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THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT. (From the Catholic World.)

I looked through the dim night, and saw, fifty paces before me, Pinacle, the pedler, with his buge basket, bis otter skin cap, woollen gloves, and iron pointed staff. The lintern, hanging from the strap of his basket lit up his debauched face, his chin bristling with yellow beard, and his great nose shaped like an extinguisher. He glared with his little eyes like a wolf, and repeated, 'Who goes there?'

This Pinacle was the greatest rogue in the country. He had, the year before, a difficulty with Monsjeur Goulden, who demanded of him the price of a watch which he undertook to deliver to Monsieur Anstett, the curate of Homert, and the money for which he put into his pocket, saying he had paid it to me. But, although the villain made oath before the justice of the peace, Monsieur Goulden knew the contrary, for on the day in question neither he nor I Lad left the house. Besides, Pinacle wanted to dence with Carbarine at a festival at Quatre-Vents, and she refused because she knew the story of the watch, and was, besides, unwilling to leave me.

The sight, then, of this rogue with his iron shod stick in the middle of the road did not tend to rejoice my heart. Happily a little path which wound around the cemetery was at my left, and, the snow reached my waist.

Then he, guessing who I was, cried furiously: halt! I want to bid you good evening. You it would do me good.' came from Catharine's, you watch stealer.'

But I sprang like a hare through the heaps of snow; be at first tried to follow me, but his pack hindered him, and, when I gained the ground the clock and mittens, drew Monsieur Goulden's again, he put his hands around his mouth, and shricked:

Never mind, cripple, never mind! Your reckining is coming all the same; the conscription is coming-the grand conscription of the one ejed, the lame, and the hunch-backed. You will have to go, and you will find a place under ing thus I arrived at the house of Bramstein. ground like the others."

He continued his way, laughing like the sot he was, and I, scarcely able to breathe, kept on, thanking heaven that the little alley was so near me ; for P.nacle, who was known always to draw his kinfe in a fight, might have done me an ill graudmother, old and blind, slept in an arm turp.

gan ransing.

That might the water freze in the cisterns of punes of his window. Phal-bourg and the wines in the cellars - things that hat not happened before for sixty years.

On the bridge and under the German gate the silence seemed yet deeper than in the morning, and the night made it seem terrible. A few stars shone between the masses of white cloud that hung over the city. All along the street I met not a soul, and when I reached home, after shutting the door of our lower passage, it seemed to take breath; then I ascended in the dark, my

hand on the baluster. When I opened the door of my room, the cheerful warmth of the stove was grateful indeed. Moneieur Goulden wasseated in his arm chair before the fire, his cap of black silk pulled over his ears, and his hands resting upon his

knees. 'Is that you, Joseph ?' he asked without turn

ing round. It is,' I answered. ' How pleasant it is here, and how cold out of doors. We never had such a winter.

'No, said he gravely. 'It is a winter that

will long be remembered. I went into the closet and hung the cloak and mittens in their places, and was about to relate my adventure with Pinacle, when he resumed:

'You had a pleasant day of it, Joseph.' 'I have had, indeed. Aunt Gredel and Catharme wished me to make you their compli ments.

' Very good, very good,' said he; 'the young are right right to amuse themselves, for when we grow old, and suffer, and see so much of injustice, selfishness, and mistortune, everything is apoiled in advance.

He spoke as if talking to himself, gazing at the fire. I had never seen him sad, and I asked:--

' Are you not well, Monsieur Goulden ?'

But he, without replying, murmured:

' Yes, yes; this is to be a great military nation ; this is glory !" He shook his head and bent over gloomily, his

beavy gray brows contracted in a frown. I knew not what to think of all this, when,

raising his head again, he said: ' At this moment, Joseph, there are four hunne saw passing our gates are buried beneath dare go to the clock, and, if Brainstein had not came out to read the bulletin.

them. The news came this afternoon. Ou! it set me the example, I would have remained is horrible, borrible !?

CATHOLI

I was silent. Now I saw clearly that we must have another conscription, as after all campaigns, and this time the lame would most probably be right. called. I grew pale, and Pinacle's prophecy made my hair stand on end.

'Go to bed Joseph; rest easy,' said Monsieur Goulden. . I am not sleepy; I will stay here; all this unsets me. Did you remark anything in the city ?

'No, Monsieur Goulden.'

I went to my room and to bed. For a long time I could not close my eyes, thinking of the conscription, of Catharine, and of so many thousands of men buried in the snow, and then a plotted flight to Switzerland.

About three o'clock Monsieur Goulden retired and a few minutes after, through God's grace, I feel asleep.

IV.

When I arose in the morning, about seven, I went to Monsieur Goulden's room to begin work; but he was still in bed, looking weary and sick. 'Joseph,' said he, 'I am not well. This hor-

rible news has made me sick, and I have not slept at all. I will get up by and by. But this is the day to regulate the city clocks; I cannot go; for to see so many good neonle-neonle I without replying, I dashed through it, although have known for the last thirty years-in misery, would kill me. Listen, Joseph : take those keys hanging behind the door, and go. I will try to Aha ! it is the little lame fellow! Halt! sleep a little. If I could sleep an hour or two.

'Very well, Monsieur Goulden,' I replied ; I will go at once.'

After potting more wood in the store, I took bed curtains, and went out, the bunch of kees in my packet. The illness of Father Melchoir grieved me very much for a while, but a though came to console me, and I said to myself: 'You can climb up the city clock tower, and see the house of Catharine and Aunt Gredel.' Thinkthe bell ringer, who lived at the corner of the little court, in an old, tumble-down barrack .-His two sons were weavers, and in their old home the noise of the loom and the whistle of the shuttle was heard from morning till night. The chair, on the back of which perched a magpie. In spite of my exertion, my feet, even in the | Father, Brainstein, when he did not have to ring thick shoes, were inten-ely cold, and I again be- the bell for a christening, funeral, or a marriage, kept reading his almonac behind the small round

The old man, when he saw me, rose up, say-

'It is you. Monsieur Joseph." 'Yes, Father Brainstein; I come in place of Monsieur Goulden, who is not well.'

'Very we'l; it is all the same.'

He took up his staff and put on his woollen cap, driving away the cat that was sleeping upon it; then he took the great key of the steeple warm to me, although the little stream that ran from a drawer, and we went together, I glad to from the yard was frozen. I stopped a moment find mysell again in the open air, despite the cold: for their iniserable room was gray with vapor, and as bard to breathe in as a kettle; I could never understand how people could live in such a wav.

At last we gained the street, and Father Brainstein said:

'You have heard of the great Russian disaster. Monsieur Joseph ?

'Yes, Father Brainstein : it is fearful!'

'Ah,' said he, there will be many a Mass said in the churches; every one will weep and pray for their children, the more that they are dead in a heathen land."

We crossed the court, and in front of the tower-ball, opposite the guard house, many peasants and city people were already standing. reading a placard. We went up the steps and entered the church, where more than twenty women, young and old, were kneeling on the navement, in spite of the terrible cold.

'Is it not as I said ?' said Brainstein. 'They are coming already to pray, and half of them have been here since five o'clock.'

He opened the little door of the steeple lead ing to the organ, and we began climbing up in the dark. Once in the organ loft, we turned to the left of the bellows, and went up to the bells.

I was glad to see the blue sky and breathe the free air again, for the bad odor of the bats which inhabited the tower almost suffocated me. But how terrible the cold was in that cage, open to captains, and colonels as under officers'-when every wind, and how dazzingly the snow shone over twenty leagues of country! All the little misery of the grand aimy than all the rest, cries city of Phalsbourg, with its six bastions, three and groams arose on all sides; two or three wodemilunes, two advanced works; its barracks. magazines, bridges, glacis, ramparts, its great parade ground, and little, well aligned houses, of his majesty was never better, and that was were beneath me, as if drawn on white paper. I a great consolation. Unfortunately it could not was not yet accustomed to the height, and I held restore life to three hundred thousand men buried dred thousand families weeping in France; the fast on the middle of the platform for fear I in the snow; and so the people went away very grand army has perished in the snows of Russia; might jump off, for I have read of people having sad. Others came by dozens who had not heard grand army has perished in the shows of Lousing, in June 1 have read of people dating the news read, and from time to time Harmautier after the Zurich campaign. He had his three Annt Gredel was pale with indignation.

there, pressed against the beam from which the bells hung; but he said:

'Come, Monsieur Joseph, and see if it is

Then I took out Monsieur Goulden's large watch which marked seconds, and I saw that the clock was considerably slow. Brainstein helped me to wind it up, and we regulated it.?

' The clock is always slow in winter,' said he. because of the iron working.'

After becoming somewhat accustomed to the elevation, I began to look around. There were the oakwood barracks, the upper barracks. Bigelberg, and lastly, opposite me, Quatre Vents, and the house of Aunt Gredel, from the chimney of which a thread of blue smoke rose toward the sky. And I saw the kitchen, and imagined Catharine, in sabots and woollen skirt, spinning at the corner of the hearth and thinking of me. I no longer felt the cold; I could not take my eyes from their cottage.

Father Brainstein, who did not know what I was looking at, said: 'Yes, yes, Monsieur Joseph; now all the roads are covered with people in spite of the snow. The news has already spread, and every one wants to know the extent of his loss.

He was right: every road and path was covered with people coming to the city; and. looking in the court, I saw the crowd increasing etery moment before the guard house, and the mairie, and the post-office. A deep horror arose from the mass.

At length, after a long, last look at Catharine's house, I had to descend, and we went down the dark, winding stairs, as if descending into a well. Once in the organ-loft, we saw that the crowd had greatly increased in the church; all the mothers, the sisters, the old grandmothers, the rich, the midst of the deepest silence; they prayed for the absent, offering all only to see them once

At first I did not realise all this; but suddenly the though that, if I had gone the year before, Catharine would be there praying and asking me of God, tell like a bolt on my heart, and I felt all my body tremble.

" Let us go, let us go!" I exclaimed, " this is terrible.

· War.

We descended the stairs under the great gate, Monsieur the Commundant Meunier, while Brainstein took the way to his house.

At the corner of the Hotel de Ville, I saw a around a placard, were more than five hundred people, men and women crowded against each other, all pale and with necks outstretched, gaz ing at it as at some horrible apparition. They could not read it, and from time to time one lin. would say in German or French:

But they are not all dead. Some will return.

Others cried out:

Let us see it; let us get near it.' A poor old woman in the rear lifted up her arms, and cried:

"Christopher! my poor Christopher!" Others, angry at her clamor, called out to

silence her. Behind, the crowd continued to pour through the German gate.

At length, Harmautier, the sergent-de-ville. came out of the guard house, and stood at the the steps, with another placard like the first; a few soldiers followed him. Then a rush was made toward him, but the soldiers kept off the crowd, and old Harmautier began to r ad the placard, which he called the twenty ninth bulletin, and in which the Emperor informed them that during the retreat the horses perished every

night by thousands. He said nothing of the The sergent-de-ville read slowly; not a breath was heard in the crowd; even the woman, who did not understand French, listened like the others. The buzz of a fly could have

been heard. But when he came to this passage, Our cavalry was dismounted to such an extent that we were forced to collect the officers who yet owned horses to form four companies of one hundred and fifty men each. Generals rated as he read this passage, which told more of the

men fell and were carried away. It is true that the bulletin added, 'The health

This lasted until night; still the same scene over again. I ran from the place; I wanted to know

RONICLE.

nothing about it. I went to Monsier the Commandant's. Entering a parlor, I saw him at breakfast. He was an old man, but hale, with a red face and good appetite.

'Ah, it is you!' said be, 'Monsieur Goulden is not coming, then?'

'No, Monsieur the Commandant, the bad news has made him ill."

Ah, I understand, he said, emptying his glass, yes, it is unfortunate." And while I was regulating the clock, he

added: Bah! tell Monsieur Goulden that we will have our revenge. We cannot always have the upper band. For fifteen years we have kept the drums beating over them, and it is only right to et them have this little morsel of consolation .-And then our bonor is safe; we were not beaten fighting; without the cold and the snow, those

noor Cossacks would have had a hard time of it.

But patience; the skeletons of our regiments

will soon be filled, and then let them beware." I wound up the clock; he rose and came to look at it, for he was a great amateur in clockmaking. He purched my ear in a merry mond; ane then, as I was going away, he cried as he buttoned up his over coat, which he had opened

before beginning breakfast: Tell Father Goulden to rest easy, the dance will begin again in the spring; the Kalmucks will not always have winter fighting for them .-Tell hun that?

'Yes, Monsieur the Commandant,' I answered, shutting the door.

His burly figure and air of good humor comforted me a little; but in all the other houses I went to, at the Horwiches, the Frantz-Tonis, and the poor, were kneeling on the benches in the Dorlachs, everywhere I heard only lamenta tions. The women especially were in misery; the men said nothing, but walked about with heads banging down, and without even looking to

see what I was doing. Toward ten o'clock there only remained two persons for me to see ; Monsieur de la Vablerie Chamberlin, one of the ancient pobility, who lived at the end of the main street, with Ma dome Chamberlin d'Ecof and Mademoiselles Jeanne, their daughter. They were emigres nd had returned about three or four years be fore. They saw no one in the city, and only three or four priests in the environs. Monsieur and I went across the court to the house of the la Vablerie Chamberlin loved only the chase He had six does at the end of the yard, and a two-borse carriage; Father Robert, of the Rue des Capucius, served them as coachman, groom sight which I shall remember all my life. There | foo man, and buntsman. Monsieur de la Vable rie-Chamberlin always wore a hunting vest, a leathern cap, and boots and spurs. All the town called him the bunter, but they said nothing of Madame nor of Mademoiselle de Chamber-

I was very sad when I pushed open the heavy door, which closed with a pulley whose creaking echned through the vestibule. What was then my surprise to hear, in the midst of general mourning, the tones of a song and harnsichord. Monsieur de la Vablerie was singing, and Mademoiselle Jeanne accompanying him. I knew not, in those days, that the misfortune of one was often the joy of others, and I said to myself, with my hand on the latch: They have not heard the news from Russia."

But while I stood thus, the door of the kit chen opened, and Mademoiselle Louise, their servant, putting out her head, asked:

" Who is there ?" I: Is I, Mademoiselle Louise.

Ah, it is you, Monsteur Joseph. Come this wav.

They had their clock in a large parlor which they rarely entered; the high windows, with blinds, remained closed; but there was light enough for what I had to do. I passed then through the kitchen and regulated the antique clock, which was a magnificent piece of work of

'You have company, Mademoiselle Louise?' I asked.

'No, but monsieur ordered me to let no one

'You are very cheerful here.' 'Ah! yes,' she said; and it is for the first

time in years; I don't know what is the matter.' My work done, I left the house, meditating on these occurrences, which seemed to me last full. strange. The idea never entered my mind that they were rejoicing at our defeat.

to Father Feral's, who was called the 'Stand happy wretches, about to be bere't of love and ard-Bearer, because, at the age of forty five, life. I could scarcely walk, and when I reached he, a blacksmith, and for many years the father there I did not know how to appounce the eviof a family, had carried the colors of the volum tidings; but I saw at a glance that they knet teers of Phalsh urg in '92, and only returned all. for Catharine was weeping bitterly, and sens in the many of Russia, Jean, Louis, and 'You shall not go,' she creed. What have

George Feral. George was commandant of dragoons; the two others, officers of infantry.

I imagined the grief of Father Feral while I was going, but it was nothing to what I same when I entered his room. The paor old man, hlind and bald, was sitting in arm-chair behind the stove, his head bowed upon his breast, and his sightless eyes open, and staring as if he saw his three sons stretched at his feet. He did not speak, but great drops of sweat rolled down has firehead on his long, thin cheeks, while his face was pale as that of a corpse. Four or five of his old comrades of the times of the republic-Father Demarets, Father Nivoi, old Paradis, and tall old Froissard-had come to console him. They sat around him in silence, smoking their nines, and looking as if they themselves needed comfort.

From time to time one or the other would

Come, come, Feral! are we no longer reterans of the army of the Sambre and Meuse 25

Courage, Standard Bearer ! courage ! Did

ve not carry the battery at Fleuries: But he did not reply; every minute he sighed, and the old friends made signs to each other. haking their heads, as if to say: 'This looks bad.'

I hastened to regulate the clock and depart, or to see the poor old man in such a plight made my heart bleed.

When I arrived at home, I found Monsieur Goulden at his work beach. 'You are returned, Joseph,' said he .--

Well? · Well, Monsieur Goulden, you had reason to

stac away; it is terrible. And I told him all in detail.

Goulden.

sous.

He arose. I set the table, and, whilst we vere dining in silence, the bells of the steeples began to ring. Some one is dead in the city,' said Monsiene

. Indeed? I did not hear of it.' Ten moutes after, the Rabbi Rose came in

o have a gless put in his watch. . Who is dead?' asked Monsieur Goulden.

' Poor old Standard Bearer.'

Wrat! Father Feral?' · Yes near an hour ago. Father Demareta and several others tried to comfort him; at last, he asked them to read to him the last letter of the son George, the commandant of Jragoons, in which he says that next spring he hoped to embrace his father with a colonel's enaulettes. As the old man beard this, he tried to rise, but fell back with his head upon his knees. That tetter had broken bis beart.

Monsieur Goulden made no remark on the

· Here is your watch, Monsieur Rose, sand he, handing it back to the rabbi; 'it is twelve

Monsieur Rose departed, and we finished our dinner in silence.

On the eighth of January, a huge placard was. posted on the town-hall, stating that the emperorwould levy, after a senatus-consultus, as they said in those days, in the first place one hundred and fifty thousand conscripts of 1913; then onehundred colortes of the first call of 1812, who thought they had already escaped; then onebundred thousand conscripts of from 1809 to 1812 and so on to the end; so that every loop. hale was closed, and we would have a larger army than before the Russian expedition.

When Father Fouze, the glazer, came to us with this news, one morning, I almost fell through faintness, for I thought:

'Now they will take all, even fathers of famihes. Lam lost P

Monsieur Goulden poured some -water on my neck; my arms hung useless by my side; I was. nale as a cornse.

But I was not the only one upon whom the placard had such an effect: that year many young men refused to go; some broke their white marble. Mademoiselle Louise looked thumbs with pistols, so as not to be able to bold the musket; others, again, fled to the woods ; they proclaimed them frefractories,' but they had not gens d'armes enough to capture them.

The mothers of tamilies took courage to revolt after a manner, and to encourage their sons not to obey the gens d'armes. They aided them in every way; they cried out against the emperor, and, the clergy of all denominations sustained them in so doing. The cup was at

The very day of the proclamation I went to Quatre Vents; but it was not now in the goy of Then I turned the corner of the street to go my heart; it was as the most miserable of up

it was at last too much, and that we ought to Catherine entered, saying : have peace. You shall not go. Do not cry, Catharice; I say he shall not go !"

'This carnage,' she continued, 'has lasted long enough. Our two poor cousins, Kasper and Yokel, are already going to lose their lives in Spain for this emperor, and now he comes to msk us for the younger ones. He is not satisfed to have slain three hundred thousand in Russia. Instead of thinking of peace, like a man of sense, he thinks only of massacring the few who remain. We will see. We will see.'

'In the name of Heaven! Aunt Gredel, be quiet; speak lower,' said I, looking at the win dow. 'If they bear you, we are lost.'

'I speak for them to hear me,' she replied .-'Your Nanoleca does not frighten me. He commenced by closing our mouths, so that he might do as he pleased; but the end approaches. Four young women are losing their husbands in our village alone, and ten poor young men are forced to abandon everything, despite father, mother, religion, justice, God! Is not this horrib'e?

