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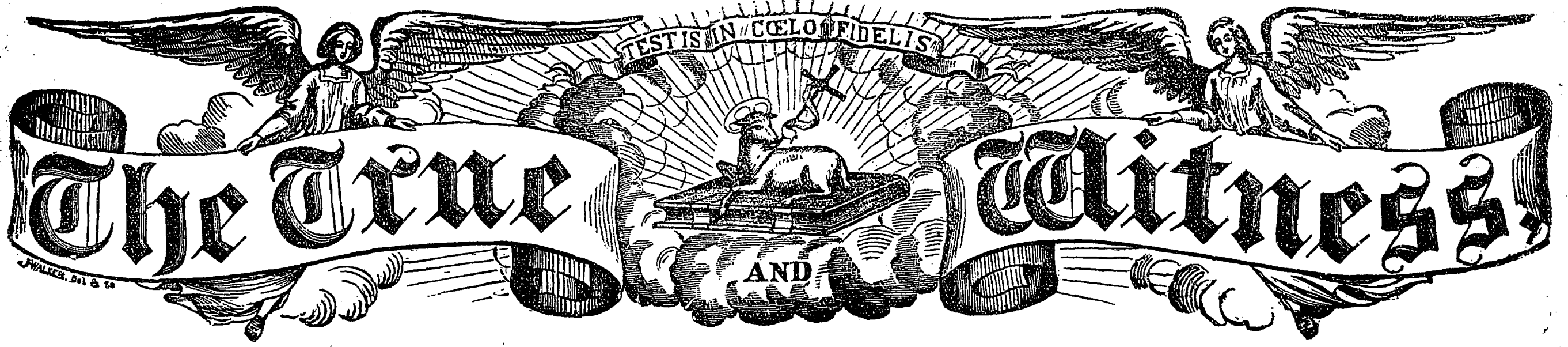
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

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No. 88.

THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(From the Catholic World.)

'You may imagine my wrath, Josephel; I could not see clearly; I wanted to demolish everything; and, as they told me that Passauf was at the Grand-Cerf brewery, thither I started, looking neither to the right nor to the left. There I saw him drinking with two or three other rogues. As I rushed forward, he cried, 'There comes Christian Zunnier! How goes it, Christian? Margredel sends you her compliments.' I seized a glass, which I hurled at his head, and broke to pieces, saying, 'Give her that for my wedding present, you beggar!'

'It was time,' I thought. 'But that was not all,' he continued, 'I had scarcely reached my mother's when the gendarme arrived, and they arrested me. They put me on a wagon and conducted me from my brigade to my regiment, which was at Strasbourg. I remained six weeks at Finckmatt, and would probably have received the ball and chain, if we did not have to cross the Rhine to Hohenlinden.'

'From that day, Josephel, the thought of marriage never troubled me. Don't talk to me of a soldier who has a wife to think of. Look at our generals who are married, do they fight as they used to? I could not answer, for I do not know; but day after day I waited anxiously to hear from home, and my joy can be more easily imagined than described when, one day, a large, square letter was handed me. I recognized Monsieur Goulden's handwriting.'

'Well,' said Zunnier, laughing, 'it is come at last.'

I did not answer, but thrust the letter in my pocket, to read it at leisure and alone. I went to the end of the garden and opened it. Two or three apple-blossoms dropped upon the ground, with an order for money, on which Monsieur Goulden had written a few words. But what touched me most was the handwriting of Catharine, which I gazed at without reading a word, while my heart beat as if about to burst through my bosom. At last I grew a little calmer and read:

'My Dear Joseph:—I write you to tell you I yet love you alone, and that, day by day, I love you more. My greatest grief is to know that you are wounded, in a hospital, and that I cannot take care of you. Since the conscripts departed, we have not had a moment's peace of mind. My mother says I am silly to weep night and day, but she weeps as much as I, and her wrath falls heavily on Pinnacle, who scarcely now dare come to the market-place. When we heard the battle had taken place, and that thousands of men had fallen, mother ran every morning to the post-office, while I could not move from the house. At last your letter came, thank heaven! to cheer us. We hope now to see you again, but God's will be done.'

'Many people talk of peace, but the Emperor so loves war, that I fear it is far off. Now, Monsieur Goulden wishes to say a few words to you, so I will close. The weather is beautiful here, and the great apple tree in the garden is full of flowers; I have plucked a few which I send in this letter. God bless you, Joseph, and farewell.'

As I finished reading this, Zunnier arrived, and in my joy, I said: 'Sit down, Zunnier, and I will read you my sweetheart's letter. You will see whether she is a Margredel.'

'Let me light my pipe first,' he answered, and having done so, he added: 'Go on, Josephel, but I warn you that I am an old bird, and do not believe all I hear; women are more cunning than we.'

Notwithstanding this bit of philosophy, I read Catharine's letter slowly to him. When I had ended, he took it, and for a long time gazed at it dreamily, and then handed it back to me, saying: 'There, Josephel. She is a good girl, and a sensible one, and will never marry any one but you.'

We arose joyfully and went to the hospital, when the letter-carrier, coming out, stopped Zunnier, saying: 'Are you Christian Zunnier, of the second *artillerie a cheval*?' 'I have that honor, monsieur le carrier.'

'Well, here is something for you,' said the other, handing him a little package and a large letter. Zunnier was stupefied, never having received a letter or anything from home or anywhere else. He opened the packet—a box appeared—then the box—and saw the cross of honor.—He became pale: his eyes filled with tears, he staggered against a balustrade, and then shouted 'Vive l'Empereur!' in such a tone that the three balls rang and rang again.

The carrier looked on smiling. 'You are satisfied,' he said. 'Satisfied! I need but one thing more.' 'And what is that?' 'Permission to go to the city.' 'You must ask Monsieur Tardieu, the surgeon in chief.'

He went away laughing, while we ascended arm-in arm, to ask permission of the surgeon-major, an old man, who had heard the 'Vive l'Empereur!' and demanded gravely: 'What is the matter?' Zunnier showed his cross and replied: 'Pardon, major; but I am more than usually merry.'

'I can easily believe you,' said Monsieur Tardieu; 'you want a pass to the city.' 'If you will be so good, for myself and my comrade, Joseph Bertha.'

The surgeon had examined my wound the day before. He took out his portfolio and gave us passes. We sallied forth as proud as kings—Zunnier of his cross, I, of my letter.

XVI. I walked dreamily through the streets, led by Zunnier, who recognized every corner, and kept repeating: 'There—there is the church of St. Nicholas; that large building is the university; that yonder is the Hotel de Ville.'

He seemed to remember every stone, having been there in 1807, before the battle of Friedland, and continued: 'We are the same here as if we were in Metz, or Strasbourg, or any other city in France. The people wish us well. After the campaign of 1806, they used to do all they could for us. The citizens would take three or four of us at a time to dinner with them. They even gave us balls, and called us the heroes of Jena. Let us go in somewhere and see how they will treat us. We named their elector King of Saxony, and gave him a good slice of Poland.'

Suddenly he stopped before a little, low door, and cried: 'Hold! Here is the Golden Sheep Brewery. The front is on the other street, but we can enter here. Come.'

I followed him into a narrow, winding passage, which led to an old court, surrounded by rubble walls. To the right was the brewery, and in a corner a great wheel, turned by an enormous dog, which pumped the beer to every story of the house.

The clinking of glasses was heard coming from a room which opened on the Rue de Tilly. The sweet smell of the new March beer filled the air, and Zunnier, with a look of satisfaction, cried: 'Yes, here I came six years ago with Ferre and Rousillon. Poor Rousillon! he left his bones at Smolensk; and Ferre must now be at home in his village, for he lost a leg at Wagram.'

At the same time he pushed open the door, and we entered a lofty hall, full of smoke. I saw, through the thick, gray atmosphere, a long row of tables, surrounded by men drinking—the greater number in short coats and little caps, the remainder in the Saxon uniform. They were mostly students, and the oldest of them—a tall, withered looking man, with a red nose and long flaxen beard, stained with beer—was standing upon a table, reading the gazette aloud.—He held the paper in one hand, and in the other a long porcelain pipe. His comrades, with their long, light hair falling upon their shoulders, were listening with the deepest interest; and as we entered, they shouted: 'Vaterland! Vaterland!'

