Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

OR THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTELFIDARDO.

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

CHAPTER XI .- CONTINUED.

At the very moment when his mother was praying for him, Victor was with his companions in the Holy Church of Loretto, where that sa cred dwelling is preserved in which the Eternal Word was Incarnate.

A solemn scene there met bis eye.

It was in the early morning of September 18. the day on which the battle of Castelfidardo was fought.

There was a scene, wrote a French priest who witnessed it, ' worthy of the noblest days of the Crusaders.

At four o'clock, De Lamoriciere, De Pimodan, the whole staff, the guides, the Franco Bel gian and Dutch Regiments, the foreigners, the artillers men, the Italians, received the Sacred Body of the Lord in the Holy Sacrament of the Aliar. I saw the greater number of them pros trate, with their forehead on the floor of that hefore.

· The recollection of the two generals was so calm, so solemn, that I could not overcome my emotion. Moreover, I saw all around me bathed in tears.

Who indeed could restrain his tears at the sight of such courage combined with such piety? Who could help weeping at the sight of these heroes, who, at the feet of their Heavenly Mo ther, were renewing, for the last time, calmly and steadfastly, the sacrifice of their lives before rushing to meet the death which was awaiting them without?

Joseph and Martin were distinguished among all their companions for the air of deep recollection which marked their outward bearing, but Victor was utterly absorbed in his prayer that he looked like a marble statue.

He was praying for his father.

And when at last he crossed the threshold of the Church to hasten to the battle, he turned bis head thither for the last time with the imploring

'My father !'

CHAPTER XIL -- THE GULF OF PERDITION.

Whilst the heroes of De Lamoriciere's little army were streaming into Loretto, the enemy was surrounding them on all sides in overwhelming numbers.

Orsimo, Camerano, Castelfidardo, and all the villages which lay between them, swarmed with Piedmontese, who, like howling wolves, were ready to fall upon the little fold of guiltless

On the same evening when Victor and his companions were purifying their consciences for lons. I became a drunkard and a gambler. the last time in the Holy Sacrament of Penance two Piedmontese soldiers were strolling over the bills above Castelfidardo.

One of them, who seemed between twenty before the invasion, and after a long interview with the commander, he had been incorporated into a company of foot.

'No one knew this new comrade; the mysgeneral curiosity. Who could he be? What was the purpose of his mission?

Some, who wished to appear better informed baldi, and entrusted with his secret plans.-However this might be, nobody was sure of being right in his suspicions, and the stranger was

whom he was now walking, and who bore the me.

name of Orazio.

The two companions had come to a level spot on the hill, and had thrown themselves down on ter with you, that you look so sorrowful. the grass.

'What a beautiful evening,' said the stranger, out reason.'

the eve perhaps of my revenge?

do you not say our revenge? Are we not all matter. about to wreak it on the base enemy of Italy? I have debis.

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, or do you lock, moreover, for a personal rev:nge. Gennaro?

> Gennaro, for we recognize our old acquaintance the 'carbonaro.' Gennaro paused for a few moments before he answered. At last he

> 'A personal revenge inded, Occaio. Listen; I will tell you my miserable history, for I have no need to blush in your presence. I know you, Orazio. At the command of the secret society, did you not plunge your dagger in the heart of your own brother?

Orazio shuddered at the piercing glance which Gomaro turned on bim.

Disturb not yourself,' said the latter; 'you have nothing to fear from me. I only wish to show you how well you are known to me.-Orazio, you let your dagger fall the first time, and it was only fear of the 'carbonari's' ven geance which replaced it in your hands. Do I say true, Orazio?

'It is true,' multered be, prostrated by the secret power which his companion exercised over him. 'It is true; but how could you know it? It was in the darkness of night.'

' Enough; you see I do know it. But this has nothing to do with my own history. It will do me good to ease my heart at the approach of my long repressed vengeance.

My family is originally from Naples. I was the second of two children, born to the advocate Bernardo Bianchi by his marciage with Benedetta Carucci.

' Careless and joyous, the years of childhood Church which so many pious brows had touched fl.w by. We had friends; we were prosperous. For my father, who was esteemed the eyes. first barrister in the city, had many a lucrative cause to plead.

But our quiet bapiness did not last long; it excited envy and enmity, and my father was assailed by slander. The number of his friends gradually diminished, his clients sought other advocates.

'What was to be done? To take legal proceedings against the slanderers? Impossible, the accusations were too vague, the source of the slander too carefully hidden to be reached by any such means. My father wrung his hands man whom we have been seeking. in despair; my mother pined away.

taken from us for ever.

'All these unexpected shocks had rendered his residence in Naples hateful to my father, and soon after my mother's death he made known to us his intention of removing to Rome.

'He ascribed the slander which destroyed his happiness to the devices of the secret societies, which he had always openly and strongly op posed, and he hoped to have less to fear from their persecution in the conital of Christendom. The wound inflicted by the death of his beloved wife was still bleeding, and induced him to bid farewell to his profession, and cass the remainder

of his days in the tranquility of domestic life. 'So long as my mother's watchful eye had guarded me I had remained true to the precepts of my parents; but now being left more to myself, I soon fell into the society of bad compan-

'Among my new acquaintances there was one named Silvio, who exercised an extraordinary influence over me. He was small in stature, dark and meagre in appearance, his lips were and thirty years of age, was a foreigner, who thin and generally pressed tight together; his arm. had arrived a short time before in the Sardinian nose was crocked, his eyes seemed to pierce camp. He had appeared there a little while right through your soul. He was the devil who led me to perdition.

Bravo, Gennaro,' cried he, when I won at leave this place.' play. 'Drink again, and go on.'

Courage, be whispered in my ear when I lost. tery which seemed to surround him soon excited Drown your loss in wine, and go on. He wins

who perseveres ' 'Alas! I went on, and I lost. I incurred debts-heavy debts. I dared not speak to my

than the common run of soldiers, affirmed that father of my condition, and indeed how could be he was a 'carbonaro' of distiction, sent by Gari have belped me. Our fortune had become very narrow; we lived with difficulty on the savings of better days. 1 saw the abyes open before my feet, and yet

very reserved and unsociable with his compan I rushed desperately forward. Silvio, my evil of Italy, of the land of freedom, of your only Tyrants.' genius, urged me on. 1 still played. I still true mother.' To one alone he seemed, from his first arrival, lost. I became desperate, and tried to drown to give greater confidence, and he was often my misery in wine, for the moment drew near seen in his company. This was the soldier with when I expected my creditors to come upon disgrace and subscription.

'I was sitting despondingly in a coffee house Doubtless, he was well acquainted with his in the ' Piazza Navona,' when Silvio came in. mysterious friend, but he was as silent as the As soon as he saw me he came straight up to the son of Bernardo, who had sworn eternal

- Ab, Gennaro ! said he. What is the mat-
- 'Sorrowful, indeed,' I replied, 'and not with-
- 'Come, come,' said he, looking straight into

'Nothing else.'

' Heavy debts.' 'And nothing else."

'And no money.' ' Make it.'

'That's easily said,' I replied, bitterly ; ' but

'Nothing easier,' replied he coolly. 'Geonaro,' he said, after a moment's pause, ' do you want money? Then come with me.' Whither?

What matters that, if you want money, not only now but for the future."

'I followed him mechanically. Must not I head. pay my debis? Must not I avoid disgrace at whatever price.

After we had walked on for a long time, Silvio stopped before a moderate sized house in the 'Via Ripetta,' and k oaked at the door.

A servant soon opened it.

'Oh ! it is you,' said he, when he saw Silvio. ' Is he within,' asked Silvio.

'On a reply in the affirmative, we passed through many passages, and at last knocked at the door of a room.

· Who's there,' was asked within.

'Friends unto death,' was the answer of my comrade; and, as if the words possessed some mysterious power, the door flew open immediately.

'In the middle of the room which we now entered, an old man sat at a long table covered with papers. A grey moustache shaded his upper lip, his head was half bald, he had a mild expression of countenance, but quick glancing

'Ah,' said he, at the first look which he gave me; 'Gennaro Bianchi, welcome. You are come at last ?

'I stood in amazement, for I d'd not understand his words, nor could I guess how he came to know me. 'I'll leave you alone,' said Silvio, going. 'The matter will be settled in a few moments.

'The old man nodded his head in assent. 'Gennaro Bianchi,' he began, when we were lest alore, 'my good friend, you are the very

'I beg you signor, to explain yourself,' said I 'Alas! after a few months' suffering, she was I' I do not understand how you come to know

'My poor mother! What a loss were you Know you,' said he laughing; 'I have been to me! She loved me so tenderly, too tenderly | watching you for a long time past. There, read,' at a secret meeting, where I was to attain a list of names, my own among them.

'I read. Orazio, it was a description of my person, my talents, my faults, even, so full and so just that I was perfectly actouished.

Do I know you,' continued the old man .-Gennaro, you want money, do you not.' And ed in the half light, but when I turned round to

be looked sharply into my eyes. 'Indeed I do,' said I in a scarcely audible

Don't be afraid,' said he, 'you shall have it on one single condition. Gennaro, you have but room was already full, and the devilish cereto inscribe your name among the members of the moni s began. secret society which is laboring for the deliverance of Italy.

· I started back in horror; the image of my lost mother seemed to rise before me. I saw her imploring and adjuring me to resist.

'Never ! never !' cried I. 'If these are the terms on which you are to give me belp, let me depart at once.

I had already reached the door when the old man sprang forward and held me with a powerful

Depart !' said he. ' No, Gennaro, you must and shall be one of us." 'Let me go,' I cried, 'let me go. I will

'His whole countenance changed; he seemed to have turned into a devil."

Be still,' said be, 'or else,' and he put the muzzle of a loaded pistol to my breast, I will send a bullet through your heart.?

· Half unconscious, and as if stunned, I sank into a chair.

'Gezuaro,' he continued, in a calm and even insinuating tone, 'why so childish. I seek no thing but your good. Poor youth! you do not know the 'carbonari.' They are the deliverers

I made no answer. 'Gennaro,' be repeated, 'choose between

I still resisted. He implored, he argued, he threatened. To be brief, Orazio, I yielded, and when I left that house I was a 'carbonaro;' I, enmity to the society.

· From that moment an utter change passed over me. I had a younger sister the very image of my deceased mother. So long as I trod in my sister was my darling; her joys were my of perdition. What is it? Tell me what is the joys, her sorrows my sorrows; one grateful smile from her was sufficient to reward me for scious from wine, I returned in the early mornany trouble. I would have gone through fire ing to my home. I went softly to my room, his narrative. The remembrance of those ter-

and water for Nunziata, and Nunziata loved no hoping to conceal my absence from the family. one so well as her brother Gennaro.

CHRONICLE

She was then very young, but exceedingly sharp witted, and courageous, and self-possessed as a man. She soon remarked my alteration .-I did my best to appear ontwardly the same Gennaro as before, but I did not succeed; I was cold and reserved even with her. How could it have been otherwise. I felt hell raging within me : remorse gnawed at my beart. I would fain have retraced my steps. But, no-forwards, does this mean?" still forwards; to retrace my steps was to die, for the avenging dagger was hanging over my

'Forward, therefore, forward! I smothered my remorse. I hardened my heart, but the struggle was long and painful. Ocazio, it is long before hell obtains peaceful possession of the beart of man.

'Munziala at last ventured to ask me the reason of the change which she observed in me I answered her coldly and barshly, that I would suffer no child to interfere with my conduct .-Poor Nunziata! she wept and was silent; and her tears fell like a scorching fire upon my

Perhaps she spoke to my father of her fears, for he questioned me soon afterwards with greater sternness than he had ever shown to me before. I became forious, and answered him that I was my own master, and would no longer suffer any one to dictate to me.

"Orazio, this was a step farther in the way of perdition. I had trampled on my sister's love. I had shaken off my father's authority. What what there now to restrain me. Hitherto iny family had only looked upon me as a libertine. without suspecting my connection with the secret society. I took every po-sible means to preserve my secret. My companions had conjured me to observe the utmost prudence and the most careful precautions; but Bernardo was one day to know that his son was a 'carbonaro.' I had not long entered upon my path of percition when I became less watchful; I acted more freely .--I was accustomed to go to the meetings of the 'carbonari' late in the evening, when all our tousehold were deep in slumber.

'I thought thus to be more secure from observation, yet I believe that I had not escaped Nunziata's watchful eye.

'One night I had left our house to be present higher degree in our society at the cost of a fresh oath, when, as I reached the place of my destination at the entrance of a side street, I into the room. perceived a dark shadow wrapped in a long cloak, which seemed to follow me at a little distance. I soon suspected that I had been track discover who was following my steps the whole street was lonely, and not a trace of the black house. shadow was to be seen.

'I entered by means of the password. The

Orazio, I shall never forget that night.

'I stood in the midst between my two witnesses, Silvio and another 'carbonaro.'

"Do you promise,' said the old man, whom I had met in the house in the Ripetta, do you promise to labor to the ulmost of your power to uproof Christ and His Church and the very name of God from the lace of the earth?

"I promise," was my answer. "Do you promise to overthrow all that bear

the name of kaiser, king, and so forth? 4 I promise.

"Do you promise to break every bond which binds you to kindred, family, people, and fatherland?

"Finally, do you promise to use all your power to make every man his own god, the master of all creation, a blood thirsty wild beast, like the serpent and the lion of the desert?' 'I promise.'

" Swear, then; and drawing aside a curtain which covered a kind of altar, he showed me a dagger between two burning torches. On one side was engraven ' Brotherhood;' on the other

'The old man, after be had placed the dagger in my hand, laid it again upon the altar.

'Lay the palm of your hand on the point of this dagger, and say, I swear faithfully to fulfil heart. From this moment I give power to each least before the eye of the world. Do you agree member of the society who shall judge me unfuithful, to pier e my heart, as I will pierce his whom I shall find to be faithless to the society."

'I swore, and the old man kissed me on the

'In a fervor of excitement, and almost uncon-

The second secon When I opened my door, I felt as if a lightning flash had blasted me.

· There, by the empty bed, sat my father, immoveable, pale as death, with his eyes fixed upon the door. I drew back in terror.

"Do not draw back, Gennaro, said he, to a bollow voice. Do you not know your father ? "What do these words mean, father?" stammered I. Do I not know my father? What

"Genoaro,' said he, without directly answering my question; from whence do you come, Gennaro?

' From a walk, father,' answered I, assuming a tone of indifference. 'I did not feel vary well in the night, and I went out to breathe the fresh

"You have been nowhere?"

" Nowhere," was my answer.

"It is talse," answered he, in a voice of thunder. 'Gennaro, you come from a meeting of the carbonari. Gennaro, you are a member of the secret society. Shame, shame ! a Bianche a carbonaro.

" You lie, father,' cried I furiously, the blood boiling in my veins with shame and anger.

"Ah, ah! I he ?' replied be, with bitter derision, 'I lie? My son is no carbonaro; he bas not stained the name of Brancht with that indellible disgrace; he has not leagued with the enemies of the Church, with the enemies of his country, with the exemies of our family. I lie. but Gennaro,' continued he, producing a roll of papers, 'these papers do not lie. Ab! there is no Branchi a carbonaro."

'I glanced for a moment at the roll. It contained various papers and secret plans entrusted to me by the society, which, when I went out, f had thoughtlessly left lying on the table.

I sprang forward like a chafed lion. "Give me the papers," I cried in a hoarse

. He looked at me in mockery. "I tried to take them from him by force!

'The devil's hour was at hand. I fell upon my old lather's body. He tried hard to keep possession of the papers.

"Let them go,' I thundered furiously.

'And I had dealt him so dreadful a blow on breast with my fist, that he fell backwards on the ground, while a stream of blood flowed from his mouth.

same moment Nunziata, who has 'At the been aroused by the noise of the struggle, rushed

"Gennaro, Gennaro,' she screamed with a beart-rending cry. 'Father, father.'

'And she fell insensible on the old man's body. 'I had become a devil. I wrenched the papers out of his hand and rushed out of the

'I wandered like a lost spirit about Rome the whole of that day, and when evening came I stood once more at the door of our house. It seemed as if an avenging spirit drove me thither to see whether my crime had been fully accompliehed.

. When the door opened my brother Stefanc stood before me. Stefano-whom I had always feared; be was brave as a lion, prudent as & serpent, firm as a rock. "Gennaro," said he in a suppressed voice. my father died this day, and this was his last

'Ab, it was even so.

message-Genuaro, will you say farewell to the secret society ? 'I flatly refused. He pressed me to no purpose; what could make any impression upon a

parricide? "Well, then, replied my brother, since you feel no sorrow for your horrible crime, leave your country, break all the bonds which unite you to the family which you have disgraced for ever, or I will deliver you to the hands of justice; and mark what I say, Gennaro, it is beheved by all that Bernardo Bianchi died in a fit of apoplexy. If you were to depart immediately, it might arouse suspicion. I require you, therefore to remain a few days with us; the bonor of the family requires it. Ab,2 he con-Death to Traitors; on the third Death to linued with a bitter laugh, I know well that we are fostering a serpent, but woe to you if you harm us. I have taken precautions, Gepparo : my blood, or the blood of my sister, will immediately be avenged on your own head. Meanwhile, if after a few days you leave your country, my promise. When I become faithless to my our lips shall remain as silent as the grave, that outh, may the point of that dagger enter my the name of Bianchi may remain untainted, at

> to this, Gennaro?" "'I do,' answered 1, too glad to leave this

accursed place. "Be it so,' answered Stefano. 'Your heart forehead. (See 'Lionello,' c. vii., 'Le Ven- is hard as stone, yet God grant that I may some the paths wherein my parents had trained me, dite,' c. viii., 'Il Giuramento.') It was the gulf day behold you penitent. Then, Gennaro, but never till then, will I give you the hand of a brother.

The carbonaro paused for some moments in

A few days after the funeral of my father, I more fiercely in my bosom; I swere to cool it left Rome, and sailed to England, with a mission in the blood of my enemy, cost what it might.

of the Italian leaders. I met Mazzini in London, and was incorperated with another secret society.

So I hoped to stifle the remorse whose voice sounded continually in my heart.

· I hurried onward. Hatred for everything good had become my very life, crime my delight. the rain of other men my aim. It seemed as if I must light the fire which consumed my own heart in the hearts of others.

· How many innocent youth have I dragged into the pit of freemasonry, and I clapped my bands with joy, and laughed like a devil over their fall.

From England, where I stayed but a short time, I went straight to Rotterdam, to visit the Dutch brothers, and from thence to Belgium, where I determined to remain for some years.

By means of introductions from the English, Italian and Dutch lodges, I soon became acquainted with a considerable number of freemasons. My new friends procured me several pupils in music and Italian, and I soon passed, under the false name of Tommaso di Roccabianca, for a first rate teacher of both accomplishments.

'True to my calling, I added instructions in a third department. I gave lessons in perdition. I gained new alherents to freemasonry from among my pupils.

'I soon found my own master in one of them. · He was a young man named Ernest Van Dormael. I had been ruined by my passions : he was wicked from cold calculation. From time to time I heard the voice of remorse, and did evil to smother it; he seemed never to have heard that voice, and did evil for evil's sake. I never could uproot the belief a God out of my heart; he was an atheist, if an atheist ever exısted.

'Van Dormael was my inseparable companion. It did me good to find some one worse than mrself-and yet be had not murdered his father.

But it was not needful; his father had brought him up from a child in atheisin.

'If it were to become necessary to you,' I said to him one day, to remove an obstacle from your path, would you shrink from murder ?' . Assure lly not,' answered he coolly.

"But suppose the man who stood in your way was your own father?"

"What then ?' replied he with the same coolness. I would do the same. But murder is a meens which I would very seldom employ .-There are other ways of revenge which are blacker and strike barder.'

'Truly, Orazio, I had found my master.

The means which he most frequently used was slander, which be was skilled in directing against his opponents; but it was slander on a large scale, not against private persons, but against whole classes.

He wrote in the newspapers. An unusual degree of cunning, a biting style, a great power of invention, enabled him so to infuse his poison that the wounds inflicted by him were scarcely susceptible of a remedy. His sharpest arrows were always directed against Ecclesiastics and Religious.

'He was one of the first members of the so-

ciety of the 'Solidaires.' Such, in short, was the comrade whom bell

seemed to have prepared for me in Belgium. Through him I made new acquaintances, and among them the family of Morren, consisting

of three persons-father, mother and son. 'The father was a pig headed philosopher, who prided himself on preserving his reason free from all restraint. Notwithstanding all our en deavors he resisted freemasonry as stoutly as Christianity. In the conviction that he would never stand in our way we were contented to leave him to remain what he was, a free thinker.'