Then Aunt Gredel became silent. Instead of giving us an ordinary dinner, she gave us a better one than on Catherine's fete day, and said, with the air of one who has taken a resc-

Eat, my children, and fear not; there will

soon be a change!

I returned about four in the evening to Phalsbourg, somewhat more calm than when I set nut. But as I went up the Rue Munition naire, I heard at the corner of the college the drum of the sergent de ville. Harmoutier, and I saw a throng gathered around him. I ran to hear what was going on, and I arrived just as he began reading a proclamation.

Harmautier read that, by the senatus consultus of the 3d, the drawing for the conscription would take place on the 15th.

It was already the Sth, and only seven days remained. This upset me completely.

The crowd dispersed in the deepest silence. I went home sad enough, and said to Monsieur Goulden:

The drawing takes place next 'f'hursday.' Ah,' he exclaimed, ' they are losing no time;

things are pressing.

It is easy to imagine my grief that day and the days following. I could scarcely stand; 1 constantly saw myself on the point of leaving Aunt Gredel, of Monsieur Goulden. Then I amagined myself marching in the ranks with a bullets whistle and shells shrick; in a word, I was in a pittable state.

Be calm, Joseph,' said Monsieur Goulden ; ten who can give as good reasons as you for staying at hone. The surgeon must be blind to Commandant. Calm yourself.'

But these kind words could not reassure me. Thus I passed an entire week almost in a lucky star.

The mairie of Phalsbourg, that Thursday morning, January 15th, 1813, during the drawing for the conscription, was a sight to be seen. To-day it is bad enough to be drawn, to be goods and one's fields, to go and learn-God knows where-' One, two! one, two, halt! eyes left, eyes right, front, carry arms, etc. etc .of returning. One can say, with something like confidence: 'In seven years I will see my old nest again, and my parents, and perhaps my sweetheart. I shall have seen the world, and will perhaps have some title to be appointed reasonable people. But then, if you had the ill-luck to lose in the lottery, there was an end of you; often not one in a bundred returned .-The idea that you were only going for a time never entered your head.

The enrolled of Harberg, of Garbourg, and of Quatre Vents were to draw first; then those of the city, and lastly those of Wechem and the elevation of other aspirants to office. No; be-Mittlebrong.

I was up early in the morning, and with my elbews on the work bench I watched the people pass by ; young men in blouses, poor old men in Ministry, Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative that cotton caps and short vests; old women in jackets and woolen skirts, bent almost double, each parry in turn declares to be indispensable for with staff or umbrella under their arms. They arrived by families. Monsieur the Sous Prefet of Larrebourg, with his silver collar, and his secretary, had stopped the day before at the ofstudied neglector stinted concessions be divided be-Red Ox, and they were also looking out of nothing, but stared and stared until Monsieur the Mayor, Parmentier and his coadjutor, came for Monsieur the Sous-Prefet.

The drawing began at nine, and soon we heard the clarionet of Ph'er Karl and the violin of great Andres resounding through the streets .-They were playing the 'March the Swedes,' an air to which thousands of poor wretches had left old Alsace for ever. The conscripts danced, linked arms, shouted until their voices seemed to pierce the clouds, stamped on the ground, waved their hats, trying to seem josful while death was at their hearts. Well, it was the fashion; and big Andres, withered, stiff, and yellow as boxwood, and his short chubby comrade, with cheeks extended to their utmost tension, seemed like be fought with success. It has been called 'episcopeople who would lead you to the church-yard pal policy because repromulgated in the synotal pas

all the while chatting undifferently. That music, those cries, sent a shudder through

Good morning, Monsieur Goulden. We have come for the conscription.?

Then I saw how Catharine had been crying. Her eyes were red, and she threw her arms around my neck, while her mother turned to me. Monsieur Goulden said :

It will soon be the turn of the young men of the city.2

'Yes, Monsieur Goulden,' answered Cathaone, in a choking voice; they have finished Harberg.

· Then it is time for you to go, Joseph,' said he; but do not grieve; do not be frightened. These drawings, you know, are only a matter of form. For a long while past none can escape; or if they escape one drawing, they are caught a your or two after. All the numbers are bad. When the council of exemption meets, we will see what is best to be done. To-day it is merely a sort of satisfaction they give people to draw in the lottery; but every one loses."

' No matter,' said Aunt Gredel: ' Joseph will

' Yes, yes,' replied Monsieur Goulden, smiling, he cannot fail.'

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The following is from the Pastoral of the most Revetend Dr. Keane, Bishop of Gloyne:-"It is, beloved brethern, the wish of every frieh priest to pave from 'secret societies and open insurrection' young and high-minded men, strong in faith and pure in morals: to relieve the poor from that destitution which often prevents due attention to religious duties; to see their country made rich and happy by encouraging remunerative employment; to keep at home thousands of whom, if some prosper, it is certain that ruin temporal and eternal, awaits others; and to secure for all classes the great advantages of sound re ligious education. In discussing these important topics with others, use only the language of charity and of reseon. Anger, abuse, or provocation connet make converts to political or religious epinions. We recommend you strongly to propare in every parish patitions numerously signed on the three great questions of the day - the land, the Church and educa tion - and to forward them to the House of Commons at the time it will be occupied with their discussion We are quite aware of the unwillingness of the Irish people to have anything further to do with what they call the mockery of peritions. We are quite aware that petitious have been disregarded, and that thus secret rocieties and oven insurrection have appeared to many to be the only means of getting redress. But home. I saw myself flying to the woods, the we are equally aware that the passionate or mastness gens darmes at my heels, crying, 'Halt, halt!' of disaffected men, creeting surprise, alarm, and dar-Then I thought of the misery of Catherine, of ger, has roused the B-itish atteemen, and that petiions strongly but respectfully worded will now meet with a reception which might have been denied them a few years ago Printed forms will in due time be number of other wretches, to whom they were forwarded to each parish. Beloved brethern, the crying out, 'Forward, charge bayone's!' while three great questions of which we are speaking were whole files were being swept away. I heard never so ripe for solution as now. Never was it more necessary that the combined energies of Ireland should be concentrated on the final settlement. But much will depend on yourselves. We quote again for your future guidance the words of the Pistoral of do not torment yourself thus. I think that of '59, in which the hishops of Ireland, assembled in all who may be drawn there are probably not Dublin request of the clergy and lairy to call upon their representatives to press their claims upon the attention of the Grvernment, and if need be, to make the concession of them the condition of their support receive you. Besides, I will see Monsieur the You need not be told with what thrilling deligh hese words were read all over Ireland; and it is not difficult to say what would have been the effect of espiscopal policy'-it ought to be called 'national policy '- here indicated, if carried out with the calm trance, and when the day of the drawing arrived, dignive and unewerving firmness of men thoroughly Thursday morning. I was so pale, so sick looking, in earnest. We invite you to remember the past, to that the parents of conscripts envied, so to study the present, and to prepare for the fature. Bospeak, my appearance for their sons. That fore Emancipation the gentry, the priests, and the speak, my appearance for their sous. That people arose in their might, and with a voice that fellow, they said, 'has a chauce; he would drop need the victor of Waterloo, demanded freedom the first mile. Some people are born under a They triumphed. They deserved to triumph. In the cities and large towns the gentry nobly did their duty; but in the rural parishes the work was left al most exclusively to the clergy and to the electors. Since Emmancipation the gains have been the portion of the gentry. The position of the clergy remains unchanged! for themselves they want nothing, they forced to leave parents, friends, home, one's ask for nothing, and they refuse endowment. While as a class, the farmers count only losees ; lessehold ers before Emancipation, they have for well known political reasons been brought down to the position of tenants at will; and the personal sacrifices made Yes, this is all had enough, but there is a chance by many of them while voting for their country and creed, would do bonour to the 'Roman citizons' of old We are writing history with which you are all familiar. Men of position, of talent, of learning, of eloguance came forward as the advocates of popular rights great efforts were made to ensure their return to Par linment; the displeasure of landlords was incurred forester or gend'arme.' This is a comfort for and too frequently, eviction followed; but while the ourcast family were paying the dear benelty of an independent vote, the successful candidate was making his voice heard and his influence felt in the House of Commons, that the cherished object of his ambition, personal promotion, might not be delayed That promotion, when offered, wis accepted; and, to repeat the words we addressed to you on a former occesion priests and people had to begin again the profiless task of serving as convenient scaffolding for loved brethere, constituted as Parliament is, it is not enough to make speeches and to give votes in favour of a nation's rights. Irish members must do more. They mus not support, and they on cht to onpose, any will refuse those measures, which, when out of office, the welfare of Ireland. For nearly forty years since Emancipation was carried the policy pursue i towards Ireland has on the whole been a policy of neglect, and it has ended in disaster. Let the praise or the blame tween the great governing parties in the Stale. Be the window. Toward eight o'clock, Monsieur the proportion what it may, it is too true that ther Goulden began work, after breakfasting. I ate gave powerful assistance to one another to do noth struggle for office and pension, Ireland was sure to be the loser How long, beloved brothern how long is this trifling with a nation's wants and hopes to continue? When are you to find a Ministry prepared, in thorough earnestness, to redress the wrongs of conturies? We repeat again, much depends on yourselves. We answer the question by seking - when will you, when will the electors of Ireland return to Parliament candidates thoroughly in carnest - again we say thoroughly in earnest - who will make the concession of certain measures the condition of their support-nay, when will you and your fellow electors return even twenty men who will impose on them. selves, for only a few years, the sacrifice of not seeking and not accepting office, title, or compliment that would imply support of, or identification with any party conterring them? This is the policy by which the bloodless battle of constitutional freedom can toral of '59; it ought to be called ' national ' because

adopted more than once by those whose duty and

whose right it was to speak in the name of the people.

It has been misrepresented. But, beloved brethern,

anticipate a not improbable dialogue be ween a caudidate and a voter at the next election. The candidate is asked will be speak in favour of the measures on which the heart of Ireland is set? He answers Yes.' Will be vote in favour of them? Yes.' Does he believe that for the peace and happiness of number of those who sympathise with them, and Ireland those measures are indispensable? 'Yes.' Will be support the Ministry, Whig and Tory, that will take them up in thorough earnestness and press them on the attention of Parli-ment as the Duke of Wellington pressed emancipation? 'Yes.' Butand here comes the test-if the Ministry will perse vere in the studied neglect of Irish grievances, will he support that Ministry in doing nothing? Le oved brethern, shuffle as he may, at a time when fierce pas sions maddened by despair, are making the foundations of the empire to rock, there must be an empa tic 'yes' or 'no,' to this crucial question; and if you and your fellow-electors accept the 'yes,' you and ther and the representatives of your choice are helping English statesmen to perpetuate the miscry of your country. We entreat of you here to make no mistake. The meaning of our words must be as clear as crystal. Therefore, we say again, that, with the stern resolve of men de ermined to have their lights. you are to refuse influence support, and vote to any candidate, whose answer will not be a decided 'no. Return only the mer ber who will be ready to sayno; I will not support any Ministry Whig, or Tory, in doing nothing. The state of Ireland is too cerious can no longer be trifled with. I will oppose, and if I can, I will put out the s'atesmen, to whatever party they belong, who retuse or delay remedial mea sures, admitted by all to be necessary for the welfare of my afflicted chaptry? Had this 'national policy' been steadily followed for some years past, instead of having to deplore secret societies and the treachery of informers, open insurrection and crushing defeat, trials imprisenments executions, alarm distrust, and insecurity, Ireland forgetting the post and confident of the future, would 'for conscience sake' cheerfully submit to the higher powers; the kind services of paternal Government would be rewarded by the loyal allegiauce of a grateful and warm-hearted people; and though there may be a diminution in the number of appointments to effice or to title, the country at large would be enjoying the sunshine of quickened and progressive improvement, of steady wages, of iscreasing trade, of settled peace, and mutual confidence amongst all classes.

SECRET Societies. - The Most Reverend Dr. Kieran Archbishop of Armagh, after referring, in his Lanten Pastoral, to the state of Ireland and the relations which exist between the Irish people and beir clergy makes the following remarks on Secret Societies .-

Nothing, except their eternal salvation, would afford us greater delight than to see our people in the full enjoyment of their rights. But we do not believe that secret pocieties are the means which should be employed to bring about this happy consummation. The history of these societies - a sickening record, written in tearmand in blood-affords no grounds for expecting anything from them but disaster and rain to the interests which they undertake to promote. Whether we judge them by the principles on which they are besed, or the elements of which they are composed, or the effects they have produced, or the means by which they seek to attain their ende, they must fall under our reprobation. The bond by which they are held together has been omitten over and over again by the anathemas of the Church which can directly trace to them the worst evils *be is now suffering in Italy and other conntries. in our own country they have produced nothing but drunkenness, strife, and bloodshed. Many a hearth they have left desolate, and from many a family they have torn a father, a sin, or a husband Indeed, no one has ever gained anything by them except the enemies of our country, who have always found in them a plausible prefext for continuing and even aggravating the wrongs that have pressed us down for centuries or some designing men who joined them and sometimes organised them. for the purpose of delivering up to the Government for value received the very men whom they had first initiated into these mysteries of iniquity. Begotten of knoves and their dunes, nursed in darkness because anything that is evil dreads the light, supported by merace and intimidation, generally ending, at least for a while, in the perfity of some of their members and the expatriation of others, the existence of these societies forms the blackest sp t in our history, presenting as it does, the sad spectacle of Ireland's own children iveting ber chains, expenerating ber wounds, and throwing their own folly and treachery into the bitter cup she has been compelled to drink The sufferings we have endured from other osuses had something to redeem them, and inferred nothing dishonourable on the part of the sufferers The sufferings brought upon us by secret societies have stung our hearts with the painful sensition which national disgrace alone is capable of producing, and forced us to hang down our heads in shame and confusion of face. We cannot, indeed, say of Ireland what was said of the house of Israel-that its nerdition was the work of its own hands. But we can truly say that such of her children as have joined secret societies have inflicted deep diagrace on her name, and done much to retard her in her progress

towards prosperity and happiness. Having reason to fear that some members of the flock committed to our care have been inveigled into these societies, we earnestly beseach them to disso've at once and for ever - connection by which they incur the censures of the Church and deprive themselves of the grace of the Sacraments. Their first duty is to God, and every other love including that which they may legitimately entertain for their country must be subordinate to the love they owe to Him What will it profit them if they gain the whole world and lose their own souls? Even if secret societies had been as productive of unmixed evil no Christian who tenders his eternal salvation would be justified in continuing a member of them in the face of the solemn ana heme which the Church has imposed on them What hesitation can our people feet about about oning them, when they are told by men who never deceived them, and who watch over them, as beving to render an account for their souls, that these societies have been the bane

and curse of Ireland? It is our duty to add that all who have attached themselves to these societies are not only bound to abandon them but to atone for the crime they have committed by becoming members of them; and what we say to them, we say to all who h ve had the misfortune to fall into grievous sin. The guilt of sin and the eternal punishment due to it are remitted by the Sacrament of Penarce: but when these are forgiven there still remains a debt which must be paid to the justice of God in this world or the world to come. The payment of this debt is called satisfaction, and forms the external

part or body of penance. THE MARQUIS OF ABBROORN ON THE STATE OF TRE-LAND. -At a barquet given by the Lord Mayor of Dunlin on the 25th, the Lord Lieutenant (the Marquis of Aberdorn) made a seeech on Irish affairs. He held out hopes of a hetter railway system, and with recard to emigration said there was reason to bone that the decrease, which was last year 19 000, would be still larger in 1868. He proceeded:-I believe the state of a large part of Ireland to be fairly satis factory. (Hear, bear.) There is no doubt a large amount of discontent - call it dissuffection if you will -in many quarters. (Hear.) But I believe the core is sound in three-quarters of the country-(applause) -and that, were it not for the storm clouds and thunder lowering beyond the western main the summer sun of content might yet shine on the greater part of the fair valleys of Ireland. (Applause.) But that an insurrectionary and seditious spirit is rempant in some districts—and I may specially name Cork and its surrounding localities—it would be

we to do with wars? The priest himself told us my beaver hat to go out, when Aunt Gredel and occurrence and irritation of the local amborities were not improbable dislocate his ween a can. The approvance and irritation of the local amborities - (applause) - as well as the alarm and disturbance of all well disposed persons in their vicinity (Hear, hear.) I believe the number really actively engaged in that are contemptibly tew, whatever may be the that the leaders, sooner or later, as we have lately seen in a notable ins ance will be brought to condign puni-hment. (Applease.) Therefore, it is that, while not underrating the disquiet and inconvent ences of disturbances, I regret that the exceptional state of Oork, and some similar districts, should be too much considered by the public on the other side of the water-(hear, hear,) - and that the plunder of a few gunsmiths' shops, and a few attempts to storm martello towers a feat, by the way about es use ul to the cocspirators and about as rational as be raid recorded of Don Quixote on the windmills. (Applause and laughter) I regret that this excep tional state should be set down as the condition of some of its remotest corners. (Hear, hear)-1 believe, now that the first shock of the Clerkenwell outrage has been got over, that there never was a ime when Englishmen of all classes were disposed to look upon the frish people as a nation with so much inverest. (Hear, hear.) I believe that in the minds of the great bulk of the British people a com plete line of demarcation is drawn between the irfamous and dastardly perpetrators of such cutrages and the great mass of the Irish people (applause) even I will say, of those among the Irish people who mon'd be classed amongst the disaffected and discontented, and that there is a universal desire to consider the grievances of Ireland, to exam ne the condition of the people-(applause) - and more than that, to sympathise as far as possible with their ideas. [Cheers] I believe this feeling to be one which in spite of temporary Fenian alarms, is rapidly geining ground every day in the sister isle. If we turn from these grave subjects of imperial importance to those which more specially concern the state of the city of which you are chief magistrate, we shall find reasonable grounds for satisfac-The tracage of the port of Dublin has risen from 880,000 tone in 1857, to 1,436 000 tone in 1867 -[applause] - while at the same time the revenue of the port has risen from £26,000 a year to £44 000 a year 1867, being an increase in ten years of nearly 66 per cent , which is certainly satisfactory proof t there is no falling off in that. [Hear, hear.] Without being over sanguine, without over ating the doubts and difficulties which throw a cloud upon Irish prospects. I believe that, looking to the earnest desire of the Roylish people to do justice to Ireland

[near hear] looking to the auxiety of all govrnmen's I speak not of this party or of that party, but all slike, to fairly consider and found remedial measures for the wishes and wants of the Irish people [bear, near] - and looking to the good sense and the respect for the law by a large portion of the laish people themselves during the past year, I believe that we may yet live in hope that many of us bere present may see the day that Britain shall look with honour on Ireland as the brightest and most highly prized jewel of her crown and when Ireland may be proud and satisfied with her place as a prosperous, contented, and highly-valued sister of the great imperial family of the United Kingdom. [Loud ap-

The Catholic journals have, with one or two ex ceptions, observed a significant silence on the prose prosecutions. It is satisfactory, however, to find an independant organ such as the Curk Reporter offering the following sensible remarks: - The convic tion and sentence of Mr. Sullivan and Mr Pigott should be a salutary lesson to those who, having the control of public journals, are tempted by a desire to win popular favour or to obtain the substantial advantages of popular support to play ' fast and loose' with what law defines to be 'sedition.' We have expressed our opinion on the subject of Ferianism in this jurnal too distinctly for any one to doubt what those opinions are. We have repeatedly declared it to be fraught with evil to Ireland, and have done all we could to dissuade the people from giving it any countenance - pointing out its folly, its donger and its criminality We consider it the bounden duty of every Irish journalist who desires to serve his country to ad pt a like course: and we hold those who, whether from sympathy or through desire of gain act otherwise, to be in the highest degree culrable. . In the recent prosecutions no one reading the evidence, we think could come to any other conclusion than that the direct, nav, the inevitable, tendency of the writings in both the journals involved was to excite the passions of the people in the highest degree, and that at a time when the gravest public dangers were likely to result from such conduct. No one, then, can quarrel with the verdicts, save those who consider that the jurers should have found verdicts against their oaths, and that the condition of the country is such as to release men from all moral obligations. No one, in fact can justify the writing in the two newspapers who is not prepared to justify Fenianiam. It is all very well to regret the imprisonment of a couple of newspaper editors for excess in the language used by them against the State But we have witnessed very much worse punishments during the last two or three years of men whose zeal was certainly as sincere, whose patriotism was as warm, and whose intentions were as honest - not merely involving months of imprisonment but years, nav. in some cases a whole life of penal servitude. Who shall say how many who have had to suffer in this way have to thank writing like those of the Weekly News and the Irish man for the punishment they endure? If the editors of these journals had been checked before now in their reckless diatribes against the institutions under which we live, it might have been the salvation of meny a high-spirited, gallant-hearted youth. And we confess the consideration that their sentences may do much to save such persons from the fate of others like them reconciles us not a little to the severe, but comparatively easy, pusishment of Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Pigott

The Limerick Reporter, an old and able advocate of strictly moral force agitation, has the following consolatory reflections on the subject : - After all, compared with the sentence passed upon O'Connell and his companione, Messre. Pigott and O Sullivan can hardly complain of theirs while the law continues to its present state. Neither O'Connel not the other traversers had ever employed any language in either speaking or writing, which could be tortured even into the semblance of sedition. There was no conspiracy existing in the country in their time. No outbrook had occurred; no outrages had been committed. There was no organization in America openly menacing invasion of Ireland. The O Connellito agitation was peaceful and indigenous, unattended with public disturbances, strictly constitutional in every sense of the word; senctioned by the authority of the Church, and therefore loval; and participated in by some of the best and highest characters of the day. Young Irel nd the party to which the present prisoners belong had not as yet introduced the revolutionary element into the national agitation; and yet O'Connell and the other traversers were punished as severely as Messrs. Pigott and Sullivan are, except that the rigors of prison discipline as they exist at present were then unknown - au exception, it must be confessed, which makes a very serious difference in the punishment.'