'They touched glasses with the Saxon soldiers, while the tall student bent over to take up his glass, and the round, fat brewer cried: 'Gesundheit! Gesundheit!'

Scarcely had we made half a dozen steps toward them, when they became silent. 'Come, come, comrades,' cried Zunnier, 'do not disturb yourselves. Go on reading. We do not object to hear the news.'

But they did not seem inclined to profit by our invitation, and the reader descended from

the table, folding up his paper, which he put in his pocket. 'It is finished,' said he, 'it is finished.'

'Yes; it is finished,' repeated the others, looking at each other with a peculiar expression. Two or three of the soldiers rose and left the room, and the fat landlord said: 'You do not perhaps know that the large hall is on the Rue de Tilly?'

'Yes; we know it very well,' replied Zunnier, 'but I like this little hall better. Here I used to come long ago, with two old comrades, to empty a few glasses in honor of Jena and Austerlitz. I know this room of old.'

'Ah, as you please, as you please,' returned the landlord. 'Do you wish some Maich beer?' 'Yes; two glasses and the gazette.'

'Very good.' The glasses were handed us, and Zunnier, who observed nothing, tried to open a conversation with the students; but they excused themselves, and, one after another, went out. I saw that they hated us, but dared not show it. The gazette spoke of an armistice, after two new victories at Bautzen and Wurtzboen. This armistice commenced on the sixth of June, and a conference was then being held at Prague, in Bohemia, to arrange on terms of peace. All this naturally gave me pleasure. I thought of again seeing home. But Zunnier, with his habit of thinking aloud, filled the hall with his reflections, and interrupted me at every line.

'An armistice!' he cried. 'Do we want an armistice, after having beaten those Prussians and Russians three times? We should annihilate them! Would they give us an armistice if they had beaten us? There, Joseph, you see the emperor's character—he is too good. It is his only fault. He did the same thing after Austerlitz, and we had to begin over again. I tell you he is too good; and if he were not so, we should have been masters of Europe.'

As he spoke, he looked around as if seeking assent; but the students scowled, and no one replied. At last Zunnier rose. 'Come, Joseph,' said he; 'I know nothing of politics, but I insist that we should give no armistice to those beggars. When they are down, we should keep them there.'

After we had paid our reckoning, and were once more in the street, he continued: 'I do not know what was the matter with those people to-day. We must have disturbed them in something.'

'It is very possible,' I replied. 'They certainly did not seem like the good-natured folks you were speaking of.'

'No,' said he. 'The students, long ago, used to pass their time drinking with us. We sang *Fanfan la Tulipe* and *King Dagobert* together, which are not political songs, you know. But these fellows are good for nothing.' I knew, afterward, that those students were members of the *Tugend-Bund*. No wonder they hated Frenchmen!

On returning to the hospital, we learned that we were to go that same evening to the barracks of Roventhal—a sort of depot for wounded, near Lutzen, where the roll was called morning and evening, but where, at all other times we were at liberty to do as we pleased. We often strolled through the town; but the citizens now slammed their doors in our faces, and the tavern-keepers not only refused to give us credit, but attempted to charge us double and triple for what we got. But my comrade could not be cheated. He knew the price of everything as well as any Saxon among them. Often we stood on the bridge and gazed at the thousand branches of the Pleisse and the Elster, glowing red in the light of the setting sun, little thinking that we should one day cross those rivers after losing the bloodiest of battles, and that whole regiments would be submerged in the glittering waters beneath us.

But the ill feeling of the people toward us was shown in a thousand forms. The day after the conclusion of the armistice, we went together to bathe in the Elster, and Zunnier, seeing a peasant approaching, cried: 'Halloa, comrade. Is there any danger here?'

'No. Go in boldly,' replied the man. Zunnier, mistrusting nothing, walked fifteen or eighteen feet out. He was a good swimmer, but his left arm was yet weak, and the strength of the current carried him away so quickly that he could not even catch the branches of the willows which hung over him; and were it not that he was carried to a ford, where he gained a footing, he would have been swept between two muddy islands, and certainly lost.

The peasant stood to see the effect of his advice. I rushed at him, but he laughed, and ran, quicker than I could follow him, to the city.—Zunnier was wild with wrath, and wished to pursue him to Counewitz; but how could we find him among four or five hundred houses?

Returning to Leipsic, we saw joy painted on the countenances of the inhabitants. It did not display itself openly; but the citizens, meeting, would shake hands with an air of huge satisfaction, and the general rejoicing glistened even in the eyes of servants and the poorest workmen. Zunnier said: 'These Germans seem to be merry about something. They do not always look so good natured.'

'Yes,' I replied; 'their good humor comes from the fine weather and good harvest.' But when we reached the barracks, we found some of our officers at the gate, talking eagerly together, and then we learned the cause of so much joy. The conference at Prague was broken off, and Austria, too, was about to declare war against us, which gave us two hundred thousand more men to take care of.

The day after, twelve hundred wounded were ordered to rejoin their corps. Zunnier was of the number—I accompanied him to the gates. My arm was yet too weak for duty. My existence was then sad enough, for I formed no more close friendships, and when, on the first of October, the old surgeon, Tardieu, gave me my orders to march, telling me I was fully recovered, I felt almost rejoiced.

XVII. It was about five o'clock in the evening, and we were approaching the village of Risa, when we descried an old mill, with its wooden bridge, over which a bridle-path ran. We struck off from the road and took this path to make a short cut to the village, when we heard cries and shrieks for help, and, at the same moment, two women, one old, and the other somewhat younger, ran across a garden, dragging two children with them. They were trying to gain a little wood which bordered the road, and, at the same moment, we saw several of our soldiers come out of the mill with sacks, while others came up from a cellar with little casks, which they hastened to place on a cart standing near; still others were driving cows and horses from a stable, while an old man stood at the door, with uplifted hands, as if imprecating Heaven's malison upon them.

'There,' cried the quartermaster, who commanded our party, an old soldier named Poitevin, 'there are fellows pillaging. We are not far from the army.'

'But that is horrible!' I cried. 'They are robbers.'

'Yes,' returned the quartermaster coolly; 'it is contrary to discipline, and if the emperor knew of it, they would be shot like dogs.'

We crossed the little bridge, and found the thieves crowded around a cask which they had pierced, passing around the cup. This sight roused the quartermaster's indignation, and he cried: 'On what authority do you commit this pillage?'

Several turned their heads, but seeing that we were but three, for the rest of our party had gone on, one of them replied: 'Ha! what do you want, old joker? A little of the spoil, I suppose. But you need not curl up your mustaches on that account. Here, drink a drop.'

The speaker held out the cup, and the quartermaster took it and drank, looking at me as he did so. 'Well, young man,' said he, 'will you have some, too? It is famous wine, this.'

'No, I thank you,' I replied. Several of the pillaging party now cried: 'Hurry, there; it is time to get back to camp.'

'No, no,' replied others; 'there is more to be had here. Comrades,' said the quartermaster, in a tone of gentle reproof and warning, 'you know, comrades, you must go gently about it.'

'Yes, yes, old fellow,' replied a drum-major, with half closed eyes, and a mocking smile; 'do not be alarmed; we will pluck the chicken according to rule. We will take care; we will take care.' The quartermaster said no more, but seemed ashamed on my account. He remained in a meditative mood for some time after we started to overtake our companions, and, at length, said deprecatingly: 'What would you have, young man? War is war. One cannot see himself starving, with food at hand.' He was afraid I would report him; he would have remained with the pillagers but for the fear of being captured. I replied, to relieve his mind: 'Those are probably good fellows, but the sight of a cup of wine makes them forget everything.'

My heart beat, as I thought that, in a few moments, I should again meet my old comrades, if they were yet in the world.