'The son, who was brought up by his pious mother, and was left free by his father to follow out his religious principles, was, we soon taw, unapproachable by all our arts.

We pressed him no farther, and concented ourselves with keeping up our friendly connection with the elder Morren, till the day came when my indifference with regard to Victor-which was the name of the philosopher's son-was enanged to bloody hatred.

One day, when we paid a visit to Morren. we found his nepbew with him, a bigoted dreamer who had come to tell his uncle that he had just entered the Papal Service. The Italian cause was spoken of, I defended it to the best of my power; but in a stranger's house I was naturally obliged to give way, at least, in appearance, to Victor and his cousin Joseph.

I left Morren's house in a frenzy.

But this was not all; the Panal bigot had spoken so well and so much that he persuaded Victor to bear him company. And Morren, the old philosopher, agreed to his son's determination.

This was enough to induce me to leave Belgium and to return to my own country, in order, if possible, to stab both the dreamers to the beart.

'I found Victor in Rome. He was my chosen victim. Could I but accomplish his destruction, I would have left Joseph to some other carbonaro. 'I induced my enemy to take a walk with me

out of the city. The place was lonely; it seemed made for my purpose. My dagger already gleamed above his head, when, suddenly, my brother Stefano stood between us, and robbed me of my revenge.

'For a moment I hoped to plunge my dagger into his breast also. It was impossible; there were two to one against me, Stefano the lionhearted, and Victor who feared not death. My brother, still watchful over the honor of his family, spoke to me in the Neapolitan dialect list he should be overheard and understood. He brought my old crime against me, which was to my heart was altogether shut against repentance, reminded me that I had broken the conditions imposed upon me, and lastly threatened me again with the hand of justice unless I would consent

mstantly to leave Rome.

and a supplementation of the contract of the c

r ble days seemed to choke his utterance. was redoubled; disappointed vengeance burned

I saw Silvio again, the evil demon of my youth. I committed my victim to him. He promised soon to make him acquainted with the point of his dagger; but he left Rome soon afterwards before he could fulfil his promise.

I fled without delay from the place, which seemed ever to bring the bloody name of parricide before me ; moreover, I feared Stefano, for I knew that he had the power to carry out his determination. I joined the bands of Geriboldi, boping thus to find an opportunity of wreaking my long suppressed vengeance, but when I heard of the invasion of the Papal States by the Piedmontese I bastened hither, trusting that I should at last find my enemy here.'

Gennaro had finished his tale, which Orazio had never once interrupted. Hardened as be was, he seemed crushed at hearing the course of crime so coolly related by his comrade.

Oa Gennaro's countenance nothing was to be read but a hellish joy which flashed from his eyes at the flattering hope of approaching ven-

Orazio, said he at last, 'I should not have told you all this had I not expected you to do me a service. I have a two-fold task before me ; Joseph must die as well as Victor, and I shall not be half satisfied unless I see both those bateful beings stretched dead before me. Wil you help me in the accomplishment of this joyful work ?

'Assuredly,' was the answer. 'But how shall we find them in the confusion of the battle?"

'Find them ?' answered Gennaro, 'I shall find them were they to hide themselves in hell steelf. Trust to my hatred-and yet,' added he despondingly, 'it failed me once. Well then,' he broke forth with fresh fury death or vengeance for me to morrow. But no, no ; I shall find them, I tell you once more; and then Joseph for you, do you hear, Orazio? but Victor, Victor for me alone.

CHAPTER XIII .- CASTELF DARDO.

It was the 18th of September of the year 1860. The martyrdom of the heroes of Castelfidardo was approaching. The commanders of the Papal troops had determined, after mature consideration, to make an attempt to break through the enemy's forces on the side towards the sea, in order to make their way from Loretto to Ancona.

It was the only chance left to them, and there were still many obstacles in the way. The river Musone rises amid the bills to the north of Loretto, and flows southward towards the sea, after baying received the waters of a little rivulet called the Aspio. Both the Musone and the Aspio have very deep backs.

Narrow valleys, desply overshadowed by trees, he on each side of the Musone, and near the junction of the two rivers a plain of about three miles in extent divides the hill of Castelfidardo in two; the vale of the Musone Iring on one side. and that of the Aspio on the other. On the west, over against Loretto, lie the Cascine and the Crocette, where the battle raged most fiercely.

The whole neighborhood around Loretto now awarmed with Piedmontese. On the side of Camerona, they commanded all the hilltops and filled all the valleys. They had taken years that he (the learned Judge had been coming possession of the bridge over the Musone, where their batteries prevented al! access.

At about half-past eight in the morning, the first column of the papal troops began its march | tions to a Grand Jury again.' under the command of General de Pimodan. The second followed at nine.

The right bank of the Musone was not occupied. De Pimodan and his brave followers soon crossed the river; and no sooner was the last racter. piece of artillery lodged on the other side than the General commanded his men to take posses sion of two farms occupied by the Piedmontese on the height of Castelfidardo. With the im petuous speed and the irresistible force of lightning, the Zouaves, with a hundred Irish and the vanguard of the Roman chasseurs, rushed upon the enemy's bersaglieri; the bullets rained opon them, but the brave fellows fluched not. They fell upon the Piedmontese column, beat them back, and took a hundred prisoners, among whom was one officer. They placed two pieces of cannon on the bill to defend their position from possible attack, and planted two howitzers, under the command of Lieutenant Daudier, before the

Four cannons and two howitzers of the battery of Richter, were now placed upon the beight, from which Colonel Blumenstile directed a murderous fire upon the enemy, while Daudier, by his courage and military skill, made up for the deficiency of the Papal artillery. Captain Richter had been wounded by a ball, yet he would not forsake his post.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

STATE OF IRELAND. - Baron Deasy opened the Commission at Caetlebar on Monday, and delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury on the State of the county. He contrasted it with what it was when he was last in that court. 'At that time the people.' he said, 'were peaceable and obeyed the laws. county was free from any serious outrages, and life and property were secure, but he was sorry to say that latterly the people were discontented a spirit of turbulence had manifested itself, and the security of life and property was seriously assailed. 'After enumerating the cases in the calendar, he observed that, serious as that list of crime was, it was not a true indication of the crime of the county. The County Inspector's report was the most formidable document of the kind he had ever reen. It appeared from it that 189 outrageous had been perpetrated since the last Assizes. There was one case of murder, that of Mr. Hunter, the circumstances of which be related, and two persons had been fired at with intent to kill, -Miss Gardiner and Mr. Crotty. In these cases the guilty parties had not been brought to justice. brought my old crime against me, which was to Another dangerous system had lately sprung up have been followed by another, asked me whether His Lordship, as reported in the Daily Express, men-

tioned the following details:Large bodies of men assembled at night in parties numbering from 100 to 200, who went visiting the houses of the farmers, administering oaths, taking arms, and extorting money There were 35 cases and carnestly urge blm to modify his views. Resoluto satisfy the English mind that the executive power estantly to leave Rome.

of that description reported by the County Inspector. It is not, however, very sanguing the repeal of the lis slive to the great duty of protecting the persons with impurity. It is not, however, very sanguing the repeal of the lis slive to the great duty of protecting the persons with impurity. It is not, however, very sanguing the repeal of the lis slive to the great duty of protecting the persons with impurity. It is not, however, very sanguing the repeal of the lis slive to the great duty of protecting the persons with impurity. It is not, however, very sanguing the repeal of the lis slive to the great duty of protecting the persons with impurity. It is not, however, very sanguing the repeal of the list in the control of the list in the co

rent than the valuation. Fifty men swore the interests of both countries were antagonistic to its would fain hope, strengthen somewhat the enfeebled arm of justice against the secret association. a day, and 'to be true to Ireland.' Another party came and fired shots and warned the people not to pay rent: Same were levied from the people of Is. and more in the pound. Of this class there were three cases. In all these cases the people declined to prosecute. They said these people were unknown to them. But that the identity of all these persons was unknown appeared quite impossible. The persons so visited must have known some of them. Their refusal to identify or prosecute such persons should be ascribed to one of two causes - either they sympathized with the offence, or they were terrorized. Their sympathy might be with the refusal to pay a rent over the valuation, but their sympathy could scarcely be with persons who compelled them to pay money. He thought in that case the refusing or declining to prosecute could only be ascribed to the terrorism that prevailed in the county, and which cramped the administration of the law. There were no lass than 92 threatening letters Most of these had reference to dealings in land, and all struck at the intimidation of agents and owners of property. But all were not confined to land, as he could show by instances which he got from the County Inspector's report. One man was threatened with death if he took out a publican's licence; another man, a teacher, was threatened if he did not leave a National school; another man was threatened with death if he did not leave his employment; another if he bought potatoes; another if he did not turn away certain of his mill girls; a lady of high birth was threatened because she gave charity to one class of persons and not to another at last Christmas; auother for not assisting some person; another for not making amends to some neighbour; one was sent to a parish priest, threatening him if he did not marry some young people; and another was sent to a person threatening him if he paid the priest until a new chapel was built. In many of these cases, be had no doubt, the writers had no intention of carrying out these threats; they might not have contemplated over what they were doing, as disclosed by the language contained in the missives described by him. Among the heavy list of undelected crime there were two cases of firing at the person, three of houses ievelled to prevent the owners living in them, five bouses fired to intimidate occupants, three cases of breaking down walls, and one case where ploughs were taken from the horses and broken.'

The learned Judge observed that he quoted from a document the correctness of which could not be questioned, and he regretted to say that security to life and property had been rudely shaken He knew not what was the cause of this Ismentable state of things, and it was not for him to suggest a remedy. That would come more legitimately within the province of the Grand Jury, who were acquainted with the county and the people. It was a state of things which called for speedy action, and he was sure it would claim every attention from those connected with the administration of the law, who were bound to protect life and property. If such an unfortunate state of things were to continue, those who could afford to do so would leave the country, and those who remained would live in apprehension of losing property or life. His Lordship added :-

'The only consolation be could suggest to them wes that on previous occasions, in other parts of Ireland, the same disposition had manifested itself but after a little time tranquillity was restored, the law sustained, and life and property secured. That had not been done without serious sacrifice and infringement of the liberty of the people. He was sure that those who were now intrusted with the administration of the law, whose paramount duty was to support the law, would not shrink from their duty or from sacrifice to restore to life and property that respect, security, and protection without which freedom could not exist, and without which constitutional liberty would be worthless. This was all he had to say to them. The official record laid before him made it incumbent upon him to address these observatious to them. He confined himself to the official record laid before him. He did not refer to any wher but the official record that he received himself The document laid before him by the County In-spector was a serious document. During the sine among them he never had such a document before bim; he never during that period had to address such observations to a Grand Jury, and he hoped he never would have occasion to address such observa-

Chief Justice Monahan spoke in terms of congratulation to the Grand Jury of Carlow open the state of their county. Although three or four a las haan garv Assizes, the cases were not of a very serious cha-

Mr Justice George also gave a favourable account of the state of Londonderry in his address to the Grand Jury. There is, however, a good number of cases in the calendar, and in one of them a man is

charged with murder. Baron Hughes, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Kilkenny expressed satisfaction at the state of the county. The calendar contained only five cases for trial, and those were not of a beloous character while the County Inspector of Constabulary reported only 30 cases since the last Assiz's, a period of eight months. He regretted, however, to find that 15 of the cases were of an exceptional nature. Six were for burning fox coverts, one for sending a threatening letter to the huntsman of the Kilkerny Bunt Club, and others were for poisoning the hounds. He telieved those outrages arose from local and personal causes, and did not involve any imputation on the gentry or the people of the county, or indicate a criminal organization. They showed a want of good feeling which he trusted would be only tem-

Judge Keogh delivered a very brief charge to the Grand Jury of the county of Monaghan. He stated that there were not many bills to go before them. that there were none requiring any observation, and that he had learnt from the County Inspector that the county was in a satisfactory state.

The Grand Jury of the county of Donegal have passed the following resolution in reference to the state of the country :-

'Resolved, - We, the Grand Jury of the county of Donegal, assembled at Spring Assizes, 1870, beg to urge on the Government the absolute necessity of taking the most prompt and energetic means to put a stop to the frightful increase of crime in Ireland, which, if soffered to continue, must end in the total disruption of society and the rule of the country. The Grand Jury are of opinion that the Habeas Corpus Act should be immediately suscended, and extended powers be given to the local magistrates and constabulary, with a view to enabling them at all times to enter and search suspected places for arms, documents, and persons. They are also of opinion that the number of police should be largely increased throughout the country, and that they should be instructed to assume more of a detective character than beretofore.

Signed, for self and fellows. 'ROBERT G. MONTGOMERY.'

A despatch dated Dublin, April 2nd, says: - An immense indignation meeting was held last night at the Rotunda. The platform was occupied by many influential citizens, and the ball as well as Sackvillestreet was crowded with people. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted repudiating the Peace Preservation bill now under consideration in Parliament, as threatening to destroy the remnant of li berty yet remaning to the Irish people. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Gladetone and rapresent to him that the policy of the government in this respect received the censure of all classes in Ireland, is very little to be said. Such enactments may tend necessary, the 'Whig' thinks that these journals

-At the Catholic Cathedral Limerick, in accordance with a request of the clargy, a large body of police was stationed in the yard to prevent a collection for

the families of the Fenian prisoners, or a disturbance

arising out of an attempt to make one. All passed

quitely except that there were strong expressions of dissatisfaction with the course the priests pursued. The petition against Mr Osborce's return for Waterford city, which was lodged to-day, is general in its statements. It charges Mr Osborne with being guilty, by himself or his agents, of giving or promising money to voters, and supplying meat and drink to influence them corruptly. It also charges using, and threatening to use, violence and force to intimidate voters, and the abduction or duress of

voters .-- Times Cor. The two men seized red-handed through the bravery of Mr. Bailey and his sons have been tried for the mutilation of Mr. O'Conner and convicted at the King's Co. Assizes. One was sentenced to seven and the other to fourteen years penal servitudo. It transpired that they mistook Mr. O Connor for another gentleman.

We learn from a reliable correspondent that the following suggestions for the improvement of the Irish Land Bill have been adopted at the meeting of the Irish Catholic Bishops in Rome: -1st Let the bill recognise and legalise, for Ireland generally, the right of all agricultural tenants to improve their holding and continue in occupation thereof, unless ust cause be shown in Land Court, for their eviction or for the prevention of certain improvements.

2nd. Let the tenant in case of an attempt to raise his rent, have the right to appeal to the Land Court for adjustment.

3rd. Let all agricultural tenants, on parting with their farms or holdings, whether voluntarily or other. wise, have the right to sell in open market, their good will and improvements-such sale to be subject to the approval of the landlord, or the sanction of the Land Court, as well as to the privilege of pre-emption to the landlord.

4th. Let tenants have the right to subdivide their farms among their own relations within such fair limits as the Land Court may approve.

5:b Let all clauses against tilling any portion of grass farms be null and void .- Cork Herald.

THE SPY SYSTEM. - The public of this county should remember that informers and spies are now engaged 'professionally' in this county. The disciples of burglary carry with them their 'jemmy's,' & 2.—the instruments of the profession; the hangman is a permanent public functionary—'the finisher of the law'-and avoids society; but the spy and the informer carries with him a lying tongue and a dormant conscience to trade abroad perpetually upon the social destruction—and life-blood, if necessary of his fellow-man. We warn the people that spice disguised in every conceivable guise are abroad and smongst us. We make this announcement in the interest of the innocent and the unwary. For some time past, hopes created by law-givers and statesmen led to free expression which could be taraed against them under so, irritating and unfriendly adminis-tration of a coercive law. The clamour against the public character is very great, and the occreional violence that mey arise in districts is magnified three-fold before the excited, prejudiced minds of nervous local magnates who may be led to do great violence to individual liberty, in the pretence of efforts to maintain the law .- Mayo Examiner ESCAPE OF MR B. OEBDRNE M.P., THEOUGH A SEY-

LIGHT. - The Waterford Standard, in going over the incidents of the late election says :- Not the least amusing was the escape of Mr B. Osborne, M.P., and bis supporter, Mr. Carrigan. When the first attack made on the Hotel had terminated and the mob had been dispersed, those inside did not feel security that they were safe from further molestation, and this was verified by the report that Mr. Power's store had been set on fire. The party, without sitting down to finish their dinner, began to consult the possibility of escape. Mr. Osborne, followed by Mr. Carrigan, rushed to the top of the hotel, and, getting out by a skylight, mounted the roof. In the darkness, and amid the frantic yells of thousands longing to have the tearing of them, the two gentlemen scrambled along, dreeding every moment to be precipitated below, Having reached the adjoining building, they mounted the roof, and were silently pursuing their upward course when one of Mr. Lock's assistants heard them and fearing that they were burglars, raised the alarm. Mr. Carrigan implored of those within to afford him and Mr. Osboroe protection. The assistant theu succeeded in getting them into the building through a akylight; but Mr. Osborne leaping through, jumped up to the waist in a large water tank. The two were hen put into a back bed-room. By the time that they had obtained refuge, the mob had recommenced their attack. Finding that if the botel were broken into suspicion might rest upon the estblishment, the assistants began to fear for their own safety. It was is resolved to put them up in one of the ste'ves but that was abandoned, owing to the portly dimensions of the two runaways. A large drawer was next thought of but the same objection was apparent. The only alternative was to keep there until the worst was known. Shortly after twelve o'clock the mob again dispersed. After a while however it was determined that the fugitives should retrace their staps back to the hotel, and wrapping an overcoat on Mr Osborne, one of the assistant helped them sgain on to the roof. They then junneyed back through the skylight into the hotel. During the time Mr. Osborne and his companion were retiring over the roofs, his friends who were more timorous retreated into the out houses of the hotel where they remained in suspense till quiet was restored.

the fire has an exaggerated equivalent in the French of long research, and hearty good will towards Ire-But Irish tenants cannot possibly forget the past, and they naturally look with suspicion on every clause of a new measure. The water may be quite cold and the fire extinguished, but the old wounds are still remembered. Mr Disraeli is seldom very safe, but he is always rather amusing, and his speeches are now and then remarkably instructive: thus, in the debate on the second reading, although he started from inaccurate premisses, he came in the end to a sound conclusion when he warned the House of Commons against an impending dangerthe reproach we shall receive upon the subject,' be said, will be made from Ireland itself, and they will say of the English people that they treated us in our hour of difficulty as men who neither comprehend justice nor deserve freedom.' But the true way to obviate this danger is not pointed out by the Conservative objections of which Mr Di-raeli's speech good plan is to render the Bitl clear and straightforward, where it is now intricate and obscure, and, while respecting the legitimate position of the good landlord, to render it impossible for the bad landlord to indulge his captice or gratify his malice by evictions of an innocent and laborious tenantry. Mr the details will begin, and the efforts of Irish mem in this country. bers will be watchfully and coceasingly directed to improve, and to complete, every defective point in the Bill. As to the measures of coercion which Ministers deem it fitting at present to propose, there

arm of justice against the secret associations which the Holy Father has condemned; but neither these nor any similar weapons will prevail against the powers of evil until the Legislature, having first placed tenant right on a secure and permanent foot. ing shall withdraw from the miserable system of Godless colleges and schools, and shall restore to the children of Catholic Ireland the unspeakable blessing of Catholic education .- Tablet

THE LAND BILL .- at a special meeting of the Dob-THE LAND DILL.—But a special meeting of the Dat-lin Corporation held on Monday the 14th inst, Vr. Alexander M. Sullivan, T.O., proposed, and Mr. Denehy, T. C, seconded the following resolutions. which were adopted, one member (a Conservative) alone objecting. "1. That, impelled by a painful sense of the critical condition of the country, and considering the hopes so generally entertained, that through a hold and wise settlement of the land question disquistudes and peril would give place to tranquillity and security, this Council feels constrained to declare that it views with disappointment and apprehension the complicated and inadequate, though well intended, propositions of the Govern-ment. Resolved-2. That the propositions of the Government bill, it passed into law in their present saape, would, by litigation and conflict, addition. ally embitter those relations between landlord and tenent, and would perpetuate buriful sectional distinction, which Irishmen of all creeds and parties now desire to obviate for ever; while those propositions would practically leave untouched the giant evils of insecurity of tenure and liability to capit ciously oppressive exactions of rent. 3. That, still having faith in the just desires of Mr Gladstone, we do solemnly and respectfully urge upon bim that, considering the results of inadequate legislation on this all-important subject, it would have been better for the peace and Lappiness of Ireland that no such attempt had been undertaken if the subject be not effectually dealt with; and that we still venture to hope that he will courageously and patriotically appreciate the magnitude of the present crisis, and cause such amendments to be made in the present bill as will effectually carry out the just requirements of the Irish people. 4. That these resolu-tions be forwarded to the Prime Mrister by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and that copies of of the same be communicated to the Irish members.

