

merchants, co-partners, carrying on business as

such at Montreal aforesaid, under the name and style of John Henderson & Co., LOUIS RENAUD, junior, of the same place, gentle-

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs T. & C. C. DeLorimier, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of Noel Roy, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal. that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "La Minerve," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to

trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY

WRIGHT & BROGAN

answer to such demand within the period aforesaid,

the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to

NOTARIES,

OFFICE-58 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, April 13 .- Thiers, in a circular dated the evening of the 12th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says:-The Government will act at a proper victory will come bloodlessly. The Paris delegates have arrived, and were received, not beare Republicans. My answer to them was, that no one menaces the Republic but assassins. The lives of the insurgents will be spared, but workmen temporarily subsidized in Paris must return to their labour, and secession be suppressed as it has been in America.

city is quiet, and the police force is being reorganized.

There has been an attempt at insurrection in Toulouse, but it has been suppressed.

Conciliation have returned from Versailles. They are silent as to the result of their negotiations with the Thiers Government, and port of their mission is completed.

The object of the Versailles commander today was apparently to reach Asnieres, and thereby relieve the detachment of troops surrounded by the communists forces on the teries cannonaded the villages of Lavallois, by to-night's communist journals that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed.

London, April 14th. 4 p.m.—The Veraround Paris.

A despatch from Paris, dated yesterday. already.

Montmartre,

The troops of the Commune occupy Ashieres

The Versailles army is posted on this side of Choisy Le Roi, at Chevily and Lehay.

General McMahon says he will remain on the defensive until his army is greatly reinforced. Mousieur Louis Veuillot, living and writing

in the midst of the Reds, dares to express his opinion upon the facts of the day with Catholic thoughtfulness and courageous adherence to principle. His articles appear daily, and are signed with his name. We subjoin some extracts:--

military strength; we are going to learn the lie of our civil strength. We have seen the folly of the extreme Revolution; we are seeing folly of the extreme Revolution; we are seeing the support of 2,855 candidates. 456 were successful; and in the support of th May we be saved from experiencing over again If things go on this way much longer we shall the ferocity of the savage Revolution! We have the Italian Government beseeching the Jesuits have the Italian Government beseeching the Jesuits from illimitable are a poor nation poisoned; nay, worse than poisoned, for the poison has entered into our soul. We send for a doctor; it is an exorcist the Italian postal authorities, on account of its reprothat we need. At the pass to which we are duction of the revelations of Italian diplomacy from come, it is not a man of war or a man of the columns of the New York World. policy that can save us: that mission can only be fulfilled by a man of God. The devil that to the political horizon see reason to abate something be fulfilled by a man of God. The devil that possesses us is of the sort that goeth not forth but by prayer and fasting. We can say perimus, "we perish," but there is no man to say intervention at present, and to look to God alone. Domine salva nos-" Lord save us."

THE COMMUNISTS.—This sect, the only possessors of positive truth, is in right of that last phase, should God permit it to run its course. invested with authority necessary to enable it | That last phase, I need scarcely say, is Terrorism. to triumph, and it need be no matter of surprise that the Journal Official this morning produced an article by M. Edouard Vaillant. one of the members of the "Central Commitone of the members of the "Central Commit-scale, Perhaps He may spare usaltogether. He can tee," inviting all "good citizens" to assassinate do as he will, we do not mean to forecast the future, the Due d'Aumale, recommending the assassination as settling "in a satisfactory manner. one of the difficulties of the moment." This logic is inflexible; "all obstacles to the realization of the ideal of justice pursued by the Revolution ought to be destroyed. Society has but one duty towards princes—death; and is journals as official organs, or even as the legitimate bound but to one formality, the verification of identity: Let all good citizens consider this." I do not think that at any period a crime was ever declared so airily or so officially. The most, intense religious fanaticism, the worst days of the Reign of Terror, never produced anything so clear or so precise.—Times Cor.

tion of the brain!