Two men of the guard came forward to reconnoitre us. The commandant of the post, a gray-haired *sous-lieutenant*, his arm in a sling under his cloak, asked us whence we came, whither we were going, and whether we had met any parties of Cossacks on our route. The quartermaster answered. The lieutenant informed us that Sonham's division had that morning left them, and ordered us to follow him, that he might examine our marching-papers, which we did in silence, passing among the bivouac fires, around which men, covered with dried mud, were sleeping, in groups of twenty. Not one moved.

We arrived at the officers' quarters. It was an old brick-kiln, with an immense roof, resting on posts driven into the ground. A large fire was burning in it, and the air was agreeably warm. Around it soldiers were sleeping, with happy faces, and near the posts stacks of arms shone in the light of the flames. One bronzed old veteran watched alone, seated on the ground, and mending a shoe with needle and thread.

The officer handed me back my paper first, saying: 'You will rejoin your battalion to-morrow, two leagues hence, near Torgau.'

Then the old soldier, looking at me, placed his hand upon the ground, to show that there was room beside him, and I seated myself. I opened my knapsack, and put on new stockings and shoes which I had brought from Leipsic, after which I felt much better.

The old man asked: 'You are rejoining your corps?' 'Yes; the sixth at Torgau.' 'And you came from—?' 'The hospital at Leipsic.'

'That is easily seen,' said he; 'you are fat as a beadle. They fed you on chickens down there, while we were eating cow-beef.'

I looked around on my sleeping neighbors.—He was right; the poor conscripts were mere skin and bone. They were bronzed as veterans, and scarcely seemed able to stand.

The old man, in a moment, continued his train of questions: 'You were wounded?' 'Yes; at Lutzen.'

'Four months in the hospital!' said he whistling; 'what luck! I have just returned from Spain, flatter myself that I was going to meet the *Kaiserlik* of 1807 once more—sleep, regular sleep—but they have become worse than guerrillas. Things are spoiling.'

He said the most of this to himself, without according me much of his attention, all the while sewing his shoe, which from time to time he tried on, to be sure that the sewn part would not hurt his foot. At last he put the thread in his knapsack and the shoe upon his foot, and stretched himself upon a truss of straw.

I was too fatigued to sleep at once, and for an hour lay awake. In the morning I set out again with the quartermaster Poitevin, and three other soldiers of Sonham's division. Our route lay along the bank of the Elbe; the weather was wet and the wind swept fiercely over the river, throwing the spray far on the land.

We hastened on for an hour, when suddenly the quartermaster cried: 'Attention!' He had halted suddenly, and stood listening. We could hear nothing but the sighing of the wind through the trees, and the splash of the waves; but his ear was finer than ours. 'They are skirmishing yonder,' said he, pointing to a wood on our right. 'The enemy may be toward us, and the best thing we can do is to enter the wood and pursue our route cautiously. We can see at the other end of it what is going on; and if the Prussians or Russians are there, we can beat a retreat without their perceiving us.'

We all thought the quartermaster was right; and, in my heart, I admired the shrewdness of the old drunkard, for such he was. We kept on toward the wood, Poitevin leading, and the others following, with our pieces cocked. We marched slowly, stopping every hundred paces to listen. The shots grew nearer; they were fired at intervals, and the quartermaster said: 'They are sharpshooters reconnoitering a body of cavalry, for the firing is all on one side.'

listening eyes. Their great-coats were twice too large for them, and fell in folds along their bodies like cloaks. I say nothing of the mud; it was everywhere. No wonder the Germans were gleeful, even after our victories.

We went toward a couple of little tents, before which three or four horses were nibbling the scanty grass. I saw Colonel Lorain, who now commanded the third battalion—a tall, thin man, with brown mustaches and a fierce air. He looked at me frowningly, and when I showed my papers, only said:

“Go and rejoin your company.”

I started off, thinking that I would recognize some of the Fourth; but, since Lutzen, companies had been so mingled with companies, regiments with regiments, and divisions with divisions, that, on arriving at the camp of the grenadiers, I knew no one. The men seeing me approach, looked distrustfully at me, as if to say:

“Does he want some of our beef? Let us see what he brings to the pot!”

I was almost ashamed to ask for my company, when a bony veteran, with a nose long and pointed like an eagle's beak, and a worn-out coat hanging from his shoulders, lifting his head, and gazing at me, said quietly:

“Hold! It is Joseph. I thought he was buried four months ago.”

Then I recognized my poor Zebede. My appearance seemed to affect him, for, without rising, he squeezed my hand, crying:

“Klipfel! here is Joseph!”

Another soldier, seated near a pot, turned his head, saying:

“It is you, Joseph, is it? Then you were not killed.”

This was all my welcome. Misery had made them so selfish that they thought only of themselves. But Zebede was always good hearted; he made me sit near him, throwing a glance at the others that commanded respect, and offered me his spoon, which he had fastened to the button-hole of his coat. I thanked him, and produced from my knapsack a dozen sausages, a good loaf of bread, and a flask of eau de vie, which I had the foresight to purchase at Risa. I handed a couple of the sausages to Zebede, who took them with tears in his eyes. I was also going to offer some to the others; but he put his hand on my arm, saying:

“What is good to eat is good to keep.”

We retired from the circle and ate, drinking at the same time; the rest of the soldiers said nothing, but looked wistfully at us. Klipfel, smelling the sausages, turned and said:

“Hollo! Joseph! Come and eat with us.—Comrades are always comrades, you know.”

“That is all very well,” said Zebede; “but I don't want and drink the best comrades.”

He shut up my knapsack himself, saying:

“Keep that, Joseph. I have not been so well regaled for more than a month. You shall not lose it.”

A half-hour after, the recall was beaten; the skirmishers came in, and Sergeant Pinto, who was among the number, recognized me, and said:

“Well; so you have escaped! But you came back in an evil moment! Things go wrong—wrong!”

The colonel and commanders mounted, and we began moving. The Cossacks withdrew.—We marched with arms at will; Zebede was at my side and related all that passed since Lutzen; the great victories of Bautzen and Wurtzen; the forced marches to overtake the retreating enemy; the march on Berlin; then the assistance, the arrival of the veterans of Spain—men accustomed to pillaging and living on the peasantry.

Unfortunately, at the close of the armistice, we were against us. The country people looked at us with horror; they cut the bridges down, and kept the Russians and Prussians informed of all our movements. It rained almost constantly, and the day of the battle of Dresden, it fell so heavily that the emperor's hat hung down upon his shoulders. But when victorious, we only laughed at these things. Zebede told me all this in detail; how after the victory at Dresden, General Vandamme, who was to cut off the retreat of the Austrians, had penetrated to Kulm in his ardor; and how those whom we had beaten the day before fell upon him on all sides, front, flank, and rear, and captured him and several other generals, utterly destroying his corps d'armee. Two days before, owing to a false movement of Marshal Macdonald, the enemy had surprised our division, and the fifth, sixth, and eleventh corps on the heights of Leavenberg, and in the *mêlée* Zebede received two blows from the butt of a grenadier's musket, and was thrown into the river Katzbach.— Luckily he seized the overhanging branch of a tree, and managed to regain the bank. He told me how all that night, despite the blood that flowed from his nose and ears, he had marched to the village of Goldberg, almost dead with hunger, fatigue, and his wounds, and how a power had taken pity upon him and given him bread, onions, and water. He told me how, on the day following, they had marched across the fields, each one taking his own course, without orders, because the marshals, generals, and all mounted officers had fled as far as possible, in the fear of being captured. He assured me that fifty bussars could have captured them, one after another; but that by good fortune, Blucher could not cross the river, so that they finally crossed at Wolda, and further on at Buntzlau their officers met them, surprised at yet having troops to lead. He told me how Marshal Oudinot and Marshal Ney had been beaten; the first at Gross-Bereen, and the other at Dennewitz.

We were between three armies, who were waiting to crush us; that of the north, commanded by Bernadotte; that of Silesia, commanded by Blucher; and the army of Bohemia, commanded by Schwartzberg. We marched on toward against each of them; they feared the emperor; and retreated before us; but we could not be at once in Silesia and Bohemia, so march followed march, and countermarch, counter-march. All the men asked was to fight; they

wanted their misery to end. A sort of guerilla, named Thielmann, raised the peasantry against us, and Bavarians and Wurtembergers declared against us. We had all Europe on our hands.