About eight o'clock on Wednesday night a most unprovoked attack was made on a public-house in Enniskillen by a party of soldiers of the 44th Regi, ment, at present stationed in this town. It appears that a party of them were drinking in one of the rooms in Megaw's public house, in Bigh-street, when they refused to pay the waiter for a few quarts of porter. Shortly after a corporal came into the room and paid for the porter. On the corroral leaving, some of the others swore they would be revenged, and commenced an attack upon the furniture and tore the pictures from the walls and smashed them. They then attacked the bar, and one of them assaulted the barmaid with a chair, but they did not succeed in getting into the bar. Then they fell on the proprietor of the house, and beat him with their belts. The occupants of the house then used porter bottles in defence, and pelted them with them whice was the means of getting their assailants out of the premises. On getting into the street they called for the face of a b --- y Orangeman or Protestant, and made a most determined attack on the front windows, which they smashed in with their belts. One of them was caught in the act by the picquet, which was sent for, and which fortunately came up as a large crowd of civilians were collecting, and a regular meice might have ensued. They all fled but one, who was taken to the Main Barrack, but two others were taken at ten o'clock, and they show some severe cuts which they got frome the bottles which were used by the prople of the bouse in defeare, The effair is undergoing an investigation to-day in the barracks, but it is expected to be brought before a civil tribunal. The headquarters leave this town to morrow for Armagh, where they will be stationed. - Daily Express.

THE CORRCION BILL - OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. -The provincial papers, with few exceptions, discuss Mr. Gladatone's statement in a spirit indicative of approval of the proposed measure. The 'Cork Reporter' says that 'the spectacle of an English Minis . ter compelled to confess to Parliament that for the maintenance of order in Ireland the ordinary powers of the Constitution are of no avail, and imploring Parliament to strengthen his hands by enactments ci additional stringency is a sad, a lamentable one; but it denies that the Minister is to blame. He BAYS-

Attempting to build a new order of things in Ireland, but, in the meantime, the old order must in some way be held together. It is as much the duty of the Minister to save Ireland from anarchy as it is to rescue her from oppression. Even had laws are preferable to no laws at all, and peaceable men would prefer the darkest hour of the penal thraidom to seeing Ireland ruled like some backwoods settlement by the rowdy's knife and the bully's revol-

It warmly approves the proposal to restrict the National papers, and says that -

'The journalist who apologians for or preaches agrarian assassination does not express an opinion, he commits a crime A wretched Tipperary pea-sunt, is sitting brooding over his cheerless hearth. Into his hands is put one of the infamous broad sheets which every Friday night's post scatters through the length and breadth of the land. In this he finds murder depicted as a noble virtue, its horrors argued away with a sophistry which in his eyes is logic, its perpetration encouraged with a gaudy rhetoric which to him is the truest eloquence Fired by the deadly draught, he rushes from the house and The English proverb about a burnt child dreading in the morning yet another victim reddens the Irish earth, yet another crimical is flying from justice .saying that a cat, once scalded, is afraid of cold If the wretched man is taken his doom is an awful water. Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill is the offspring and a certain one; but is the true murderer to escape unpunished? Between the guilt of the poor land. In many points it is an admirable production. fellow whose half developed intelligence leads him to accept as inspired every syllable ic his favorite National journal and that of the man who, to make a profit out of the miserles of his country issues those villainous incentives to crime, how vast a gap intervenes.

The Cork 'Examiner' says it is premature to judge of the nature of the proposed measures until more is known about them than is conveyed by the Premier's statement. It thinks it is clear, however, that they will be of a less extensive and less repressive nature than would be required to gratify those who have clamored for the adoption of ocercive measures. One portion of Mr. Gladstone's announcement, how. over, it views with regret - that relating to the Press. The 'Examiner' says-

'As a matter of principle we are inclined to condemn such matters as likely to do far more barm than good. We have no sympathy with extreme furnished a brilliant epitome; the right and only doctrines, and we do not hesitate to say that they have in Ireland been carried to a most permicious extent. But it is a dangerous thing to suppress the atterance of opinion in the belief that thereby inflammatory matter will be avoided. The very act of suppression is, in our opinion, an appeal to the popular sympathy in behalf of the sufferer. It is Gladstone has frankly admitted that an impression calculated, too, to prolong the crisis by leaving mehas been made on the mind of the Government with
mories of restrictions on freedom of utterance such
tegard to several clauses, and he has mentioned certain provisions which he is already mentioned certain provisions which he is already prepared to against the Government measure very popular in smend in committee. On Monday the discussion of England, but it will have exactly the reverse iffect

The Rocthern Whig' halls with pleasure the proposal to interfere with the National journals, which it describes as openly trading in sedition Even if no other repressive measure were considered ought not to be permitted to disseminate sedition

may be efficacious they are just as likely not to be lest it should expose persons to greater danger. The Bolfast News Letter,' after remarking that the country was peaceable and prosperous under the Duke of Abercorn, and would have been peaceable and prosperous still, but for the false hopes excited by Mr. Gladstone, says it believes the proposed measure will add one more to the legion of English blunders It adds :

The state of the s

t is a dangerous precedent to interfere with the established usage of trial by jury; it is barsh to travel out of the ordinary process of law in dealing with the liberty of the Press, after allowing the Nationals' to pursue their mischievous course so long without the slightest attempt to check them; it is indiscreet to entrust so much power to local authority, while punishing the innocent by compensating crime will only aggravate the evil.

An agrarian outrage in which there were some nevel circumstances was the subject of a trial at the Gastlebar Assizes on Tuesday. Patrick Waldron, the prisoner, was indicted for having, on the 9:h of Movember, taken forcible possession of a bouse and farm belonging to his tather. The evidence was to the effect that a party of men came to the prosecutor's house at night, took him and his wife out, put them on their knees and swore them to give the prisoner as much land as he had manure for. There was an unrooted barn next door to the house, and having cut dewn six popular tress, they put a roof on it, lighted a fire, and in one night making it habitable they completed their work of lawless benevolence by putting the prisoner into possession. They stated that they had come from Tipperary Neither the prosecutor nor his wife could identify any of the parties. The detence was that the prisoner was only an instrument in the hands of strangers The jury found him 'Guilty,' and the Court reserved sen-

A quarrel occurred on Sunday at Batanny, county of Waterford, between an uncle and nephew, both named Power, about the testamentary dispositions of s will, in which both were named as legatees. They had a desperate struggle in which the elder com batant fell, and his nephew, procuring a stone, struck him several times so violently that his life is despaired of.

The circuits of the Judges are now nearly completed, and little more light can be thrown from the Assize Courts upon the state of the coun'ry. On Friday evening Baron Fitzgerald opened the Commission at Galway. He stated that the number of cases on the calendar was 25; only six of them were agranan. One was a case of riot, three of threatening letters, one of subornation of perjury, and one of ficing into a dwelling It appeared from the police returns that since the last Assizes there had been 74 offences committed in the West Riding of the county, and one was a case of bomicide; but in 36 of these cases no person had been made amenab's. In the East Riding there had been 36 offences, in 17 of which no person had been brought to justice. His Lordship remarked however, that of the 36 undetected cases in the West Riding 16 were cases of threatening letters, and of the 17 in the East Riding 11 were of the same class. Considering the difficulty of procuring sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, he did not think the comparison implied any disparagement of the executive power. No doubt the existence of so large a number of such offences was a matter for serious and grave consideration, especially as in the other class of cases were included such crimes as arson, intimidation, attacks on houses, and other offences of that kind. His Lordship observed that, on the whole, he had not come to the conclusion that disorder had taken deep root in the county, although there were unmistakable symptoms to its existence. Ever since the Judges had gone out on their circuits offences had been committed of an alarming character, and the sooner the evil was encountered the better. He did not know any means they possessed of opposing it ex cept by the influence belonging to their personal position and their property, which he felt persuaded was in both respects very great. He could not doubt that the perpetrators of these outrages were known to many, who were deterred from bringing them to justice by the fear of consequences, and he hoped that courage would be communicated to these persons by the example of the gentlemen of the county .-The object of the fomenters of crime was to separate the different classes of society and create hostility between them; but to men of courage and resolution bim, but missed bim. Nolan's son, who suspected such a difficulty should only act as an incentive to a thier of ject, followed them to the field and pursuant of strangeness and he fall passeded course of strenuous exertion, and he felt persuaded sued them after they had fired, but they effected their that a cordial and real union and between the gentry of the county, without reference to political or religious subjects.

The Lord Chief Baron, in addressing the Grand Jury of the county of Kildare, observed that there were 34 cases in the calendar, a much larger number than he had found in the county for many years, and some of the offences were of a heinous character In a very large proportion of cases the offenders had been made amenable a fact which showed great vigilance on the part of the constabulary. He could not however, trace the least tendency to agrarian crime, except in several cases of threatening letters.

DUBLIN, March 20. - The Coercion Bill engrosses pu lie attention for the time, almost to the exclusion of all other political topics. Even the Land Bill is put aside and the preparation of amendments de ferred while the policy and provisions of the new measure are minutely criticized. It was not to be expected that an application for increased powers, especially to curb the Press, would meet with general approval, but as yet the bostility exhibited in the organs of popula; opinion is far less formidable then might have been apprehended. The truth is that the necessity for some special legislation is universally felt. It cannot at all times, or by all persons, be openly expressed, but few venture to deny it The danger to which the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants are daily exposed in the disturbed districts - limited though they are - is too urgent, and the duty of the authorities too plain to leave any room for doubt that stringent measures must be at once used to restore order. Those who are now subjected to the rule of a lawless system will be relieved to find the terrorism which now oppresses them counteracted and controlled by the power of the law. There is a strong impression that the criminality of the offenders is aggravated by their folly and ingratitude in embarrassing a Government which has made painful sacrifices to prove the sincerity of its desire to do justice and remove every reasonable cause of complaint. Hence It is that the remonstrances against the Bill which Ministers now feel it necessary to introduce have been singularly mild compared with the outcry raised in former years against coercion. The preposal has been received on the Liberal side with a general acquiscence, which is creditable to the good sense and loyal spirit of the more respectable classes of the people Some reluctance is naturally felt to impose restrictions upon the Press, but the state of the disturbed districts is the most conclusive evidence that can be afforded of the effects which the inflummatory writings of some journals have contri buted to produce. On the Conservative side it is believed that the coercive measures will be insufficient to cope with an evil which has become unmanageable. In the West of Ireland this opinion is not confined to Conservatives, but is largely shared by some of the warmest friends of the Government The condition of Mayo since the charge of Baron Deasy has, indeed, if possible, become worse. Owing, it is believed, to fear, there have been scarcely any convictions. It is stated on credible authority that lawless bands are going about in increased numbers, driving cattle of the farms and maining them, terrifying the herds, and threatening to break up the grass lands and take possession of them, put up habitations, and defy the authorities to drive the (quatters) off There is reason to believe that, so and the weight of the evidence seemed to be against Easter.

the Government, and balleves that although they are understated, many of them being kept secret ward who testified that they had frequently seen Mrs the Roman Catholic clergy, are divided into two pregnancy Other witnesses testified that an undue notions of the people, and the older and more moderate | one Baudenave, who had been very active in getting finding themselves unable to stem the torrent of democracy, lashed as it is from a state of torpor into one of fierce excitement .- Times Cor.

与创作的最大的控制翻译的 医克里克 到底 经营收额

The Freeman contains the following account of a fearful murder in Cark:- 'A respectable farmer, named Lacy, was murdred last night on the Macroom road, a short distance from the town. He was walking to his sister's residence, onteide Macroom, when be came into collision with some men who were driving carts. On reaching his sister's he got a horse and rode after the men to get their names. The borse returned riderless in a couple of hours, and on a search being made Lacy's body was found on the road weltering in his blood. Deceased was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children. Two carmen have been arrested for the murder.'

March 21 .- A Fenian demonstration, the largest which has been witnessed in this city since the procession in honor of the 'Manchester mertyrs,' was made yesterday on the occasion of the interment of a young man named Casey, who wrote 'national' poetry in the weekly journels under the signature of Leo.' It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,-000 persons were assembled at the funeral. They marched in regular order, each wearing a green sach and crace, and some of them having green hats with harps set in them. About 200 vehicles followed the hearse; and in some of them were women who exbibited green ribands. The 'Fenian men' followed in close files, some of them eight deep. The route of the procession was circuitous. Starting from Summer bill it went through Britain street, Parliament street, Dame street, College green, Westmoreland street, Sackville street, round almost to the spot from which it had set out, and on to Glasnevin Cemetery -There were no bands or banners in the procession When it reached the entrance to the cemetery the coffin was taken from the hearse and borne on the shoulders of men into the graveyard. The band of the 'Catholic Young Men's Society' met the procession at the gate, and marched in before the coffinbearers playing the 'Dead March' in Saul. Many of the women threw flowers and evergreens on the coffin as it descended into the grave. After the ceremony the processionists went to the memorial cross lately erected in honor of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were executed at Macchester. The proceedings were conducted in a perfectly peaceable and orderly manner.

A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' states that it is now believed that the man Lacy, who was reported in another journal to have been murdered at Macroom, county of Cork, lest his life by falling from his horse. He had quarrelled with some men, and, after parting with them, got a horse and pursued them. The borse returned without the rider, and the first impression was that he was murdered. The same correspondent reports that the Samaria is now in Cork harbour, baving been towed in by a steamer which met ber about eight miles out of the harbour The conduct of the captain and crew is warmly eulogized.

A young man named Gorman was murdered on Thursday night in a personal quarrel at Powerstown, in the county of Tipperary, by a farm servant named Curran. The two men had been spending St. Patrick's Day in Cloumel in company with others, and on their return home Curran persisted in paying his addresses to a young woman, who remorstrated against this annoyance, but to no purpose. Gorman, who was her cousin, resented his conduct. and this so incensed him that he seized a sharp stone and struck Gorman on the head breaking his skull and killing him on the spot. He has been arrested.

An attempt was made on Friday night to assars inate a farmer named Nolan, who acted as bailiff at Newtownsandes, on the property of Mr Vesey Foster Fitzgerald. He lately received a threatening letter, to which he paid no attention On Friday two strangers called at his house and stated that they wented to see him on busicess. They were told that he was out in the fields, and proceeding upon the lands they drove a mule before them in order to attract his attention Be approached to prevent them, as he drew near the two assassins, who were armed with revolvers, fired at

A BOMANCE OF THE PRESAGE.

For several days last week there appeared in the Agony Column of the Times the following adver-

tisement:

'The two ladies who adopted the child of one Mary Best from the Liverpool Workhouse, in August, 1864 are earnestly requested to communicate at once with Messrs. Kimber & Ellis, 79 Lombard street, London, E. C.'

Hereby there hangs a curious tale, of which you some time ago heard the first chapter, but whereof the sequel remains to be related. About a year ago there appeared before the House of Lords a young woman of great personal beauty leading by the hand a little boy about five years old. She said that she was the widow, and this boy was the legitimate son, of William George Howard, and that, as her husband, had he lived, would have been

EARL OF WICKLOW, VISCOUNT WICKLOW.

and Lord Cloumore, in the peerage of Ireland, the boy was the rightful heir to these titles and to the estates that belonged to them. These titles and estates are at present held by the half brother of William George Howard - Charles Francis Arnold Howard-and the undisputed facts of the case are as follows: William, the third Earl of Wicklow, died on the 22d of Merch 1869, withou male issue : He. however, had a brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, Vicar of Swords, in Dublin, who was twice merried. By his first marriage he had a son, William George, the husband of the lady I have mentioned; by his second marriage be had the other son, Obarles Francis Arcold. The Vicar and his eldest son both died before the Earl; and if it were untrue that the son had left an heir, the titles and estates of the earldom would of course, descend to Charles Francis Arnold But this lady, whose marriage with William George was not disputed, claimed that he had left a son - the little boy whom she presented to their Lordships. William George Howard was a man who had lived merely for self-gratification, had squandered in riotous living a large fortune, and had got deeply into debt. In February, 1863, he was married to Miss Ellen Richardson, the lady who now made this claim in behalf of her son. She was the daughter of a coachman, and

HER BEAUTY WAS HER ONLY FORTUNE.

She and her husband lived in various places, frequently changing their place of abode, and even ssuming false names, in order to elude the pursuit of his creditors; and while living at 27 Burton street, London, she gave birth, as she alleges, in May 1864, to the child now claimed to be the Earl of Wicklow. Her husband was absent at the time in Ireland : for reasous of his own he had instructed her to keep the birth of the child secret; the confinement was a pre-mature one, and no medical man was present at the birth On the part of Charles Francis Arnold, it was denied that Mrs. Howard had given birth to the child; and their lordships appointed four of their number-to sit as a Committee of Privileges to decide this one disputed point, on which the whole case depends

HAD SHE A CEILD?

Several hearings of the case where had last year, far from the reports of outrages being exaggerated, Mrs. Howard claims. Witnesses were brought for-

Howard up to a day or two before her alleged confinement, and that the had exhibited no signs of parties, the younger men tolerating the revolutionary | and suspicious intimacy had existed between her and up her case, and that there was some reason to guapect that, if Mrs. Howard were the mother of the child, Bandenave, and not Howard, was its father. A physician. Dr. Baker Brown, swore that he attendded Mrs. Howard on July 8. 1864 - less than two months after the date of the alleged birth-and had found her suffering from disease of the womb, but showing no signs of having been recently confined. There were many other incongruous circumstances connected with the case, and what made it all the more suspicious was the sudden disappearance of Baudenave, who abscended just as he was about to De cross examined, and who has not since been found. The case was considered as closed, and it was thought that the decision, when giver, would be against Mrs. Boward. But a few weeks - go she presented a petition to their lordships, asking to be allowed to present new evidence to show that at the date when Dr. Baker Brown had sworn be had attended her in London she was, in fact, staying in the town of Longley, with the curate of that place, who was her stepfather.

Their lordships granted the retition, and the other day Mrs Howard appeared with her witnesses. They were numerous and their testimony was very positive. The butcher, the dairy-man, the painter, the carrier, and the servants, all swore that Mrs Howard was at the vicarage at Mongley, on the 8th of July, 1864, and for several days before and after that date. The curate himself, who seems to be a very shaky pillar of the Church, was also a witnesses, and was equally positive as to the point at issue. He remem-bered the day very well, because on that day he had taken some bottles of wine out of the barn where he had hidden them and was conveying them secretly to his study, when his wife detected him, and they had a quarrel All this seemed favourable to Mrs. Howard, but now a new and startling disclosure was made. Sir Roundell Palmer, one of the counsel for the other side, informed their lordships that certain facts had come to the knowledge of his fellow counse! and himselt, which led them to make inquiries in Liverpool, where they found that in 1864 a practice prevailed in the workhouse of allowing children to whom paupers gave birth to be commit ted to the care of persons who wished to adopt them. In July, 1864.

A SINGLE WOMAN NAMED MARY BEST,

aged 24, was a pauper in the workhouse, awaiting delivery, and on the 16th of August she was deli vered of a male child, who was registered under the name of Williams On the 22nd of August two ladies - one of whom, said Sir Roundell, would be identified as Mrs Howard-came to the workhouse blue eyes and light colored hair for adoption.' They looked at various children and finally pitched upon the child of Mary Best That unfortunate young woman was very unwilling to resign her blue eyed and light haired baby, but the matron of the workhouse urged her, and the two ladies promised that the child should 'be brought up as a gen'leman and be very well cared for,' and finally the poor mother yielded a reluctant consent, and the two ladies took workhouse and went into service. She had maintained a respectable character ever since; and she was then present to testify to these facte, as were also several persons connected with the workhouse who had seen Mrs Howard within a day or two, and who recognized her as the lady who had taken Mary Beav's child.