In opening the commission at the Armagh Assizer, Judge Batteraby made some remarks upon the state of the country at present compared with what it was in former years, and gave the following explanation of it: - Down to a very recent period a species of orime, called agrarian outrage, prevailed all over Ireland, but I am happy to say that is all the conntries through which we have passed I have seen no trace of it. In your county there is not the slightest vestige of it. As to the origin of that species of crime. I had just put on my swallow tailed coat and plain and obvious as is its meaning, we believe it ne- idle to deay. I believe, how ver, that spirit, where- and what has been the cluss of its wholly coasing I driven off.

very small quantities of land, for the purpose of creating 40s freeholders, had led to a subdivision of t'e soil to such an extent that it was thought to be a public misfortune. In 1815, at the end of the French war, the value of agricultural produce fell to so low a rate that a great number of those small proprietors were absolutely ruined, and the land could not sus ain all the inhabitants that were upon it. That became a universal subject of complaint and in the year 1826 the Subletting Act was passed. The effect of that act was to prevent subdivision for the future, and the natural consequence of it was to remove from the land a large proportion of that population which had previously occupied these small tenements In 1832 came the Reform Act, which provided a £10 vote instead of a £2 vote. That created the necessity of dispossessing a great proportion of the population. After that came the repeal of the Corn Laws, and that, again, necessarily ocensioned the dispessession of an immense number of terants, the price of the produce of the land baving been lowered. After that came the famine, which brought things to a crisi, and left an immense popu. lation in a state of destitution. In consequence of of that famine emigration burst in a torrent on this country about the year 1847. Gentlemen, that immense torrept of emigration which flowed to America is now ceasing in violence, and it is to be hoped that it will cease altogether. Throughout all that period there were on your part, as magistrates and proprietors of land, duties of the most ardnour and difficult nature thrown, and it is known throughout the country, beyond question, that no class of men could have conducted themselves better under such trying circumstances than the magistrates and landed proprietors did throughout that period. It has been attempted by many to fix upon the owners of land all the misfortune and blame, if blame there was, and also the mass of misery that prevailed in the country throughout that period Nothing could be more unjust The fault, if fault there was was that of the mperial Legislature, over which you had no control. They tie your bands, and fix you down to a certain course of proceeding from which you could not escape. To say that a man no sessing landed property must starve himself to maintain a large population at his expense is utterly at variance with every principle of law and justice. I mention these things to you now, for so fir as I can see, you are in the position the English people were when they had no opportunity of baving recourse to manufactures, and when they had the opportunity of emigrating to the colonies I trust the rest of Ireland will soon be in a position as you appear to be-that is, a combined population, the country perfectly cultivated, and prospect of the repulation settling down into a happy and properous state.

The strategers used by the speakers in Dablia o prop up their unboly cause, and the sophistry ther used are as amusing as they are ridiculous. Mr JH Nun 'demanded the maintenance of Protestant i stitutions under the Bill of Rights.' Had he s id ' under the Bill of Wrongs,' he would have been more acurate, for the tithes, properly spraking belong to the Catholics, and a gross wrong deprived them of them. Mr Byrne, T C, said the Act of Union was a treaty by which the Established Church should be meintained. But the Act of Union was a fraud on Ireland, and sound Protestant lawyers said, tit might be maintained by force but it could not be made binding on conscience.' The Rev Mr Kesne proposed a resolution, stating that the Protestant religion, being based on the Word of God, it should be supported whether its congregations were large or composed of a few units' Well let those who think so, our their hands in their pockets and sustain it. The Catholics believe it is no based upon the Word of God, but on gross errors. Besides, the Word of God says, 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods,' and this is what the teachers and preachers of Proestantism have been doing for three centuries when bey carried away the blanket and fond of the widow and ornhan and gave them nothing in return .- Dun-

Mr. G. F Train toppled over completely on Satur An afternoon lecture' was announced, but when he came to deliver it he found an audience of only about 150 people in a room which holds 4,000. The performance was abandoned altogether. An evening lecture for 'Ireland's working men,' who were admitted at a reduced price, was then resorted io, but the expect tion of a crowd was not fulfilled. He declared his intention to visit Sligo this week and lecture for the tenefit of Judge Keogh during trial of Nagle. He had a long interview on Saturday with Colonel L ke, Commissioner of Police, and General Larcom, the Under Secretary at the Castle, respecting some papers which were taken from him at Queenstown, and which he was informed were r moved to London,

During a debate on the Irish question, Lord Mayo made an explanation with regard to the Fenian prosecutions. He said that the offer of pardon made to Johnson, who was accused of participating in an llegal procession, was not held out to Sulliven and Pigott, the Dublin editors, for the reason that the cases were widely different. McKay, who was recontly tried at Cork on a charge of murder and acquitted, was to-day put upon trial again, on a charge treason felony. Mesers. M say, Corydon and M. llany are the chief witnesses against the prisoner.

The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Post writing from Dublin on Thursday night, ease: - ' An outrage, supposed to be of a Fenian character, was perpetrated at 15, Grigg's lave, in this city, at nine clock to-night. A number of shop assistants were drinking, and a dispute having arisen. one of the party named Brisco was shot in the groin; the others escaped. A six-barrelled revolver was found in the street, with one barrel exploded; the others were loaded. Six arrests have been made in connection with the affair. Brisco, in his dying depositions, stated that he cannot identify the party who shet bim.

DrBun, Merch 16th .- Rooney, Rolley, Lawless and Hurley are the names of the four Fenians of the Jacmel narty, who have just been released by the British Government, on condition of their returning to America. It is reported that all their companions including Gen Neagle, who were arrested at Dungannon, will also be released on the same terms.

The Lord Mayor in reply to the false charges made in public print and alluded to in the House, said, Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors now in Richa mond prison are treated with leniency. They are not compilled to wear the prison uniform; they are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercise they desire.

DUBLIN March 18 -Mr. W. Johnson the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in the county of Down for taking the lead in on alleged illegal procession, and been made a candidate for Parliament from the city of Belfast.

John Joseph Corridon, the informer, took his departure yesterday, per the royal mail steamer, from Kingston. It is thought his services are required by the Crown at some of the English assizes. - Dublis Freeman, Feb. 29.

Righteen of the Profestant processionists on the 2th of July and 28 Catholics and 14 Protestants charged with riot on Lady-day have received notice to that effect. The 17 'uly processionists and the 16 Lady day rioters will be put on their trial.

The Belfast News Letter repeats the statement that Government have ahandoned the prosecutions. against a large number of the persons sent for trial for breaches of the Party Processions Act.

Conk, March 17. - An attack was made last night upon the house of Esquire Glasgow, near this city by a party of men in disguise, but the assailants were

Judges Fitzgerald and Keogh. A strong force of and a troop of Dragoons are in the town. There is charging the Grand Jury, observed that the general state of the calendar was creditable to the coun'ry. There were only five cases for trial, consisting of common assaults and petry lar enies. There were alien, was not amenable to our laws unless for acts committed within the realms, and they would have to inquire whether, when the overt acts on board the vessel where committed, the Jackmell was within the headlands or within three miles of the shore. Some novel and difficult questions were likely to grise in the course of the trial. It was not clearly defined for what purposes the jurisdiction of the Queen over adjoining prec nots of the high seas is admitted by foreign nations, or can be maintained, nor whether an alien, in a ship of his own country, felony. He would direct them that acts committed within the headlands, or three-mile limit, were committed within the body of the county. Questions might arise hereafter as to whether any part within the three-mile limit might not, as regards jurisdiction of the Court to try the case be considered within the body of the county. If a bill were found the prisoner might claim a jury half aliens. With respect to the other prisoners, naturalized Americans no bill cou'd be four dagainst them without proof of some overt act committed within the county of Sligo, or the limits forming, in contemplation of law part of the

A correspondent of the Daily Tripress reports a shocking murder at Lienarken, county Fermanagh, on Saturday night. An old man named M'Ourker. a tenant of Lord Erne, was returning from Lispaskea to Newtownbutler in company with three neighbours and a labourer named M'Manus, against whom he had taken some legal proceedings. A dispute oc-curred on the road respecting the litigation and, after some angry words had been exchat ged, M'Manus pulled out a large clasp-knife and ripped the old man open. Instead of at once seizing him the other men hastened for medical assistance, and the assassin escaped. M'Carker died on the spot. In opening the Commission at Leitrim assizes yesterday, Mr. Justice Keogh congratulated the grand jury upon the f ct that the number of crimes in the calendar was small, and there was no case of a reditious or treasonable character. His Lordabio, however referred in terms of just rebuke to the absence from the grand jury of the owners of property in the county who drew large incomes from it, but do not discharge any duties as grand jurors or magistrates. He complained that the local inspector of the gaol, a paid officer of the county, and a gentleman who practises as an a torney at Sessions had been put upon the panel. It was impossible that the public could have confidence in a body so selected.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, under date Feb 26 says: - So propitious is the weather and so manageable the soil that spring work is being pushed forward with unwonted activity in this county. It is a good number of years since there was seen in this part of the country so large a breadth of ground laid under the dominion of the plough and harrow as here is this year. This change has been caused by the unneually high price of corn for some time past, and the unremunerative price of sheep during the same period, and illustrates the superiority of what is te:med 'mixed farming,' which on an average of years, is in every point of view for many reasons, at the same time the most profitable and the least ex pensive and therefore the best.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMSWER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX. TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE DIOCESE OF WESTMIN-TER AND Southwark - We are authorised to publish the following answer of His Holiness to the Address of condolence and sympathy presented by the Archbishop of Westminster, behalf of the great meeting held on December 4th 1867, at St. Jemes' Hall, in pursuance of the requisition signed by more than eleven thousand Catholics of the Diocases of West minster and Southwark: -

To OUR VENERABLE BROTHER, HENRY EDWARD. AECEB:SUCP OF WESTM:NSTEB, POPE PIUS IX.

VENERABLE BROTHER, - Health and the Apostolic B'eseing with your acceptable Letter written on the 24th day of December in last year We have lately received the A. dress which was forwarded to Us by the clergy and faithful People of the Dinceses of Westminster and Southwark, and which has given Us no small consolation. From that Address We have learned, Venerable Brother, how great is the fidelity. love, and regard, which the Ecclesiastics and faithful Laity of each Diocese glory in showing towards this Chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic Unity. Moreover, We have learned how deeply they deplore the heavy afflictions which the cruel enemies of God and man have brought upon Us; and also how indignartly they detest and condemn the fi-ree wer which in these troubled times has, with every kind of implous and sacrif gious effort and design, been waged by wicked men especially in Italy, against Ourselves, this Holy See, and its civil princedom.

Amidst the troubles which weigh upon Us. great, indeed. Venerable Brother, was Our joy on receiving the noble declarations to which, not only in their address above mentioned, but also in the great meet. ing which they held the Olergy and faithful Laity of the Diocese of Westminster and Southwark have given public utterance. Wherefore We earnestly de sire that to the clergy and faithful people of the dio ceses you will in Our name make known, that their Address so entirely worthy of children of the Catholic Church, was exceedingly pleasing to Us: and that you will assure them of Our fatherly benevolence and of the Apostotic Blessing which, with all the affection of Our heart we bestow upon them.

It is most grateful to Us on this occasion, again to testify and to confirm Our effectionate goodwill towards you; and, as a cure pledge of this, We now from the depth of Our heart most lovingly give to you, Venerable Brother, and to all the Clergy and faithful Lairy committed to your charge, our Apostolic Blessing

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, on the 20th day of January, in the year 1868, the twenty-second year of Our Pontificate.

Pope Pius IX

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON EDUCATION -The Lenten pastoral of Dr. Manning consists almost exclusively of a treatise on popular education and is dismetrically opposed to the state undertaking the instruction of the people The archbishop says the duties and rights of parents are derived from the natural and the divine law, but the church is the guardian and executor of that law. The state has no commission, either natural or revealed, to educate, and no jurisdiction over the rights of parents or the church in the education of its children .-Here we are at direct issue with Erastian and lati tudinarian politicians. The wisset policy of the state, for its own sake is to assist both parents and the church in the work of education. The public revenues cannot he better applied than in preventing ignorance and crime, nor more us profitably spent than in punishing what it ought to have prevented It is true, indeed, that the state may protect itself If nevents, through criminal neglect of their off-pring, suffer them to grow up in ignorance, and thereby to commit crime society, in self-defence, may punish the perent and ende-vor to reclaim the child But even then it has no rights against the faith and con- were not frequent, for in the five years ending 1865, mentioned the circumstance to Her Majesty, when if married, with interest from the date of membership man.

ter of Public Instruction,' he goes on to say, 'ie inconstability two companies of the 72d Highlanders, telligible: a Minister of public education there cannot a troop of Dragoous are in the town. There is not be. The office is not vacant. The church has no popular excitement Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in received this commission from its Divine Head. It will never resign its trust, and no earthly power can deprive it of its office. . . . To setablish a system of mere secular instruction, to avoid the religious difficulty, as it is called is a povertyalso eigh prisoners charged with treason-felony in stricken device. It has been tried in America, and connexion with the Jarmell expedition. He called proved by experience to be neither efficient nor moral atention to the fact that Colonel Nagle, being an in its results France and Prussia, which have led the way in state education, have shown a higher sense of what education is Both have carefully preserved and employed to the fullest extent what is called the denominational system. Moreover, where is the justice of paralysing the free action of a majurity who are already laboring to Christianies the people in favor of a minority who reject or are careless about Christianity? Every sign of the times warns us of our public danger. Pauperism and crime have stendily increased, and diunkenness, deny it who will the cause of both, is stendily on the high seas, and not in the body of the spreading among our people. They who believe county, can commit overt acts of treason or treason- that these moral diseases can be cured by instruction-that is, by reading, witing and arithmeticknow little of human passion and wickedness. The miserable religious divisions of Erg'and are driving our religious legislation into a complete exclusion of Christianity from its public acts Bit this is to desecrate civil society, and to reduce it to the mere natural order, and once reduced to the mere natural order, two consequences are inevitable — the moral action of public law expires, and the immoral ities of the natural order straight way rev v and mu tiply. But we may yet hope that a system of merely secular education is not likely to exist among us.'-After condemning the present Irish system, which some, he says, would wish to have adopted in England, the archbishop urges that instead of new expedients futal to the integrity and efficiency of the vist, if inadequate, system of education we have already formed, the course of true policy and of just toleration would be first to develop and extend the existing system, and secondly to increase the grants of public money for educational purposes. 'A million and a half,' he save, 'spent in a true Christian education of our people would in the end save millions now lost in punishing crime and in relieving pauperism. There was, perhaps never a moment when Christianity and a feeb'er hold over the people of this country, and that for two reasons - the action of religion over the masses has grown perpetually less, and the masses have multiplied year by year At such a time as this to basten and extend the separation of religion from education is an impudence bordering on infatuation. Better let eyen our sec tarian divisions exist than rob Obristian children of Christian education, howseever imperfect. To be in earnest for a fragment of divine truth is better than o be indifferent about the whole of Christianity -Excepting a handful of doctrinaires and a few professed secularists, there is not to be found any num ber of people in the country who would prefer a school without Christianity.