On the fourteenth of October, our battalion was detached to reconnoitre the village of Aken. The enemy were in force there and received us with a scattering artillery fire, and we remained all night without being able to light a fire, on account of the pouring rain. The next day we set out to rejoin our division by forced marches. Every one said, I know not why:

“The battle is approaching! the fight is coming on!”

Sergeant Pinto declared that he felt the emperor in the air. I felt nothing, but I knew that we were marching on Leipzig. The night following, the weather cleared up a little, millions of stars shone out, and we still kept on. The next day, about ten o'clock, near a little village whose name I cannot recollect, we were ordered to halt, and then we heard a trembling in the air. The colonel and Sergeant Pinto said:

“The battle has begun!” and at the same moment, the colonel, waving his sword, cried:

“Forward!”

We started at a run, and half an hour after saw, at a few thousand paces ahead, a long column, in which followed artillery, cavalry, and infantry, one upon the other; behind us, on the road to Duben, we saw another, all pushing forward at full speed. Regiments were even battling across the fields.

At the end of the road we could see the two spires of the churches of Saint Nicholas and St. Thomas in Leipzig, rising amidst great clouds of smoke through which broad flashes were darting. The noise increased; and we were yet more than a league from the city, but were forced to almost shout to hear each other, and men gazed around, pale as death, seeming by their looks to say:

“This is indeed a battle.”

Sergeant Pinto cried that it was worse than Eylau. He laughed no more, nor did Zebede; but on, on we rushed, officers incessantly urging us forward. We seemed to grow delirious; the love of country was indeed striving within us, but still greater was the furious eagerness for the fight.

At eleven o'clock, we descried the battlefield, about a league in front of Leipzig. We saw the steeples and roofs of the city crowded with people, and the old ramparts on which I had walked so often, thinking of Catharine. Opposite us, twelve or fifteen hundred yards distant, two regiments of red juncos were drawn up, and a little to the left, two or three regiments of *chasseurs a cheval*, and between them fled the long column from Duben. Further on, along a slope, were the divisions Ricard, Dombrowski, Sobam, and several others, with their rear to the city; and far behind, on a hill, around one of those old farm houses with flat roofs and immense outlying sheds, so often seen in that country, glittered the brilliant uniforms of the staff.

It was the army of reserve, commanded by Ney. His left wing communicated with Harcourt, who was posted on the road to Halle, and his right with the grand army, commanded by the emperor in person. In this manner our troops formed an immense circle around Leipzig; and the enemy, arriving from all points, sought to join their divisions so as to form a yet larger circle around us, and to inclose us in Leipzig as in a trap.

While we waited thus, three fearful battles were going on at once; one against the Austrians and Russians at Wachau; another against the Prussians at Mockern on the road to Halle; and the third on the road to Lutzen, to defend the bridge of Lindenau, attacked by General Giulay.

(To be Continued.)

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

(To the Editor of the London Tablet.)

“Non tali auxiliis.”

SIR,—In my last letter I observed that the Irish difficulty had on former occasions presented itself in the form of a contest between England and Ireland. England at first, invited by an Irish party in Ireland to intervene, conquered Ireland, much as the Dutch came over here, invited by the malcontent Whigs, and conquered us. But England kept its hold on Ireland, while Dutch bayonets were got rid of here when their work was done. Afterward the question between England and Ireland was whether England aided by the English garrison in Ireland, should hold the country. Now, on the contrary, the Irish difficulty presents itself in the form of a contest between English parties as to who shall occupy the Treasury Benches. Who doubts—I ask the question in the firm belief that no well informed and candid man of either party doubts that, if Mr. Gladstone had sat on the Speaker's right for the past twelve months, and was still sitting there, he would not have pronounced any of the words “religious equality,” “disestablishment,” or “disendowment.” Mr. Bright would no doubt have done so, but certainly not Mr. Gladstone. In Mr. Bright's mouth those words represent a policy to which he is sincerely, even passionately attached. In Mr. Gladstone's they are an expedient which must have taken his party by surprise. Yet, now that they have been uttered, Mr. Gladstone is a man or a mouse according as he sticks to them or gives them up. Nor is this all: he must make a show of carrying out the policy expressed by those words or he must submit to political extinction. The words are portentous—even cabalistic—they have raised a devil whom he cannot fly. No one, perhaps, regrets their utterance more than Mr. Gladstone himself. I do not think that a repetition of the tactics which marked the adoption of the appropriation Clause is possible. Mr. Bright is not Mr. Ward. There are other reasons, but this one is enough. Mr. Bright is sincere and definite in his views. He can use Mr. Gladstone, but Mr. Gladstone cannot use him. Both are men of immense ability and mental power, both are very great, very successful, if not unrivalled orators. Perhaps Mr. Bright is, in his day, unrivalled; looked at as an orator I think him superior to Mr. Disraeli, though his mind is one of a much narrower range. He runs and hollows all he knows so much. He does not see both sides of a question, which is very much in favour of bold and free oratory. He sincerely believes himself to be simply, quite, and altogether in the right, and that in everything, great or small and he would boldly, and in perfect good faith, apply all his notions about religion and policy to the thousand years old country of ours, and remodel the institutions which have grown out of, or survived, the conflict of great minds, great principles, great events, great interests, and many centuries. I write with a sincerity equal to his own, and that is saying

a great deal, when I say I very much admire and very much fear him. I will make a clean breast of it—I don't like that immense tender benevolence and philanthropy of his, I can't get Robespierre and St. Just out of my head. His principles are so very great, so very perfect, that I am mortally afraid that, if I stood in the way of them, he would cut off my head out of sheer benevolence and universal philanthropy. At the very least I quite believe that his successor will, as a matter of fact, cut off my successor's head, unless I do my little part now to prevent, or at least delay, the triumph of that universal philanthropy which awakens my fears. I suppose it likely that, in any case, his successors will for a time win the day, and that all we can hope to achieve is to save our own heads and our sons' heads, leaving possible grandsons to be the victims of civic virtue. Let us at least exert ourselves for ourselves and our children. If I had a grandson I might ask people to aim at more.

Every one will see that I am a timid man, but I am not afraid of Mr. Gladstone. He is a very great orator, and has more and better words at command than are wanted to express his meaning. His language outruns his thought—his colour and manipulation are better than his design. His mind is richly stored, and he is keenly alive to great and generous impulses, but he lacks judgment and, above all, that natural instinct which is Mr. Disraeli's strong point, and without which no man can play first fiddle in statesmanship. Whilst Mr. Gladstone plays the part of some other man's “Man Friday” he is most formidable and effective; but I venture to predict that when he has attained the object of his ambition he will not develop those powers of pilotage which are necessary in stormy times.

But when I put ‘non tali auxiliis’ at the head of my letter, I did not mean to apply the words to Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone. I should, in fact, be only too happy to get their help, and to serve in any way under such great captains. The help which I do not desire—which I disclaim—is the help of their principles. I cannot consent to the disestablishment and disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland for their reasons or in their way. I cannot hold for Mr. Bright, and against the Pope, that the Church ought to be separated from the State, and the State from the Church. Nor can I, with Mr. Gladstone, renounce for the future the attempt to maintain, in association with the State, under the authority of the State, or by public or national property in any form, a salaried or stipendiary clergy. I think that the property of the Protestant Church in Ireland is ecclesiastical property, and that any attempt to deprive the Church of her property without the consent of the Sovereign Pontiff is sacrilegious. Also I do not believe in the omnipotence of the civil power, whether represented by Parliament or otherwise represented; and I believe that it is not competent to the civil power to invade the rights of property.