This amazing statement took every one who heard it by surprise; and when Mrs Howard's counsel turned around to ask her what she had to say about it they found that their interesting client had disappeared. A messenger was sent in quest of her but failed to find her; and on the application of her counsel the further bearing of the case was postponed until the 7th inst. The next day, however, the advertisement from which I have copied above appeared in the 'Times' and continued to appear on each subsequent day. It was evident that she had not given up the fight, and that she hoped to find, or to pretend to find, the two ladies who had really taken Mary Best's blue eyed baby. Yesterday morning was the time set for the resumption of the case; the her bright eyes betokened that she had wrought berself up to a pitch of desperate determination .-The Solicitor General, for Mrs Howard, objected to her being examined as a witness. The case now brought against her, said he, was one of the most seri us nature, amounting to a charge of fraud and conspiracy. The other side would like to examine her, no doubt, in the hope of extracting from her to suit their own purpose. But he contended that a 'prima facie' case should be made out against her before such a course was adopted. The Lord Chancellor, however, decided that Mrs. Howard must submit herself to examination. She had sworn to the facts of the birth of the child, and must be cross ex amined on that testimony Upon this the following colloquy ensued between Mrs. Howard, Lord Chelms. ford, and the Lord Chancellor:

Mrs. H .- The charge against me is one of perjury and conspiracy. I shall not open my lips till the

Lord Chelmsford - You must be sworn, and then your counsel can object to any particular question. Mrs. H .- No power on earth shall make me apeak.

The Lord Chancellor-You had better consider this. We must commit you if you refuse. Mrs. H .- My mind is made up. I won't be sworn.

You can do with me what you please. All persuasion and threatening proved ineffectual and the lords therefore committed Mrs. Howard to the custody of the 'Black Rod'-Sir A. W. Olifford -who, with great state, conducted her to an antechamber, and placed her under the charge of some of his minions. Mary Best was then called as a witness, and told the story which Sir Roundell Palmer had already related. She fully indentified Mrs Howard as the lady to whom she had resigned her blueesed baby on the promise that it should be brought up like a gentleman and receive a first-class education. Mrs Acward promised her some money, but she never received any. The superintendent of the lying in ward, and one of the nurses, also testified that Mrs Howard was the lady who took Mary Best's baby; but an examination of the workhouse books threw some doubts upon the accuracy of their state-

ments. The Solicitor-General then stated that Mrs. Howard thought she would be able to prove that

ALL THESE WITNESSES WERE MISTAREN, and that Mary Best's bady had been, in fact, taken by two Irish ladies, who were now in Australia. In reply to the advertisement mentioned, a letter had been received from a very respectable person in Boulogne, who stated that he knew of these facts, and that Mary Best's baby had since died. Their lordships consented to adjourn the further hearing of the case for a week, in order that inquiries might be made as to this new testimony; and they informed Mrs. Howard that she would be discharged on the payment of the fees. She replied that she had no money, and was suing 'in forma pauperis,' and so she still remains in custody of the Black Rod.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Wicklow Peersge case has been concluded, except as to the decision, which will be given before

that the steamer Manhattan passed while their ves- | Arabe' are a difficult class to deal with, and 'Resel was disabled, and made no attempt to render assistance The captain of the Manhattan is reported, by telegragh, to avow ignorance of the disabled condition of the Samaria.

A defaulting rate collector of a Welsh parish was arrested on board the Samaria upon her putting back to Cork.

It is removed that an association has been formed a London for the establishment of a secret press broughout Ireland, intended to supply the demand which the regular newspapers will no longer be able to meet. It is a fact worthy of note that most of the cheap national literature is supplied and has been for a considerable time by a Glasgow firm .-They publish the ultra-national poetry, songs, and stories, and ship them to Ireland by the too. Eug. lish and Scotch enterprise is ready to turn an honest penny in any emergency.

London, April 6. - The ship Charleton, from Greenock for Queber, foundered at sea. Two of her three boats, containing the crew, have reached the north coast of Ireland. The third boat has not yet been beard of.

The Glasgow 'Herald' has reason to believe that in Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to four pence.

The average cost for keeping up a regiment of the line in the British army is £100,000 a erling per anuum.

An action for libel brought against the Bishop of Sodor and Man by Mr Laughton, a member of the Maux Bar, terminated, after a protracted trial on Tuesday night, the jury finding for the plaintiff, and awarding him £400 damages. The action had its beginning in the vagaries of several young men of strong Ritualist tendencies, who had been trained in a sort of monastery established by the Rev Mr Mossman, rector of Torrington, Lincolnshire, and or dained by the Bishop of Sodor and Man to curacies in the island. The proceedings of Mr Mossmans monks, as they were contemptuously termed, great ly aggrieved the Maux people, and when a Bill to extend the patronage of the Bishop was recently submitted to the House of Keys it was vigorously opposed, Mr Laughton being engaged to support a petition against the Bill. In his speech to the House, Mr Laughton sharply criticized the conduct of the Bishop, and declared that the Maux people had go confidence in him. In a subsequent charge to the clergy of his diocese the Bishop retaliated so strongly upon Mr Laughton that the latter instituted the action for libel which has just been brought to a close.-Pall Mall Gazette.

One day last week a widow interred her husband in the cemetery at Blackburn. During the ceremony she wept bitterly, at the same time holding her right and said they wished to procure 'a male baby with band under the left breast, as if for the purpose of suppressing those heartfelt emotions that are some times evidenced in paroxysms of uncontrollable grief She lingered by her husband's grave-side until the officiating minister and most of the mourners had retired from the spot. Suddenly she drew something from underneath her breast, which proved to be her late husband's clogs, ironed at the sides. These she threw into the open grave, exclaiming, Heer tay thees wi the, fur the's punshed mi wi um oft enough the child awar. Many Best soon afterwards left the The clogs, which would weigh from 61b to 8ib, fell with a heavy thud upon the coffic, the joiner's work of which it was very likely they would ir jure After leaving this token in the grave of her husband, the bereaved widow momentarily dried her tears, and soon after regained the mourners .- Preston Herald.

COLONIAL GARRISONS. - In the Dominion of Canada one battery of garrison Artillery and one battalion of Infantry of the Line will remain in Canada; and in Nova Scotia there will be stationed two butteries of garrison Artillery, one company of Engineers, and two battalions of Infantry of the Line. Bermuda will have two batteries of garrison Artillery, four companies of Engineers, and two battalions of Infantry of the Lice. At the Cape of Good Hope, one battery of garrison Artiliery, and two battalions of Infantry of the Line will be stationed at the Cape and Natal; while at St. Helena, one bittery of garrison Artiller; and one company of Engineers will be stationed. Mauritius will retain one battery of garrison Artillery, one company of Engineers and one battalion of Infantry of the Line. In Chica and public enterest in the matter had greatly increased, Japan there will be one battery of garrison Artillery, and all the space to which spectators were admitted a battalion and a half of European Infantry, one and the rope is a growing. round the bar of the House was fully occupied. Mrs. battalion of native Indian Infantry, and one com-Howard was present; but the fire that blazed from pany of gun Lascars Ceylon and Labuan will appropriate two batteries of garrison Artillery, one battalion of European Infantry, one company of gun Lascare, and one battalion of the Ceylon Rifle Regi ment. In the Straits Settlement will be stationed two batteries of garrison Artillery, half a battalion of European Infantry, and one battallion of Native Indian Infantry. The Mediterranean garrisons will consist as follows : - At Gibraltar there will be eight batteries of garrison Artillery three companies of Engineers, and five battalions of Infantry of the Line. At Malta there will be eight batteries of garrison Artillery, two companies of Engineers, six oattalions of Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery. On the West Coast of Africa there will be, at Sierra Leone, two companies of a West Indian regiment, and two companies on the Gold Coast. In the West Indian Islands the following distribution will be made: Babamas, two companies of a West India regiment; at Honduras one company. Jamaica, one battery of garrison Artillery, three different companies, including the head-quarters of a battalion of Infantry of the Line. and six companies of a West India Regiment. At the Windward and Leeward Islands there will be one battery of garrison Artillery, five companies of Infantry of the Line, and five companies of a West India regiment. - Broad Arrow.

The death of Dr. Doncan, a professor in the New College, Edinburgh, is announced. Professor Duncap was a very 'absent minded' man, and a legend used to be current about him which has been told of many ecole in slightly different forms. The doctor was coming, so says the story, out of the college one day, when a cow broshed slightly against him; the ductor mechanically lifted his hat and muttered, 'I beg your pardon, ma'am.' He was a good deal rallied about bis and a day or two afterwards, as he was again coming from his class, he stumbled against a lady, and at once exclaimed, 'Is that you again you beast ?'-Atnepæum.

AT A REFUGE. - An article in the Manchester Shadow' gives an account of 'A Night at the Boys' Refuge' in that city, from which it would appear that the most unblushing proselytism of Catholic boys is carried on in that institution. The writer, who is evidently a sympathizer in the work, says - At the time of our visit three of the boys were in the schoolroom; with a few exceptions, the remainder crowded the back cellar, which was literally filled with them. Although improved by comparative cleanliness and by whole clothes, they were unmistakably street Arabs. Some of the faces and a few of the names we heard mentioned had such an Hibernian flavor about them, that we naturally asked what were the religious 'views' of the inmates The master asked first all the Roman Catholics to hold up their hands Twenty-four responded. Eleven in the same way declared themselves to belong to the Church of England, and one to the Presby terians. The three boys we had seen in the school-room reading were Roman Catholics. No religious difficulty, however, arises. All the boys are educated in the principles of Evangelical Protestantism, and are required to attend the ministrations of the Rev. J. Bardsley, of S. Aun's, to whose church they are marched once each Sunday.' We take it for granted that the facts here stated are known to our Catholic friends at Manchester, to whom alone it belongs to apply a fare to here; I guess I'll go at hore now; I am kinder

fuges' are so often organized as to exclude successfully all Catholic influence. It seems however to be urgently needed in the institution which enjoye the ministration of Mr. Bardsley -Tablet.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 14th ult., Mr Charley asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland what steps government have taken or intend to take for the prevention of the illegal lottery tickets which are headed 'St Clare's Female Orphanage, Haroid'scross Dublin,' and one drawing of prizes of which is announced to take place on the 17th and 18th inst ? Mr Fortescue was ashamed to say he was not aware of the important events to take place to Dublin on the 17 h and 18th of the present month, but since the hon. member had given his notice he had taken means to ascertain what the nature of such events were. He found a sort of baziar was to be held on behalf of a Roman Catholic charity for a hundred and odd orphan girls That was the grave offence to which the bon member alluded, whether contrary to law or not he could not say, but he found the same question had been raised over and over again under successive Irish governments, and the decision invariably arrived at with one accord was, that it was not the duty of the government to interfere in the matter These charitable lotteries had no tendency to encourage gambling, but if any person held a contrary opinion, the law was open, and parties could proceed. The strongest opinion he could find in support of this view was that of the honorable and learned gentleman opposite, the law officer of the

Our dear friend Mr. Newdegate has commerced his annu I course of attacking ' Popery' in good time this year He has already put up the list of notices one to inquire into the increase of conventual establishments in England. Here we are quite at one with the honorable member for North Warwickshire We believe that any inquiry of the kind would do us a great deal of good, for it would tend to prove the great increase of Oatholicism in this country - a fact which we have long endeavored to impress upon the English public-and also the immense and must creditable efforts made by our religious ladies to educate poor girls, reform the wicked, nurse the sick, clothe the naked and feed the hungry To any sygtematic violation of the privacy of nuns or convents we are opposed, as not only every Catholic but every gentleman must be. Any thing like putting our conveuls under surveillance, as if the inmates belonged to the 'dangerous' classes, would be simply intolerable. But an inquiry into the increase of the number of nuns and nunneries, we believe, would do us much good with our Protestant fellow-country men and women. Any attention drawn to Catholics or Ca. tholicism invariably ends by confirming waverers in their intention of 'coming over.'-- London Register.

S Patrick's Day in London and elsewhere generally, thank God, was observed in a way to show that the great mass of our Irish fellow citizens are proud of their country and their religion in the right sense, and we have reason to be proud of them. There are scarcely any reports in the papers to show that this was the great day of Irish national hospitality when every one is expected to 'drown the Shamrock'; and too many were accustomed, some years since, to drown it in every sense, of the word,-to drown patriotism, religion, and everything else of which they had a right to be pound 'Tue Truce of God has been taken by tene of thousands and strictly adhered to; for in Leeds, where there is an Irish popuof 20,000, there were only three cases of drunkenness against Irishmen on the morning after the great national festival .- Catholic Opinion.

UN.TED STATES

The elements are preparing for a new assault on the prescriptive liberties of our Catholic citizens. When it is to come we cannot say, not being of the sons of the prophets. But it is coming, and without long delay.—New York Freeman.

A USEFUL PRECEDENT. - We read in an American newspaper the following letter from a Yankee to her grocer :- Mr. Tuttle, - This here thing has got too much hemp in it for molasies and not quite enough for clothes lines; so I've strained off the molasses, and send you the jug to make up the measure, and have turned over the hamp to the Vigilance Committee to be spun up for future use. So be sure to send me the real thing this time, as all hemp goes to the V.C.

The Democrate ve carried the State elections in Connection, and claim that this is only the beginning of a movement which will soon sweep the Union. It certainly looks it, as the people are loudly complaining of the taxation, and are now disposed to hold the Republicans responsible for their many misdeeds.

The Obicago Republican' says that the past winter, with all its enows, has been most favorable to all kinds of crops, and warrants the belief that the coming harvest will be most bountiful. The soil has been but slightly frozen, and there has been no damage from Winter-killing. The departing snows expose smiling fields, where the plough was allowed to do its last Fall's work. The Spring sesson for ploughing will be late, and must be hurried. Still it thinks that the first of May will exhibit a breadth of planting to any pass year. Stock has wintered well. and comes out in good condition Fruit of all kinds has escaped damage, and the promise of a crop was

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 -- Arizona advices to March 29 have been received, and states that in Tascon the average number of deaths from smallpox was five a day, a terrible mortality considering the population.

Chicago. - There is evidence that there will be a general breaking up of the warehouse monopoly, which has controlled the Railroads for some time past, and that railroads will hereafter deliver grain to whomsoever consigned. It is understood that the Rock Island and Pacific Railway has to-day declared its freedem from the monopoly.

The Buffalo Express gives the following account of a financial transaction which took place in an office in that city a few days ago; By some means or other, it happened that the office-boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office-boy two cents. The effice-boy, having a cent in his nocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid bulf of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent back to the office boy, remarking: 'Now I only owe you one cent.' The office-boy again passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the office hoy, and the latter individual squared all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the entire debt.

'Hallo, there, capting !' said a brother Jonathan to a captain of a capal packet boat, on the Erie Canal 'what do you charge for a passage?' 'Three cents per mile and boarded,' said the cap

tain. 'Wall, I guess I'll take passage capting, seeing as

how I am kinder gip out, walking so far Accordingly he got on heard just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan drew up to the table eat down, and began demolishing the fixine,' to the u ter constanation of the captain, until he had cleaned the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably.

How far is it, capting, from here to where I got

'Nearly one and a haif miles,' said the captain 'Ler's see,' said Jonathan, 'that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, capting I won't be small; here's five cents, which pays my

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY At No. 663 Craug Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the ubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms

shall be Two Dollars and a half. THE TRUE WITHERS can be had at the News

Depots. Single copies 3d. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers. Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. APRIL-1870 .

Friday, 15 - Good Friday. Saturday, 16 Holy Saturday. Sunday, 17 - Easter Sunday. Monday, 18 - Of the Octave. Tuesday, 19 - Of the Octave Wednesday, 20-Of the Octave. Thursday, 21 - Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Land Bill is making its way slowly through Committee in the House of Commons; as vet no important amendments, affecting the principle of the measure have been carried. The Crime Prevention Bill has gone into operation. and already one journal has been suppressed for publishing seditious matter provoking to a breach of the peace. There is much excitement on the subject, much angry denuociation of the government, and a fresh impulse has been given to emigration. The prospects of the country are not encouraging.

Rumors are again affoat concerning the failing health of the French Emperor. Strikes, the precursors too often of revolution in France, and symptoms of the social agitation that prevails there, are reported from the mining districts, and as baving broken out amongst the operatives of the iron works. This forebodes mischief, for it must always be borne in mind that in France the questions which agitate the public mind are not political, but social. We hear no more of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and all interest in the man has died out.

Spain is in a bad way, and no issue from its present troubles presents itself. In Italy the Garibaldians are said to be busy conspiring against the peace of the country, and the independence of the Papal States. Victor Emmanuel will no longer serve their turn, and will probably be cast aside as a broken tool, that has done all the work that could be got out of it. At Rome all was quiet, and the Council was pursuing its labors; for particulars we refer the reader to our extracts from the Vatican.

Throughout Canada the news of the murder of Scott by order of Riel has aroused a bitter feeling of indignation against the Dictator .-Our authorities are in perfect accord on the sub ject with the Imperial authorities, and their joint action may be looked for as soon as our long dreary winter is fairly over. Some faint signs of Spring have already manifested themselves, and the mass of ice and snow which has been accumulating for the last six months is slowly melting away. In consideration of the mildness of our winters, and the superabundance of wood, it as now proposed to put an additional duty on fuel. The duty on coal is to be raised; this news will of course be bailed with delight by the shivering masses of Montreal, who as we all know never suffer from cold, and to whom fuel is by no means a necessary of life.

There are reports that another attack upon Canada by citizens of the U. States, is being organised. Huntingdon and St. Albans are in dicated as the points menaced. How far this outrage is encouraged by the government of the U. States, and whether it will tolerate this wiolation of the laws of nations and Christian civilisation, we have yet to learn. The Volunteers are held in readiness to meet the attack.

Paris is in a very disturbed state. The ten ants are called upon by placard to pay no more rents to their landlords, and to be ready for a general turn out on strike. The authorities are on the alert, but serious disturbances may yet grow out of this French Tenant Right agitation. The latest news from Spain reports a tresh insurrection at Barcelona.

THE COUNCIL. (From the Valican.)

"The diplomatic manœuvres with which the Council was menaced appear to have collapsed. It seems that no ambassador will be sent, and the French Government has only lost dignity by the imprudent letters of M. Daru. His apologists now discover that the Minister had really no bad intentions, and did not mean anything in partiits labours? It has been pleasantly suggested at Rome that M. Daru's ambassador should be sent to spend a few years with Dom Gueranger, to learn theology before he begins to teach the Council.

"The sole effect of all that has been done to intimidate the Council, as we observed last week.

has been to weaken the opposition. "Our French contemporaries, encouraged probably by the energetic language of a vast majority of the Bishops and Priests of France, who seem to speak more emphatically as the crisis approaches, continue their efforts, secure of the only approbation about which a Catholic need be solicitous, to impress upon their readers the necessity' of that definition which, as several fathers of the Council have not feared to say. will shortly be promulgated.' With this view they point out how essential it was that the Council should have in its own bands the power of limiting needless discussion, and that the only possible restriction of its Apostolic liberty is that which the Civil Power may attempt to introduce. Guadagnar tempo,' as the 'Civilta Cattolica' of the 19th observers, is now the watchword of all who conspire against the Council, in the hope that delay may create obstacles to the definition. by giving time to temporal Governments to exert their influence. The Monothelites, as the 'Monde' pertinently observes, said to Pope Honorius Why should you define whether there be one or two wills in Jesus Christ ? It is not 'opportune.' Silence will be the surest safeguard against new divisions.' Unfortunately Honorius adopted that view, and error spread, thanks to his 'silence' and after twelve centuries still ravages the East. The language of the Gallicans at this day,' says the ' Monde." is exactly that of the Monothe-I tes: Why define the supreme authority in the Church ! We have lived thus far without any definition ; it is inopportune.' And would peace really result from the silence of the Pope ? Would divisions be healed? What did the silence of Honorius produce? The liberal Catholics in all parts of Europe only wait for the failure of the Council to become bolder in their preten tions, and to substitute their modern ideas for the tradition of the Church. By the seductive word liberty they beguile young people, and disturb simple minds The silence of the Church would be interpreted in their favour. If the chiefs of the party persist in their arrogance, the mass at least who are resolved zot to senarate from the Church, and are only deceived. would return to the fold. The bistory of Honorius. which our adversaries use against us, is full of instruction. Honorius was censured for having left truth in captivity. He did not err in the teaching of the faith, but yielded to perfidious counsels. There is nothing so 'opportune' as to stop a schism in its commencement. . . . Pius IX. will not favour Gallicanism by his negligence in condemning it. The Bakops assembled in the Vatican will not incur the reproach of having kept silence. They will not

foment by neglect a sect which is already formid able." "There has been of late a lull in the tempest of journalistic ruffi pism, but it was a transient calm. In the Pall Mall Gazette of the 21st. there is a specimen of coarseness and indelicacy more revolting than anything which has been printed since the Council was first opened. ' The Vatican makes no concealment of its joy,' writes the Roman correspondent of the Pail Mail, at the death of Count de Montalembert. Even the Pope, on hearing of the event suffered himself to exclaim, 'Oh, what good fortune'!' The intelligent persons who conduct the Pall Mall Gazette would only smile at us, if we asked them whether they believe this story themselves? They would answer, if they spoke frankly, . It was not intended for our acceptance, but solely for that of our readers,? Yet we should have supposed that the grossest of our countrymen, who believe the Pope to be at least a Christian and a gentleman, would have blushed to attribute to him a sentiment which even a man capable of feeling it would be ashamed to avow. Apparently the Pall Mall Gazette has a meaner opinion of them than we have. What the Pope really did say of M. de Montalembert, according to the report of one who was present, was this: I have just heard of the death of a very eminent French Catholic, who has endured much suffering, and who in former times rendered great services to the Church. But he was one of those Liberal Catholics who are only half Catholic,' here the manner of Pius IX. indicated very emphatically a feeling of disgust. Last week he wrote a letter containing words—but such words!—1 read them myself. I know not what where his last words. I am not aware what he said in his extremity. I speak only of what he wrote last week, and my hope is that he died in good sentithe funeral ceremony projected by certain indiscreet friends of the deceased, who intended to convert it into a party manifestation, was

CANDID PROTESTANTISM.