London, March 17-In the House of Commons last eight the debate on Irish Reform was resumed. In ommittee of the whole Mr. Gregory, member for Galway, r se in support of Mr. Magnire's resolutions. nd denounced the long continued English misgovernment of Ireland; of this there seemed to be no end, for now when the Trish people asked for reform in the land in the Church, and in the educational system the ministers evaded their demands, and offered them other changes, which they did not want He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic Clergy who favored the presen avarem of national schools. Mr. Gladstone then took the fluor, and for the first time in this debate gave his views on the question at issue. He said Trieh tenants were wanting in e-terprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making im provements on their farms. As to the Church es ablishment it westhe dury of the Ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject, and mean while. Parlie ment should lose no time in declaring itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained a cope that the Ministry fully realised the gravity of he crisis; it was wrong to rely upon time as a core for the evil, seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Capada and Aus tralia were contented, and the great reason for their contentment was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor, and enjoyed civil and religious equality; but in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep .-The alleged material prosperity of Ireland wose eroof of this, for, notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depo unlation of the Island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the coun try. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and carnest attention. Mr Gladstone then proceeded to review one by one the measures of relief which the ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one which he approved of was that for political reform He said in 1845 the adoption of a bill for the relief of Irish tenants was urgenily pressed by Sir Robert Peel but without success; and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an enquiry into the Irish Church establishment. It was well known that that everem was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excesses for delay in this matter given by the Givernment, and closed his success with an elequent appeal to the House to take immediate action. Dis seli followed Gladstone. He commenced by saving he had reason o deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven bundred years standing had to be settled a supernatural emergency. Even the Ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the ar guments of Mr. Gladstone against five out of the six neasures embraced in the government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. Be denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events, or eff-cied the plans of the Ministry Fenian outrageshould prompt no measure and basten no policy The members of the House he hoped were not alarmed by speeches of men who, when in power, did nathing but make speaches, some for Iral and, and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church establishment was not sa tisfactory but why should they unsettle a scatem which but then in operation for three hundred tears under influence of a panic. He declared that if pressed to an issue on this question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, and too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a balf of men. Mr Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked was time. Mr Magnire's resolution

was then withdrawn, and the debate ended. THE CONDITION OF IRELAND .- In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde, in calling attention to the state of the Land Tenure act in Ireland, said that though it might appear to be sneaking against the very motion he was about to make yet facts com nelled him to admit at starting there was never a time which less called for special legislation between the landlord and tenant in Ireland than now. There never was a period, he believed, when the owners of the land and its occupiers were as a rule, on better terms. The notion that evictions were constant, or even common, was a popular error. Evictions of course, occurred in Ireland, as elsewhere; but they

while in Ulster, which was justly considered the most any person you don't know. prosperous province in Ireland, there were 1,196 evictions in 1866 alone. It was not tenant-right which was desired by the great mass of the tenants. They did not care to hold their small farms-and the greet mejority were very small farms - on leases of from 30 to 60 years, and the figures he had shown provid that evictions were more frequent in those parts of the country, where tenant right prevailed, than where it did not. He did not think Mr. Bright's proposal of turn ng small tenanta into small occupiers would an swer at all, as the market for the sale of land would under these conditions, become absolutely restricted except for sales under the most unfavourable conditions. This year rents had been most easily collected and chearfully paid. If tenants were protected in their holdings with due regard to the interests of the landlord there would be no occasion for such a revolution in the land tenure as had been proposed. He ventured to think the bill he had framed would effect this, and that under its provisious Ireland would make progress and the tenants become coutented and happy Lord Malmesbury briefly explain ed that the Government did not intend to oppose the Marquis of Clarricarde's hill, but added that be could give to explanation as to the policy of the Govern ment with regard to Ireland as that statement would be made by the Ohisf Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons to morrow Lord Malmesbury then went on to move the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill in Ireland, and in doing o expressed a confident opinion that the exceptional and most painful mode of legislation would soon be no longer necessary His Lordship drew a comparison between the Fenian conspiracy, which was joined by none but the lowest of the people, and the great rebellions of 1798 and 1803; which were supported he some of the most considerable of the gentry in the sister Kingdom. It was plain, therefore that the great remedial measures which had been passed in the interval of sixty years had had their effect in ren desing the great mass of the industrious people more loyal. He trusted that though the Government took powers to suspend the act for another year that long before that time expired they would be able to restore to the people of Ireland the same full measure of liberty as was enjoyed by the rest of Her M-justy's sub jects in other parts of the Kingdom. Lord Russell said it was no light thing for the Government to come for leave for the third time to suspend one of the most important liberties of the subject, and to come unprepared with any statement as to how they meant to conciliate the disaffection which undoubtedly largely existed in Ireland. Ireland stood almost alone among modern European nations in its curonic disaff-crion and it could not be dealed that it laboured under both evils and grievances. Opportunity after opportunity for passing conciliatory measures bad been thrown away; but he hoped the present year would not be neglected, as its prodecessors has There was no time like the present for dealing with this question. No man knew what the future night bring forth, or how our relations with the United Staes might suddenly become complicated and threatening, and in such an emergency it would be almost impossible to really pacify Ireland. Relief, above all, must be given in the mat er of the Irish "rotestant Church, which the great mass of the peop'e rigarded with aversion and as a bidre of their concues forced upon them. The Irish Church had no parallel in Europe, in Asia, in Africa or America, and immediate legislation was necessary to remedy this and other grievances of which the Irish people most justly complained. Lord Grey could not let the eccasion mass without expressing his firm conviction but the day was very distant when Ireland would he as quiet and contented as other parts of the empire The evils of misgover ment had been too long too real and too severely felt to be forgotten at once when justice was administered. Irich nature was human cature and it could not discard the recollection of its wrongs at the first offer of reconciliation. The real evil lay in the alienation of the minds of the great nedy of the people f om England and frem its rule. and in this respect things were daily getting worse instead of better as was shown by the sympathy evinced for the three murderers whom the Irlah call ed martyre. To begin with a pacification of Ireland, it was necessary that the Irish Church Establishment should be remodeled. While it remained as it was he had no hope of the quiet or well being of Ireland. Ireland was supported by the opinions of all literal men. and, indeed, by the opinion of the civilized world. After further remarks upon it, the bill was read for a second time and an adjournment was had

GOSS'P FROM THE 'OWL' General Grev, who arrived it Landon on Monday from Osherne, was the heerer of Her Majesiya autograph letter to Me Disraeli e mmunicating her command that Lord Herby having resigned the Premiership he should pecame her First Minister, and submit what alterations in the Cabinet his experience suggested.' W. may add that Mr. Disraeli has communicated with nearly all his late colleagues, and has found no diffi culty in obtaining their assent to co-operate with him in the task committed to him by the Queen. The grand Testimonial dinner, at Willis's Rooms, at which over 200 members of the Houses of Lords and Commons are like'y to be present will have for its chairman Mr. Giadstone The day at present named named is the 7th of March Had the Chief Secretary of Ireland had an opportunity on Tuesday evening of presenting the Parliament an exposition of Irish Ministerful policy, we believe there is little doubt that among other important resolves he would have announced the desire of the cabinet that a charter should be granted to the Catholic University without any reference to Trinity College or the Queen's Unleges We hear that the late Government of Lord Derby intended to introduce a Bill into the House of Lords to amend the law relating to rail ways. The Bill we hear, would not have been ob jected to by the railway interest, as it would not have interfered materially with the responsibilities of the railway authorities, or have conferred on the Board of Trade large or excessive powers. For some tave past the submarine telegraph between the Isle of Wight and the mainland has been out of working order This unusual accident, which was only re medied yesterday, has occurred unfortunately at a time when it was especially desirable that Her Ma je-ty should be able to communicate speedily with her

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POCKET PICKING - The Queens Advice to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lineaster. A few days prior to the reassembling of Parliament Colonel Wilson Patten, the Chancellor of the Puchy of Lancaster, left Warrington for the purpose of relieving one or two of his colleagues, in vaiting upon her Majesty, at Osborne, for a few days. During his sejourn at Osborne, Colonel Patten received a message requiring his attendance in London, for which he immediately started. On his arrival at the terminus of the South Western Railway and while superintending the removal of his luggage, he was accosted by a person whose appearance bespoke a gentlemin. He addressed Colonel Patten by name. shook hands with him, asked how he was and fol lowed up the usual salutations by making inquiries as to the health of her Majasty, stating, at the same time, he supposed the Colonel had been to Osborne. The questions were so rapidly put, and the manner of the person such, as to put the Colonel off his guard completely. After a few more remarks with reference to the weather the interview terminated. and Colonel Patten afterwards got into a cab, and on proceeding to consult his watch, found to his otter astonishment that it had been abstracted from bis pocket, and the chain to which it was attached cleanly cut, his interrogator at the railway station having managed, amid the burry of his interview with the Colonel, to purloin it. On the day fol lowing Colonel Patton was again at Osborne, and

county of Cork, 1,300 in Armsgh, 785 in Clare; strongly advise you never again to shake hands with

The well-known correspondent of the London Times, S. G. O., a minister of the Anglican sect by law established, speaks most irreverently of Conveestion and his brother ministers therein assembled What is the good of them? he asks: and he might well ask what is the use or meaning of Protestant ministers at all? If the Bible is sufficient to teach there can be no need of anything more. This is the opinion evidently of S. G O .:-

'If once a year physicians and apothecaries met in two separate chambers to debate on and rule the treatment of physical disease, and were to be hound by the result of such debate, I have no doubt we should have most amusing debates, very stormy proving to demonstration how professionals differing can dely each other to prove the truth of their theories; and probably exhibiting only one bond of opinion - that, at all events, those who took physic should still consider that no one should give it but themselves

'The questions of more or less calomel, the advan tage of stimulants, and the real value of beef ten are, no doubt, in one sense vital questions; but, while we very properly respect the medical' profession, where our own experience has given us no little knowledge as to what our livers will endure, the susceptibility of our st much to alcohol or liquid beef we act a good deal on our own responsibility. It we at last call in the M.D., who is all for one or the other mode of treatment, we have yet the power to dismiss bim and call in one of his opponents or we can have a consultation of the two, resulting in a compromise

often vorv beneficial. Dogmatical dectrine of the body we are not powerless to resist; we do for ever very successfully resist it; but it would appear that in the matter of soul treatment we are to 'restand be thankful' under the dictation of a body of men who can know no more of spiritual chymistry and soul anatomy than other man of the same education and ability. We know that up to their Ordination and ever since they have had only the education of tens of thousands of laymen, have no more than the average ability, suppose that whether these men utter their systems by the mouth in Convocation, or by the Press out of it, their dogmatizing is to have more weight with the body to whom they are efficiently accredited as ministers than that of other men equally qualified by education to discuss and decide controversial points in doctrine or discipline.

ECCLE TASTICAL TITLES BILL -Mr. M'Evoy's Bill consists of one short clause. After a brief preamble declaring it to be expedient to repeal certain laws, it proposes to enact as follows: 'From and after the passing of this Act the Act of 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 60, and section 24 of the Act of 10th George IV , cap. 7, sh li be and are hereby repealed.' The former of these two Acts in the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act passed in consequences of what was termed the Papal aggression in 1850; and sec-24 of the Emancipation Act of 1829 imposes a penalty of 100%, on any person not authorized by law assu ming the title of archbishop or bishop of any province or bisho, ric, or dean of any deanery in Rogland or Ireland.

The John Bull says: - We learn with regret that ome of the clergy connected with St. George's Mission where Mr. Lowder has laboured so zealously for many years, have joined the Church of Rome; and he will most urjustly he blamed for the occur rence. The Revs G Akers and J. Hammond have been named in the papers, but we have heard (we wish it were untrue) that Mr. Shapcote and Mr. Windham have taken a similar step.

Judging by the reception which the scheme for the re absorbing the Wesleyans into the Established Church has met with from the Wes'evans them elve . the projectors of the movement seems to have reck oned without their host. The Wesleyans do not wish to be 're absorbed,' and the Convocation of York have acted wisely in abandoning the idea of asking them to undergo the process.

A west of-England newspaper in reporting the speech of an hon-rable and gallant gentleman, the other day, made the speaker utter the following : -Mr Gladstone, avowed that he would stand or fall by his bill; he had burned his conts destroyed his brerches, and did not mean to recross the liver. Oosts of course should have been bouts, and breeches,' bridges,'

LOND IN March 16. - The Febians are still attempring to induce soldiers of the regular army to join their organization A man named Mahon, charged with being eng ged in the business, has been acrested here. The evidence to be produced at his trial will show disaffection to prevail to an alarming degree in some Irish regiments.

Thompson and Mulady have been tried and convicted at Manchester on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

James Clancy was convicted at the Central Crimica Court on Wednesday, of shooting at two constables with a revolver, while resisting an attempt to apprehend him in Bedford square, he being a deserter. The case was a very gross one, and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

London, March 18 - The whole plan for Church, and, and eductional reforms in Ireland will go over to the next Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

There has recently been formed in Boston an association in furtherance of Marriage, of whichthat our readers may be enabled to correct any misapprehension or injustice on our part-we quote the pospectus verbatim. It is as follows:

MARRIAGE-FUND ASSOCIATION.

The growing tendency of our young men toward celibacy and the crime of abortion-which, worse than a pestilence, is destroying the health of women and giving to even those children that are allowed to live weak and debilitated organizations through which the soul can imperfectly develope itself, there by sapping the very life of the nation-is arousing all thinking minds of the imperative peressity of some remedy that shall reach this wide-spread and rapidly growing evil. It is for this purpose that this society is organised. To it belong minds that have given the best part of their lives to the consideration of this and kindred subjects. They themselves have subscribed the sum of \$10 000 and intend to devote their time, talent and money to promote these reforms and now solicit subscriptions fc m all who are interested in this work to check the growth of crime misery and pauperism, and increase the population and wealth of our country. The design is to aid all to obtain homesteads, and properly educate and support their children. The widows and orphans of the members shall be kindly cared for, and their interest: promoted as far as possible by the Association There shall be a committee to look after any members who, from any cause whatever need care, sympathy or encouragement, and meetings shall be held to promote social intercourse, and where all shall be heard, and shall feel at likerty to ask advice apon household, family, and business matters, and all shall, in all cases and under all circumstances, be treated with respect and courtesy with justice and equal rights for all. Any one can become a Life Member by paying, either at once or by instalments, the sum of One bu dred Dollars, which entitles them to receive a Marri ge Portion of Five Hundred Doilars at the end of one year from the date of payment

The Commission at Sligo was opened to day by science of the parents or their children.' 'A Minis- only 1,101 had occurred in Antrim, only 1,483 in the her Majesty reglied, Well, Colonel Patton, I would affine that time, or from the date of marriage if married afterward; but none shall receive the \$500 until married, as the purpose is to bring about a better social condition. Those wishing to withdraw can do so as any time; and, upon relinquishing all claim to Association, receive back whatever they have paid in, with interest. If both husband and wife are Life Members, they shall receive at the end of the lat year \$100 for each child born to them during the year with interest from the birth of the. child, and \$100 on the birth of each subsequent child There shall iso be deposited or invested by the Association, at the birth of each child, the sum of \$100 in its own name, to accumulate until it is of legal age, and the parents shall receive for the support and education of each child, born after the date of membership, \$100 annually until it is ten ears old. The Association will also double the savings of those married, or in ending marriage widows, children, &c, if put into the care of the Association for one year, or invested satisfactorily to the Trustees, to remain so invested for one year, and interest will be guaranteed on all sums put into the care of the Asorigina, or invested by the Trustees, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent, per annum, or 1 5000 daily for all periods less than six months, and for 6 months or more, at the rate of 10 per ceur... compounded semiannually. For further information apply to the undersigned, at the office of John Grant & Co., No. 19 Lindall Bt., Boston.

WM. BREWSTER Treasurer.

The New York Leader, in a late article on secret political socie ies, thus gives a warning note : - The most baueful of these organizations that has yet surang into existence is the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret society whose members felsely dec are that it has no political object to fulfil, and no political character to maintain. We are cogi izant that the Grand Army of the Republic is thoroughly a political organization, that it was organized by Radical politicians for the dissemination of Radical ideas and the fulfilment of Radical purposes; that the leaders of the order have secured the control of the militia, the arms, summunition, and the arsenals likewise; and that it wer should ever traise its can refer for authority to no book or books which horrid front again this order have so utilized its are not open to us all. It is to me childish folly to echemes that it would be prepared to enter the field. schemes that it would be prepared to enter the field, and fight for the great party of ' moral ideas' The ramifications of the order extend to every city and hamlet in the Northern States. Each States prises a post over which there is a general commander and there are sub districts that are officered in the usual fashion of a regiment. The members of the organization are required to have nerved in the army in some capacity; and in this order they are drilled a every meeting. The Grand Army of the Reputile have resently held a National Convention, and elected John A. Logan, the political renegade, Commander in-chief, and endorsed Grant as its choice for President. Its official newspaper declaret that the order numbers 248 0 0 m mbers, and it exnects to have 500 0'0 by the 4th of March next. We are no alarmists but we would impress upon the Democracy the necessity of watching the movements of this revolutionary order of the Radicals. The state of the country does not demand the existence of secret armed organizations. The French Revolation was precipitated by an order similar in character, connections and purposes to this Grand Army of the Republic, and the terrible scenee of that bloody period should warn us against fostering in our midst an organization with the implied purpose of controlling the polities of the country-by fair means, if possible, but by torce, if recessary. The dark and awful history of the Jacobin Club may find a parallel here if this revolutionary order be permitted to use its influence for Radical emolument and gain.

> THE FOLLIES AND SINS OF AMERICAN WOMEN. -When I see the tawdry fashions, the co tly vulgarity, and the wicked extravagence of the times I feel sure that thousands of Arre-ioan women are strangers to the first law of refinement, - simplicity of manners and attire. When I see hat thousands of An erican women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments, and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians, - I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilized heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians. When I read daily of the most negodly divorces, and of crimes against social purity and against human life itself which are too gross to be mentioned morely part cularly I feel that too nan of our countrymen are without God in the world and that radical reforms are necessary in the aretime a education on which the young women of America are dependant for their training When I see thousands of households in which v ung girls are re-red for a life of ple-sure, without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results, nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind! As a Christian bishop, therefore, I make my appeal to you, Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation, by faithfully bearing your testimony against all that tends to the degradation of your sex, and the more so, when such crime is not only winked at, but roceives countenence in circles which ought to be ex emplary . - Pustoral Letter of Bish p Coxe (Prolests

> SOMETHING AGAINST THE LADIES -According to the Atlantic Monthly, 'Men say, in reply to those who pigact to their clubs, their men's disper parties, and beir smoking rooms. Women overwhelm society with superficous dry goods ' The moment ladies are invited the whole affair becomes a mere question of costume. A party at which ladies sesist is little more than an exhibition of wearing apparel. They dress too, not for the purpose of giving pleasure to men, but for the purpose of it floring poin on one another. Besider, a lady who is corrying a considerable estate unon her person must devote a great part of her attention to the munegement of that estate. She may be talking to Mr Smith about Shakespears and the musical glasses, but the thing her mind is bent upon erushing Mrs Smith with her new lace. Even dancing is nothing but an exceedingly labourious and a xious wielding of yards of silk trailing out behind!' &c.

> THE DEMOCRATIO VICTORIES, - It thunders all round the sky The town elections held resterday in New Hampsbire, Maina, and New York all tell one story overwhelming Democratic gains as compared with last fail when the Radicals were everywhere beaten. With these figures before us, it is safe to eay that were a Presidential election to be held next week the Democrats would carry every State in the U ion, except, perhaps, Massachuset s and lows, In Troy we gained twelve hundred upon the vote of last year; in Lansingburg three hundred; in Utica two hundred and fifty; in Rhinebeck three hundred, and in several minor towns equally large gains. A hotly contested town election in New Hampshire shows so large a gain that if the same proportion holds good next week that State is sure for the Democracy by a bandsome majority. The Portland election shows that the popular reaction against Redicalism is as strong in the old Pine Tree State as in New York. Every return tells the same tale, and all condemn the mad majority in Congress. The impeachers stand impeached before the high court of the people. -N. Y World.

MEMPHIS, March 17. - After the adjournment of the . Republican party ratification meeting, about 154 negroes in the height of a raging storm, marchet through the stree a, discharged fire-arms and yelling like demons They were not interfered with. The storm did much damage to the shipping.

ROOK ISLAND, March 17 .- The draw to the Ball road bridge over the the Mussiesippi at this point was blown down on Monday night, killing one

Mitness. True

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all subscribers whose papers are deliver- ay carriers, Two Bollars and a-half, in advance; and of not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall The Three Dellacs.

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depot Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no Letters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCE - 1868.

Friday, 27-The Precious Blood. Saturd . v . 28 -Of the Feria. Sunday, 29 Passion Sunday. Monday. 30 - Of the Feria. Tuesday, 31-Of the Feria. APRIL - 1868.

Wednesday, 1 Of the Feria. Thursday, 2-St Francis de Paul, C.

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

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Mayo has brought forward the Reform Bill for Ireland: its chief feature is a proposal to lower the qualification for the franchise from ten to five pounds for the boroughs. McKay has been tried for, and convicted of treason, and The has been sentenced to 12 years penal servi Aude. Mr. Gladstone has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move a Resolution that the House go into Committee on the Irish Church question. The Continental news is of little importance.

The impeachment trial in the United States i cof course the great topic of the day, but people seem inclined to take it very quietly. The chances seems to be strongly against the Presi dent who will probably be deposed, as a politi cal nuisance to the revolutionary party now in The ascendant.

In our Legislature it seems that the question of determining upon the line for the projected ventercolonial railroad will be the great business of the Session.