For myself I cannot see how any instructed Catholics can join in the attempt to secularise the property of the Church. That property is indeed intrusively held by the Protestant Establishment, but it is still applied to ecclesiastical uses, and may be, and very likely is, held by those who honestly believe that they are rightful owners. I can quite understand that we Catholics may plead for the transfer of the property to us as the rightful heirs, but I cannot understand how we can join in transferring it to any other uses than those which we, the rightful heirs and the Protestant Church, the actual holders of the property, hold to be the right ones.

Also, with Mr. Disraeli, I hold that the union between Church and State is sacred and salutary. I cannot therefore join in a crusade against the principle of that union. Mr. Disraeli does not agree with me as to who represents ‘The Church,’ but I cannot on that account join him and my enemies in affirming a condemned proposition. So much for disestablishment.

As to disendowment I will illustrate the position of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and ourselves by a parallel drawn from a pending suit which has attracted a large share of public attention. The trustees and guardians of the infant Sir Alfred Tichbourne are in possession for him of estates which are really the property of Sir Roger Tichbourne if he is alive. How can any one in existence, believing that the estates rightfully belong to Sir Roger Tichbourne, propose that they shall be taken from the infant and given to some one who has no rightful claim to them; or how can they aid others in alienating the property to another party who, in belief of both sides, has no right whatever to it.

The Irish Catholic Whigs who have been so instrumental in keeping their party in power for the last twenty to thirty years, and have done so little for their country or their religion during that time, will no doubt find excuses for following the leadership of their ‘electoral friends’ in England in the declarations or opinions of the Irish Bishops. These by no means cover the ground taken up by these same ‘electoral friends.’ But, if they did, I say at once that I am a Papist, not an Episcopalian; and that these mixed questions are outside the jurisdiction of Bishops and pertain exclusively to the competency of the Holy See. On the questions of ‘Establishment’ and ‘Endowment’ the Holy See has spoken. On the former question the principle of Mr. Oa the former question condemned, and on the latter, the duty of the State to support and defend Religion, and to provide for its temporal necessities, is abundantly affirmed. This duty Mr. Gladstone says that the State shall not perform, and the Irish Catholic members, as I fear to a man, will help him to their utmost to give effect to this unchristian, irreligious, and unparliamentary policy.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
2nd April, 1868. E. R.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S PASTORAL.—The following letter from his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has been addressed to the secular and regular clergy of the diocese of Dublin.—“As the future prospects of Ireland, for good or for evil, may be seriously affected by measures now before Parliament regarding the Protestant Establishment, educational matters, and the protection of the agricultural classes it is meet and just that in such an emergency we should turn our eyes and hearts to the Supreme Lord and Ruler of the Earth, humbly imploring Him to fill our lawgivers with wisdom and a desire of doing what is just, and to direct the course of events in such a manner as will tend to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of this country, so long afflicted and oppressed. . . . The spirit of the age, immersed in earthly matters, seems to overlook everything supernatural, and many statesmen and political economists rest all their hopes for success in the management of human affairs—not on justice or right but on force and more earthly or material courses, and exclude from their calculations the intervention of the great Lord of the Universe, who watches so assiduously over the course of this world that a hair of one's head cannot fall to the ground without His permission. From men guided by such principles the experience of all ages and kingdoms teaches us that we should not expect serious advantages; the Scripture cautions the faithful children of God that in general they should not confide too much in the protection of the arm of flesh. . . . We must pray for all temporal things with full resignation to the will of God, and ask for them only conditionally—that is, provided they shall be useful to secure eternal happiness. When, therefore, in this country we beg of God to assist us in our efforts to secure temporal happiness and prosperity, or to obtain redress for our grievances, we should do so under the conditions just pointed out. And if our prayer be not heard, may we not console ourselves with the consideration that, though Ireland has been

a land of suffering, yet her afflictions have undoubtedly opened the way for innumerable souls to Heaven; and the poverty produced by persecution has prepared her to be a useful instrument in the hands of God for the propagation of the Catholic religion in many extensive regions of the earth, which, had they not been visited by poor Irish emigrants, would now be sitting in darkness and the shadow of death? On the other hand had our country been prosperous, perhaps she would not have clung so courageously to that faith, without which it is impossible to please God, or contributed so much to extend Christ's kingdom upon earth.—Freeman.

DUBLIN, March 31.—A meeting of the friends of united education was held yesterday in the Music-hall, Belfast, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed grant of a charter to a Catholic University, and to propose the admission of Catholics to fellowships in the University of Dublin while retaining the control of the Divinity School. The assembly, as reported in the *Daily Express*, fairly represented the diversity of opinion which prevails in Belfast upon all subjects. With respect to the first object proposed in the requisition, the great majority of those present cordially agreed though their antagonism to the charter scheme was based upon different grounds. As regards the proposed opening of Trinity College the meeting was divided in opinion but the majority was in favour of the change. Disunion reigned for the rest. After the Mayor had been called upon to preside, the Rev. J. S. Porter read letters of apology from gentlemen who were unable to attend, but who expressed their views in writing. Mr. B. Lindsay, in his letter condemned the Ministerial proposal as retrogressive in character, unsound in policy, and destructive of the principle of united education, and thought that such a policy would tend to embitter instead of healing national animosities; and to bring the country under ecclesiastical rule instead of extending its principles of civil and religious freedom. The claims of any denominational body to special representation ought, in his opinion, to be ignored. Mr. William Dunville moved the first resolution, which affirmed the principle of united education as one to be maintained in its integrity, both in the higher and lower departments of education. The Rev. Dr. McGosh, Professor of Logic in the Queen's University, seconded the motion. He repelled the charge that the Queen's Colleges were godless, and said that in respect of religious feeling and moral character the students would bear comparison with those of any college in the empire. The old idea, which was a very beautiful one, that every teacher should give instruction in religion, was fast passing away, and he did not regret it, for he thought that religious teaching should be provided by the parents of the children and the ministers of religion. If the principle of sectarian education were admitted into the Universities it would soon extend to the middle and primary schools. They did not oppose the proposed establishment of a Catholic University because it was a boon to their Catholic fellow countrymen. He did not believe it would be a boon to any denomination, and he would not do it for such an institution for his own Church. He referred to the example of the Scotch Universities where youths of different creeds were brought up harmoniously together, and said he could not understand why the same system should not be adopted in the University of Dublin. It could not be denied that the ten Catholic Judges in Ireland had acted as fairly and impartially as the Protestants, and what had been done so successfully at the Bar might surely be done with the secular emoluments of Trinity College. He disclaimed all hostility to the Government, and reminded the meeting that the friends of united education in Belfast had opposed the late Government under similar circumstances. He regarded with satisfaction the change of opinion in England and Scotland in favour of the principle of united education. Mr. R. D. McGeagh expressed opposition to the charter, but also dissented from the latter part of Dr. McGosh's speech. A warm discussion followed, a large section of the meeting declaring their readiness to go with the majority to the extent of their opposition to the charter, but declining to join in the demand for opening Trinity College. At length a show of hands was taken, and the result of the division gave 126 for the resolution and 77 against it. The announcement of the numbers was received by the majority with as hearty a cheer as a party victory would be in another place. Mr. Murphy moved the next resolution, which declared—“That in our opinion, the granting of a charter to a Catholic University, as proposed by the Earl of Mayo, would be a measure inconsistent with the principle of united education, retrogressive in its character, at variance with the whole tenor of University legislation, adverse to the free institutions of this country and calculated, by the establishment of denominationalism, to preclude the organization of our higher education on a sound basis.” He could not see any ground of common sense upon which the principle of united education could be resisted, and complained that the present Government proposed to give a charter to a University which was to be under the dominion of the Catholic hierarchy. No other Government in Europe would think of doing so, and no Protestant Government would concede to Protestant Bishops the absolute power to grant degrees. For aught Government knew, a doctor's degree might be obtained by passing an examination in the works of St. Thomas Aquinas. The Rev. Dr. McNaughten, in seconding the resolution, repudiated any idea on the part of the meeting of raising the ‘No Popery’ cry. He believed they would be ready to redress any grievance of which Catholics complained, and he for one would be ready to place his Catholic fellow subjects on the same footing as himself, but no higher. He would never try to remove a small grievance by the creation of a greater one. He thought a new institution such as the Government proposed to establish would be ‘the curse of the country.’ The demand for it was in harmony with the Ultramontane spirit which the since arrival of Dr. Cullen had made such progress, but it was not in harmony with the genius of the British Constitution and the legislation of late years respecting Universities. Mr. Hewitt moved, and the Rev. Charles Seaver seconded, an amendment, which was in these terms:—“That this meeting protests against the establishment of a Catholic University as opposed to the Word of God.” This led to an animated debate in the course of which Dr. McGree ventured to declare his belief that the Catholic hierarchy concurred with their clergy in demanding a Catholic University, and that as ‘a Tory and a moderately warm Protestant’ he approved the course taken by the Government. The meeting expressed an indignant dissent. The Rev. Dr. McNaughten said he thought the existence of the Queen's Colleges and the attendance of Catholic students in them, notwithstanding all the threats and inducements of their clergy to enter the rival College, was a sufficient answer to the assertion. At the termination of the discussion a show of hands was taken, and it appeared that 89 voted for the amendment and 111 for the resolution, which was accordingly passed. On the motion of Professor Nesbitt a resolution recommending that the honours and emoluments of Trinity College should be opened to Catholics was adopted by a large majority after a sharp contest.—*Times Cor.*