Monanchy in France-The following address from the electors of the arrondissement of Boulogne to the Deputies of the Pas de Calais and the National Assembly has been largely signed by the leading inhabitants of Boulogne :- "Gentlemen,-Notwithstanding the obstacles of every description placed in the way of the free action of universal suffrage by those men who, having seized power, shrank from no measures to impose on France a form of Government which the country rejects, the union of the electors of the two great parties of order and liberty has sufficed to give expression to the real wishes of our country, and under their patriotic influence you have been named representatives of the Department of the Pas de Calais, to the National Assembly. It has been the same nearly throughout France, which has elected by a great majority those who desire the re-establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy, which will secure to the country the order and the liberty it desires, and the stability which will avoid new shocks. The principle of legitimacy, which is the highest expression of that of heading is the highest expression of that of hereditary succession, is represented by the Comte de Chambord.

devotion and experience would be so valuable to the country, where they would only find friends, the Comte de Chambord would offer us, as you know gentlemen, every prospect of happiness and prosperity which our country can hope for after so many calamities, as well as a government which would give Europe the assumnce of a durable peace. It is | promise. to the influence of these ideas that we owe our success in this election. Our union has made our time. The Commune accounts of victory at strength; what our union has obtained our union Paris are false. They are unprincipled. Our must complete and consolidate; for this it is necessary that the heads whom the people desire should express openly that they are united and of one mind. As was so well expressed by King Louis Phillippe cause they are Communists, but because they some days before his death, when he pronounced words ever memorable and prophetic: - "The Comte de Chambord should be the head of the House of Orleans." These words which made so great an impression in France because they expressed the sentiments of all good citizens, should guide us now. How strong the supporters of the two great parties of order and liberty will A despatch from Marseilles says that the find themselves when the Comte de Chambord and the Orlesns Princes have declared their indissoluble union. It is in order to obtain from you gentlemen and representatives, some representations to the Orleans Princes tending towards this result, that we now addrsss you most urgently. Express our feel-PARIS, 13th .- The delegates of the Party of ings to them. Tell them that it is in the name of the interests of France that we supplicate them to assume an attitude which will discourage all new attempts to establish a Republic after the disastrons experiment just made; and that the recall of the nothing will be made known until the full re- Comte de Chambord, as Henri V, with the Comte de Paris as his presumptive her, will alone insure to the nation order, liberty, and stability."

and the month position of the state of the result of the state of the same of the state of the state of the same o

TTALY.

PREDMONT .- It begins to appear that the ruin of France is likely to react with disastrous effect upon Island of Grande Salle. The Versailles bat- Italy, in a way that had not been anticipated or provided against. In the Florentine Parliament last Maniperet, and Neuilly. There was infantry week, Signor Sella entered into accountry, with the present financial condition of the country, with the present financial condition of the country, week, Signor Sella entered into details connected fighting at all the approaches to the villages, by way of preliminary to the full statement which The communists gave way at 11 o'clock, and he is bound by law to make this month; but which General Dombrowski asked for reinforcements, on the plea of impossibility, he proposes to defer They were sent forward, and it is announced until next July, when the Chamber promises itself to be in Rome. The Minister had been already authorized to raise an amount of 176,000,000 by a fresh creation of stock, but the bill has since increased to 213,000,000, or about 8,500,000 sterling sailles forces have been repulsed every where by the addition of the increased expenditure caused by the new scheme of military organization (one of the blessed results of the war), and taking into account the estimated deticit, 37,000,000 for the cursays that twelve shells have been fired into rent year. In the present state of the money mar-Paris, and have caused great damage. The ket beset with borrowers on every side-France, shells are continuing to fall, and it is reckoned Turkey, Germany, Russsia and, perhaps, others that houses praperty of the value of shortly-a fresh creation of stock would involve too two million francs has been destroyed heavy a sacrifice. M. Sella therefore purposes to raise the bank loan from 850,000,000 to 1,000,000,000. adding as a necessary consequence 150,000,000 to The Government is endeavouring to obtain the existing paper circulation. The balance is to the use of Prussian guns against Belleville and | be procured by adding a fresh tenth to all the exist medicine. ting direct taxes! These are the main features of the scheme. We are asked to imagine-what is Vitley, Mouliers, Agnel, Villejuif. Haute Bruvere, part of Chatillon and Naully Thank Bruyere, part of Chatillon and Neuilly. They laid upon the already breaking backbone of the disease from fastening itself on the system, by the write this letter and read without them.