THE BRIGHT CURE .- Amongst the many remedies propounded by the state doctors for macifying Ireland, and restoring prosperity to the cultivators of her soil, that which, in certain squarters has been most favorably looked upon is the "Bright Cure," of which the main ingredients are these :-

That the State should buy up the lands of the Sarge Irish proprietors, and resell in small lots to smit customers; to the tenant farmers of Ireland, who would thus be transformed from tenants into Mandlords themselves.

This plan has been objected to because, acexacting to some it involves an act of spoliation; that waiving the question of right or wrong, and emprosing the plan to have been fully carried (2.) that, on the whole, the people of France wont, we are at liberty to question its expediency; are worse fed than they were in the middle we may be permitted to doubt whether it would of the eighteenth century; and, (3.) that the watter all of itself permanently allay Irish disaffec-Thos, and promote the material prosperity of the the soil, is as compased with population, steadily speople of Ireland, who are, it must be remem-Bered, and who long will be, essentially an agriwegitural people, with no other industry but that seconcected with the cultivation of the soil, and the development of its resources, to fall back -moon; and therefore dependent for their material well being upon the prosperity of agriculture. and the development to their highest power of the resources of their land.

It is evident at first sight that, of itself and sugconnected with other measures, Mr. Bright's | cultivated by himself, yield at the best some four per and an would not reach the religious and political "sources of Irish discontent. It would not abate the nuisance of Protestant Ascendency; neither | be scarce in the rural districts, in revenge it is not would it restore to Ireland her autonomy or Thirteen muliards — this is the debt with which metional independence. Now certainly the Es-Mablished Church, the anti-Catholic legislation which the maintenance of that institution neces- arise a few usurers who have constituted themse'ver searily entails, and the lack of national indepecdence, are to be counted amongst the causes of that disaffection towards Great Britain which se generally prevails amongst Irishmen.

It is also more than doubtful, to say the least

ried out, would at all promote the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, or tend to the development of the latent resources of her soil, or in other words-whether it would tend to promote the material prosperity of the new owners and cultivators of the land of Ireland.

For it is again evident that, unless the large landed estates of Ireland be broken up into very small parcels indeed, so as to give almost every Irishman resident in Ireland proprietary rights in the land, there would still be left a large number of the people in precisely the same position as that which they are in to-day—that is to say. without an acre of land which they can call their own, and with no other industry, save that of agriculture to fall back upon. The application then of "The Bright Cure" necessarily presupposes the breaking up of the land into very small lots - or in other words a very minute division and subdivision of landed property, and the creation of a "peasant-proprietorship."

But such division and subdivision of the soil is incompatible with a good system of agriculture, and the development of the natural resources of the country where it obtains. The plan has been ully tried, and wherever it has been tried it has proved ruinous to the general agricultural prosperity of the country; and in the long run most ruinous to the small landed proprietors in particular. It has delivered them, it is true from the oppression of a landlord and the exactions of the rent collector; but in revenge it has crippled them with debt, and handed them over, hopeless and helpless to the tender mercies of the usurer. T'is but the old story over again. "Out of the frying pan, into the fire."

We know that this is a view of the system of small landed properties, and of the effects of minute subdivision of the soil, not generally taken by democratic writers upon the subject: but we can support these views by very high, and quite unexceptionable evidence, because the evidence of one who is notoriously the advocate of the Revolution and democracy: who is the most prominent opponent of the existing social system of Europe, and the warmest sympathizer amongst foreigners, with the people of Ireland against the British landed aristocracy—in a word of M. Louis Blanc, the great Apostle of Socialism, the uncompromising eaemy of landlordism, and of asistocracy in every conceivable aspect; of bourgeous aristocracy, no less then of what remains of feudal aristocracy.

M. Louis Blanc 18, as of course our readers know a Frenchman, and for years has made France his special study. In France again the system of the partition of the soil amongst a number of small landed proprietors has been fully tied, and under the most favorable conditions: for if there he a country in the world, in which from its peculiarly favorable conditions of soil. climate, and position that system has a chance of success, that country is France. Now it must also be borne in mind that the system of small nded proprietorship in France is the great and most permanent work of that French Revolution of which M. Louis Blanc is the poet-laureate; to glorify which, and to extol whose blessings, has been the cherished labor of long and indus trious years. Now what does M. Louis Blanc testify as to the results, the inevitable or logical results, of the division of the soil of France amongst a large number of small, independent landed proprietors? Let us open his well-known work entitled " Organisation Du Travail."

Our readers then - many of them at least will be surprised to learn on such unimpeachable testimony, that amongst the most prominent of the consequences, the mevitable consequences, of this sub-division-morcellement -of the soil amongst a large number of small, but independent landed proprietors, are these:-

(1) That the cultivators of the French soil are, as a class, poorer and more wreiched now than they were before the Revolution of '89; wealth of the country, in so far as produced from on the decrease.

The present peasant owner of the soil is unable, from want of capital, to cultivate it properly, or to extract from it even the most meagre remuneration of his constant toil. Here is his state as described by M. Louis Blanc: -

"In the meantime what do we see? Every small proprietor is a day laborer; master at home for two days of the week, during the remainder he is the serf

cultivator who owns a few poor acres of land, which, cent, hesitates not when the opportunity presents it. self to round off his property. This he does by bor-rowing at ten, fifteen, twenty per cent-for if credit landed property in France is actually burdened which means that side by side with a few financiers who have made themselves masters of the industry, the lords of its soil.' - Organisation du Travil, c. 3.

Again, here is another fact testified to by the same authority, which we throw out for the consideration of the advocates of small landed proprietors:-

· Amidst upwards of Five Millions of families at.

oned Two Millions, Six Bundred Thousand, comprising about Thirteen Million individuals whose franca"—about eight dollars and forty cents.

Here again is another sketch, another appreciation of what "peasant proprietorship" bas done for the owners and cultivators of the soil:

"Had this strange system under which we reckon proprietors only by the miserable patches purcelles, which are ever mul miving on a soil torn to pieces no other effect than that of drying up the milk in the nursing hosam of the State, it would be enough, too But here the moral life of the people is as much interested as is its material life. What mayters it that the peasant owns some acres, if an ab surd system of anh-division-morcellement - and of isolated cultivation deprives this ownership of all that would help to connect it in the mind of the cultivator with ideas of security, of well-being nobly won, of dignity and independence? What profits it to him that he is no longer the serf of a landlordseigneur - if he he the serf of the money-lord, of a limb of the law, of a village speculator, of a usurer? Is it not to be feared that his heart turn sour, that he become savage in temper, that, shut up as in a citadel within his wretched domain where he reaps naught but so row, and over which grasping hands will soon be ontatretched, he become used to mistrust and hatred. Can you wonder that this Frenchman this merry-laugher this songster in days of old, no longer

This, then, upon the showing of the foremost champion of the French Revolution, is what that Revolution has done for the French peasant in elevating him from the position of a vassal, to that of an owner of land. Let us see what it has done for the population, generally, of

On the people of that country, generally, the material effect of the subdivision of the soil amongst peasant proprietors, has also been very injurious. They are worse fed than they were before the Revolution of '89. Again we quote from M. Louis Blane's work :-

In Paris, before that Revolution, the average consumption of animal food was reckoned at 68 kilogrammes; to day it is only 55; and the writer adds :—

"What is certain, from the general statistics of the kingdom published in 1837 by the Ministry, and cited by M Randot (del'Yonne) is that be average annual consumption of animal food is, for every persco, not even 55 kilogrammes, but only eleven kilogrammes 35, which amounts to about one ounce per diem."

Again: -

"In his Precis de la Geographie Universelle by Male Brun, the number of peasants who are deprived famimal foot excert on certain feast days. is not reckoned at less than 20 millions.'

This is owing to the constant and rapid de crease of all kinds of animals fitted for food; a decrease not only in quantity but in quality, for this is the necessary consequence of subdivision of the soil, and of peasant proprietorship.

And again :-

"In 1788, when its population was but 25 millions: France reased, one year with another as many Milliard of pounds of grains, as it did when its population had increased to 32 millions."

And, aghast at the prospect of ruin before him, and which, under the system of peasant proprictorship is inevitable, the writer cries out :-"Marvel then, if you can, that they who grow the grain are reduced to eat black bread, and that the vine has no wine to promise to those who cultiva e

To sum up - M. Louis Blanc shows from statistics, that whilst the food consumers in France increase about 5 per cent in the course of every ten years, the production of articles of consumption diminishes at the rate of S per cent during the same period: and this he shows is the direct consequence of the breaking up of the soil into small properties, and its distribution amongst a large number of peasant proprietors. Land so di vided and held cannot maintain cattle, and we know that without cattle there is no meat : again without cattle there can be no manure: and without manure, the wheat grower cannot expect a good crop, since he can only take off the soil, what he himself puts of organic matter into the soil, in the shape either of seed, or of manure. In a word M. Louis Blanc concludes :-

" Under what aspect soever we may please to consider the problem we must always arrive at this

" That in respect to agriculture, division is destruc-

Therefore we conclude—not to a sort of communism in land, with M. Louis Blanc, who will have neither large landed proprietors, since these, according to him, are fatal to ligious life. The Femians are blameworthy, but liberty, nor small landed proprietors for these the mill stone is for their instructors. The inare fital to agriculture and the development of flience for good or evil of men in power can the natural resources of the soil -but to this :-That Mr. Bright's plan, irrespective of its merits or its dements in so far as the rights of the present legal owners of the soil of Ireland are concerned, would, if carried out, be ruinous to the agriculture of Ireland, and the development of the resources of its soil: since it would necessarily create, and is indeed intended to create, a small peasant proprietorship in Ireland, which the experience of France shows is rumous to agriculture, rumous to the peasant proprietors themselves, and deeply injurious to the material and moral well-being of the entire community.

We have not the presumption to propound these views as our own: but respectfully tender them to the careful consideration of those who cry out—" why does not the British Government adopt, in whole or in part, Mr. Bright's scheme for setting at rest the Irish question." Against the English democrat, whom bowever M. Louis Blane would denounce as a bourgeors aristocrat, warned him not to let the other curs of the city we cite the carefully studied, and lucidly ex- see him, "else we shall all be caten up imme-

-whether Mr. Bright's plan, even if fully car- tached in France to agricultural pursuits, are reck- one can accure, or even for a moment suspect of table, he would have seen how dangerous the any sympathy with the landlords of Ireland, or m-ximum revenue scarce reaches the sum of 60 quasi feudal British aristocrats. If M. Louis Blanc be right, then is Mr. Bright nothing better than a charlatan, or quack: and his "Cure" as bad as the Bright's Disease.

> "I thought it my duty to say openly; to say at Vienna-to say at Turin-to say at public meetings in this country that I thought Iraly had a right to choose her nwn form of government. I believe the time has come-not when treaties sha'l be thrown neide, but when the treaties which are not in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants of the countries that are ruled should be altered and to s certain degree superseded, in order to make their governments conformable to the people that are ruled. * * But with regard to all these coun tries I think the time has come, when the people, the inhabitants will have to be heard. If their governments are conformable to the wishes of the people they will be confirmed and mintained; if they are not conformable to the wishes of the pomple, we shall see armies led by skilful commanders, and under the direction of ab'e ministers, who will take care to make the Governments conformable to what they know to be the national wish." (Lord Russell before the Cobden Club at the Star and Garter, London, July 20th 1866)

England is in an undignified state of alarm. "The greatest nation in the world" is afraid Twenty-six millions of Britons, who "never can be slaves" tremble before the Fenian (secret) society. Army and navy are in an abnormal state of excitement. Policemen, detectives and that scourge of modern society-the political informers are at a premium; Irishmen in general, but Irishmen without the progue and with a nasal drawl, in particular, are at a discount. Undign fied though it may appear, England is afraid. Perhaps it is a bad conscience that prompts this fear. Perhaps it is the memory of past misdeeds done in the firsh, that robs the heart of moral support. " Mens consia recti" is the two-thirds part of valour, and England is afraid. His Worshipful the Mayor and the Peers and Peer esses who at Southampton petted Garibaldi when he arrived to despoil and it possible to destroy the Papacy, now find to their dismay certain Irish Garlbaldians extemporized at home after the latest Italian model, this time with the avowed object of despoiling and if possible destroying-not the Papacy, but British rule in Ireland. Those generous Britons who so boun. tifully supplied Garibaldi-ism with arms and am munition and money wherewith to carry on its unholy warfare against Rome, are now beginaing to find their own devices turned against themselves, and to learn to cost, that iniquity is often punished in this world in kind.

Those English ladies, who in boudoir and drawing reom scraped the snowy lint for Guisseppi's wounded heel, and dropped the silent tear for their exploded bogus hero, will doubtless feel no conflict of duties when the irresistible logic of facts impels them to a similar expression of sympathy towards the Irish Garibaldians. England is afraid—Dean Close says with a greater fear, than when the First Napoleon threatened England with destruction. Be that as it may, doctrines of "modern liberalism"-she who through her ex-premier has declared that " armed revolution" is the legitimate remedy for "national discontent"-she who through this same states. man's incendiary speeches, gave countenance and moral to the Italian revolutionists, she who was the first to propound the doctrice of the autonomy of nationalities, she it is now who finds those doctrines turned against herself; she it is who in her turn finds "armed revolution" knocking at the gates of her largest cities in vindication of the rights of "national discontent;" she it is who now complains of countenance given to her enemies by nations at peace with ber; she it is who trembles before the spirit which she has herself evoked, and which she seeks in vain to allay. Iniquity ever brings its own punishment. The aiding and abetting revolution, has brought revolution to her own doors. It is hardly just to blame the pupils and not

the masters. "Wo to him by whom scandal cometh," is as applicable in the temporal as in the spiritual order—in the political as in the renever be over estimated; and when we con sider the attraction that superior talents and even wealth have for the "vulgar herd," we can understand how dangerous those qualities are in the bands of unprincipled men. It had indeed been well for England had Earl Russell weighed long and carefully the possible consequences of his ultra-Radical doctrines enunciated so persistently against Rome. It might indeed be a small matter for a British statesman to lend his high sanction and the whole weight of English deplomacy to the despoiling of "the weak man of the Vatican," under the insane plea of "nationalities;" but it was a silly blunder to do so in the very hearing of a people, who have for so many years bewailed the suppression of their national autonomy. When Æsop beheld the man who had been bitten by a mad dog, showing a crust of bread dipped in the blood, to the first cur he met, as a specific against the consequences of the wound, he pressed views of the French Socialist, whom no diately." Had Earl Russell pondered well this makes it so acceptable to Protestants in gener-

enunciation of doctrines meant only against the Papacy is, when made in the hearing of neighboring discontent. The whole tendency of British sympathy, and British deplomacy, and British influence has undoubtedly been, of late years, against Rome. No doctrine too monstrous, no principle too revolutionary to be urged against the Holy See. But, unfortunately for England's internal tranquillity, there were ant listeners within ear-shot, who proved equally ant pupils in adapting those same doctrines, and those same principles to their own peculiar case. If Fenianism has sprung up and thrived of late years on British soil, it is in no small degree due to such speeches as that of the noble lord at the Cobden Club, at the Star and Garter Ian, Lon-

The whip for the scandalised, but the " mill stone" for the scandaliser.

SACERDOS.

FIRE MARSHAL .- With reference to the annointment of a competent person to fill this important, and newly created office, we find the following in one of our Capadian journals, over the signature of A. Somerville :-

PROSCRIPT - MR ALFRED PERRY. - By a recent Act the Government is to appoint a Fire Marshal in Montreal Local newspape s are recommending Mr. Alfred Perry for this magisterially responsible position. A Fire Marshal armed with high powers, seems requisite in Hamilton to detect incendiaries. Let me add my word of con mendation in favor of Mr Alfred Perry of Montreal. I have known him nine years, and have seen him on occasions of extreme difficulty, peril and triel I have known the most distinguished Captains of Fire Brigades in Great Britain for nearly forty years, but never saw I one to excel or equal Alfred Perry in sagacity of plans, prompititude of He was in France, a action, daring courage. stranger in Paris a few years back. He saw a fire; could not resist the impulse to join in ; ascended to a girdy height apparently awathed in flames; got the confligration under control, before a crowd claiming witnesses, one of whom was the Emperor Napoleon III. A medal presented to Mr. Perry, attests the Imperial approbation. But I estimate this hero of Firemen for the position of Fire Marshal on higher grounds then personal courage. He has a large mental grasp, quick perceptions, philosophical sagacity, thorough knowledge of human cature, especially Montreal human nature

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE, The Whistler at the Pough.

As citizens of Montreal we can heartily endorse the above: and there can be no doubt that the City will have reason to be thankful if the nomination of Fire Marshal be conferred on Mr. Perry. He is a most active and efficient rublic servant: and will we are sure, if appointed, be the means of detecting and bringing to justice some of those scoundrels to whose nefarious practices many of the fires are to be attributed. In the interest of the whole community, except the aloresaid fire-raisers of course, we sincerely hope that Mr. Perry may get the appointment.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY .- Throughout the Province the Day was honored by our Irish fellow. subjects. At Toronto from respect to the memory of their lately deceased President the England is afraid. She who has preached so | National Society abstained from the usual proeloquently to continental nations the incendiary cession, but in all the Catholic Churches of the city, Mass was sung in honor of the Feast, and the religious ceremonies were duly observed .--At Ottawa there was a Procession and a Banquet in the evening, and at Quebec the customary celebrations took place. Everything passed off in the greatest order, and the fact that in Montreal not a drunken man was to be seen, has elicited a great many eulogistic notices from the

> On our sixth page will be found an interesting communication from an esteemed correspondent, on the attitude of the present ruler of France, towards the Italian revolutionists.

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

THE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO. UNSECTARIANISM.

(To the Editor of the True Wilness)

In Ontario we hear a great deal about the unsectarian character of the Public Schools, and if you except Roman Catholics from the list of sectarians, there is, no doubt, much truth in the assertion. "The Public" Schools, we are assured by the chief superintendant, "are based upon christianity and christianity pervades the whole system ":- that is christianity as understood by the different sects, and as distinguished from the Catholic Church, or to use Dr. Ryerson's own words-Bible Christianity. All the different sects hold the Bible as the organ of Gods will to man, hence provision is made in the law to have the Bible introduced into Common Schools wherever practicable; that is wherever the presence of Roman Catholic children do not render it imprudent to do so. Roman Catholics do not admit the Bible to be the organ of God's will to man. With them the Church is the sole organ or teacher; the Church is to the Catholic what the B ble is to the different sects, and even more; the Church is the sole teacher; all other voices but her's are the voices of men. Hence it clearly follows that Bible Christianity should not be the basis of a School system or its pervading spirit, for Roman Catholics; it follows equally clearly, that it is and can be the only one which recommends itself to non-Catholics in general.

But this Bible Christianity bosis is not the only feature of the Public School system which ly agreeable and advantageous to the sectaries. For example, let us take a glance at the last An nual Report of the Public Schools in Ontario and there we shall find on Pages 8 and 9-that though in some of the Schools prayers are according to the Roman Catholic Church; yet in the great majority of cases the exercises are Protestant' If you enquire as to the number of the first mentioned Schools you will find they are few, and in sections where parents, children and teachers are exclusively Catholics; whereas the majority of the 45 000 Roman Catholic children attending the Public Schools, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, are almost everywhere in a minority in the Public Schools, in which the exercises are Protestant. and the prevalent religious principles and feelings are Protestant. This condition of things is agrecable to Protestants, and so it well may be. We are told the Roman Catholic children may go out of the School during religious exercises. They may, no doubt, but they may stay in if they do not choose to go out; and I assure you any one who has tried it will tell you there is something unpleasant in this going out, when prayers begin. especially in a shower of rain, or during our Canadian winters.