The Legislature of Protestant country is to be asked to declare that Protestantism in Ireland has been and is a failure. This demand is to be made by no obscure nonconformist deputy. It is not to be put before the country by some influential representative of a few hundred votes, nor will it come from an enemy of the Established Church. The declaration is to be laid before the popular assembly by a Protestant statesman of long experience, of great talent, of immense influence, the representative of one of the largest constituencies in the kingdom, the acknowledged leader of a great party, and a gentleman believed to be devoted to the sect of which

he is a member. Moreover, the declaration is to be backed by his supporters including the representatives of nearly every large borough in the United Kingdom—by the representatives of nearly every constituency which is not influenced in its choice by the admissions of the country parson, respect for the ‘squire,’ or fear of the landlord. When next Friday night the House of Commons divides to declare its opinion on an institution professing to be Christian, but which for three hundred years has lent a willing hand to oppress, insult, and impoverish a people among whom it is an alien, we may rest assured that they who declare against it will include every man with the mind and heart of a statesman, while ignorance, injustice, prejudice, and unprincipled self-interest will stand within the rotten bulwarks of an effete Establishment with the cry of ‘No surrender.’ Whether the result of the debate of next week be to order the destruction of this so-called Christian Church, or whether timid politicians may hesitate to follow their leaders, thinking their course too daring and precipitate, the result will be the same. When, three hundred years ago, the big game, priests of the Church of Ireland, were driven from their people into exile, or imprisoned, or martyred, and who the shams which have at last been abandoned to their long anticipated doom were substituted, every reader of history must have known it was but a question of time. The shams were sure to be found out. Some people thought, perhaps, that a few years would be sufficient. It has taken three hundred years, but they have passed over at last, and now the shams are being laughed at or execrated. From the first these acquisitions with the past triumphs of the Church must have been certain of the result. Wolves in sheep's clothing may do a great deal of mischief, and asses in lions' skins may get themselves into a great lot of trouble; but, as a rule, the mischief must be done and the trouble undergone in a very short time. When the experiment of a Protestant Church in a Catholic land was commenced, uninterested observers must have seen how it would end. And the end has come. It is a failure. Its doom may be uttered next week, or a short time may be given to it to say its prayers and make up its accounts; but next week, or next year, or at no very distant time, the end will be. No physic will save it. It may live longer in another climate, but it partakes too much of the character of the living things which St. Patrick exercised to flourish among the people to whom he gave the faith. It is even past praying for. The sum of his wickedness is made up, and it is going into the future as a thing of the past, and surrendering itself to the judgment of history without a single good deed to place as a set-off to the sins of a long career of self-seeking tyranny and cowardly oppression. It has stood a monument of conquest among a conquered people, and a prototype of the abomination of abominations standing in the holy place. With the shamelessness of a harlot proclaiming her virtue, it has paraded itself before the world with the lip of religion and the head of a thief. Its very corruption has been corrupted. Its agents have been the scavengers of Christianity. What wonder that refined men should want them out of their company, that even their allies should meet them with gloved hands and pinch their nostrils in conference? But the nuisance is about to be removed, and we will not search the dictionary for the mild terms we can bestow upon a dying sinner.—*Liverpool Northern Press.*

Lord Grey has addressed a letter to Mr. Bright on this subject. His lordship fully agrees with the hon. gentleman that ‘the Established Church lies at the root of every other question in Ireland’—indeed he finds it difficult to understand how any man can seriously consider the past history and actual state of Ireland without being convinced that the establishment of the Protestant Church in that country has contributed, more than any other single cause, to produce the evils by which it has been so long afflicted. He cannot however accept Mr. Bright's proposal that the Protestant Church should be disendowed as well as disestablished. He holds that there are no reasonable grounds on which a general objection can be made by Dissenters to the existence of any religious endowments. Of course there may be circumstances connected with any particular endowment which may afford good reasons for disapproving of it but against the principle of religious endowments generally they are precluded by their own practice from objecting. On the other hand, there are a very large number of persons in this country, of whom he acknowledges himself to be one, who consider it of infinite importance to the highest welfare of a nation, that by some means or other a large fixed income, not merely depending on the voluntary contributions of the passing hour should be available for the religious instruction of the people.—He regards it as a palpable and dangerous fallacy to affirm that those who require religious instruction and consolation, ought to pay for it, and that the support of the ministers of religion ought to be left to be provided for by the voluntary contributions of their flocks. Those who stand most in need of religious instruction are precisely those who are the least willing to pay for it, and experience clearly proves that, even with the assistance of a large endowment; the most strenuous voluntary exertions on the part of both Churchmen and Dissenters, fail to provide nearly adequate means for the religious instructions of the population.—*Freeman's Journal.*

PREDICTED FALL OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Dr Doyle, with the voice of a prophet, and the pen of an inspired writer then (A. D. 1827) proceeded—“The Church Establishment must fall sooner or later. Its merits in Ireland are too well known, it has been brought to the light, and its works being such as do not bear the light, it must sooner or later be an impartial judgment can be passed upon it. Olanon, bigotry, enthusiasm, a spirit of selfishness constitute its chief support. It derives no aid from reason, justice, or public utility. Its old connexion with the Crown, and that wise aversion to experimental innovation which characterises every wise government, unite to defend it; but, if the passions of the people were calmed, some men with the power and spirit of Burke, who arranged that chaos, ‘the Civil List,’ and purified, without injuring them, the revenues and prerogatives of the Crown itself—some such man would arise and free the nation from the reproach of the Irish temporal establishment, he would relieve religion from an incubus, and the land of the country, with its proprietors and cultivators, from an intolerable pressure. It is monstrous to think of an annual income amounting to several millions sterling, being appropriated in such a country as Ireland to the maintenance of the pastors of less than one-thirtieth part of the population. The English people are, as yet, but imperfectly acquainted with the nature and greed of this Establishment. We, in Ireland, have been accustomed to view it from our infamy, and when men gaze for a considerable time at the most hideous monster, they can view it can view it with diminished horror; but a man of reflection, living in Ireland, and coolly observing the workings of the Church Establishment, would seek for some likeness to it only amongst the priests of Juggernaut.—*Life of Dr. Doyle.*

On the 28th ult. the police of Athlone were suddenly called off to Ballybay, about three miles from that town on the Roscommon road, where a brutal and cold blooded murder was perpetrated. A poor old woman, living in a lonely hut by the roadside, who carried on a little traffic in eggs, was found murdered on the hearth of her desolate habitation, a tongs, clotted with blood being alongside her, which is supposed to be the instrument made use of by the perpetrator to accomplish his horrid purpose. Subsequent reports state that a stone of immense weight was placed over her head, and a large beam across her body, and that her throat seemed to be cut. The supposed murderer has been taken and lodged in the bridewell.