They laid upon the already breaking backbone of the disease from fastening itself on the system, by the write this letter and read without them.

Porte Italian taxpayer. So great was the agitation, that timely use of a remedy like Dr. Wistar's Balsam: I feel delighted for the restoration of my Eye sake, without however carrying the matter a step tion often yields to its great power. forward.

THE KING OF PIEDMONT .- A person who saw Victor Emmanuel a day or two since, says he is most desponding as to the future, that he will not allow Rome to be mentioned before him, and that he is convinced that a fearful retribution hangs over his

EDUCATION IN ITALY .- The lapse of years is fast proving the mistake made by the abolition of the religious orders in Italy, and the attempted secularisation of Italian education. The official returns March 18.—We have known the lie of our from the Royal Lyceums for the years 1867, 1868, the impotence of the moderate Revolution. 1869, out of 2,805, only 269 satisfied the examiners. | blended with water, an excellent preparation for the to return and save the country from illimitable ignorance.

The Tablet of the 18th ultimo was confiscated by

of their late sanguine expectations. God, no doubt, may raise us up help from any quarter, however un-likely, but it is well to place little reliance on foreign Things wear a gloomy aspect certainly; and, if we are to judge by appearances, terrible scenes will be enacted before the Revolution has passed through its We see its indications in Rome already, and those who are best qualified to form a probable opinion say that they expect nothing less than another '93. Possibly it may, by God's mercy, be only a '93 on assmall which rests with Him: we are only weighing human probabilities. The anti-Catholic press of Germany has lately become far more virulent in its language and outspoken in its hatred of the Church. It also talks triumphantly of the mission of the new Protestant Empire, which is to be the subversion of Catholicism. Now, though we do not credit these exponents of a premediated State policy, yet there can be no doubt but that the tone of the Masonic press points to some apparent change for the worse in diplomatic animus towards the Church, and to the furious onslaught which the Revolution is everywhere preparing to make upon her. The Augsburg Gazette says, in so many words, that Baron Arnim has been far from blamed in high quartere for anything so clear or so precise.—Times Cor.

The Abbe Dutvery, who was so shamefully multreated and outraged by the insurgents in Paris, a few days ago, is dead,—of congesting the conduct at Rome, and certainly his arrival at Versailles coincides with the increase of excess permitted in Rome by the authorities. If they rely on Prassia's abstention, we can have little reactions and the main quarters in this conduct at Rome, and certainly quarters in the versailles coincides with the increase of excess permitted in Rome by the authorities. If son to reckon on her sympathy. Austria is powerless, though well-intentioned. Prussia and Russia, it is said, have already secretly parcelled her out and she fears to move. Italy will at present be let alone but will finally be dismembered also; and Prussia is to have Venetia for her share. The Papacy is to be reduced to a nullity and national churches are to be set up; such is the programme which we are told, is to be carried out under the auspices of Protestant Imperial William. There is One above who laughs to scorn the designs of His enemies, but there is no concealing from ourselves that days

achieved. REACTION.—It will always be needful that one or more European Powers assume the office of belligerents for the restoration of the Pope, while auxiliary legions are recruited in Catholic nations. Such liberty as the Revolution exercises with impunity cannot be denied to the Reaction. If Garibaldi and Lanza are permitted to send a legion to fight for the Red Republic in France, Irish, English, and Canadian recruits may do the same for the Head of their Church, who is a recognized and lawful Sovereign; the descendant of the Kings whose remembrance is the legality of the Crusade will be patent by all the benefit, but, on the contrary, detrimental and great so dear to France. Surrounded by the Princes of laws of nations whenever a national Government expense.

of trial and persecution yet have to be passed

through before the triumph of the Church is

the Orleans family, his legitimate successors, whose devotion and experience would be so valuable to Europe assume the responsibility and the leverage is complete. If no Power has the courage to do so, the people of God must exercise their right by puttting high pressure on their respective Governments the case admits of no delay, no hesitation, no com-

The offer of the Pope to mediate between Germany and France has excited general enthusiasm amongst the French Catholics, who are now only anxious for internal tranquility to enable them to express their gratitude to the Father of the Fathful by rescuing him from his oppressors. Their enthusiasm is not likely to be weakened by the report that Pius IX, has gone still further, and made representations to the German Emperor, with the object of porsunding the conqueror to restore Alsace and Lorraine to France.