Another Protestant feature peculiar to the Public Schools-to the so-called unsectarian schools—is to be found in their inspection. Almost all the Inspectors are Protestants; and, I suppose, by way of showing how perfectly unsectarian the whole system is, about two thirds of the Inspectors are Protestant ministers,-About two thirds of the Inspectors of those unsectarian schools, in which 45,000 Roman Ca tholic children are receiving instruction, are Protestant ministers-teachers of Bible Christtunity-and obliged by law to visit their respective schools, and deliver addresses to the children, at least four times a year. This, to Protestants, is a very pleasant feature of their school law, and one which has made many converts to the system, especially from among the clergy of the Church of England in Canada. -In proof of what I advance here, listen to the distinguished and venerable Archdeacon of Niagara, Thomas Brock Fuller, D. D., D. C. S., member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Ontario. At one time this gentleman was an advocate of Separate Schools for the members of his own sect; but, "having lived and learned," he confesses he modified his opinion, and a most excellent reason he gives for doing so. I quote his own words from the February number of the Journal of Education for October, page 29:-

"Finding" he says " that one-third of the superintendents of the Common Schools in Upper Canada were clergymen of our Church, (Anglican),-many of whom informed me that their connection with the school was advantageous to them as clergymen, and of spirituil service to the achools . . . my duty to advise members of the synod to agitate this question no longer."

This extract speaks for itself, and points out and illustrates in a very peculiar manner the un sectarian character of the Public Schools of Ontario.

There are many other contrivances dovetailed into this system for propagating un-sectarian Protestantism, which I must pass over for the present. These are the Common School Libraries, School prizes, and the dear little merit cards, with little scraps of Scripture on my favorite, on account of the great piety and them, destined for daily distribution, and furn | zeal of its students." ished by the Methodist preacher at the head of the system-all ingenious devices for sowing the space, I must conclude. But soon more from seed.

GRAND DISPLAY IN COLLEGE JOLIETTE. JOLIETTE, P. Q., March 16:b, 1868. (To the Editor of the True Wilness.)

Dear Sir,- The jinging of sleigh-bells, and the merry laughter of strangers heard in the College-yard last (Sunday) evening prognosticated something more than usual " to be un."all those who desired to spend a merry evening should not fail to attend; and indeed, Mr. Editor, the invitation was heartily responded to. | year of grace 1868. for when we entered the large and splendidly decorated Reception Hall, at 7 o'clock p.m., An Epistle of Jesus Christ to the Faiththere were already from three to three bundred

and fifty seats occupied.

At the announced hour, the programme of the "Source" was read by Mr. J. Gadoury, and the following are the principal pieces it contained:- Vive la Canadienne,' for four hands. This piece of music was, at the beginning, feared to be a failure, as the time of the two pianos did not harmonize, but the players showed very soon that they knew how to solicit an applause. which was also freely given. A piece of poetry, by Mons. Guihault, followed. Next came a song, called 'La Montagne et le Souris,' for four voices, followed by a dramatical piece. styled ' Le Malade Imaginaire,' both of which were well applauded. The chant, by Arth. Derome, and the 'Angels and Child' of Hector Beaudoin, can hardly be excelled both as to delivery and sweetness of voice. But now came the master-piece of the evening: 'La Reception du Medecin!' As the curtain fell we had before our eyes eight doctors in "costume et moustache," who were about to receive the learned community. Each member of the sage examining the new candidate, such and the like cross questions were put; " Si mihi licentiam dat dominus preses, et tanti docti doctores, et quem matimo et honoro, demandabo causam et rationem quare onium facit dormire?" Answer. rationem quare onium facit dormire. Ad quod respondeo: Quia est in eo virtus dormitira, cuius et naturæ est sensus assoupire, etc." Especially the " Medicine Hat" the candidate was thus addressed by the doctor presiding in the person jugeamento?" to which the candidate with uplifted | reason to suppose that both were killed instantly by his elder brother.

al; it has many other traits and peculiarities equal | Land and grave voice answered: "Juro." At the end of this, tremendous cheering filled the large Hall. Next on the programme was a song called "L'Adresse de Monseigneur" for three voices, succeeded by another dramatical piece "Le Grondeur" both of which were performed to great satisfaction. Here followed "Norma" a musical piece, for four bands, and a D-claration by James Leprobon. If James had a little more "cheek" be would on such occasions with the sweetness of his voice and good delivery, make himself the favorite of all. While "L" Fils Adoptif" was being played, some mothers were caused to drop a tear of sympathy and joy and even seemed to envy the father of such a brave son as "Jules" in the person of J. Gidcu ry. Great excitement was caused during this play by the appearing of a company of soldierdressed in full uniform and by the firing which appeared at every window like a flash of lightning in the tempest, representing a battle field. Yes, even so much so that the "fair ones" let a fearful shriek, until they understood that it was merely a part of the play. The "Octave Galon" and poetry by O. Gadoury was also applauded much. Lastly, the song "L'Enfant de Montagne" for four voices was sung, and when the curtain dropped, the unanimous shout "en core," obliged Professor Vadeboncour to have this coinical chanson repeated. In the closing address, Mons. Beausoled in

the name of his tellow students thanked the audience for their good wishes always exhibited towards the College of Joliette. As the proceeds are intended to enlarge the College Library, he also in a few words explained the necessity of the cause. The Rev. M. Levesque, Director of the College, also made a few re marks wherein he especially thanked and ad mired the generosity of the Joliette people to wards any charitable purpose.

Though every one of the performers surpassed by far the anticipation of the audience, still the following distinguished thems-lyes:

In oratory and execution, the brothers Arthur and Lactance Tremblay, J. Gadoury, Ch. Du charme, O. Gadoury, Israel Marion, Ch. Caron.

In Vocal Music - Arth. Decome, J. Gadoury Z. Renaud, and the two brothers, H-ctor and Antonio Beaudoin. In Instrumental - Mons. Laurier, Hector Beaudoin, J. Gadoury, and the brothers Daniel and James Ward. I must not forget to remark that most of the pieces of music performed, vocal as well as instrumental, are the production of Prof. Vadeboncoeur and his ancient pupils, several of whom are at present Professors in some of our first colleges. The sum taken in at the doors, amounts to \$41.75 The audience expressed the desire to be soon again favored with another 'Soiree' of the kind

I hope the students will respond to their wishes But this, Mr. Editor, is not all the amuse ment enjoyed here this winter. In the past month, he College boys were entertained by Red River Missionaries and Trappist Fathers from Quebec, each lecturing on their different stations and experiences of life. It is also but two weeks ago since they were favored with a visit from Grand Vicaire Truteau, who related to the happy bearers what he had experienced and seen on his voyage to, and in the Eternal City itself. At the conclusion be expressed himself thus:-"I have praced for you (pupils) at the tomb of St. Peter; for Joliette College has plways been

Fearing to have taken up too much of your Yours truly,

BISHOP'S NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, 1867 .- This is a very neat sheet showing the divisions of the lately erected canonical parishes, with a column of references, pointing out the sites of all the more important public buildings. The column of population is open to censure as greatly understating the population It had been announced a few days before that for 1867. It puts down the Irish for instance at only 14,189, and the total population at 90 323-figures far below the actual truth in this

> FUL SOUL. Translated from the Latin of Johannes Lanspergius by Phillip 19 h Earl of Arundel. Reprinted from the Edition of 1610. New York Catholic Publication Society. Messrs. J. & D. Sadher, Montreal: -

The work of which this is a reprint was translated by Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, during the impresonment of the former and subsequent to his condemnation. It is very handsomely brought out for the sum of 75 cents, and will be forwarded free by mail by the publishers on the receipt of that amount.

Remittances in our next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-SHOOKING LOSS OF LIFE. - On Saturday night a serious fire accompanied with lamentable loss of life occurred in St. Paul street about half past nine. The premises destroyed were those occupied by Mr. Cochrane, Wine Merchant, a stone store of four storeys No. 315, a little east of the Victoria B riacks. The fi e was first discovered in the second flat by a bright blaze in the windows. above mentioned "Malade Imaginaire" into the The Firemen on entering finding no fire on the ground floor, west up stairs, and found that the fire covered Faculty in his turn made a Latin speech on the 10 or 15 feet of the floor, and had reached to the recessity and spindom of Physicians, and after ceiling of the third flat. Supposing this to be ex necessity and wisdom of Physicians, and, after tinguished Ohief 3-rtram descended the stairs into the street to see if there was a light in the third story, and he had no sooner reached the street than an explosion took place in the 3 d fl t, which brought assistantes illustres, Tres-Savanti bacheller down the third and second floors to the ground flat.

It was at this moment the deplorable accident occurred by which two fine young men lost their lives. A fireman named Scott was standing on the second -"Mihi a docto doctore demandatur causam et flor at the head of the stairs, and along with him rationem guare anum facit durmire. Ad quod was Mr. Thompson, the only son of Mr. Thompson. Boot and Shoe maker, Notre Dame Street, who had apparently gone up stairs for the purpose of seeing where the fire was. A Fireman and a man named solemn was the moment, when, before receiving Thomas Dawes were also on the stairs in the act of going up, but were blown out on the arcet by the have been arcested as having been concerned in the explosion. The unfortunate young man Thompson, horrid affir—namely, a woman named Domers, the was borne down, by the falling floer to the ground of Mons. Michaud: Pres. Juras gardare fist, while Scott the fireman remained on a portion Demors—it being suspected that the four had con- care of Wm. Fitzgerald P. O. Montreal statuta per facultatem præscripta cum sensu et cf the second flat that did not give way. There is epired to destroy the deceased boy's life and that of

be falling timbers The cause of the explosion is naknown, but its strength was very great, as it momentarily illuminated the whole sky, and the concussion was even felt on Craig street. The bodies remained within the walls till midnight, when both were recovered. Scott the fireman was found on the second flat some 23 feet from front and about six feet from the eastern wall. His Hose Key was found lying upon his breast, and he was identified by his c'othing. Mr. Thompson, was found on the ground floor in about the same locality his feet towards the door the, body being also identifiat by the clothing and watch. Thus far we have confined our selves to a mere racital of facts; it need scarcely be id however that during the fire, there was considerable excitement through the city, the rumour having spread that the Victoria Burracks was on fire. In the immediate vicinity of the fire St. Paul street was bronged with people, and when the explosion took place, the rush of the crowd bore down everything pefore it. The first report was that there were some dozen men buried in the ruins and when it became positively known that two had lost their lives the horror was scarcely less intense. In the meanwhile the flames rapidly consumed the fallen debris inside the building, lighting up the whole street, and causing the roofs of the stores opposite to smoke with the hest. There being no outlet at the back the fire was fortunately confined within four stone walls: and it was not till midnight that the flames were got under. It is but just to say that Mr. Perry of the Royal was present soon after the fire burst out, and rendered Chief Bertram all the assistance in his nower, in the trying circumstances in which he was placed. We understand that Mr. Cochrane was inured in the Royal for \$2000 and in the Queen for \$1000. The building belonged to Mr Judoin and was also insured in the Royal. Mr. G. L. olland occupving the adjoining store is said to have had about \$40,000 worth of boots and shoes on the third and ourth flats of the burned building, and his workshop on the third flat was somewhat damaged in conse quence of being connected by a door with the burnt premises. Wilson Brothers, hardware merchants on the opposite side the burnt premises were only lamaged by water. In conclusion we may say the and loss of life caused by this fire has excited the deepest sympa by throughout the city. Mr. Thomp son was a young man of about 25 and an only sonloss doubtless irreparable. Scott, the fireman was promising young fellow of 20, and had been in the Department about 10 months, and up to Thursday ast was in the St. Catherine street Station, from which he was promoted and removed as assistant guardian to the Court House Station. He leaves s widowed mother, and two brothers and two sisters who were mainly dependent on him. Several other slighter casualities occurred; Richard Scholes of No. 1 Station was severely wounded in the hand, as was elso guardian Johnson of the Same Station, there are in all prob bility others whose names we have not been able to ascertain. The bodies upon being recovered were removed to the Montreal General Hospital, where an inquest will be held this morning at nine o'clock. It is hoped either by this means or thers, that a searching investigation will take place into the origin of this disastrous fire. - Gazette 23rd On Saturday afternoon, His Worship the Mayor

with a number of the members of the Water Commitee, Coun. McGauvran, the Chairman, Aldermen David Bastien and Monro ; Conneillors, Lyman, R. H Stephens, and Coun. McShane, Jordan and Henderson visited the wheelhouse with Mr Lessore the superintendent, and Mr. Walter Shanley, Mr. Francis of Lowell, Engineers, and Mr Atwater, for the pur pose of a preliminary examination of the works. The Aqueduct was inspected throughout its entire length and the St. Lawrence river to some two or three miles above the mouth of the Aqueduct. It was found the 'as at the entrance of the Aqueduct was about five teet thick for three or four hundred yards, and the average thickness of the ice in the remaining portion was about three feet thick. It was tho ght however that in a few days all difficulty as to the water supply will be overcome. The trouble during the last winter has been the unusual severity of the weather, and the fact that the water w a a foot lower at the mouth of the Aqueduct than usual. The water on Saturday had risen to its ordinary summer level 38 feet above the Montreal harbour lowest point it reached during the present winter was three feet below this. On Saturday the two breast wheels were at work, but a message was telegra hed to the who elhouse to set the turbine in motion in order that the engineers and members of the Council, might have an opportunity of seeing this portion of the machinery. This to: e'her with the other breastwheel, was working about half speed, and the smoothness with which the pumps and gearing worked, attracted much commendation both from the engineers and other gentlemen present. The turbine machinery, was constructed by Mr. McDougall, of the Caledonia works. If the ice had been out of the Aqueduct the wheels would have been enabled to have done full duty, whereas they were only working at half speed. Much satisfaction having been expressed with the state in which everything was found under the able resident engineer, Mr Walsh the party returned to town. In conclusion it may be stated that the daily consumption of water is increasing 500 000 gals, daily a year, and that the summer consumption daily is now 6 000,000 gals and that in ten years herce the quantity will be doubled The means which will be recommended by Messrs. Shealey and Francis, the engineers consulted, for overcoming the present difficulties, will of course not be known till this report is laid before the Council. and before this can be done, a number of surveys and level will have to be t ken.

The precautions adopted by the military authorities on the night of the 17 h inst-nt, and subsequently were consequent on the receipt, by the Commander of the Forces, of a telegram from the Governor-General, notifying that information of a reliable character had been furnished, pointing to the destruction of the Artillery Burracks at Quebec gate, by Greek fire. There is reason to believe, from the proved character of the individual furnishing the information, that but for the vigilance of the authorities, serious mischief might have ensued. It may be added that many suspicious looking strangers were observed windering about the streets on St. Patrick's day -News.

On GUARD. - Acting upon private information, the military authorities, on Tuesday right, 17th inst. ordered a part of the garrison under arms. The Royal Artillery, officers and man, were strictly kept within barracks and not permitted to throw off either arms or accourrements. Sentrics were enjoined to display extra vigilance, and half-hour patrols sent out. We are unaware of the cause of these precautions .- Daily News.

PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT OF A SOLDIER .-- When anything can be said against the soldiers the public bears of it soon enough, and we think the following instance of honorable conduct should not pass unnoticed: On Tuesday last two or three soldiers of the 100th Regiment ran after a lady and banded her ber gold watch which she had just dropt in the street, but had not missed until handed it to hor. They were hardly willing to accept a gratuity of a few shilings, though they migh have pocketed the warch if so inclined. The lady takes this method of returning thanks to her unknown benefactors.

The isquest on the body of the boy Taylor was continued in Quebec on Wednesday, and as it proceeds the details become more and more sickening, and in addition to the father and mother, two others m ther of Taylor's wife, and her daug' ter, Harriet

Mr. Justice Hagarty received a pair of white kid gloves from the Sheriff at Guelph on Tuesday last, there being no criminal cases on the calendar. The Sheriff of the county of Lauark performed the same pleasing ceremony at the opening of the Assizes at Perth, lately, by Mr. Justice John Wilson, Crime in Ontario must be on the decrease.

John Dawer, of Calvin's Manor, above Lacolle, was drowned in the Richelien on Tuesday evening, March 10 He was driving on the east bank of the river, and in crossing the mouth of a creek, about two miles from the Province Line, the ice gave way and be went down with his horse and sleigh and everything that he had with him. His remains were not recovered until Saturday.

In Guelph recently it cost a tuvern keeper \$2 for assaulting a newspaper reporter, and at Ottawa, on the 2nd inst., it cost an attorney \$20 for assaulting a newspaner proprietor. Was the diff rence between the two fines regulated by the position of the assaulted, the amount of damage done, or the whim of the magistrate? - Elora Observer.

A man named Giguere, engaged with five or six others, in searching for a portmanteau, containing \$1,040 in gold, lost by Mr. Antoine Maynard, while crossing the ice bridge at Quebec, has been fortuna's enoughto recover the precious deposit finding it near the Point Levi wharf. Giguere received half for his trouble-

A woman about forty years of age, name unknown. was found frozen to death on Wednesday morning, in a shed near Weston, on the road to St. Andrews, Oat, in which she had sought refuge from the storm.

A. O. ". Beauchemia, Secretary of the Synlics of the Parish of Roxton, has been bound over to stand his trial for perjury at the next Court of Queens Bench.

Addition to the Police Force .- An increase has men made to the police force of eighteen men, who will be at the disposal of the Health Committee, and will be employed in visiting streets and yards. About fifty young men, chiefly from the township

of Oxford, County of Greenville, started last week for California. The farmers of Ontario have commenced their

maple sugaring operations, with capital weather and prospects of a pro life season. Some hundreds of applicants appear for a vacant municipal office in St. Cathorines, -caretaker of the

Lawyers increase in Canada 20 per cent. faster than the general population.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 23, 1868. Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 FG 35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6,65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Fancy \$7,55 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7,55 to \$7,70; Superior Extra \$0 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$3,85 per 100 lbs.

O-tmeal ter bri. of 200 lbs. -\$6,25 to \$6 50. Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1,674 to \$1.70.

Peas per 60 1bs - 90c. to 91c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot of

for delivery - Dull at One to Odc. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about \$1 to \$1 05.

Rve per 56 lbs. - \$1.00 to \$0.00. Core per 56 lbs. - Latest sales existore at \$0.00 to \$0 UB. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 50

Reconds, \$5.00 to \$5,05; Thirds, \$4,65 to 0.60.— First Pearls, \$6.65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Moss, \$19,50 to \$00,00;-Prime Mess, \$14.50; Prime \$13.50 to \$14.09.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

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	March 23, 1						
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Potacoes per bag		4		to	4	6	
Onions, per minot,		7		to	10	_	
Lard, per lb		0	7	to	0	_	
Beef, per 1b		0		to	0	6	
Pork, do		9	G	to	0	-	
Mutton do		0		to	-		
Lamb, per quarter		3		to	5	0	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		1		to	1	6	
Har, per 100 bundles,		-			\$ 8		
Straw	• • • •	\$5	,00	to	\$6	90	
			-	-			

PROVINGE OF QUEEKS, SUPERIOR COURT.

IMSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5. In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE of the Parish of St. Clet District of Montreal, Trader,

Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will up ply to said Court for a conformation thereof. ANTOINE DEGUIRE,

Ey his Attorneys ad litem,
T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.
2m-33 Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m - 33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65.

No. 1067. In the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Portner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNET & CO:

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the sail Act, Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of May next. WILLIAM BENNET.

By his Attorneys ad litem.

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 20th Earch, 18#8.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1851.

In the matter of Delle FLORIDE DESLONG-CHAMPS, Trader, of Montreal,

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

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 19th March, 1868.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF ELIZABETH and ANNE DORBY, natives of Co.