MOSE IRISH DISCONTENT.—The Irish Establishment agitation was set in motion by its leaders to produce one result—that result still remains to be attained; but another has 'unsought been won.' The Whig leaders wished and wish to get into power—but they can scarcely have desired to alienate their Protestant Irish followers, and to create 'a tempest in a teapot.' The gentlemen who are at present 'protesting' throughout Ireland were in a very different mood when Mr. Gladstone called the Pope 'a mendicant' in Parliament, after having done his best to qualify him for that title by his moral support and open approval of the robbery perpetrated by Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon. They were not angry when Lord Russell raised his 'Four Points,' and so released Napoleon from his repeated promise to preserve the Pope's sovereign rights. They did not 'protest' when they saw that the voting which consummated the robbery of the Pope was managed on the undignified principle, that votes for the Pope should not be wanted and that the voters could only choose between Victor Emmanuel and a republic. Oh, no! Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone were only assisting the cause of 'progress' at that time. But zealous friends of progress may sometimes prove, like the cork leg of the legend, inconvenient affairs. Little did the Irish admirers of Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Lord Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, think that their own time was to come and was coming. Less did they think that Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone were to figure in the front of their enemies when that turn should have come. But now the thing which they did not fear has come upon them, and through all the land the voice of their rage is heard. And what a rage! mean, unreasoning, and unfair. All the abuse is for the Pope and the Catholic clergy. Now the Pope has nothing to do with the matter, and the Catholic clergy have very little. Some Protestant speakers at 'Defence' meetings have said that the abolition movement was got up to please the Irish Catholic clergy. Never was greater nonsense said. The Catholic clergy would be of no use to Mr. Gladstone unless by getting him parliamentary support from Irish members. They could influence no Irish members but Catholic ones. If the eloquent 'Defenders' who are attacking the Pope and the Priests had any knowledge of contemporary history, they would know that nearly all the Catholics Irish members have sided with Mr. Gladstone's party for years, through thick and thin good and evil. No abolition scheme was wanted, or is, to make Irish Whigs loyal to Mr. Gladstone's party. It is to gain the support of the Scotch and English Nonconformist members that Mr. Gladstone and his friends are working. Why do the 'Defenders' waste their wrath on Priests and Pope? Why not attack Russell and Gladstone, men of their own religion, to whose insatiable ambition and greed the crisis is altogether due? Ambition and greed only—for when these men were in power, the Irish Establishment was safe enough. But now they have no way to power unless on the ruins of the Establishment—and between their own interests and the Establishment they found no difficulty in choosing. Why do the 'defenders' strive to make a religious affair of this movement, when it is simply a political dodge of Mr. Gladstone and his party? If they must quarrel, let them quarrel with the real offender—if they must speak, let them speak as politicians, not as big game. And at all their meetings the language is to say the least, unnecessarily warlike. Fire (Kantish) and sword, and 'no surrender' figure prominently in their harangues. Now, against whom are threats directed? It must be against the Queen and Government. It is not with the 'Defenders' as with the Pope. No overwhelming army has come to rob them in fact, they cannot be robbed at all. Nothing can happen there unless through the Government, through a majority of a Parliament in which the majority is Protestant. Therefore, their threats are aimed at the Queen of England and her Government—that is, the Government that shall make abolition its policy. We hope the men of the Establishment may not be driven by the spirit of discontent to join the Fenians. Between the Greek fire of one party, and the Kantish fire of the other, Ireland is likely to be kept in hot water—if actual conflagration do not ensue.—*Wexford People.*

We have entered upon the third year of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and we find after forty years of equal rights that there exists in the sister kingdom a spirit of disaffection to the institutions of our national Government. We have no desire to overrate the importance of Fenianism, and we know that the Irish Church Establishment has not been especially denounced by Fenian emissaries, but the sympathetic tolerance of Fenianism is a grave phenomenon, and if the Irish Establishment has not been especially attacked, it is because the wider aims of Fenianism presuppose and include its abolition. It is a very limited apprehension of Fenianism which declares that the Established Church has nothing to do with it. The Irish Establishment is admitted throughout the greater part of Ireland to be an injustice, present before all Irishmen, save a small minority of its own creed. They see endowments which they rightly claim as the property of the Irish people devoted to the support of a worship they reject, which their forefathers rejected, and against the establishment of which generations after generations have rebelled for three centuries. What possible reason can there be for maintaining an institution which can claim no just prescription in its favour, which is a standing reproach to our legislation and a humiliating answer to all attempts to justify the character of our government, which alienates from the Constitution five-sixths of the population of Ireland, and sows dissension among Irishmen themselves? It is incumbent upon the House of Commons to declare that the Established Church of Ireland as an Establishment must cease. It is true that the declaration cannot be immediately followed by action. It is not desirable that any attempt should be made to carry it into effect in the present Parliament.—*Times.*

ANOTHER ROBBERY OF ARMS—CORK.—Another audacious robbery of arms by Fenians was perpetrated in this city last night. Between nine and ten o'clock three men entered the public-house of Mr. Andrew Fitzgerald, Cornmarket street, and, without informing the proprietor, who was inside the counter, of their business, one of the party proceeded to a shelf, where an unused gun had been lying for some time previously, and coolly removed it therefrom. Mr. Fitzgerald, seeing that the party were about, endeavoured to remonstrate, and, if possible, prevent the removal of his property, when a second member of the party—a small young man, of Yankee appearance—stepped forward, and pulling his slouched hat over his eyes, and placing his hand on his breast, gave unmistakable indications of a determination to resist the interference of the astonished publican. Taking possession of the gun which was encased in a green baize cloth, they walked off, remarking at the same time that they wanted the piece for the night and would return it in the morning. It is unnecessary to say the property has not been restored up to the present, nor is there any likelihood of it, unless the police happen to secure the offenders. Mr. Fitzgerald did not follow the men to the door, fearing they might have been accomplices in waiting outside, but he reported the occurrence to the police as soon as possible. Several patrols were out during the night. Some searches were made but no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage has, up to the moment I write, been gleaned. Although no revolvers were exhibited the publican is certain that the men were armed.—*Daily Express.*

The sentence of one month's imprisonment passed upon Mr. Johnston expired on Friday morning; and he could then have taken his discharge upon entering into the required bail for his future good behaviour. He has not, however, elected to do so, and consequently he still remains in custody, an alternative term of an additional month's imprisonment being attached to the sentence in the event of his refusing

to give the required securities. Major Thompson, the Governor of the gaol, received a telegram on Tuesday from the Inspector-General of Prisons, inquiring what relaxation the Board of Superintendence had made in the gaol rules in favour of Mr. Johnston. The Governor replied there had not been any relaxation of the rules; that the only request Mr. Johnston had made was that he should be allowed to see his wife in his cell, instead of under the conditions on which by the discipline of the gaol, interviews are permitted between prisoners and their relations and acquaintances, and that this request had not been conceded. We have authority for stating that Mr. Johnston makes no complaint of any of the gaol officials, but on the contrary says that he has experienced every consideration and kindness from all of them consistent with strict adherence to the rules. It will gratify Mr. Johnston's numerous friends to hear that his health continues as good as it was when he entered on his imprisonment.—*Down Recorder.*

COLONEL KELLY.—Some time since it was rumoured that the Fenian Colonel Kelly was lurking in a north-western district of this county—a locality certainly well fitted to shelter the fugitive, being covered with long ranges of sterile hills, and wide wastes of bog and marsh. A little incident which occurred a few days since at Churchtown would seem to indicate that this rumour had a more solid foundation than mere fancy, or else that the authorities have also been deluded by the report. On Monday last a stranger went into the public-house of a person in the above village, and it appears, drank himself into a condition of such helplessness, that the publican, pitying his condition, determined to secure his tetter property he had on his person till he should be come sober. Accordingly, he examined the man's pockets in which he found besides a small sum of money, a sort of passport signed by a county inspector, and directing the police to permit the barrer free passage. The name of the bearer was also entered on the document, and differed from that he had previously given the publican. The name is not unknown in this city, where it has rightly or wrongly been spoken of in connection with certain important circumstances which have occurred during the Fenian excitement here. It has been learned, it is said, that the party had been dispatched to the locality on a special mission, involving, if possible, the discovery of Colonel Kelly's whereabouts.—*Cork Examiner.*

ARRESTS IN CORK.—The residence of Mr. Jennings, North wall, was entered to night by four Fenians, who demanded arm in the name of the Irish Republic. Mr. Jennings was in Dublin at the time but two servants kept the Fenians engaged, while Mr. Jennings, with great presence of mind, shouted for police through the window. The party decamped without effecting their object. Four men have been arrested in North Main-street on suspicion who gave their names as Crane Taylor, Edwards, and McCarty. Nothing has been found with them.