A STRANGE TRAGEDY. - The Rome (Ga.) Chroniele publishes a rumor of a terrible tragedy in St. Clair county, Alabama. It appears that a band of disguised men broke into the house of the tax-collector of that county, who was from home at the time and demanded the amount of the taxes from his wife. She refused to give it up or tell where it was. After attempting in vain to force her to tell the hiding place of the treasure, they searched for it. After possessing themselves firmly of the money. they ordered her to get them supper. While she was busying herself with this forced task, she conceived the idea of poisoning them, and thus preserving at once the money and her husband's honor. She deftly slipped some arsenic in the coffee she was mixing. They drank heartily and fell dead shortly afterward. She stripped the disguises off, and found that two of the villains were strangers, but the third was her husband who had taken this means of stealing the taxes of the people.

THOUSANDS SUFFER

Who have no specific disease. They are apathetic and listles, eat without relish, sleep without being refreshed, and are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels-are responsible for these indescribable, but not less real and annoying, ailments. To restore the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills. Dr. Benjamin Wallis of Boston Mass., gives it as his pinion, that "there is nothing comparable dencies, and where general weakness and depression are apparent without any distinctly-marked form of disease," All who suffer from physical prostration, accompanied by low spirits, will find Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills of great benefit.

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

It is an Established Fact, that Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel; this morning they are of no use to me. I can now the House had no ear for the discussion on the Patent Eye Cups are Papal guarantees, which was resumed, for form's speedily cure a cough or cold, and even Consumptute right thing, and a perfect success.

> MURRAY & LANGAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-Perfumes tastes and refined perceptions are always more or less festidious in the choice of these articles. The ladies of Spanish America, who are critical in such matters, have for a number of years given the preference to this odoriferous Toilet Water. Until lately it has been manufactured almost solely for South and Central American consumption, but its superiority over the oppressive perfumes of Europe skin and an admirable-dental wash

Reware of counterfeits; always ask for the of the body that requires occasional relief. The gitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, pressystem becomes enteebled, deranged, clogged and egitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, others are worthless.

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IT REVOLUTIONIZES THE SYSTEM.—One of the grand marvels in medical science is the rapidity with which Bristol's Sarsaparilla recruits the strength of broken down invalids. Experience alone can enable the sick to realize its effect in cases of general debility. No matter to what state of physical prostration the patient may have been reduced Bristol's Sarsaparilla will recuperate him. Some physicians have suggested the injection of pure blood, into the veins of the siek, but this potent restorative converts every drop of blood in the patient's body into a living tonic, capable of lending new strength to the gauscles, the nerves, the stomach, and the whole animal machinery. Let no weakling despair of living to a good old age—for in this preparation ex-ists a vital principle which will restore the strength of the feeblest. For sale by

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The value of the celebrated and well known Patent Eve Cups for the restoration of Sight, breaks out and blazes in the evidences of over 6,000 testimonials of cures, and recommended by more than 1,000 of our best physicians in their practice. The Patent Eye Cups are a scientific and phil-

osophical discovery, and as Mayor Ellis, of Dayton, Ohio, writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the Certificates of cures performed by the application

of Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Ivory and Lignum Vitæ Eye Cups: CLASSVILLE, Washington Co., Pa., }

October 29, 1870. Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen :- I have now thoroughly tested and proved the Patent Eye Cups. They are the ne plus ultra of all treatments of impaired vision, from advanced life or other causes, and an invariable cure for Myopia of Near-Sightedness.