" Such a passage as the following, which we take from the Daily News, will show our foreign Catholic readers that there are noble exceptions to the violence and untruthfulness which they remark in the English Protestant Press :-Far from being alarmed by the suggested possibility of the withdrawal of the French protectorate, the Holy Father is fully convinced that the proclamation of his Infallibility and the acceptance of all the Canons of the Syllabus by all the rulers of Catholic States can alone save them from impending revolution and ruin. It is impossible not to admire the courage and energy of this single minded Pontiff, and to contrast his wholeness and thoroughness of purpose with the half hearted policy of those Governments which, after affecting to treat the Council with indifference, or to regard it as engaged in a work of reconciliation, turn round at the last moment, and in the name of expediency endeavor to oppose and counteract its operations. It is but justice to the authors and organizers of the Council to acknowledge that they never concealed or dissembled their aims and ends. Even the S-ciety of Jesus cannot be accused of having taken the conscience or the reason of the Catholic world by storm. The 'schema' of Infallibility was already in preparation when the Council was summoned. To suppose that it will be withdrawn in deference to the tardy apprehensions of the Cab nets of Paris and Vienna, is to im agine that the leaders and directors of the Coun cil will consent to an unparalleled stultification. The most elequent opponents of the dogma is the Council have been the most ardent and powerful advocates of the claims which the dogma only consecrates and confirms. Lagre is not on their side.' and when they appeal to ex pediency they ask the Pope to deny tike Peter not to rule like S. Peter's successor. As Pro estants we can afford to judge impartially on the issue between the Papacy and the Catholic Powers. And truth compels us to confess that. granted the premises on which the Catholic religion is based, the Pope seems to us to have togically the best of the controversy."

THE GUIBORD CASE -This case, destined to be one of the causes celebres of Canada, has already been discussed and argued at great length before M. Judge Mondelet, whose decision is anxiously looked for, and may be expected in a short time. En attendant we propose to say a lew words to our readers on the subject.

The case originated in this wise The deceased, Joseph Guibord, a member of a virulent anti-Catholic society, L'Institut Canadien, and as each condemned by the Church, died suddenly in the month of November last. As a member of L'Institut he had for some years been ex communion, had necessarily fallen under the all who do not communicate at Easter.

ecclesiastical authorities refused to comply with: but they offered to give the deceased civil burial in that part of the cemetery in which are deposited the bodies of unbaptized children of Catholic parents, and of sinners who die unreconbrought-nominally by the widow of the deceased, virtually by the Institut Canadien-to compel the ecclesiastical authorities to grant ecclesiastical sepulture to the said Joseph Gui-

Two questions, and two only, are at issue: one of law, the other of fact.

The question of law is this-" Has any one; not being at the time of his decease, a member of, or in communion with, the Catholic Church, a civil right to ecclesiastical sepulture?"

The question of fact is this-" Was the de ceased Joseph Guibord, at the time of his decease, a member of, or in communion with the Catholic Church?"

as follows :--

' If Guibord died out of the pale of the Church of Rome, he has no more right to be interred in the Roman O-tholic cemetery than the writer of these lines would have."

Church at the time of his decease?"

Who is to decide? This question of fact is living. purely a spiritual question, and therefore belongs

Such are the secular counsellors of the Pope and the repose of the soul of M. de Montalembert, with the ecclesiastical body of which he is the like a flock of sheep to the Dominion of Canada. Such are the secular counsellors of the rope and the reposition of Canada. The Council of the Celebrant, as we learn from the Giornale di mouthpiece. The civil judge is invoked to de- They had a right, as British subjects, to object the Council of the Celebrant, as we learn from the Giornale di mouthpiece. The civil judge is invoked to de- to this sale or unecrosses. their present effices when the Council has finished Roma, being Mgr Alberani, Bishop of Ascoli. clare the contrary: in other words, to determine the spiritual status of the deceased!!!

thence accruing. No one contests Guibord's the Crown, and to assume to themselves the that they be not compelled to give eccle-assical tence be lawfully carried into execution. burial, in a particular part of the cemetery, to the their Church.

The cause was pleaded on the 17th ult., and the discussion was continued for many days. On Canada; and that therefore po sentence of excommunication was valid, unless ratified by the Liberty the sanguinary codes of Henry VIII. and of his daughter Elizabeth, were invoked to repress the spiritual pretensions of the Church of Rome in Canada. This was M. Laflamme's chief line of argument; but we would remind him that it is a ticklish and dangerous one to pursue:

> "Incedia per ignes "Suppositos cineri doloso."

Penal laws are as it were a two edged sword, and it would fare but badly with M. Laflamme, and his friends of the Institut, were the Six Articles of Henry, or the bloody statutes of his daughter to be vigorously applied in Canada. Nevertheless we feel grateful to our liberal friends for that they have thus exposed the inherent badness of their cause, which can only be supported by appeals to the tyrannous legislation of a tyrannical age.

M. Doutre who followed M. Laflamme, bear ing to mind we suppose the instructions of the attorney to his Counsel -" No case: abuse the other party's lawyer" - pitched into the Jesuits with hearty goodwill, and in a style which must have gladdened the hearts of the frequenters of the salons of the Pompadour, and other illustrious strumpets of last century, if they be still cognisant of what is passing in this upper world.

MM. Jette, Cassidy, and Trudel appeared for the defence, and our only regret is that we can not lay before our readers their masterly replies. This the limited space at our command forbids: but we take this opportunity of expressing our admiration of, and gratitude for, the manner in which they repudiated the slavish principles of Gallicanism or Erastianism, and vindicated the fundamental principle of religious liberty: That is to say, the absolute independence of the Church, within her own domain, of the State or Civil power.

The pleadings concluded, the learned Judge took the case in deliberation, and his judgment may be looked for about the beginning of next

This is an outline of the Guibord case, as far cluded from participation in the sacraments of as it has yet gone. The reader acquainted with the Church; and having never made his Paschal | French ecclesiastical history of last century will not fail to notice the coincidence betwint it, and condemnation and sentence of excommunication the cases which grew out of the disputes betwixt propounced by the Council of Lateran, and af- the Jansenistic Parliament of Paris, and the refirmed by the Council of Trent, Sess. 13, against ligious authorities of that City about a hundred and twenty years ago. The great principle and His friends demanded that, in spite of this well interests at stake are the same in Montreal in known, this long established and universally re- 1870, as in Paris in 1750. Then the Civil cognised law of the Church, his body should Power pretended to have the right to order priests receive ecclesiastical sepulture-in the sense of to administer the last sacraments of the Church being laid in that part of the Cemetery reserved to those to whom absolution had been refused. for those who die members of, and in actual because of their refusal to submit to her discicommunion with that Church. This demand the pline. As the Church ultimately came out victorious from that contest, so we have no doubt that, in the case in which we are more immediately interested, a like result will follow: and without the slightest uneasiness therefore we await the result. We do not pretend that our ciled with the Church. The present action is judges are infallible: but we have full confidence in their integrity, in the honesty of their intentions and in the good sense of the community : the Protestant portion of which especially, must see that the principle for which the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of Montreal are now contending is the very same as that for which for years the Dissenters of England, and the Presbyterians of Scotland, contended, as against the Tudors and

THE RED RIVER .- The shooting by order of Riel of Scott, a British subject—Cavas Ro manus,-guiltless of any offence known to the laws, has strangely and sadly complicated affairs at Red River. Whatever may have been the The first question, that of law, is well answered | merits of the case as betwixt our disaffected felby the Evening Telegraph of the 8th instant, low-subjects to the North West, and the Dominion of Canada, there can be no doubt that in the eye of the law the shooting of Scott was wanton deliberate murder, which it is the duty of the Government to avenge. There is no This answer will we think commend itself to choice left to it in the matter. If it be not proall. Remains therefore only the question of pared to accept dishonor, and to stand disgraced in ments. It was pride which led him astray? If fact—" Was Guibord, in communion with the the eyes of the world, it is bound to avenge the dead Scott, even if it could not protect him

Most deplorable is this business in whatever peremptorily prohibited by the authorites, it was exclusively to the domain of the spiritual judge. light we regard it. The Riel party had no cular and quite forgets what he did write, 'since by the command of the Holy Father himself, and The latter replies, that the deceased Guibord doubt much to say for themselves; why, without been won this year by Cambridge, after having

to this sale, or unceremonious transfer: they had a perfect right to insist upon substantial guaran-For be it remembered that there is no dispute tees for their autonomy: but they had no shadow as to the latter's civil status, or his civil rights of a right to usurp the peculiar prerogatives of civil right to a civil burial in the cemetery: all functions of the Sovereign: in whose name alone that the ecclesiastical authorities contend for is and by whose warrant only, can the death sen-

We fear this is but the beginning of troubles. remains of one who died outside of the pale of of which no man can see the end. The danger, not to say the absurdity, of attempting to annex politically, countries that are geographically separa:ed, is now apparent to the meanest underthe part of the Institut Canadien it was argued standing. "It is manifest," says the Daily by its advocates that the old penal laws of the News in an article explanatory of the forced Plantagenets, and the Tudors were in force in inaction of our Canadian authorities-" that until the ice departs, and the Spring sun unlocks the waters, no expedition can stir, however much civil power. In the name of Civil and Religious troops may be needed at Red River to restore order." Equally manifest then is the abcurdity of our assuming the moral responsibility of maintaining order in a country which, owing to our peculiarly unfortunate geographical and climatic conditions, is for the greatest part of the year inaccessible to us, no matter how much the presence of our troops there may be needed!

We have rashly undertaken the impossible task, however; and now of course, as any one might have foreseen would be the case when first the absurd scheme of annexing the Red River district was broached, we find ourselves in a position from which we cannot advance without great peril; one in which we cannot remain inactive; and from which we cannot fall back, without irreparable loss of honor. We have got —there is no use to mince matters—we have got an Abyssinian expedition on hand: an expedition compared with which the Abyssinian expedition was a mere boliday excursion: an expedition which, even if eminently and immediately successful, can bring back with it no single material advantage to counterbalance its cost; and which, if not immediately and emmently successtul-that is if it fail in the arrest of Riel and his accomplices - will entail on the British flag, irre. trievable disgrace, and upon Canada material injury incalculable.

And it is not with the so-called insurgents of the Red River, that we shall have to deal if we attempt by force of arms to restore order, and to bring the murderers of Scott to justice. When all the difficulties of the voyage through the ichospitable regions of the fac North West shall have been overcome, a bandful of British troops, isolated in a semi-Arctic climate, whom the first winter frosts will cut off from all cammunications with their base, will find themselves opposed by swarms of well armed, well organised, well fed Yankee adventurers, receiving supplies and reinforcements from their own country.-How the Indians will act under these circumstances, and which side of the quarrel they will espouse, it is hard to say as yet.

One hope presents itself, one solitary faint gleam of hope. Perchance the mass, or great body of the people of Red River, without abandoning any of their rightful claims as against the pretensions of the Dominion of Canada, may detach themselves and their cause, from Riel and his accomplices in the murder of Scott; and arreating them at once, and before they have time to run across the frontier, may deliver them to the proper authorities to be dealt with according to law. This is what the people of Red River should Jo, but we as yet, see no signs of their intention to do it; and everything at present seems to indicate that our silly bankering after maccessible territory, our insane greed to increase the geographical area of a Dominion already far too extensive, and therefore weak, have brought us to the brink of a precipice.

On Thursday evening a public meeting, convened by the Mayor to give expression to the general feeling of indignation against the murder of Scott, and to uige the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to bring his murderers to justice, was held in the Mechanics' Hall of this City. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously carried, and we suppose that an armed expedition will start in the spring .-The one object of such an expedition-in which if it fail, it fails in everything-is of course the arrest, and bringing to justice, of Riel and those who abetted him in the murder of Scott .-Should the expedition not accomplish this; should Riel and his party contrive to effect their escape into the United States, it will but bring additional disgrace, and discomfiture, as well as heavy expence upon us.

STATE SCHOOLISM. - It seems that by the aid of the negro vote the school question has been decided in what the Witness calls the right way" in Cincinnati. The Protestant bible is to be read in the schools, and Catholics are to be taxed for their support; and a lot of snivelling bypocrites style this "religious liberty!"

The great annual University Boat Race has he never keeps copies of his private letters. in his own presence, that Mass was offered for was not, at the time of his death, in communion being consulted, they should not be handed over been gained eight years in succession by Oxford.

HENRY STARNES.

Daily News of the 8th inst., deprecates the observance in Lower Canada of these holidays as too numerous, and as causing a loss of time to the people; he urges strongly that, henceforward, their observance be transferred to Sundays, as it has been proposed should be done in Prussia.

The writer, who, however, honestly avows bis ignorance on the subject, estimates the number of Catholic holidays, at about one working day in six of the entire year, that is to say at about fifty:-

"I am not aware of the exact number of week days in the year during which our Obristian brethren abstain from carrying on their usual occupations, ansimin troud say about one sixth part of the week days are unemployed in works of industry "—Daily

The fact is, that of holidays, peculiar to Catholics, not necessarily falling on Sundays, whose observance as days of abstinence from ordinary labor is obligatory on Catholics in Lower Canada, there are in the course of the year exactly nine. These are :-

1. The Circumcision, Jan. 1st; 2. The Epiphany, Jan. 6th; 3. The Annunciation, March 25th; 4. The Ascension; 5. Corpus Christi. 6. S.S. Peter and Paul, June 29th; 7. All Saints, Nov. 1et; 8. Immaculate Conception. Dec. 8th; 9. Christmas, Dec. 25th.

But of these nice bolidays of obligation in the course of the year, and of which one, sometimes more than one, may fall upon a Sunday, 1970-Christmas Day, and the Circumcision, or New Year's Day, Jan. Ist .- are observed by Protest ants, and can hardly be called peculiar to Catholics. There remain, therefore, exactly seven -not filty-Catholic bolidays of obligation in the course of the wear; and instead of " about one-sixth," only about one fiftieth " of the week days are unemployed in works of industry," because of the peculiar discipline of the Catholic Church in Lower Canada. The writer, who signs himself C., had, we are ready to admir, no intention to deceive, or to exaggerate; but be should have been more guarded in bis statements. and might have taken the trouble of consulting an ecclesiastical calendar before writing on a subject on which he is profoundly ignorant.

OUR ZOUAVES. - On Wednesday of last week, 6th inst, at about 11 a.m., the detachment of Canadian Zouaves whose term of service in the Papal army has expired arrived in Mont real by train from New York. A large crowd of friends and relations of these young men, together with a concourse of our most distinguished chizens were gathered on the platform to greet them on their arrival with roaring cheers, hearty grasps of the hand, and loving embraces. A procession was formed, headed by the pupils of the St. Mary's, and Montreal Colleges, and accompanied by bands of music proceeded to the Church of Notre Dame, the bells of the City Churches ringing out the while a merry peal. An eloquent and most appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. M. Colin after which was sung the Te Deum, followed by solema Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Our brave Canadian soldiers were entertained to dinner by the gentlemen of the Seminary.

The appearance of our returned Zouaves was highly prepossessing. Their neat uniforms set off to advantage their bronzed features, and lithe active figures. They looked indeed smart sol diers, a credit to any service, and fit for anything. All along the route from New York they were received with due honors by the Catholics of the several places where the cars

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. - These seem to be in a prosperous condition. Both in New South Wales, and in Victoria, the annual revenue is increasing, and is largely in excess of the annual expenditure, which is steadily diminishing. The revenue averages about \$22 per. head of population per annum. In the City of Melbourne alone, of surplus stock, about 50,000 fat sheep are slaughtered every week for exportation to England in the form of tallow and pre served meats. Large numbers of horned cattle share the same fate; but in spite of this large consumption, the Mellourne Argus observes that "the supply of meat seems inexhaustible," and that prices have undergone no change, alstarted, " has required some 25.000 fat sheep, and a proportionate number of far cattle, over and above what used to serve at our weekly markets." Certainly the material conditions of Australia and Canada are very dissimilar.

The Bulls creating the Ecclesiastical Probeen received at 'l'oronto.

DEDICATION OF THE OHURCH OF "NOTRE DAME DU BONSECOURS," HULL, P Q.

(To the Editor of the True Witness) Sin,-With your kind permission, I will now lay before your readers a short account of a very interesting ceremony which lately took place in

HOLIDAYS OF OBLIGATION .- A writer in the may indeed be regarded as a part of that city, being closely connected with it by the Suspension Bridge. The Catholic inhabitants are for the most part French Canadians, who may well be proud of the beautiful Church just erected in their midst.

> The ceremony of the dedication of this building took place on Sunday, the 3rd inst. By 10 a.m., a large and respectable congregation had assembled within its yet unconsecrated walls. Few moments had intervened when the cheerful strains of the College Brass Band, announced the appearance of the celebrant Rev Fatler Tabaret, and assistants in the Sanctuary. Be fore proceeding with the ceremony, the above named reverend gentleman addressed a few suit. able remarks to the devoted people, and then consecrated their noble offering to the Most

> After Mass, Rev. Father Rayer delivered a long and eloquent discourse, during which he complimented those who were in any way con nected with the erection of the Church; and bestowed a well merited praise on the Wright tamily, who though of an opposite creed, had generously furnished the ground on which the Church was built.

In the evening the Jubilee was opened, and will continue during the present week.

A glance at the building convinces one that it is worthy of a more wealthy congregation; but the zeal of the good missionary Father Reboul, and the charity of those placed under his care, can easily account for its erection.

SHAMROCK. Ottawa, April 5:b, 1970.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. - The annual election of office-bearers for this Society took place at the St. Patrick's Hall on the evening of Wednesday the 6th inst. Two candidates, Messrs, Devlin and O'Brien were spoken of; but the latter, though deservedly popular, and much respected, waived his pretensions, and B. Devlin, Esq , was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The other offices were filled up as follows: - First Vice President - Mr. John Cutler. Second do .- Mr. J. E. Mullin. Corresponding Secretary-Mr. P. O'Meara. Recording Secretary-Mr. M. O'Connor. Assistant Recording Secretary-Mr. D. Coglian .-Treasurer-Mr. W. P. McGuire.

At the Adjourned Meeting of the above Society, beld in the St Patrick's Hall on Monday evening, 11th. instant, the following gentlemen were elected as the Committee of Management for the ensuing year: - Messrs. P Donovan. M Donovan, R McShane, M C Mullarky, J G Kennedy, R McCready, T McKenna, T F Fugarty, P Doran, C Egan, J McShane, Jr., M Murphy, D Barry, T Doherty, M Ropayne, P McCrory, J A Rafter, and M Harrington .-Grand Marshal, Mr Timothy Smullen; Assistant Marshals, Messrs. P Rooney, Hy Costello, J Wickham, and W Heelan.

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

Agent for Toronto.

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

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

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Honorary Directors of this bank was beid at its office on Tuesday fifth ins-

Wm Macdonald, E-q, being called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau acting as Secretary, the following Reports and Statements were read : ..

To the Honorary Directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Gentlemen, - The Menaging Directors have again the pleasure of meeting you on this the twenty fourth anniversary of the Bank, to submit a State ment which they trust you will not find less gratifying than any of those they have proviously had the bonour of communicating.