Ontario papers please copy

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1904. In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, Trader, of the City of Montreal

Insolvent.

The Oreditors of the insolvent are notified that he en sloeffe, the state sid to the magices and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignes, and they are required to furnish me within two m nths from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested ander oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

T. SAUVAGRAU.

No. 18 St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, March 20th 1863.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OOTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district

of Richelieu.

The undersigned has made a denosition of the consent of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting n and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same.

OCTAVE LACHANCE. Sorel 27 February 1867.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, ? D strict of Montre al. 5 No. 1145.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, burcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en seperations de biens against her said husband.

J. C. LACO TE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUERICO, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 795. In the matter of ISIDORN PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent,

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignes.

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of come position and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twents fith day of April vext at Ten of the Glock in the Forencon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

By his Attorney ad litem
T. & C. O. DE LORIMIEE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT AUT OF 1864 AND 1866. No. 758.

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

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire - Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of nomposition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Iwenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forencon or so soen thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

GERMAIN PELTIER.

By his Attorneys ad litem

T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal 19th February, 1868.

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckinghom County of Ottawa Province of Quebac. For particulars as to salary &c , apply to the undereigned personally or (if by letter post paid.) JOHN MeGUIRE,

Chairman. Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees of Academy Buckingham Yillage, 14 February 1868.

COLE & BROTHER

WILL open, in Store No. 1, ST PATRICK'S HALL. corner Victoria Square and Fortification lane, shout 1st April next, with a first class stock of STOVES. IRON BaDS FEADS, Iron, Hollow, Tin, and Japanned Wares House Paraishing Goods, REFRIGERA-TOR3, &c., &c.

Tinsmith and Jobbing work will be promptly attented to; all at most reasonable rates,

W. P. COLE;
(Recently with the late firm
of Wm. Rodden & Co.) W. H. COLE.

Ma ch 26, 1863.

12m



Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and

1 15 p.m for Percytown, Summit, Mi'lbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 .m. and 3.39

p.m. for Fraserville Millbrook, Summit, Pereytown and Port Hone. PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 u.m. and

3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindany. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35

m. for Omemee, Bathany Millbrook and Port Hope.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos ompletely organized. Able Teachers have ocen

provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPER

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

Burket Color of the second of the second

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FRANCE.

PARIS, Fzb. 27 .- The France of this evening gives a denial to certain disquieting reports spread on the Bourse to day respecting the relations between France and Russia, and says the tion can afford to keep it up?

FRANCE ORATORS. - La France tells some anecdores. movement on the Bourse ought to be attributed rather to commercial than political causes.

PARIS, FEB. 27 .- It is pretended there were without a political 'demonstration' in the streets, like those so often witnessed in the time of the Republic. It is, however, only since the 25th has gone by that we hear about them; and, so far as I can learn, they were believed only by the reactionary party of the Chamber, who have hitherto nert naciously resisted reform of every kind. In the judgment of these men liberty of liberal measures promised on the 24th of November and the 19th of January can produce nothing but disorder; and as they leave the Le gislativ. Body each evening their eyes turn towards the Rue St. Antoine and the Bastile. where disturbances used to have their seat. It is not improbable that what these persons affected [to apprehend they desired; and that if any disorder, or semblance of disorder, occurred they even the trifle of reform granted. The terrible anniversary has, however, gone off without any "demonstration," any movement, or any procession in the streets, excepting that of the Boufgras. La France says: -

"Twenty years ago a monarchy fell because. from having been to liberal in the beginning it had become distrustful and retrograde after 18 years' existance. To-day we see a great empire, the issue of universal suffrage, which, having commenced by saving order, undertakes to found liberty on a soil strengthened by a policy of con ciliation. On which side are logic, foresight, and force? Experience proves that reactionary Governments are destined to fall, and that stability is only to be obtained by movement and pro-

Apropos of the Revolution of February, M. Rouber referred to it in one of his late speecheas the justification of the restrictions on the h berty of the Press. It is currous that a Minis ter of the Empire should describe it as a public calamity, seeing that but for the catastrophe of February M: Rouher would not have been what he is; that M. Duruy would still be an Inspector of Schools, instead of Minister of Public Instruction; and that M. Baroche would in all likelihood be still at the tail of the Opposition. denouncing the tyranny of the ' Laws of Septem ber." M. Baroche, Minister of Justice, must have winced on hearing his colleagues thus hold up to public execration an event which he so much contributed to bring about, which he selemply proclaimed as one of the most glorious that had ever occurred, and on which. as having anticipated the justice of the people? by signing the impeachment of Louis Philippe's Minister, be rested his own claim to be elected A higher authority still, Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, as the Emperor then was, glorified what his Minister of State called a day or two ago a sinister event in the letter which he addressed to the members of the Provisional Government :--

vasion, I hasten from exile to rally round the flig of the Republic which they have just unfurled. With out any ambition whatever but that of serving my country. I come to announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional Government, and to assure them of my devotion to the cause which they represent, as also of my sympathy for their persons. Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my sentiments, &c.
LOUIS NAPOLEON BONEFARTS

Assuredly it is allowable for a man to have opinions different from those he held 20 years age; but, as all have gained so much by the Revolution of February. they are the last that should lift up their voice against The Journal de Paris observes: -

Where, without that revolution, would they be who now describe it as a public calamity to justify their resistance to the most necessary liberties? Was it not that revolution which opened their way to forme? Without it would they ever have come to direct the policy of our country? Without it, and without the overthrow of that which took, if not all, at least some of them from their natural place, is there not reason to suppose that this man would have grown old in the obscure honours of scamedic administration, that another would never have risen higher than a provincial railway director, and that a third would still be sitting with the Opposition de claiming against depotism ?

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE. - According to the correspondent of the Independence Belge military preparations are being urged forward with extraordin ry activity in France The National Guard Mobi e being formed with wonderful baste. 'This,' it adde, is not the only indication of the anxiety of the Go vernment to be prepared for any contingency. The provisioning of the arsevals and the army clothing stores is vigorously going on The deficiencies which were left behind by the administration of Marshal Randon will soon be supplied. No doubt the object is to secure peace by preparing for war. But if the old Roman adage be correct, it did not seem to have the same force before Sadowa as after that that batt'e. If our argenals and magazine were up. furnished it was because they were emptied principally to carry on the war in Mexico without being obliged to impose fresh burdens on the taxpayers. The security was so complete that a few months before the war in Germany Marshal Randon received orders to do away with even the cadres of the battalions and squadrons, which were dissolved from motives of economy. The present war department has repaired all this, and is taking such vigorous and active steps that people begin to think they are not promoted by something that may happen in the re-

mote future. THE FRENCE ARMY BILL .- The new number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an article by the Prince de Joinville, showing the causes which led to the easy victory of Prussia over Austria, and also setting forth some important considerations on the new French army bill. The latter has a double de-defect. 'It is too much like a cry of alarm, and with categories of soldiers, is more threatening than efficient Moreover, it has another drawback, that of exceeding the limit—reached by the law of 1832 - of the burdens to which the population of a c untry should be called upon to submit in time of peace. To

theory according to which peoples, instead of raising it. Neither the pop li ion nor the wealth of the na-

if not true, are at least amusing. One day, it says, while M. Jules Favre was speaking, M. Rouher fell some apprehensions that the 20th anniversary of asleep. When the eloquent radical leader ended his the Revolution of February would not pass over speech. M. Vuitry waked his colleague, telling him What did he talk about ?' rejoined be must reply. What did he talk about?' rejoined M. Rouher. M. Vuitry having described in a few words the subject of debate, M Rouber ascended the tribune, and in a speech of three quarters of an hour. triumphantly demolished the arguments of his opponent. When he returned to his east, he laughingly reprotehed M. Vnitry for having waked him from the pleasantest map he had enjoyed for a long time. The speeches of M Berryer are also conceived on the sour of the moment, and he attaches so little value speech in the Chamber, liberty of the Press, the to them after they have been delivered that he never corrects the reports, as most of the members do Once on being urgestly requested by the head of the reporters to serise an important speech which he had delivered that evening, he replied; 'I read my own speeches! You might as well offer me soup after coffee.' M Thiers, on the other hand, corrects the reports of his speeches with great care. After an important dehote, he usually passes the night in the office of the Moniteur, going over the proofs word for word, and keeping himself awake by drinking shocolate. M. Oilivier follows his example. M. would use it as an argument for withdrawing Jules Favre never corrects the reports of his speeches and M Rouber has this done by his secretary.

The Emps or is said to be wearted beyond measure by the long and tedious debate over the Press Bill He is disstisfied with his Ministers, at least some of them; dissatisfied with the mejurity, who are, doubt less un wittingly, exposing the Government to odium and annoyed by the persistence of the Opposition. He is reported to have declared, in a fit of impatience. that he would appeal to the country by means of a plebiscile to sanction his next liberal measures, and not to a Chamber which seems ben' on the rting him If the Emperor's vexation be great at his unsuccessful efforts to please every one, the bewilder ment of the journalists is still greater. The Minister of State has been supplicated over and over again to clearly trace the limits, and explain, beyond the possibility of mistake, the difference between a permitted comment on the debates of the Chamber and a prohibited complerendu He has done nothing of the kind. In his speech of S-turday he spoke of everything except the one thing necessary—contemporary history, history of England, constitutional rights, politics in general, adjurations and even comething stronger; but of satisfactory definition or explanation on the point at issue, not a word the question as to what really constitutes the difference between a comment which is allowed and a summary which is forbidden, the Chamber was told how the English Parliament, a hundred years since. what he is; that D. Duruy would not have treen resisted the public tion of its debates; and how it was only bit by bit hat the liberty of reporting them was extorted from it. And the Minister concludes that liberty is incapable of regulating itself; as if the French peorle of this day should be satisfied with the restricted practice of the first years of George III. Then to what but the comple-rendu was the fall of the July Government owing, and of the Republic of 1848? Had Louis Philips' Government and the Republican Assembly adopted the report in extenso and the analytical report of the present day they never would have been overthrown. It was not known till now that the Legislative Assembly fell by the liberty of the press .- Times Cor.

Paris March 19 - The much looked for Imperial pamphlet made its appearance to day. The writer after giving a lengthy his ony of the early popular votes in France, proves from that the French Constitution is based upon the will of the people representative in the first Republican Assembly. He then goes on to review the course of the Em eror toward the people, and contends that in the decree of 1860 and 1867, wherein certain liberal reform were guaranteed, the Emperor manifests that he seeks to adopt the covenant of prorress and liberry. It is said Cen'e, Secretary of the Emperor's Cabinet, is

The French Admiral has demanded payment of the Gentlemen,—The people of Paris baving destroy- day; ien streams to Prance for the last three years ed by their heroism the last vestiges of foreign in- In case of an unsatisfactory reply he is according to instructions to seize the Custom House and collect

> MARINE DISASTERS .- The monthly report of the Bureau Veritas of Paris shows that in Junuary last 264 vessels were lost, of which 141 bore the English fl.g while 35 were French 24 American 12 Prussian 8 Durch 7 Norwegian, 5 Danish, and 32 of various other flags. The list of casualties compares favourably with preceding years, there having been 421 losses in January, 1867, and 411 in the corresponding month of 1866.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - FLORENCE Feb. 21 -The Chember of Denuties approved to day the total expenditure for 1868 estimated at 937,965,000 lire. The report of the Committee on this subject states the deficit for the present year to be 218 000 000, exclusive of the loss on exchange in payments abroad. The interesof the National Debt amounts to 54 per cent. of the general expenses.

Count Cambray Digny announced that the Estinates for 1869 will be presented in the first week in

The proportiations between France and Italy have now advenced so far that both parties are agreed to renew the principle stipulations of the September Convention The only condition on which the final assent of Italy is made to depend is the evacuation of the Italian territory by the French. Her terms will be probably accepted as soon as to the moral guarantee of ber word a material security has been added by the completion of the Roman redoubts

Rous-Our (Tablet) Roman correspondent, writing on Feb. 23, a ys :- An anonymous pamphlet, levelled at Gen. Kanz'er's administration, has been printed i-France or Belgium, and privately circulated here. It is attributed to some of the officers of the late admin istration, and is evidently intended to cripple the efforts of the present Minister at-Arms, in a task already so difficult as to have required no little courage and ability to look it in the face. The excellent and eff crive state of the Panal ermy, the triumphant result of the late compaign is the heat answer to an attack directed by private rique, and to which the author bas sedulously avoided attaching his signature. A worse service could scarcely be rendered to the Holy Father at the present moment, than that of exciting distrust in the only man who has so far shown him e'f equal to the emergency of such an attack as Rome itself has sustained this aurumn. It is only those who know with what insufficient resources, what difficulties of every kind General Kanzler had to deal, who can appreci te to the full extent the great success he bas achieved, his prinching cour-

age and unmeasured devotion to the Holy See. The Monde publishes a brief which the Pone bas addressed to the Archbishops of Prague and Vienna congratulating them on the resistance which they have offered to the plan for a revision of the Concordat. This brief bears date Nov. 1.

Among the new Cardinals who were appointed by the Pope on Saturday is Prince Lucien Bonaparte, a near relative of the French Emperor, as he is the grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, the only brother of the first Napoleon who remained true to republican they had shamelessly deceived, had it not been for pain nor uneasiness. Why? Have you ever seen a principles and declined a crown. Louis will feel the protection which the phying and generous shield person after a fit of spilepay? After a fit of that kind require more, to crush beyond measure our race, cravified at another similarity between himself and of the Papacy afforded them. Their bad fait, mad people have no remembrance of anything dage to the great Napoleon, by obtaining a Oardinal's hat them suspicious of one another; hence in spite of the them during the fit. During the spileptic proxysm | leges and enhools. [Wrightsville, Pa., Star.

Bonsparte family, the new Cardinal, Prince Lucien, buge cheseboard of human folly. We say it earn- ceased his preference when the Papal Court and the eatly, the system of recruiting to death carnot last. French Government were at variance. Whether Time and no long time either -will soon dispose of this report is correct or not, Louis Napoleon will not ful to support the further advance of his consin in so far as to ascertain the number of killed. For the ecclesisstical dignities for to add to the lustre of the name Bonaparte has always been a main o ject Italian prosperity. Kings made Ital; the battleof the principle orators in the French Chamber, which, of his policy. Ourdinal Bonaparte is the only Car dinal who is a blood relation of a European sovereign. For many centuries it has been the habit not to select a member of a sovereign house for Pope; but public opinion secribes to Louis Napoleon the intention of using his influence at one of the future vacancies of the Holy See for the promotion of his cousin to the highest honour in the church.

AUSTRIA. At the sitting of the Upper House committee of the Reicherath upon ecclesiastical effice, on Tuesday, the draft of the Marriage Laws Amendment Bill was adopted. The bill propores a restoration of certain clauses of the civic code in existence before the con clueion of the Concordat, and renders the celebration of marriage before the civil authorities a matter of necessity coinciding thus with the vote of the Lower House The minority of the committee announced its intention of submitting separate proposals to the house.

We read in the Univers - Nearly fifty meetings have been already held in Germany in f vour of the Temporal Power of the Sivereign Ponitiff. Marence set the example in the Assemblage of November 21. Since then similar demonstrations have taken place at Treves, Aix-la Chapelie, Tribourg, Paderborn, Resen, Bonn, Coblentz, Labustein Bocholt, Munster, Walmerod, Corvey, Rheinbach, St Wendel, Dusseld orf, Erwitte, &c , &c. On Sunday, February 16, it was the turn of Eupend, of Oelde, of Siegen, and Hochet. Other meetings are announced to be held at Hamm, and at Warbourg, in Westphaila Addresses to the Holy Father continue to be signed in great numbers. Some of these have been presented to the King of Pruesia, asking his support for the Sovereign Pontiff. The address of Arenber Mappen (Hanover) to his Majesty contains 12 000 signatures. hat which M de Klein Sorgen has presented in the name of the Carbolics of Muns er and its district, 70 483 that of Eschweiler (Rhenish Prussis), 9 619 in Bararia the address of the population to the King bore as many as 72 000 names and that of Passau upwords of 40,000 The subscriptions keep pace with these testimonials of devotion and fidelity. Goldgue recently sent 20,000 thalers to Rome, and the livile diocese of Osnahruck, in which there are but 157,000 Catholics, for the most part in poor circumstances, 6 300. The students of Munster have undertaken to raise an equip twenty Zonaves for the Pope, and those of Breslau and Wurzburg have acceded to the resolutions promulgated on the Roman question by the young academicians of Muns'er. The Univers binks that these demonstrations will materially assist in neutralising the bad opinious propagated by the journals which are openly or covertly hostile to the interests of religion, by showing how deeply rooted in the Catholic mind of Europe is the sentiment of undying attachment to the venerable Chair of St. Peter.

the semi official Provincial Correspondence of Wednesday publishes an article headed 'The Proceedings of King George of Hanover,' in which is states that the Government will take measures to prevent means being supplied him from Prussia to aid in enterprises against the Pruseian monarchy, and in a course of action which would be the ruin of his former apbiccis.

The dreadful mortality on board the Leibnitz exigrant ship has caused a searching ir quiry into the as commodation supplied on board Hamburg vessels of this class. The result is very unfavourable to the shipowners, it having been ascertained that the mortality on board the Hamburg ships is three times as great as on board Bremen versels, and six times s great as on board English vessels. In 1867 when 32 vessels, with 9.829 emigrants left Hamburg for New York, no less than 211 or 2 156 per cent. of the passengers, died during the voyage. In the same ve r 22 370 passengers sailed for New York from Bremen, of whom only 155, or 0 692 per cent, died on the way. In the London ships the rate of mortality during the same period was 0 347 per cent.; on the Liverpool line no more than 0 308 Toese figures contain such a planing accusation against the Hamburg shipnwaers that the initiative taken by Count Biema k for subjecting pessenger ships to Federal supervision has been universally wel-

FRANCE AND ITALY. (COMMUNICATED)

Some time since a pamphlet was published in Paris, which one might seeign without much fear of mistake to the French Emperor. Or, if not the actual author, the inspiration undoubtedly came from an imperial source. Now, verbaps some persons, who do not bother themselves with following the phases of Imperial policy as indicated by such occasional publications, may like to know what are Napol on's sentiments respecting Italy. Speaking of the probable results of active interference on the part of F ance in the present development of German centralization, the writer says it would cause "the bandonment of the temporal Papacy to the Garihaldian demagogues in order to purchase the neu trality of a government whose active support would be, 'in any case' of very slight use to us."

From this sentence, two things are very apparent, 1st. That Italy, in spite of professions to the contrary and solemn treaties - in spite of national honor and good faith-would, to-morrow, if she dared, second the efforts of the revolutionary bands of cutthroats and robbers in their impious attacks on Rome. And 2od. That Italy is neither to be feared as an opponent nor conciliated as an ally.