I have in the last few days entirely cured several cases both of Acute and what is called Chronic Inflamation. These had tried every known and available species of treatment without the slightest

My mother, an old lady of 64 years, is an enthusiastic advocate of the Cups. Three months ago she could not read a letter or letters as large as her she could not read a letter or letters as large as ner thumb, as she sometimes expresses herself. Certain it is that her eyes were unusually old and worn beyond her years, to such an extent that she could yond her years, to such an extent that she could duce business would respectfully inform him. not read the heading of the New York Tribune without her glasses. You may judge, therefore, the effect of the Cups when I inform you that she can now read every portion of the Tribune, even the small diamond type without her glasses; you can not imagine her pleasure.

The business is beginning to assume something like form and shape. Have inquiries from all directions, and often great distances, in regard to the nature of Cups and plan of treatment. Whereever I go with them they create intense excitement. But a few words are necessary to enlist an attentive audience, anywhere that people can be found. I was at our fair last Tuesday, 27th inst., and can safely say that I myself (or rather the Eye Cups) was no mean portion of the attraction of the occasion. I sold and effected sales liberally. They will make money, and make it fast, too; no small catch-penny affair, but a superb, No. 1 tip-top business, that promises, so far as I can see, to be life long.

Yours respectfully. HORACE B. DURANT, M.D.

CLEAR CREEK, N.C., Oct. 21, 1870.

Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen :- I have been making experiments with the Patent Eye Cups I received, and found they are just what you represented them to be.

As for my own eyes, I am happy to say that I can now read and write without my spectacles. My wife could see to thread her needle after applying the Patent Eye Cups for the third time to her

I have made a trial on an eye that had been totally blind for 14 years. The man can now begin to see out of it. The Cups will restore his sight. Your true friend,

REV. E. C. WILLIAMS.

JERUSALEM, Davie Co., N. C., Oct. 27, 1870. Dr. J. Ball & Co.,

Gentlemen,-I have used your Patent Ivory Eye Cups for ten days, and I now write those lines without any spectacles, which I have not done before in o them in cases where there is a lack of lifteen years. It is not worth while for me to say vital energy in the stomach and its depen- to you that I am thankful, for I hardly feel like the same man. I feel better all over.

Yours very respectfully, ELDER S. A. DANIEL.

Pank Hall, Ontario, Canada, March 29, 71.

Da. J. Ball & Co.

Gentlemen, - I received yesterday by Express your Patent Ivory Eye Cups.

I have applied the Eye Cups to my own eyes twice and they have wonderfully improved my

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I am yours gratefully.

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All persons wishing for full particulars, certificates of cures, prices, &c., will please send their address to us, and we will send our treatise on the Eye, of forty-four pages, free by return mail. Write to DR. J. BALL & CO.,

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and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result Spectacles Rendered Useless, Chronic Some Eyes in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable.

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MONTREAL, May, 1867

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

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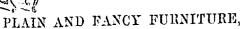
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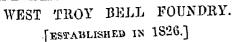
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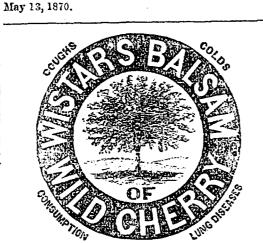
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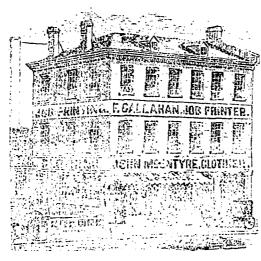
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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure: —

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For Dyspensia, they should be continuously taken, as required, change the diseased action of the Reart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as

the system. It is seen change those computates disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

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An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and howels into healthy action, restores the appointe, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious durangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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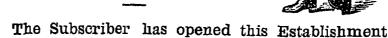
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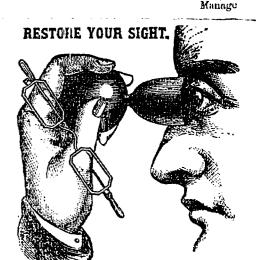
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Any one can use the Ivory Eye Cups without the aid of Doctor or Medicines, so as to receive immediate beneficial results and never wear spectacles; or, if using now, to lay them aside forever. We guarantee a cure in every case where the directions are follow-

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