The large increase of business mentioned in our last Statement has considued during the past year and though the "meat preserving business" lately you will observe by the figures contained in the accompanying Statement that the Institution is steadily growing in importance

To show the magnitude of the transactions of the Bank we may mention that our Cash B ok adds up over a million and a half of dollars every month. The profits this year after paying all expenses, amount to \$20,608.86. Out of this sum we have again appropriated to various city charities the sum of \$6,035, forming, with previous donations a

total of \$62,610. We beg to call your particular attention to the full Bishop of Toronto, as its Metropolitan, have nothing more to the various items of interest which these gentlemen mention; but it is a pleasure for us to advert to them as being of a very gratifying

> nature. The contracts for our New Building are signed, and we hope to be able to avail ourselves early next year of the extra space it will afford, and of which we are so much in need. We trust it will be con sidered as a credit to the Institution and an orna

ment to the City. We have to submit for your approval a Bye-Law passed by the Board on the Sist January at, to allow of the closing of the Bank on the last day of the village of Hull. As most of the readers of the year. The enormous labour now required to the TRUE WITNESS are well aware, this thriving sand depositors has suggested this means to avert willow it the transfer of the readers of the year. The enormous labour now required to the transfer of the readers of the year. The enormous labour now required to the year. village is but a short distance from Ottawa; and dangerous histe and avoid confusion.

You are now called upon to elect an Honorary | closed on the thirty-first day of December each year ; Director to replace N Dumas, Esq., an old and esteemed friend of the Bank new deceased.

Mesers. Mulholland, Judah and Starnes' term of office as Managing Directors, and that of Mesers. Bristow and Palsgrave as Auditors, expites this year. These gentlemen are eligible for re-election. The whole respectfully submitted.

April 5, 1870.

Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, the 31st Dec, 1869.

Dа To Amt. due Depositors To Amt. due to Minors and others on the property of the Bank..... 5 399 14 To Amt. due to sundry persons, not Denositors. 7,379 13 To Amt. of Reserve Fund. after paving all expenses, and making the annual donations to Charitable

Societies.... \$2 486 013 22

By City of Montreal, Provincial & Champlain, & St. Lawrence Railroad. 1st Mort. Bonds......\$ 480,351 66 By Bank Stocks, viz., Outario Bank & City Bank ... 27,252 16 By loans on short dates, with the Collateral Security of Bank Stocks & Bonds. such as required by law .. 1,077,361 80 By property occupied by the Bank, and Office Furniture 25,267 45 Ry Amt. due on sale of portion of the above 2,453 32 By property corner of St. mes and St. John Sta., for new building..... 29,126 48

City 844,197 35

By Deposits on call and in-

terest in the Banks of the

\$2,496,013 22 E. J. BABBRAU, Actuary

The total number of Accounts open on the 31st Dec., 1869, was.... Cinesed as follows --50 to \$ 100 931 200 to 400 972 400 to 800...... 782 800 to 1201..... 294 12nd to 1600...... 172 1630 and upwards..... 286

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, ? Montreal, Jan. 21, 1870 Gentlemen,- We, the undersigned Auditors of the City and District Saving's Bank appointed at the General Annual Meeting, of the Bank, held therea: on the 6th of April 1869, pursuant to the provisions of Act 25 Vic. c.p. 66, Respectfully;

REPORT.

That we have in execution of the duties prescribed to us under our appointment made a careful revision of the Books of account of the tracsactions of the Book during the year terminating on the 31st De comber last. The balance sheet made up to that date, forming the basis of our verifications has been carefully compared with the Books of the Institu ion found accurate, and is so certified in the . Statement Book' The Bonds, Stocks Bills Receivable and other collateral securities for loans by the Bink have been submitted to our inspection, collated with care, and found to be in exact accordance with the recorded Bank S atement of that day.

A very close examination of the respective vouchers and Statements enables us to bear emphatic testimony to the care and discrimination exercised by your Board in the disposition of the very large sums indged in the Bank with the safe investment of which you are charged. When it is considered that id sor pid a ratio as to swell the aggregate at the close of 1869 to \$2.295 565 .- very nearly four times the sum at the close of 1859, \$632 770 - it is manifest hat the necessity for vigilance in the disposition of these funds is proportionally enhanced. Notwithpast year add another to numerous instances that have preceded it in the annals of the Bank of its effairs being so administered that the loss of a single Mr. P. Digle, Arcade, is our duly appointed | cent has not occurred in any branch of it. Nor is there in the large amount of securities of verious kinds held by the Bonk a single item which promises to form an exception to the principle of indubitable security exacted in the disposition of the Bank

A highly gratifying feature in the transactions of the past year is the proof they farnish of the indus re and frugality of that large class of our population, who form the customers of this Bank. The comparative comfort they er joy is also strongly indicated. The amount of their deposits is, perhaps, less the criterion of their condition than is the number of the depositors; but in both respects there is evidence of healthful progress afforded in this Bank's records. It 1859 the number of open accounts was 2,530; at the close of 1869 that number was augmented to 6 766; the average amount at the credit of each depositer in the Sark at each of the above dates being in 1859 \$250 and in 1869 \$339

In closing this Report we must pay a just tribute to the unintermitting care and arrangement by the Ac nary of the internal economy of the Bank. The Books are kept with an amount of regularity rarely equalled, and there is a lucidity in the details of book-keeping scarcely possible to be exceeded. The Statements connected with the entire progress of the Bink from its incorption in 1846 to the present time form a valuable history, and the lessons to be drawn from its management might with advantage be ap plied in the conduct of other public Institutions of s monetary character.

We are, Gentlemen, Your very obedient servants, W. BRI-TOW, CHAS T. PALEGRAVE,

The following resolutions were then carried :-Moved by N. B. Corse, Esq., seconded by E. Hudon, Eq. : That the Reports and Statements of the Affairs

of the Montreal City and District Saving's Back just now read and submitted, are very satisfactory, and that they be received and published. stoved by Dr. Hingston, seconded by P. Lamothe.

'That the thanks of the Meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the Board of Maniging Directors and the Actu-ry for their services and attention in conducting the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

Moved by W Bristow, Esq., seconded by C. T. Palagrave, Req : 'That the following Bye Law, passed by the Brard of Directors, the 31st January ast, be now confirmed by this meeting.

To enable the officers of the Bank to complete the country preferred. interest accounts of depositors, the Bank will be

and whenever the thirty first falls on Sunday the Back will be closed on the thir leth.

Messrs. C. A Leblanc and N R. Corse having consented to act as Scrutineers, the elections were then proceeded with when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected; As M naging Directors for the term of office required by law: Messrs Henry Starnes, Henry Mulbolland, and Henry Judah.

As auditors for the ensuing year :-Messrs. W. Brietow and C T. Palsgrave. As Honorary Director :- F. P. Pominville, Esq. The meeting terminated after voting on motion of A. M. Delisle, Esq seconded by C A. Leblanc, Esq., the usual thanks to the Chairman.

E. J. BARBRAU,

At a meeting held immediately after the Board of Directors unanimously elected President the Hon-H. Starnes, and Hon. L. H. Horton, Vice-President for the current year.

Mr. Octavius H. E. Clarke received the degree of M.D.C. M. on Thursday, March 31st, at the Convocation of M'Gill University. To Mr. Clarke was awarded the prize " for the best final examination for the degree of M. D. C. M.," and the prize in Clinical Surgery. At previous sessions Mr. Clarke took the first prize of Botany, the prize in Practical Anatomy, and obtained two honorable mentions at the Convocation of the University.

On Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, orders were received from Ottawa by Capt. Muir, of No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, instructing him to turn out his men at once for active service on the frontier. Accordingly No. 1 Troop paraded at the Drill Shed resterday afternoon, received saddles, &c., and were ordered to be prepared to march at 10 o'clock this morning to the front. The troop turned out very strong, only one trooper being absent. The men were well mounted and all appeared ready and almost anxious for service. In addition to the present members of the Troop, old members of the quadron who had sons in the Troop mustered and expressed their intention again to volunteer if necessary, and generally the most patriotic feeling existed. The No. 1 Troop, it is understood, proceed either to St. Armands or Huntingdon, most probably the latter. Our readers will doubtless be aware that for some days the Fenians have been gathering round the frontier, and at some points have brought arms and ammunition across the lines. The Volunteers have been called out all along the frontier, and have been under arms ever since Saturday, and it is probable that all our corps will be ordered out at once .- Mont. Herald, 11th met.

Haram Knapp, the ex-Grand Trunk conductor. who recently killed a man named M'Gowan at Brompton Falls, has been found guilty of man slaughter .- Montreal Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ormstown, P Breelin, \$2; Penetaguishene, M Quinn, 2; Meaford J Ward, 2; Fort William, E Oorlen, 2; West Winchester, P M Mahon, 2, Playir, J Sheridan. 2; Smithville, T M'Keough, 1; Dixone Corners, T Hoolsban, 2 ; Lowe, J Martin, 2 ; Rev F J Prudhomme, St Sophia 2

Per O Frezer Maitland, T Burns, 5 Per W Moore, Norton Creek - J M Nulty, 8.50. Per W H .rtv, Lacolle-Self, 1; M Lyons, 2; T Blanchard 2 50

Per D Walker, Lindsay-Rev B Coyle, Downey-

Per Rev J M'Nulty, Seneca-M Donzelly, 2.

Died.

McShane, aged 32 years.

In Kingston, Ontario, on Tuesday morning, the 29th of March, Bridget, second daughter of Mr. John Kavanagh aged 25 years - May she rest in peace At Prescott, on the 23rd of March Thomas James Feeney, of typhus fever. soungest son of the late Farrell Feeney, in the 27th year of his age.

At Prescott, on the 29th of March, Mary Lavin, relict of the late Farrell Feener, in the 64th year of ber age. - May she rest in peace.

April 9th, at Albany Bridget Forrestel, aged 28 years, a native of the County Wexford, Irel nd, formerly a resident of Montreal.

PRO. OF QUEBEC, Dist of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1115.

AME MATHILDE LEVRILLE, of the City and District of Montreal, widow of the late Francis X-wier Piche, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, and new wife of FRANCIS MURRAY, of the said Dity

The aftresaid FRANCIS MURRAY.

Defendant. NOTIOE is berehy given that the Plain If has instituted an action for separation of projecty against the Defendant.

O AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Montieul, April 1870.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the mutter of Dame Obtiet na McPherson, of the Ciry of Montreal, widow of the late Samuel Miller, in his life ime of Montreal aforesaid, Mer chant, and Miss Christina Miller of the same

place, Spinster, fille majoure et usante de ses droits, and Charles D Miller of Miller aforesaid, Confectioner, heiresses and heir at law of the late John Ogden Mi'ler, decessed, in his lifetime of Montreal aforesaid, Coal Merchant and as such carrying on the affairs, business and con corns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

Insolvents. I, the undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart of the Oity of Montreal bave been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their Claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, " Merchants Exchange Building," St Sacrament Street in the City of Montreal on Monday, the ninth day of May next, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the ffairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend. A. B. STEWART,

Assignee. Montreal, 5th Apri', 1870.

WANTED

A STOUT BOY as an Apprentice to the BLACK-SMITH business. Wages liberal. A Boy from the Apply at 53 Murray Street, Mintreal,

BANKRUPT SALE.

FIRST WEEK OF THE GREAT

BANKRUPT SALE.

 \mathbf{AT}

8 9 5

NOTRE DAME STREET.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO. Montreal, April 8, 1870.

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

Plons of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Messurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

A GRAND

CONCERT AND BALL,

TO BE HELD IN THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

ON THE EVENING of EASTER MONDAY.

TICKETS-25 cts.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

KNOW ALL MEN THAT LES DAVES RELL-GIRUSES SŒURS HOSPITALIERES DE ST. JUSEPH DE L'HOTEL DIEU DE MON BEAL la the City and District of Montreal, by their petition fyled in the office of the Superior Court under No. 1029 pray for the sale of cartain immovables situsted in the said District, and which were heretofore occupied in whole or in part by the commercial firm of C W. Williams & Co., Sewing Machines manufacturers, and now by one Bard Plumer Paige, machinist, and one James Frie, scale manuf courer, to wit " the lots of ground situate and being in the said Fief Naz roth, said lots being configuous and bearing respectively the Numbers one, two, three, and four upon the plan representing the said p operty, annexed to the deed of sale hereinafter mentioned and also the Numbers one hundred and seventy-three, one hundred and seventy-four, one hundred and seventy-five, and one hundred and seventy-six upon the plan of the said Fief Nezareth, bounded in front by Wellington Street, on the rear by the property of McNaughton and Cooper or their representatives, on one side by George Street and on the other side partly by Prince Street and partly by the property of the heirs McShane, containing one hundred and forty-nine feet and tour and a-half inches in front on Wellington Street, and thence ninety-six feet on George Street, thence turning at a right angle one hundred and ninety-two feet from George Street to Prince Street, forty-seven feet and four inches on Prince Street, thence at a right angle forty-eight feet, thence again at a right angle seventy four feet and five inches, thence five feet three inches and finally thence to Wellington Street above mentioned, twenty seven feet and two inches, the whole English measurement, with two blacksmith shops and furnace, steam house and boiler, and other buildings thereca erected."

And the said " Les Dames Religieuses Fours Hos... pitalieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montical." allege that by deed made and passed before Mtres. L. B. Lacoste and his colleague, Notaries, at Montreal In this city, on Sunday morning, 10th inst., Patrick aforesaid, on the twenty-lighth day of February eighteen buidred and forty nine, Bard Plumer Paige, of the said City of Montreal, Machinist for good and valuable consideration, to wit, the commutation of the above described lots, did create and constitute an annual and perpetual rent of eight rounds eight shillings on a capital of one hundred and forty pounds, currency, in favor of the said " Dames Religiouses Sceure Hospitalieres de St Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," said rent to become due and exigible on the first day of October, in each year and to be redremable at all times by the debior or his successors, upon his or their paying the said capital sum of one bundred and forty counds, currency, and all arrears of rent then due, and in order to secure the payment of the said rent and of the capital thereof, the said Bard Plumer Paige, in and by the said deed byro-thecated in favor of the said "Dames Religieues Smars Hospitalieres de Bt. Joseph de L'Hotel Di'a de

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

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

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

And the said Peritioners further represent that the actual proprietor of the said immoveables is unknown. Notice is hereby given to the proprietor or proprietors of the above described immovesbles to appear before the said Court, at Montreel within two montes to be reckoned from the fourth publication of the present notice, to answer to the demande of the said "Dames Religieuses Sœurs Hospit-lieres de St. Joseph de L'Hotel Dieu de Montreal," failing which the Cours will order that the said immoveables or a la ty

Sheriff's Sale. Montreal, 26th March, 1870. HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. Prothon marico, S. C.

the state of the s

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 4. - In the Corps Legislatif today it was announced that government had decided to make an appeal to the people on the question of the new constitution. M. Ollivier declared that government would accept interpellation of Grevy on the subject constituent power of, which last week be had refused to listen to. M. Thiers has drawn up a vote of confidence, which though not yet introduced in the chamber, has already been accepted by the Right Centre, but refused by Left Centre. Discussion on interpellation of Grevy has begun and the result is anxiously had to deliberate on the point and at length decided awaited.

A subscription paper, signed by 20,000 Radicals of Paris has been presented to M. Ordinaire, Deputy to the Corps Legislatiff. Each subscriber contributes 25 centims to go towards an iudemnity to Rochefort, for the loss of his salary as Deputy. Similar lists will be circulated throughout France.

PARIS, April 4 .- It is now tolerably certain that a solution of the question for the submission of the new order of things to a vote of the people will be deferred. For the time a misunderstanding between the Ministry and Chambers on this subject will therefore be avoided.

The strike at La Cruezot continues. No collision has yet occurred between the rioters and the troops. Paris. April 7 .- It is rumoured that Count Daro, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, have tendered their resignation. It is also reported that the Emperor was hurt to-day while mounting his borse. These rumors have had an effect upon the Bourse, and have depressed Rentes.

The Plebiscitum will be submitted to the nation after the Senate have voted on the Senatus Consultum; probably about the 5th of May.

It is generally understood that government will allow both Chambers to discuss the Plebiscitum before it is voted on by the people.

We have entered upon a new era; for the last eleven, weeks we have been living a new life, and apon no one has the change produced a more striking effect than upon the Emperor himself Persons who approach him frequently, and who have opportunities of beerving him in intimate communion, are struck with the change that has occurred, with the disappearance of that absorbed, absent, and even anxious air that used to characterize him, and with his increased communicativeness. He seems better in spirits as well as in health, and to have taken, as constitutional Sovereign, a new lesse of life, as be assuredly has secured his lease of power and greatly augmented the popularity which personally he cannot be said to have ever entirely forfeited. He is a man who has the gift of winning those brought in contact with him, and one of his most esteemed advisers was lately heard to declare that, in or out of office be must ever retain good will towards him, a desire to serve him, and an unwillingness to give him pain. The prestige which errors and disasters have not sufficed to destroy has been greatly raised by his recent acts, and cannot fail to be further revived by the letter published this d.y .- Times

For some time past it has been apparent that the postion of the French Senate was somewhat annmalous If the Legislative Body was to have its full Constitutional rights the Senate could no longer monopolize constituent power. That once surrerdered, however, its occupation would be nearly gone. The most obvious method of restoring the balance is te give equal legislative power to each Chamber. The Emperor's letter to M. Olliver now informs us that this is what is in contemplation. 'At the present time.' he says, ' when successive changes have gra dually created a Constitutional regime in harmony with the basis laid down in the Plebiscite, it is impor tant to replace in the domain of law all that more specially has reference to the preservation of legislative order, to impress a definite character upon the latest reforms, to place the Constitution above all controversy, and to call upon the Senate-that grand | mends their hand. If anarchy came, body which coutsins so many brilliant men—to lend to the new regime their most efficacious concurrence. I therefore request you to come to an understanding with your colleagues, and lay before me the draft of a Senatus Consultum which shall firmly fix the fundemental dispositions deriving from the Plebiscite of 1852, and which shall divide the legislative power between the two Chambers, and restore to the nation that portion of Constituent power it had delegated to me.' This reform will complete the machinery of legis!ation as we have it in England, and those who still refuse to believe to the possibility of a Parlia mentary Empire, must indeed be difficult to convince. The journal des Debats says that this letter puts an end to the last doubts upon the subject .- Table',

I mentioned some time ago the researches that were being made on the battle-fields of Sam Martino and Solferino, with a view to the re-interment of the bodies. The Florence papers give some interesting particulars of the objects found among the bones of the dead. Two Crimean medals are to be sent to the families of the deceased French soldiers whose names are engraved upon them, and one of whom belonged to the 100th regiment, severely engaged upon that bloody day. A silver watch, found at Cavriana, excites particular interest. It stopped at 33 minutes past 4. The last fighting on that part of the field was at 4 30. The watch is full of blood. and doubtless the wearer was wounded in the breast and the blood stopped the works, so that it marks the moment of his wound, and perhaps of his death .-Times Cor.

Dissimilar Portraits .- The Paris journals devote the greater portion of their space to the Tours and indulge in the minutest discription of every incident connected with the proceedings. As a curious illustration of the extent to which prejudice may distort the judgment, we contrast two descriptions of the appearance of Prince Pierre Bousparte when summoned before the High Court to listen to the reading of the indictment against him. According to 'L'Histoire, 'the accused is very pale He ted for the repose of the sole of M de Montalembert. has lost that deep complexion—that well-to do air, which he formerly had He spoke thickly. He wore in his button-hole the resette of the Legion of Honour. In physique, Prince Pierre is a powerful man, tall and big with a strong and deep head, black hair drawn over the skull, which is bald, eyes and nose of the Napoleon stamp, moustache, and short heard trimmed a la' Guise. The manner in which he weers his coat closely buttoned brings into prominence his ro-bust obesity. 'La Marseillaise' describes the Prince as , tall in stature, of great breadth of shoulders, with swelling paunch, reminding one of a meat dresser (depeceur) at one of the 'abattoirs' in his Sunday clothes. His forebead is low, barsh, and retreating. the arch of the eyebrows crooked, and the eyebrows in shape like an untrue blade; the eyes asby cold and glassy, the eyelide red and awollen. The bead is partially bald, the hair forming an angle with his wolf's ear, brought over to almost the back of the head, and bordered with enormous cartilages. His look is insolent, ferocious 'Shoot down my foes' The uspe joining in a straight line with the neck with ridges of flesh such as are seen in the slaught erers and executioners of antiquity. His face livid and of a greenish hue, the distended skin showing in Pope's civil list, but are now paid out of the collec-

nostrils to the neck. The voice, embarrassed by a barbarous accent, is hesitating, hoarse, and cracked. Upon his countenance is marked a dark bestiality, and it assumes impassibility, but beneath the furtive twitching of the muscles it is easy to detect the wild beast which is preying on its own vitals because it carnot give went to its rage. In his left hand he holds a kind of note-book bound in red Morocco leather. That has been given to him that he may expend his passion upon something, lest he should crumble away with his fingers the woodwork of the tribune where he stands.'