In fact, let any man not wholly prejudiced, cast a glance at the history of the past as particularly regards those Ita ians, and he will not fail to see that they were ever a turbulent, disobedient and unruly race. One does not know whether to smile with pity or scorn at the display of bad faith and utter disregard of honor which too often disgrace their actions. In the middle ages no people in Eurore was so witely governed or so well. The influence of the Church was more directly felt by them than by other nationalities. (We speak of matters more especially civil) The Church regulated the policy of their rulers defended the subject from the unjust exactions of the Sovereign carefully guarded legislation from being corrupted by the will of the powerful and fixed the foundations of society, strong and immovable, in Truth and Justice. Feudal relations. were no where in Europe so mild as in Italy. The proximity of the beneficent Papacy made it so The lords feared the impartial voice and moral Power that issued from Rome. The vassals loved both, for they knew that well grounded causes of complaint would be always inquired into and removed. The Popes looked upon the Italians with particular affec tion. For the most part they were of the same nationality, and well understood the peculiar characteristics and requirements of the people. The Ita-lians were and are the spoiled children of the Church As is usually the case, the favors they received were in a minute with chloroform, for example. The repaid with the basesting ratifude. Again and again power of this drug is marvelous. When under its renaid with the basest ingratitude Again and again did they revolt, and as often were they vanquished and forgiven. A thousand times, they would have any sensation whatever; and even when he recovers felt the just indignation of neighboring states which from the artificial trance he may still have neither

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. eggs. Such a course would justify the disheartening whose centiments appeared sometimes divided be- a number of petty states which were, with few exlooked upon its neighbor with jealousy and batred. blessed by God above other, were continually reddened by the blood of contending factions. Other nutions only interested themselves in these soughbles greater the slaughter, the greater the chauces of hattle and the insuit of the slave.

Now perhaps, some one might be tempted, to

argue from this state of things the necessity of Italy's present clamor for unity. It is true-unity is a blessing, but it is a blessing that must grow from the process of centuries. Had the Italians of the early ages listened to the warnings of the Popes they would have been a nation to-day without coveting the gift of Charlemagne and Matilda, or lifting a sacrilegious hand against the patrimony of Peter. Now, it is too late. The country was cut up into so many parts, the people grew up with such opposing interests and civil animosity, genera ions inherited such numerous and bitter fends, that coalition now, is not union, but similar to the forced companionship of different wild beasts. The fear of the keeper's eye keeps the latter in temporary quiet : the force o public opinion restrairs the Italians. Let that be removed and we shall have a repetition of Italy in the Middle Ages. Another thing keeps this heterogeneous collection of states together for the time neing. All are clamoring for Rome. This causes them to forget their other differences. Suppose Rome gained: what ther? Peace, calm, and the development of national resources by legitimate of forts? No such a thing, but simply one ndiscriminate scramble for plunder and ther-s reign of terror which shall produce monsters beside whom Fouquier Tinville, Courbon St. Just, Marat or Bobespierre will appear merciful as lambs.

Indeed the frantic Garibaldi says more than be imagines when he cries: 'Rome or Death!" If he or his followers, would adapt their shibbaleth to the results which must necessarily ensue if they be successful, 'Rome and Death!' would be the most true and appropriate Death of the social state death of true Liberty-death of religion-death of civilization itself. For, it must be remembered that the Revolution does not pretend to make the capture of material Rome its chief object. Above and beyoud this lies the motive power-the real idea the ultimate negation of God and rejection of that divine revelation of which Rome is the chief guardian and promoter on earth. This is plain to any observer, and we prove it by the invarible sympathy of hereay for the revolution and vice versa. Both are born of the devil and each acknowledges the other's claim to relationship. Hence-for practical illustration-the infidel letters of Garibaldi and the echoing bowls of Exeter Hall.

But to return The same bad faith that excited the wrath of honorable states in the past, will array in a short time the wild beasts of the revolution against each other The Punic faith of paganism has become the inheritance of the revolution with this difference that natural shame and a faint sense of honor softened the quality in the pagen, but no way influences the revolutionist. For, when the thunders of God's living voice from the lips of Peter is contemned, the 'still small voice' of conscience is not likely to be ragarded.

But the threats and designs of the wicked avail not The other day when a dirty pack of gaunt, ominous but effeminate vagabonds straggled up to the gates of Rome, a few Christian gentleman sent them velning back to their filthy dens and vermin, to meditate on the vicissitudes of revolution and the strange indiff-rence of breech-loaders for an idea .-A couple of thousand appeared before the Pope; he et them free. Six handred went into the presence of a higher Judge Nil de mortuis nist bonum. an old saying, doubtless, but, after all, God and the revolution are enemies!

It is no wonder, then, that a clever man kke Napoleon should doubt the truth and hovesty of revolutionists. He knows them well; some of the pitch has stuck to himself, so close have been his former relations with them. His policy is consequently vacillating, but we may be certain that he will lean toward the Pops to the end In serving the Papacy he serves himself, and every act that goes to support Pius IX., consolidates more and

more his own rather precarious dynasty and throne Is it any wonder that he demise the aid which Italy could bring him in case of a European conflict? An honorable man would prefer to take the chances of an unequal contest, rather than seek or accept the aid of a mere vagabond, toief and live France, abstracting from her ruler-answers the first condition ; lialy, the second. The only prayer of all bonest men should be that France - awaking to her dignity and her proud position as a Catholic nation-may compel Nanoleon the waverer to become Napoleon the evenger; and, sweeping away the dypac-itical web of tortuous diplomics that disgraces his policy, as sat the rights of the Vicer of Christ, and thus earn the gr titude and love of two hundred millions of

GRAY Eres - The gray eye is neculiarly the eve of woman And here we meet with a variety enough to puzz!e Solomon himself. We will pass over in silence the sharp, the shrewish, the spiteful, the cold, and the wild gray eye; every one has seen them -too often perhaps There are some that helong only to the gallows; there are others of which any honest brute would be thoroughly ashamed. But then, again, there are some beautiful enough to drive one wild, and t is only them which I mean. There cine : is the dark, sleepy, a mond-shaped, gray eye with long black lashes-it goes with the rarest face on earth that sultana-like beauty of jet-black hair. and a complexion that is neither dark nor fur -almost a creem colour if the truth must be to'dand soft and rich as the leaf of the calls Ethiopa

ingalf. Pirec'ly opposed to this is the calm clear gray eye the eye that reasons, when this only feels. It looks you quietly in the face; it views you kindly har, alas! dispassionately; passion rarely lights it and love tokes the steady blaze of friendship, when he | The f agrance is as fresh as it it flowed from the dew tries to hide within. The owner of that eye is upright, conscientious, and, pitying his fellow men. even while at a loss to understand their vagaries. It is the eye for a kind and considerate physician, for a conficientions lawyer (if such a man there he), for a worthy village pestor, for a friend as faithful as any poor human being can be. Last of the gray eyes comes the most mischievous; a soft eye with a large pupil, that contracts and dilates with a word, a thought, or a flash of feeling; an eye that laughs; that sighs almost, that has its sunlight, its twilight its moonbeams, and its storms; a wonderful eye that wins you whether you will or not, and holds you even after it has cast you off. No matter whether the face be fair or not -no matter if feature are ir regular and complexion varying, the eye holds you captive, and then laughs at your very chains.

THE BRAIN. - One of the readlest roads to the hand is through the lungs. You may reach the brain influence a man may have his limb cut off without which alas! already exhibits symptoms of exhaustion, the great Napoleon, by obtaining a Oardinal's hat them suspicious of one another; hence in spite of the during the fit. During the spite of proxysm is really trying to kill the goose with the golden for a member of the family. Unlike Cardinal Feach was nings of the Popes, they resolved themselves into the brain is all but completely torpid. The same

thing happens after the an mesthetic sleep of chlorform. tween the interests of the Church and those of the ceptions, insignificant and contemptible. Each In neither case can a man remember what he never are more machin sfor the manufacture of thousands of enjoys the reputation of being an uncompromising The temporary success of one armed the others performed on a patient under chloroform. The same soldiers - the pressure which are played with on the champion of the Holy See and never to have considered. The cities and plains of a country, man who felt no pain in the stump aither desired. felt. But mark what may happen after amputation after the operation, may continue for many successive months to be attacked with the identical local symptoms for which his limb was removed, at the hour of the day or night when he was wont to suffer martyrdom before its removal. And more than this, Italian prosperity. Kings made Ital; the battle- if seized by his old enemy during sleep, he may field of Europe. Her divisions made her unable to wake, exclaiming,—'Ob, my leg, my leg! It pains remonstrate, so she had to hear the burden of the methe same as when it was on?' More curious still: he may tell you be can, so for as his own feelings are concerned, actually move the foot of the amputated limb. What do these facts p ove? They prove :- 1st, That the brain is the source of all motion and all sensation, morbid or same. They prove, inversely, 2nd, that the brain is the source of rest and remission, elesp included; they further prove, 3rd, that the brain is the source of all paroxysmal recurrence, whether the more prominent semptoms be general or local .- London Medica! Practice.

> CHENICAL FREEZING AGENTS-In that hot-bed of wonders, the chemist's laboratory, great degrees of cold are procurable by using highly volutile liquids for evaporations. A man may be frozen to death, it is said, in the extremest heat of summer, simply by keeping him constantly drenched with ether. By the assistance of liquid an'phoric acid, water may be frozen in a red hot vessel. But that remarkable sutstance, liquid carbonic acid, takes the highest rank of all known freezing agents. In drawing it from the powerful reservoirs in which it is necessarily kept, it evaporates so rapidly as to freeze itself, and is then a light, porous mass, like snow. If a small quantity of this is drenched with other, the degree of cold produced is even more intolerable to the touch than boiling water—a drop or two of the mixture producing blisters, just as if the skin had been burned. Mt Adams states, that in eight minutes be has frozen in this this way of mass of mercury weighing ten pounds.

ALL NONSENSE. - Well, Cuff., said a clergyman to his colored servant, 'what were you doing in meeting this morning?' Doing, Massa? I was laking notes ' You taking notes ? exclaimed the divine. 'Sartin, massa; all the gemmen take notes. Well, let me see your notes.' Cuffy produced his sheet of paper, and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dezen of spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over. . Why, this is all nonsense, Cuffy!' Dat't what I thought all de time you was preaching, massa,' said the old negro, with perfect innocence.

Refeain from bitter words; there is only the difference of a letter between words and swords.

The human heart like a well, if utterly closed in from the outer world, is cure to generate an atmosphere of death.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. Gray, Eig. Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Mont-

118 DOMINIQUE STREET, Montreal, July 18 1863.

Sir,-I have suffered severely from Rheumatism for a length of time, and have been under the treatment of different modical men without any benefit, Having heard of BRISTOL'S SARTAPARILLA, I determined to try it. After using six bot.les I expersenced great relief; and after using six bottles more I found myself perfectly cured. matism from which I suffered principally aftected my hack.

I am jours, respectfully,
MRS P LAFRANCE.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lymplongh & Campbell, Davidson & Co K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Barte, H. R. Gray, Fiosult & Son, J. Goulder, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

INDIGESTION, OR DYSPRESIA, is a disease born of he luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all Cases. eep the bowels open, renew the lost of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the actious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used PRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels."-Dr. L Mills of Sixteenth Street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson of the Olinical Institute, Philadelphia, re-

commend the Pills with equal earnestness.

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

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

MURRAY & LANGAN'S FLORIDA WATER has undoudtedly achieved a success in this country which is without a parallel in the history of the toilet. Its popularity overshadows that of the finest perfumes imported from Germany France, and England .-Nor is this popularity to be attributed to its comparative cheapness so much as to ite intrinsic superiority. The fabric impregnated with it exhibes the incense of the most odoriferous tropical flowers. charged blossoms of that land whose spicy atmosphere is alike celebrated by the poet and the hittorian. Nor is the odor evanescent. On the contrary, it clings to the bandkerchief, as if incorporated with its threads. Diluted with water it is admirable as a mouth wash after smoking, and as a counter-irritant after shaving.

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

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

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

March, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fir a of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public tont he has opened the Store. No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he wil keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATHEAL, CORNMEAL. BUTTER, CHEE'E, PORE, HAMS, LARD, TERRINGS, DRIED Figh, DRED APPLES, CHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

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

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868.

A PUBLIC ERREFIT. - Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word

"Davies," all others -re useless.
Prepared only by Davins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,)

SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

above Hatel. Conveyances with or without drivers, farnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooks, Jan. 23, 1868.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. No 936. DAME APPOLING FAVREAU,

BENJAMIN VALLIE, Defendant.

Plaintiff:

NOTION is bereby given that Dame Appoline Favrenu has, this day, instituted before the Superior Cour: of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband. MOREAU, OUINET & LACOSTE Plaintiff's Attornies.

Montreal 5th February 1868.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, IN THE SUBERIOR COURT List. of Terrebonne.)

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN,

MAGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant.

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

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

CANADA. PROVINGE OF QUEBEO, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.
No. 936.

DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAVREAU Plaintiff:

BENJAMIN VALLEE,

Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline alias H, polite Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens, separation as to properly, against Benjamin Vallee, yeomen, of Boucherville, said districe, her husband.

MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attornies. Montres 1, 5th Feb., 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Chrysostome. Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrement street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock, n m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the entate cenerally T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street.

A 'COUGH, 'OOLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BROZCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief In Browceitis Aathma and Cat Rus they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROW's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials at testing their efficacy are letters from-

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyp, N.Y. N. P. Will's New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G F. Bigelow, Boston Prof. Edward Morth, Clinton, M. Y. burgeons in the Army, and o hers of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 2m

THE PRESS.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED.

Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebee.

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

BLACK TEA, Common Congon, Broken Leef, Strong Tes, 45c. 50c; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excel lent Full Flavored do., 65 and 756 Sound Oolong, 45c ; Rich Flerored do., 60s. ; Very Fine do. do. 75c ; Japan, Good, 50c.: Very Good, 58c., Finest

GREEN TEA.

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

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from

the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal.

OXY HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

FOR DISSOLV NG VIEWS.

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

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabhath Schools Festivals Bantars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or e.eewbere.

Address-

. October 3rd, 1867.

B. F. BALTZLY. No. 1 Bleury Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1267.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next a saion of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Beots, Shees, and other goods.
Mentreal Dec. 13, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

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

where the books may be seen.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND HANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE D_HE STREET

KONTREAL. Cash paid for Rues Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheap-

est, and Best assorted Stock of samber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will soll at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock :-

200,000 feet ist and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Sensoned; 10,000 do lat and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100 000 do lat and 2nd do, 11 inch do ; 200 000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 11 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do ; inch Bass wood ; I inch do ; Butternut Lumber ; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500 000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingies; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lember, from } an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD,

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

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.

All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen OFFICE, 58 ST HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plrimbing Establishment, MONTRE AL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage . From the ing and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING

PUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of U. M Warren & Co. T. L. Steele, and latterly I L. Barge & Co, and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

ΑT McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

Montreal, 13th Jane, 1867

WANTED,

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

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreel

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TRACHER of long experience, a Situation & Principal or assistanti n an English Commercial an a Mathematical School. Ageress.

> A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE,

ADVOCATE, &C, No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. a la man and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, stready access mod to the teach ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous pocition at he Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

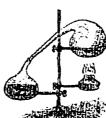
WHILESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good essortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other

Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja

maica Spirita, Syrupa, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Parmers would de well to give them a call as they will Trade with they on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellons character. Inveterate cases of Scrotula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, hare yielded to this compound of anti-struraous variues. Disorders of a scrotulous type, and affections which are merely trayated by the presence of scrotulous matter,

agravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cared in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a speciale and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embelling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, its seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its halcous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubersurface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cuping to tumors among there must be no scraftlans.

to 19 a missact o suppose mass o long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure common error, also, that scrolula is strictly heredi-tary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul nir, licentions habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices gen-erally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an appar-ently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effec-tual remedy.

it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sove Ears and Eyes, and other eraptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensible. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the miscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

moves the cause of the disorder and produces as tonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues. Syphilis or Venoreal and Moreurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinatemaladies by any medicine. Leucorrhou or Whites, Uterino Ulcerations, and Femala Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately oursel by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Cout, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, absess, etc., caused by ishing cures.

also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abress, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhositatingly recommond the Sursaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections sympomatic of weakerss. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that profilic life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change. their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fe-ver, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Brund Ague, Feriodical or Biliotr Fever, &c., and indeed all the affec-tions which arise from malurious, marsh, or minimatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenie, Quinine, Bismuth, Zine, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a purallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and whore other remedies had wholly failed. Unacelimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

\$ PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

Montreal.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. ONN STREET,

Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James S KONTREAL.

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No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA

Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Mosses, Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Davins & Bolton.
Retail at Medical Hell, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Picanit & Soc., J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardina & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the

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

November 5, 1867.

inventor.

SAVEYOUR OHIDREN

NO MORE VERMIFUGES,

NO NORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worme.



Ars now acknowledged to be the salest, simplest, end most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THRY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE,

THRY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT,
THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been em-

ployed they have never failed to produce the most

pipasing results, and many perents have, unsolicited, administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

Caution - The success that these Partilles have already attained has brought out mony spurious imi-

tations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.

The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty passilles, with full directions, and are never gold by the ounce or nonno. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city,

and wholesale and retail from. DRVINS & BOLTON, Chimists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P Q.



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LEWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class bow-

ing Mechines in the city N.B. - These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Baston, and will be so'd at corresponding prices with the many course imitations now offered to the public. Balceroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHIN'S.-J D Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Etna Lock Sittch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are con structed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines. A. B. and O; the gennine flowe Machines; Singers Machines ; the celebrated Florence Reversi ble Feed Pamily Muchines : Wilcox & Gibb's Noise less Pamily Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common serse Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing machine Trimmings constantly on Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing rently Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sowing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Deme Street.

BOOT and SHOR MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR, Hole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Kra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax Thread Sewing Macatuse; fand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splirers; Counter Skiving, Bolo Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. L WLOR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, between St. General Agents for Lower Canada. | François Xavier and St John Streets. 12m.

HOUSE FURNISHE'LS ATTENTION

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VASSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS, : NO PRITRIEROL

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIORS TO HUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TEILORING

DEPARTMENT,

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very

select, and the charges extremely moderate The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the

shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a seving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volumteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense

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

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

by the Customer.

Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Clothe at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20 Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youthe Suits \$6 \$5, and \$10 :-Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4

be supplied with perfectly fitting garments

TENTH STORK FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.

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

CHOLERA.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatto Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. . . I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases eachday have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in senson, it is generally effective in checking the discuse.

REV. CHARLES HARDING. Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in esses o cholera infantum common bowei complant, brenchitis, coughs, colde. &c , and wc.ld cheerfully re-

commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER, Mesars Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sits -- Having a itnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in soveral cases of Dyscatery and Chelera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it ... act of benevoleace to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and offectual romedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

At the commencement of the disease take a tenspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhou and eramps continue, repeat

serve the following directions: -

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours N B - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholers, that in extrame cases the pa-

tient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of

one. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers. PRICE, 15 cta., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON. M anufacturers and Proprietors MONTREAL O B. .

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-MAKE YOUR OWN SOIP. Be using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soup for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grecers in town

and country. Price 2 e per tin
GAU FION. - Be sure to get the genuine, which has the wards " Glasgow Drug Huli" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfaits.

WINTER FLUID. - For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best bing they ever used. Gentlemen will and it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price

HOMGOPATHY - The Subscriber has always on

hand a ull assortment of Homosopathic medicines

from Regland and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifice, all numbers. Country orders carefully. attend to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary,

Glasgow Drug Ball, 36 Notre Dame Montreal Feb. 4th, 1868.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. essyrements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1265.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & BARRT IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEVRY,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BENJ. CONTR. Esq., President. Esq. | Louis Comte, Hubert Pare, Alexis Dubord, u Joseph Larames, R. A. R. Hubert,

" | F. X. St. Charles,

Secretary.

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all de-Mrable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insursuce on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing

OFFICE -No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL,

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

Andre Lapierre.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

PIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-

erate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances of-

cted for a term of years. The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Uapital, and Examption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Se:tlement of Olaims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal mieroroustiuli. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured

amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount. very five years, to Policies then two entire years in wistence. H. L. ROUTH,

Agent, Montreal.

GET THE BEST.

February 1, 1866.

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