A QUARERESS IN COURT. - At a criminal trial in France a few days since a female witness refused to take the cath, from religous acruples, declaring that she was a Quaker. As that sect is quite unknown in France, no provision appears to have been made for such an eventuality. The court in consequence, -with the consent of the public prosecutor, the jury, and the advocates of the prisoners - to receive the testimony of the witness as information, but not as legal evidence.

PUNISHMENT TO BE GRADED TO THE CRIME. -Heidenrix, the Parisian headsman, has recently pronounced in favour of re-establishing some of the penalties meted out in former times to murderers and highway robbers. He proposes that the punishment inflicted on persons who have killed others shall Lenceforth be graduated according to the number of their victims. Murderers who have killed one person, shall be guillotined; those who have slain two or three shall be whipped and branded before their heads are cut off; those who have murdered more than three persons shall be broken on the wheel-that is to say their joints shall be crushed with a beavy sledge hammer before they are laid on the fatal plack. The jury's recommendation to mercy, he says, in conclusion, must have no other effect than to lessen the punishment of the murderer one grade. Unless these modifications of the Criminal Code are adopted, the headsman of Paris cays that the crime of murder will become more and more prevalent in France, the guillotine having lost its terror for assassins.

SPAIN.

Madrid, April 7 .- Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Camas and Soutiponce with banners flying and shouting 'Viva Republic' and 'Down with the Conscription" they were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rio'ers were promptly arrested, groups formed around the guard and for a time it was thought that afforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were however safely lodged in jail, after some difficulty, and the crowd dispersed.

The news from Barcelona is highly important. Advices just received state that troubles have broken out there with renewed violence. The tioters have congregated a short distance out side or the city and have thrown up barricades. The Captain Gene ral notified the government that he is not strong enough to attack them, and is awaiting reinforcements. General Prim has sent General Baldrich to the scene to take command of the national troops.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Cobourg, a son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, is the latest candidate for the

Spanish throne. It seems the intention of the Spanish Government to prosecute Montpensier for killing his cousia, and his sentence, as you have already been informed, would legally incapacitate him from aspiring to the Orown, or to any kind of public employment - would deprive him also of all civil and political rights. His prosecution was certainly expected, as there are indications of its being at hand; and for instance, the revival of proceedings against one of the seconds in the fatal duel in which young Olcziga (son of the deputy of that name, and nephew of the Ambassador in Paris) lost his life Seeing this, the Montpensierists have got impatient and exasperated. Hence, we may presume, Topete's conduct, and the unnatural unction of the Unioniats with the extreme parties in he vote on Figuerola's financial Bill. No one can tell what may ensue. All I can say is, if you learn that Serrano has left the belm, lock on for equalls in that unlucky Peninsula the restless sons of which seem fated never to attain to tranquillity and a stable Government. We may have civil war between the Republicans and the Montpensierists with the Carlists. perhaps, stepping in and carrying off the oyster A week ago the Carlists had not the least chance of winning, but the news received this morning greatly Lectures on the Education of Man. people would cling to any Government they might hope would prove strong.

ITALY

PIEDMONT. - A great increase of agitation is setting in in Garibaldian communities, and a stormy summer and sutumn looms over Italy. Bixio's retirement from the service of Victor Emmanuel is decided on, and the Nazione reports a meeting of persons well known as strong Mazzinians, with Fazziri at their head, in order to organize a project for the develop ment of Italian commerce in the Levant, and the purchase of vessels, of which Bixio is to have the command A public subscription to that end is to be set on foot, and this is a mere cover for a new enterprise against Rome. Sella and Lauza were invited to attend, but very prudently declined, sending however their adhesion and good wishes The second volume of Admiral Persano's 'Memoirs' bas been published, and may indeed be named the 'last chapter in Revelations' - Tablet.

The Italian Chamber continues the discussion of the Budget. The Minister of War proposes to release 30,000 men from active service in the army. General Escoffier, Prefect of Ravenna, has been assassinated by a police officer whose removal he had recommended.

The Garibaldians are actively preparing for a raid on Rome, and are now said to be publicly enlisting. Roms. - March 18. On Sunday the Pope received they say, as many as 800 attengers, and had a word

for most of them. Addressing a Frenchman, he said - 'I grieve to see the death of a distinguished conctry-man of yours, who has done great services to the Church. A few days before his death he wrote a letter which gave me much pair, and made me feel anxious But I will hope that in his last hours better

thoughts came back to him.' The Pope renaired at a very early hour to Sta Maris in Transpontina, near the bridge of S. Angelo, ted for the repose of the sole of M de Montalembert. Few persons save the usual frequenters of the church. were present The Bishop of Orleans, it appears, intended to speak at the funeral service of Ara Coli. and as the whole Gallican party had agreed to assist, such a manifestation would have assumed a political character, and become impossible under present circumstances The prudence and the charity of Pius IX have been equally conspicuous in the affair .-Everything seems most critical here, in the political sense, and all expect some violent solution before months have passed over Rome. Your anpeals for the Papal Defence Fund were never more seasonable than now, when everything denotes a general conflagration in France and Italy. - London

The Pope's Diplomatic Service is, perhaps, says Mr. Udo Russell, one of the best organized in the world, and the archiver of the Vatican give ample proof of the efficiency of Papal Nuncios and Legates. The great advantage they enjoy in the pursuit of information is the assistance they derive from the clergy of the countries to which they are accredited. Bishops only can become Nuncios. Their salaries vary ir m 8001. to 2,6001. a year, and were charged on the

off transversly to the lower part of the head from the moted to higher offices in the Church. They appoint and pay out of their salaries their ecclesiastical secretaries, caucelliers, and chaplains, subject to the Pope's approval. They are allowed house rent besides their salaries. Their property qualification is that of every monsignore - namely, about 3001 a year (1 500 soudi) There are no special foreign service messengers, but missionaries, monks, priests, and post-office clerks are intrusted with despatch bags, if necessary. The Pope has a Nuncio at Paris, at Vienna, at Brussels at the Hague, at Munich, at Madrid, at Lisbon.

Letters from Kong-yang-fou state that a fresh organization for the extirpation of the Obristians has been discovered. A placard is circulated, full of the usual accusations against them of child-murder and every kind of atrocity. 'the country is divided into groups of ten families, each of which is to be responeible to the other nine for their activity in opposing Obristianity. Crosses and crucifixes are to be engraved on the public roads, and those who pass by them watched so as to ascertain who among them Obristibus. Another young confessor, fourteen years of age, has died at Kong yang-fou of his wounds received during the persecution The state of affairs in Japan led to a question in the House of Commons, which elicited from Mr Otway the statement the immense majority of native Ohristians in certain districts had been deported. The necessity of obtaining some action on the part of the French Government is, we believe, the cause of the Bishop of Nevers having left Rome for Paris. Mgr de Forcade was himself for twelve years a missionary among the natives of those regions - London Tab.

Mr and Mrs E R Manipton, near Colona, Illinois, were murdered on the night of the lifth, by robbers who entered the house.

BEDROCM VENT:LATION .- Is it necessary to state

that the sickening odors, so perceptible at the first of the morning in any ill ventilated sleeping-apartment arise from the fact that a considerable volume of carbonic acid with the vapor of perspiration and other animal exhalations, are mingled with the atmosphere of the chamber? Science proves that all these products are deadly poisons. Nature expels them from the system, because they poison the system. Yet we insist on inclosing them within four walls We shut up doors, windows, and even chimney-places, that not a particle may escape. Nay, we surround our beds with close-drawn curtains for the express purpose, it would seem, of preventing ventilation, for the express propose of hugging close the poisonous atmosphere of our own bodies, and so reabsorbing into our systems the very atoms which, by the laws of God, have been cast out because they are detrimental. That we do reabsorb these poisons, needs no proof The same act of breathing which renders them perceptible to the sense of smell causes them to visit every air-cell, to permeate every blood-vessel of the lungs, and come into positive contact with all the con-countless myriads of streams which are traversing the one burdred and sixty-six square yards of respiratory surface. . . . Perhaps there is no more startling proof of the utter ignorance that exists concerning the laws of bealth than is manifested in the construction of our houses. Hal's ante rooms, which during a portion of the day are generally left empty-which may at any time be aired by the opening of windows, and which are constantly being ventilated by the opening and shutting of doors, or by draughts towards the chimney - these spartments are always the most spacious and airy; while bedrooms, which are generally tenanted with closed doors and windows for eight or nine consecutive hours - where, therefore, the vitiation of the air must be very great, and where in consequence, an ampler space for oreathing is an important requisite - these are generally found the most airless rooms of a dwelling-house. Such errors could not possibly exist were not the generality so utterly uninformed as regards that branch of knowledge which should be made the first consideration in every person's education-a knowledge of the laws ordained by God for man's health and happiness. Whenever, after a night's repose, the slightest degree of closeness is perceptible in a chamber, it is an incontrovertible proof that the chamber is not well vestilated; and that whatever mry have been the benefit which the system may have received from sleep, that berefit has been partly neutralized by the ill-effects of an impure atmosphere. - Hopley's

INFLUENCE OF HUSBAND AND WIFE -A London reviewer observers: Everybody who surveys social life with any power of vision perceives that marriage is too frequently the means of checking or exelevated pature by mating it with mean or base conditions. Practically, we assume of most men and women that their lives are in their own hands that each feature has been of their own moulding and conformation, that what they actually accomplish is the satis factory measure of all that lay in them to accomplish. and that, on the whole, if misery and incompleteness of existence overtook them, the fault is mainly their own. Practically, indeed, this may be a fair working condition: but men who dream of an ideal justice which shall be something more than practical, know that our lives are often given into our own hands soiled and broken by the recklessness of those whom we have loved most and on him we have staked most Marriage offers the most effective opportunities for spoiling the life of another. No body can debase, harrass and ruin a woman so fatally as her own busband, and nobody can do a tithe so much to chill a man's aspirations, to paralyze his energies, to draw sap from his character as his wife.

A TRUE BALSAM .- Dr. Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughe, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic in-

The soft breezes of Florida, sweeping over seas of bloom, work wonders in many ailments and debilitating complaints The aroma of the flowers of this salubrious region, unmixed with any baser matter, forms the basis of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The same delicious aroms that delights and refreshes the invalid sojourner in that distant State, can be enjoyed at all seasons in all parts of the world by the purchaser of this famous perfume It has been pronounced by competent chemical authority the most bealthful of the tollet waters of modern times. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Waier prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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 Medi-

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

THE OUTWORKS OF DISEASE. - Scabious and other eruptions, open sores, strumous discharges, and inflammation and suppuration, are merely the outworks of disease. The citadel is within. It is in the circu

stopped effectually until it is extinguished there. It with nearly all the mouth letions and powders for the primary the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make the poison at its source, and expels it thence, that this powerful yet harmless regetable detergent is preferred to every other preparation of its class as a remedy for scrofule and other external maladies. To carry off through the bowels the poison set free by the action of the Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills are the best laxative.

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

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION .- The refuse of the aliment taken into the stomach must be regularly discharged, otherwise sickness of some type is inevitable. If no means are taken to relieve the pressure upon the vital organization occasioned by the accamulation of crude, undigested matter in the stomach and abdomen, congestion ensues and the most distressing and dangerous consequences may be apprehended. It is in such contingencies that Bristol's Sugar coated Pills are supremely useful. The two vegetable substances - podophyllin and leptandrin of which they are mainly composed, set Nature's aperient, the bile, in active flow; and at the same time the stomach and the bowels are toned and regulated by the operation of other ingredients. Thus is costiveness completly and permanently cured.

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

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

152

BATAING IN FRIGRANCE .- In oriental countries the the rarest perfumes are used in the Hummums of bathing establishments, but neither the Ottomans nor the Persians a floral extract as refreshing and inspiriting as Murry & Lanman's refreshing and Florida Water. The famous Ater of Roses is more powerful and more voluptuous, but lack the vivifying resbuess of this pure and delightful preparation. It As different from the beavy, half-stopefying permes derived from essential oils, &c., as a genial stimulant is from a powerful opiate, and of course is infinitely more wholesome As there are coumtertens always aske for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

LOVELL'S

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

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

Montreal, March 16, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIRECTORY: Dominion of County Colombian

ש	Dominion of Canada Subs	cribers	,	. \$12	Cy.
7	United States	do	·	. 12	Gold
8	Great Britain and Ireland	oc			
n	France, Germany, &c.	do		. £3	Stg.

EUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870 71 4 00 Province of Nova Scotia Directory, 1870-71... 3 00 Province of New Brunswick Directory, 1870 71 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71 . 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory,

1870 71..... 2 00 No Money to be paid until each book is delivered Rates of Advertising will be made known on ap-

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

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

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

PREVENT AND REYOVE WRINKLES,

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

EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE

which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It neutralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unbealthy, white looking gums. Moreover, by the use of Murthe check a bellow as wide as a 5f. piece, and above to from of 'Peter's Pence' in the countries to which the lips another disagreeable furrow. The beard of the grand and its raids upon the skin the glands, the fleshy pepper and salt color and the thick moustache out sions or retiring allowances, but are generally proray & Lanman's Florida Water the breath is made and Pressing executed promptly, in a style that described and pleasant, and the teeth white without any files competition.

the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

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

REFRESHING POWER.

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

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

for Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the safest, as well as the easiest in operation, of all purgatives, IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills never gripe nor sicken, and that their operation does not weaken, IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

That Bristel's Sugar-coated Pills are a certain and speedy reliet in all kinds of headache. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are unequalled as a remedy in the different stages of Liver Complaint. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the only purgative that eradicates Costiveness and Piles. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are a gentle, safe, net certain remedy in Indigestion and Dyspepsis. IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are the best of preparations for clearing the Complexion and brightening the eyes.

IT IS UNDENIABLE

That Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills give a sweet breath, and clear and strengthen the voice. IT IS UNDENIABLE

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

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

By a species of instinctive feeling, the people of nearly all countries are greatly averse to those medicinal preparations which contain mineral substances amongst their ingredients And yet, if the question was asked, why they objected to this class of medicines, we presume few could give an intelligent answer. Nevertheless, the aversion is well

All mineral substances, when taken into the stomach, are cumulative in their nature - that is to say, they remain either partly or wholly in the system, and accumulate with each additional dose, until in many cases the result is death. For example, ar. senic, although known to be a deadly poison, yet in certain parts of Switzerland is extensively used by the mountain guides as a means of giving them, vulgarly speaking 'long wind.' But although it is thus beneficial for a time, the ultimate result is always death.

It therefore becomes evident that the popular diglike to mineral medicines is well founded, and it is doubtless in a great measure to the entire absence of any mineral substance that the wonderful success of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

in this country is to be escribed. It is prepared from the best quality of the Sarsaparilla Root, with which are combined other cleansing, purifying, and bealing roots, barks, leaves, and balsamic gums-tie whole, without doubt, making the best depurative and most valuable medicine known to the faculty. The preparation of this great remedy is carried on under the personal supervision of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists, and none but the choicest ingredients are ever allowed to enter into its composition. The result is, that its action is always uniform and reliable. Its effects upon the

BLOOD AND HUMORS

is to purge and purify them of every atom of disease. and to instil into the general system a degree of vigorous, natural life, that enables even the weakly and fragile to throw off and resist the attacks of disease All old sores and eruptions of a scrofulous or syphilitic nature, all nicerous diseases, Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, or Pimples are SPEEDILY REALED

and removed, and a new elasticity and vigor given to the body that is indeed most agreeable.

In every case when there is reason to suspect the blood and humors of being impure or vitiated from whatever cause, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar coated Pills should be used in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, as they carry off the depraved matter, and a complete cure more speedily ensuee.
For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

SHANNON'S

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

EUROPE AND AMERICA,

GENERAL SATISFACTION!

SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW ON VIEW, AT THE BROADWAY TAILORING SHOP, 52 ST. JOHN STREET.

Gentlemen Should Furnish their Oloth, and have beautifully made up at Broadway. The Services of Mr. Charles Rancour, so well known as a cutter of the highest standing, have been

secured. Reparing, Cleaning by a New Discovery, Dyeing

Montreal, April 8, 1870

WANTED

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teaching French and Foglish, the other English—for the Catholio Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Treasurer, Hemmiagford.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and or the Paripuses. Would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, Comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMBAL, COMPRISING IN PART OF PROOF, CATHER, CORNERAL, BOTTER, ORRESS, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Post, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

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

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER. The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to

their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon. Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blackmear montrol, in the has a daughter who, if live amits of processors 18 years old. When less heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK.

No. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL.

Such pard for Raw Furs.

HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

MASSON COLLEGE,

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

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. lat and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes. MATTERS :

1st Simple reading, accentuation and declining; 2nd An equal and solid study of French and English syntax

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches ; Mental calculalation;

4th Different styles of writing ;

5:h Reading of Manuscripts; 6th Rudiments of book kesping

7th An abridged view of Universal History.

2nd section

3rd year-Business Class

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

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

MATTERS.

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

2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondance; 4th Caligraphy;

5th A Treatise on commercial law:

6th Telegraphing; 7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

8th lusurance; 9th Stenography

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

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

MATTERS. 1st Belles Lettres - Rhetoric; Literary Composi-

2nd Contemporary History;

3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

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

6th Architecture ;

7th A treatiss on domestic and political Economy

5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

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

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy;

5th Chemistry, 6th Practical Geometry.

LIBERAL ARTS. Drawing-Academic and Linear.

Vocal and instrumental Music. TERMS: Board and Instruction \$100.00 per annum

Half Boarders. 20.00 Day-Scholors..... 10 00 Red and Bedding..... 6,00 6.00 Washing and Mending of Linea. Use of Library.....

CANVASSERS! CANVASSERS!!

AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMISSION allowed for six months to all who procure subscribers for THE YOUNG ORUSADER, an Illustrated Monthly for Oatholic Young Folks. Thirty-two large double column pages each num-

ber at \$1.00 per annum. For particulars address:

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

TO LET.

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

For particulars apply to the Sisters of the Congregation, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

A. M. D. G.

Montreal, June 25, 1869.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in

1852, p fter adding a course o Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the

Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, Frenchand English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

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

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

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7.00

For Boarders, 15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



CAUTION.—All genuine has the name "Poruvian Syrup," (NOT "Peruvian Bark.") blown in the glass. A 22-page pamphlet sont free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 39 Dey St., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

SLIPPER PATTERNS! TEA COSIES! SOFA CUSHIONS!

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

386 Notre Dame St.

WOOLS! WOOLS! WOOLS! BERLIN WOOL, SHETLAND WOOL,

FINGERING WOOL,
FLEECY WOOL In every variety of Shades and Color, at F. B. WRIGHT'S, 356 Notre Dams St.

GEO. A. CONSITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

PERTH, Cr. LANARE, ONT.

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

and Consumption. Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all

are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pec-

toral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the

Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. For a Cough and Cold, no better remedy can be had. Take small doses three times a day and put the feet in warm water at night, until the

disease is broken up.

For Influenza, when it affects the throat or lungs, take the same course.

For Whooping Cough, give small doses three or four times a day.

For Croup, give large and frequent doses until the disease is overcome. No family should be without the Cherry Pectoral on hand to protect them, in case of attack, from the above complaints. Its timely use often spares the patient a great amount of suffering and risk, which he would incur by waiting until he

could get other aid. Parents, keep it in your houses for the exigencies that arise. Lives dear to you may be saved by it. ©
So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that the best qualities it ever

possessed are strictly maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O' Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, RINGSTON:

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

DANIEL SEXTON. PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

57 ST. JOHN STREET 57. Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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

EDUCATION.

MR. and MISS KEEGAN'S ENGLISH COMMER-CIAL and FRENCH SCHOOL, No 1:5 Bonaventure

Street Montreal. Mr. Keegan holds a first Class diploma from the National Training Establishment of Education, Dublin, Ireland; and Miss Keegan holds a Diploma from

the McGill Normal School Montreal. N.B. - The Class rooms are large and airy. A few Boarding pupils will be taken under 16. TERMS MODERATE. Montreal July 16th 1869.



OWEN M'GARVEY,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF

TYPE PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

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

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

MONTREAL.

WANTED.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS.

PROSINCE OF QUEBIO, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In Re, Nestor Turgeon,

Aud Andrew B. Stewart,

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

Montreal let March 1870 LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Avocat du Faiili. 2m30.

Insolvent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

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

St. Lin, March 7th 1870.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commissions to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Addres M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

GRAY'S UMBRA.

A new preparation for restraing grey bair to its original color Warranted free from Sulphur, Sugar of

Lead or Nitrate of Silver .- Price 50 cts. per bottle. GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN, A delicate and lasting perfume .- Price 50 cts. per

GRAY'S VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE (perfectionne,) This Toilet Vinegar will be found superior to meet of the imported articles of this description.-Price 25

cts. per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist,

144 St. Lawrence Main street. (Established 1859.) Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared and

GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

forwarded to all parts of the city.

Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

Housekeepers Economise: Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Concentrated Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the Dominion. Bewere of Counterfeits.

396 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Price, 25c. per tin.
PARODEE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.—The extraordinary curative effects attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it etroogly to sufferers from that only genuine article Price, \$1 per bottle.
PERFUME FOUNTAINS.—No Party is complete without one of Rimmel's Perfume Fountains. To be

had only at the Giasgow Drug Hall.

HOMEOPATHY.—Thosubscriber has a full stock of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics-all numbers.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist. Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame, Montreal, March 19th, 1869 THE WONDERFUL LAMP (SELF-LIG 1 G) FUR THE POCKET.

A One Dollar Bill will get (per post) the completest and speediest contrivance ever invented for getting a light, and keeping it for three hours. Send One Dollar Bill tollHearn & Co., Opticians Montreal, for a samp e.

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

COTE-DES-NEIGES NEAR MONTREAL. This Institution conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross is a branch of St. Laurent College, now too small for the accommodation of its numerous applicants-is located on the wellknown Site of the Bellevue Hotel, on the north eide of Mount Royal and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful overlooking a delightful country and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada, besides its proximity to the city will en-able parents to visit their children without much

inconvenience, Parents and guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary Education nutured and protected by the benign influence of Religion and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues.

Pupils will be received between the ages of five and ten, the Discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age, noremitting attention will be given to the Physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents.

The Course of Studies will comprise a good ele-mentary education in both the French and English languages, vz. Reading, Spelling Writing the elements of Arithmetic, Geography and History besides a course of Religion, suitable to the age and capacity of the Pupils.

TERMS: 1. The Scholastic year is of (10) months. 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children

in the College during the vacation. 3 Board and Tuition (\$10 00) per month payable Quarterly in advance (Bankable money)
4. Washing, Bed and Bedding together with table furnitures will be furnished by the House at the rate

of \$2 00 per month. 5. The House furnishes a Bedstead and Straw Hattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes.

 Doctor's fees and Medicines are of course extra,
 Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 8. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for

their children will deposit with the Superior of the House, a sam proportionate to the clothing required 9. Parents shall receive every Quarter with the Bill expenses, an account of the Health, Conduct, Assiduity and improvement of their children.

OH. VILLANDRE, Superior. Nov. 5th 1869.

BURNS & MARKUM.

(Successors to Kearney & Bro.,)

PLUMBER GAS AND STEAMFITTERS. TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, 675.

(Two Doors West of Bleary.) MONTREAL, JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTEDED TO.

F, GREENE.

No 54 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, No 54, PRINCIPAL STEAM FITTER AND PLUMBER,

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

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER:

let Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Of Prayers and Devotions: Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arci-Confraternity, By Price, grennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be refered); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned;) 50c for four per doz. (empty bottles to be returned;) 50c for four pallons. delivered. Orders to be left for the present Recently Pusished, in a neat 320, price reduced to gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Mesers. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.



SEWING MACHINES

THE F.RST PRIZE WAS awarded to J D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW. ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respect-fully begs to announce to his numerous costomers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assorment of First-Class Sewing-Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,-having all the latest improvements and attachments.

Among which are—

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Æ:na Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price \$30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B, and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimomale from all the principal distressing maledy Evilepry. To avoid disappoint t Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best ment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure, which is the families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John N. R. families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to Agents.

Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this malter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions

Principal Office - 365 Notre Dame street, Factory—48 Nezureth street, Montreal.

Factory—48 Nezureth street, Montreal.

Branch Offices—23 St. John Street Quebec, 78

King Street, St. John, N.B.,; and 18 Prince street,

proved at the Factory, 48 Nazareth street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR. 365 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

STOVES.

COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL an WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrante rom the best makers in Canada,

cheapest in the city.

COME AND SEE THEM. All kind o Tinsmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Wares, Bird Cages, Wonden Wares, Brooms, &c. OHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an

> No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by URPHY & CO

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 192, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just Published, in a neat 180. vol, cl., 75 cts.; cla

gilt, \$1.25 --THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Pather Rossignoli, S. J. Rapublished, with the appro-bation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the suspices of the B. V. Mary, to Catholic Youth.

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

Li Such as may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Just published, in a nest and attractive vol. suitable

for Premiums, sq 160. cl. 60; cl. gt. 89 cts .-FATHER LAVAL ; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James

McSherry, Esq.
Recently Published, in a neat 120 vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75 -

THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; oc. 26 Trisls of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.
"This little parrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise unde

Recently Published, in a neat 120. vol. cl. \$1.25 ci gr. \$1 75 -MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX.

trials of this description."

The Dublin Review says:-" We notice with groat pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Oatholic Literature and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges at

LTA more appropriate Premium Book, cannot b selected. Just published, in a neat 320. of nearly 500 pages,

various Bindings, from 45 cts. to \$2.50 THE KEY OF MEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D. This can be reconstrended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and devotions for Mass, in ierge type.

Approbation of the Mort Fev. Archbishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Buoks having reported favorably to Us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy dee in reference to Litaniae and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo, Nov. 4th 1867.

MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt.' Just Published, in a very neat 180, various Bindings. from \$1 to \$3 50 -THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manua

35 cts. The Second Revised Edition -

THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in 120., price reduced

Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing-FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES.

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER.

RENEWBL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES OR the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIR-MATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches --100, **\$**3.59. First Communion and Confirmation Certificate

Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the nestest, most practical, appropriate and Chespest Certificates ever offered to the public.

per doz. 50 cts ; per 100, \$3 50.

IN PRESS .- READY IN JUNE : ACTA ET DEGRETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSIS SECUNDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the officia Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superio style, in various Bindings, from \$3 50 to \$7 pe

copy.

27 Early orders, from the Most Key. Archbishop the Rr. Rev. Bisbops, the Rev Clergy and others are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP

OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latin Rite. With explanations By Francis Patrick Kaprick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 185. paper, 25 cents. Several New Books, in active preparation will be announced seon. BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS.

M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges,

Academies, Schools, &c., &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in sup-plying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and actities, es

regards Variety Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstances. LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS MISSALS, BREVIARIES, DIURNALS, RITUALS

&c., containing all the New Masses and Offices, plain and superb bindings. Parties ordering will secure the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices. LT Constantly on hand a gook stock of Miscel

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and imlaneous. Theological and Liturgical Works, Writing of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's Energlopedia, &c. the very lowest prices:

J MURPHY & CO. Pablishers.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES.

Office :- 58 St. Frangois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE

CITY F MONTREAL. DIRECTORS:

BENJ COMTE, Esq., President.

Andre Lapierre Esq. R. A. R. Habert, Esq Abrabam C Lariviere Esq J. B. Homier, Esq Narcissa Valois, Esq. Naz. Villeneuve, Esq. Marcissa Valois, Esq Ferdinand Perrin, Esq. # K. Krilin, Esq

The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is nedunbtedly THE "TUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY. The rates of insurance are generally half eas than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should Sherefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com

OFFICE - No. 2 St Sacrame at parent. A PUMOUCHEL So retary

Montreal, May 21st 1869

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

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

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moerate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efeted for a term of years.

In Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Uapital, and ption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal Mirpretation.

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 ristence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal 12m.

February 1, 1869.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE!

Which is continually Fing on betw health disease, has never received from any edicine s h marked and Finistakable assistance, in the ide of health, as i has from

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.



This powerful vegetable detergent has been fully tested in nearly every part of the civilized world. It has been tried in long-standing cases of

SCROFULA,

and has invariably been successful in curing them. It has been again and again tested in Fever and Ague Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and always with the same excellent results. In

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

tie infallible, curing cases that had resisted all other treatment for nearly a lifetime allaying every phase of inflammation, and leaving the joints in a natural condition. In

OLD SORES

it is a sovereign remedy-causing new circulation of the blood sround the edges of the sore, and speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh, which in old soces is generally inert and lifeless. In

SORE EYES AND RUNNING EARS

the effect is truly wonderful. The scrofulous ad deprayed blood and humors on which such sores feed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountainhead, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease. In.

ULCERS AND TUMORS

the effect is equally gratifying, although of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in diseases such as those having their origin in had blood and humors; and in such diseases as

the Barsaparilla should be continued for at least four or five months after the trouble has to all appearance been overcome, because, unless this is done, and the nature of the blood and humors be entirely changed throughout the whole body, the disease is liable to return with unabated force. In

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

the Sarssparilla should be taken five or six times a day, but not in very large doses say two or three tablespoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly arge the use of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Phis in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, taking two or three puls every second night on retiring to gest. In this way, cures will be more speedily ef-

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. July 16 1869.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OFFICE of the HOLY WEEK, according to the Roma Missal, and Breviary in Latin and English. Price 45c.

THE WONTH OF MAY; or, Reflections for each Day in the Month, on the different titles applied to the Mother of God, in the Litary of Loretto. Principally desirned for the Month of May. By the Right Rev P R Kenrick. 18mo. Price, 50c

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF F. W. FABER, D.D., author of 'All for Jesus;' Growth in Holiness; 'B. Sacrament' etc. etc. By Rev. J. E. Bowden. With an introduction by an American Olergyman. Embellished with a Fine Steel Portrait Cloth, \$1.50, Gilt Top, 2.00, balf Calf 3 CO.

A MEMOIR ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE REV DEMETRIUS A. DE GAL LITZIN, Founder of Loretto and Catholicity. Cambria Co, Pa. Apostle of the Alleghanies. By Very Rev Thomas Heyden, of Bedford, Pa., 180 cloth, 0.75

ORDER AND CHAOS: A LECTURE. Delivered at Loyola College, Baltimore in July, 1869. By T. W. M. Marshall, Esq., Author of Christian Missions, etc. 80 paper, 20 cents.

One Eundret Short Sermons, being a plain and familiar Exposition of the Apostles' Oreed, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelical Salutation, the Commandments of God the Precepts of the Church, the Eeven Sacraments, and the Seven Deadly Sins. By H J Thomas, Canon of the Cathedral of Liege, Belgium. Translated from the French, by the Rev G. A. Hamilton. With an introduction, by M. J. Spalding, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore. So cloth, bevelled, 2.00

Memoir, Letters, and Journal of Mrs Elizabeth Seton, Foundress of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. Edited by her grandson, Monsignor Seton, D. D. Now ready, in two splendid octavo volumes, embellished with an elegant portrait of Mrs. Seton, and an engraving of St. Joseph's Academy and Convent at Emmitsburg.

Two volumes royal Evo, superbly bound in extra cloth beveled

BOOKS OF DOCTEINE AND CONTROVERSY. The Catholic Christian Instructed By Bishop Challoner. 100 copies, only \$8 50; single copies,

15 cts. The Cathol'o Christian Instructed. (Large type.)

100 copies, \$13; single copies 20 cents. Bossnet's Exposition of the Dactrines of the Catholic Oburch on Matters of Controversy, With Notes. Large Edition, 100 copies, \$13; single copies, 20 cts.

Working Designs for Ten Catholic Churches, C. tricing all dimensions, details and Becessary for the proper execution of Each Work' to comple top, by an Ecclesiastical Archi tect.

Bosscer's Exposition of the Doctrines of the C-tholic Oborch on Matters of Controversy. Without Notes Small Edition. 100 copies, \$8 50 : Bingle copies, 15c.

The Poor Man's Catechism; or, 'As Christian Doc trine Explained. 100 copira, \$13; single copies The Poor Man's Contre, eersy. 100 copies, \$13

single copies, 20c Gallitzin's Deferes of Catholic Principles. 100 copies, \$'_d; single copies 20c

Gallitzin on the Holy Scriptures. 100 copies, \$13; 81 agle copies, 20c

One hundred copies of the above books, assorted, only \$12.

Plain Talk About the Protestants of To Day. By Mgr Segur. Paper 100 cepies, \$13; single copies 20c.

Holy Communion By Mgr Segur. Paper; 100 copies, \$10; single copies 13c

The Freemasons: What They Do. By Mgr Segur. Paper; 100 copies, \$13; single copies 200 The Catholic Directory Almanac, and Ordo for 1870

With full returns of the Dioceses in the Dominion and the United States, and a List of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests in Ireland. Price 80c

Daily Meditations, by His Eminence Cardinal Wise man. 1 vol, cloth, 2,50.

Considerations upon Christian Duvies digested into Meditations for every day in the year, by Right Rev Richard Challoner, D.D. 1 vol, cloth, 1,25 Compendium of St Thomas's Theology in English. By Rev E O'Donnell. 2 vols, cloth. 3,00.

Notes on the Rubrics of the Roman Ritual regarding the Sacraments in general. Baptism, the Eucharist and Extreme Unction. By Rev James O'Kane, Senior Dean, St. Patrick's College, Marnooth. Second edition, 1 vol, clotb, 2,50. The Pastor and the People, or, The Word of God and

the Flock of Christ By Rev Thomas J Potter 1 vol. 1,75 The inner Life of the Very Revererd Pere Lacordaire of the Order of Preachers. Translated from the

French of the Rev Pere Cochrane, O P, (with the author's permission.) By a Religious of the same Order, with a preface by the Very Rev Father Aylward, Prior Provincial of England. Oloth, 1 vol, 2,25.

Lectures on the present position of Catholics in England addressed to the Brothers of the Oratory By John Henry Newman, D D. 1 vol., cloth, 2,25.

Catechism of the Council of Trent. Trauslated into English with notes, etc. By Very Rev J Donc-van, D D. 1 vol. cloth, 163. The Holy Communion its Philosophy Theology and

Practice. By John Bernard Dalgarins, Priest of the Oratory of St Phillip Neri. 1 vol, cloth, The True Spouse of Christ, or, The Nun Sanctified

By the Virtues of her State By St Alphonsus M Lignori. 1 vol. cloth. 200 Moral Entertainments on the most important Prac-

tical Truths of the Christian Religion. By Rev Robert Manning. Oleth, 1 vol. 1,25. Exhortations and Sermons for all the Sundays and Festivals of the year, on the Sacred Mysteries and most important truths of the Ohristian Religion. By Rev Joseph Morony, S J. Cloth, 1

Sermons and Moral Discourses on the important do ties of Obristianity. Translated from the French of Pere Bourdaloue. By Rev A Carroll, S J. The History of Heresies, and their Refutation, or.

The Triumph of the Church Translated from the Italian of St Alphoneus M Lignori. By the Rt Rev Dr Mullock, Bishop of Newloundland. Second edition, 1 vol. cloth, 250. Massillion's Sermons for all the Sundays and Festi-

vals throughout the year. Translated from the French. By the Rev Edward Peach. 1 vol, cloth, 2 00. Thirteen Sermons from the Quaresimate of Quirice Rosst. Translated from the Italian. Edited by John M Ashley, B C L. 1 vol. cloth, 1,25.

JUST PUBLISHED. The Poems of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee. With copious notes Also an introduction and Bio-graphical sketch, by Mrs J Sadlier With a fine ateel portrait of the Author. Price, cloth, bevelled, 2,00.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. HIGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. MASSON COLLEGE;

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA. PROFESSOR WANTED.

THE Scholars of the "Business Class" of this Institution rapidly increasing in number, the Directors finds themselves obliged to procure the services of a second Professor In all respects, he must be perfectly qualified for the position

One having several years experience in business preferred. Apply to the SUPERIOR of the COLLEGE.

JOHN CROWE,

BLACK & WHITE SMITH. BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER,

AND

GENERAL JOBBER, NO. 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, NO. 37,

ALL OBDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. June 25, 1869.

JOHN ROONEY,

IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

P O'FARRELL,

CARRIAGE, HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER.

GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER &c., &c., Corner of ST. MARGARET AND ST ANTOINE STREETS,

MONTREAL N.B. - Orders respectfully solicited, and executed with promptness.

H. E. DOHERTY,

Montreal, June 25, 1869.

Graduate of Maynooth College, Ireland, Teaches Latin, English, French, Short-Hand and Music. Ecquire for terms at 498, William Street, Montreal

COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupi's, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Classes, in the Ocllege of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Cote des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgois. CH. VILLANDRE, S. S.C.

THOMAS JONES, · · · · · HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER, GLAZIER, PAPER-HANGER, &C., 120, ST. ANTOINE STREET. MONTREL.

FALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO Montreal, April 8, 1870.

P. McLAUGHLIN & CO..

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

NO. 395, NOTRE DAME STREET,

Third Door West of St. Peter St.,

MONTREAL. Montreal, April 8 1870.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicito

in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

Canada. Blvenences-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montres. M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.

FEMALE DEAF AND DUMB INSTI-TUTION ROOMS.

ST. DENIS STREET. FOR SALE at the above Institution Rag Carpets. Machine Sewing, and Knitting of all kinds prompt

The public will conter a favor, as well as extend a much needed charity by patronising this lostitution

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. House of Attendance - From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 r.m.

French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; talian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

The system of Education includes the English and

If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter. TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and nave constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

colar. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circu-E A. & C. R. MENERLY. West Troy, N. Y

F A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

DEALS! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals.

CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO.,

St. Ronhs, Queboc.

COMPANY OF CANADA.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

GOING WEST Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa,) Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To-8 3C A.M ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

and all points West, at Night do do do ..., 900 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.36 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at .. Trains for Lachine at 8.00 A M , 9.30 A.M. 2.00 P.M., and 5.00 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, Express for Boston, at..... 8.40 A M. Express for New York, and Boston? 3 30. P.h. via. Vermont Central..... Express for Portland, (stpoping over ? 2 co P.M.

Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loop, stopping between Montreal and Is land Pond at St. Hilaire, St Hyabrooke, Waterville, and Coaticock

through. For further intermation, and time of ar-

rival of all Trains at terminal and way stations ap-

ply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station

O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA BAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April

1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 4.15 P. M , and 745 A M., arriving at Sand Point at 10,00 P.M. and 1.50 P.M.

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

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

> H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

West.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 2.00 p. m. and 5.45 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

p. m. for Fraserville Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 .m. and 3.30

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 545 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omence and Lindesy.

Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrock and Port A. T. WILLIAMS,

Superintendent.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



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

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

HAIR DRESSING.

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

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

PRICE \$1.00.

JAMES CONAUGHTON.

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov 22, 1866

A BOUQUET



VIOLETS AND WATER LILLIES

Exhale an exquisite fragrance, agreeable to the Extelle an exquisite maximum, accrease to the most fastidious, but in the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman it is not to these two floral beauties along that we are confined; in it we have the full fragrance of a whole bouquet of blooming tropic flowers.

MOSS ROSE AND JASMIN

Exquisite in their odore, are yet poor by compani. Exquisite in their outle, ale yet pour by companies on with the clouds of incense that arise from Marray & Landan's Florida Water, so justly styled The

ORANGE FLOWERS AND HONEYEUCKLE,

Delightful in the pare delicacy of their sweet breath, but faint at a lading when compared with

the refreshing and streng coning perfume of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. PRIMROSES AND HELIOTROPE

Full of sweet perfume, and agreeable to many, but void of those important by gienic properties which make Murray Luman's Florida Water so welcome

DAISIES AND BUTTERCUPS, Nature's every day perfumes, exhaling floral incense familiar to us all but from which we turn eagerly away to the more refixed, delicacy of fragrance

of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. LAVANDER AND MAGNOLIAS,

Rich with heavy perfume, but not invigorating nor refreshing, and so sweet that the sense of smell con clore, and longs for the simple fresheesh of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water EWEET BRIER AND OLOVER BLOOM, Bringing memories of country life and exhalize a

performe pure and delicate, but lacking uniformity and permanence so marked a feature in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

MIGNONETTE AND DAFFODILS, Of poetic celebrity, sweet and pleasant in the perfume but still only the perfume of single flowers. In Murray & Lanman's Florida Water we have the combined fragrance of more than all these floral beauties; We have the unappreschable richness of

the far off tropic flowers made permanent, and giring justly to the exquisite Toilet-Water the title of THE EVERLASTING PERFUME.

EF Purchasers should be careful to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lannan & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine For Sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumen,

and Fancy Goods Dealers.

July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK!

Read the following

PLAIN TRUTHS! and be induced for the sake of health to try



PUBELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you : it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin, and

a sweet pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong vigorous digostion, and a natural and nealthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a really safe and effective cut for the sickness and ill health under which you wife

or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgutive medicine for general use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way.
In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syph. ilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted

or vitlated by the use of iron, mercury or any other BEISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

For Sale at all the princ (Stores.

July 16, 1869