HUNTED DOWN.—On Saturday night a young man employed in one of the chief hair dressing establishments in this city, was returning from the house of a patron, residing at Sunday's Well, whose head he had arranged for Church display the next morning. The friseur had with him the implements of his profession, among which were a formidable curling tongs bright with constant use. On his way to the city he met a police patrol, one of whom perceiving his tongs glisten in the lamplight like a revolver barrel, called to him to stand. He obeyed the order by taking to his heels, and was only captured when he had reached nearly to Patrick's-bridge, after a chase of about a mile. It was only then the police discovered the villainous character of the weapon which they with difficulty persuaded themselves to believe was not a revolver. They, of course, let the captive go, with an advice to conceal what ever of gold iron he might have upon him when next he went abroad.—*Cork Examiner.*

What Ireland really wants is power to enact her own laws. Nothing less will content her, because she knows that any law ruled by a strange people is in slavery, and is powerless to do anything for its own welfare. We want a native parliament; we want commerce; manufactures, and an improved agriculture. We could have got some of these things by our own exertions, but we were at war with England in some shape or other for the past sixty-seven years, and when a nation is at war it cannot devote its time to social improvements. We were battling for religious liberty, for political rights, for the repeal of the Union, for the reform of the land code, and for the total extinction of the Established Church; and having been so engaged, we could not attend to other matters with that steady perseverance which often commands success.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says:—The neighborhood of Slugginstown, county Kilkenny, is acquiring an unenviable notoriety for diabolical acts of incendiarism. The premises of a most respectable farmer, named Patrick Brennan residing near that place, were maliciously set fire to on the night of the 27th March, and two stacks of corn and a rick of hay were consumed. This is the fifth fire of a similar character in a circle of four miles diameter during the short space of six months, destroying property estimated at £400.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT.—It is most extraordinary to witness the number of hands of the labouring class that attend our market square every morning seeking employment. These poor men say that they know not, under heaven, what to do, or how to act, as having large families solely depending on their manual labour for maintenance and scarcely none to be found up to this. They have repeatedly stated that they suffer any amount of privation rather than go into the poorhouse. They are greatly surprised, from the large numbers leaving this locality this time past for America, that farmers were so long neglecting to give employment as farming operations required immediate attention. It has been stated that farmers, with their domestics, are doing the work in the best manner they can, and it is only in the extreme cases the services of agricultural labourer are called into requisition, at most miserable and wretched wages—from 8d to 10d a-day and board, which they term 'clearified' starvation. This expression means extremely thin.—*Waterford Citizen.*

IRISH WOMEN.—The most remarkable element, the richest, and certainly the most full of life, of this land so lifeless, is the population itself. No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of purity and distinction, especially among the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. The transparent whiteness of the skin, the absorbing attraction, which, in France, is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man as well as the fine lady, possesses an opal or milky tint, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a queen. In Ireland, there are as many different physiognomies as individualities. Regs, misery, and manual labour have no effect on these native endowments. Even beneath the hatched cabin of the poor peasant, in the midst of the potato fields, which yield the sole nourishment those traits at times develop themselves with unmistakable vividness. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the most ideal findings of the pencil would grow pale before the beauty of the children; and, in the compact crowd which each day occupies the galleries of Merrion Square, there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet. Blondes, with black eyes, brunettes with blue, are by no means rare. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming. The girls of Conamara, with their queenly shoulders and eyes of fire, would put to shame, at this day those daughters of the East, from whom they are said to be descended.—*French Paper.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTIN V. MACKONOHIE.—A petition of appeal on the part of the promoter in the St. Alban's case Martin v. Mackonochie has just been lodged at the Appeal Registry, Doctors' Commons, although no notice as yet has been given to the defendant. It will be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on which the defendant will be served with a citation. The promoter has applied on the question of lighted candles in the communion service, and also on the question of costs, as no costs were awarded by the Archdeacon's Court against Mr. Mackonochie. The whole case will now be re-opened. Mr. Mackonochie will raise the questions as to the elevations, the incense, and the mixed chalice. The subject of costs, which must amount to a considerable sum will form a feature for the decision of the Judicial Committee. From the state of business before the committee as to appeals the case cannot be heard for some months—probably not during the present year. There are appeals standing from the February sittings, and it is understood that the sittings will not be resumed until June, and therefore the present case, unless specially ordered, cannot be heard for a long time. Whether the practices condemned by the Court of Arches will be renewed and continued pending the appeal to the Judicial Committee is a matter of some importance.

Sir R. Phillimore's judgment in the two cases of Martin v. Mackonochie and Flinnack v. Simpson was delivered on Saturday last. Five charges were brought against the Rev. William Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn—1. The elevation of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 2. Excessive kneeling at times not prescribed by the Rubric; 3. The use of incense during the celebration of the Eucharist; 4. The mixing of water with wine at the time of the administration of the Lord's Supper; 5. The use of lighted candles upon the Holy Table. The charges against the Rev. Mr. Simpson, incumbent of East Teignmouth, Devon, were—1. The elevation of the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; 2. The mixing water with wine; 3. The placing the arms upon a stool; 4. The omission of the word 'all' in the last prayer, in the Morning and Evening Prayer; and 5. The use of lighted candles on the Holy Table. With regard to the elevation, the Dean of Arches declared that as explained of, and as it had been practised by the clergy, it was unlawful, and he admonished both to discontinue it. With regard to the second charge against the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie the Dean of Arches said that if Mr. Mackonochie had committed any error in that respect it belonged to the category of those cases which should be referred to the bishop for him to exercise his discretion on it. With regard to incense the Dean admonished Mr. Mackonochie to abstain from the use of incense as libelled in the articles and from the ceasing of persons and things. The Dean admonished both clergymen to abstain from mixing water with the wine, as pleaded in the articles. He also admonished Mr. Simpson to abstain from placing the arms on a stool, and with regard to the charge of using lighted candles on the Holy Table he decided that the practice of both clergymen was lawful. The charge against Mr. Simpson of omitting the word 'all' in the last prayer was abandoned. But although the judgment of the Court was given in favor of the rev. gentlemen upon one point only its general effect is considered by the Ritualists to have been in their favor. The Dean laid down that none of the questions before him affected the relations of the Church of England to the Church Catholic but had reference solely to matters of detail, and involved no doctrine. The Dean also rejected the proposition that the practices complained of were prohibited by necessary implication, inasmuch as they were connected with Roman or Popish doctrine, and decided that no sound argument against their lawfulness could be deduced from the mere fact of their identity with the ceremonies in use before the Reformation, and laid great stress upon the identity of the Church of England, before and after the Reformation. The Dean also rejected the argument that the unlawfulness of the practices complained of was to be presumed from the *de facto* disuse of them since the Reformation, and laid down the rule that whatever was subsidiary to what was ordered in the rubric, and whatever being in itself decent and proper, in accordance with primitive and Catholic use, and which was not by any fair construction necessarily connected with those Roman doctrines which the Church 'cut clean away' at the Reformation, was lawful under restrictions to be mentioned. These restrictions the Dean considered to be in the discretion of the ordinary.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.—Since Mr. Gladstone announced that he would move the resolutions which were brought before the House of Commons last night the agitation against the Irish Church has assumed very formidable proportions. Meetings are being held in many of the principal towns of Scotland, where resolutions are passed in favour of total disendowment. Last Sunday in Ireland, there was a petition for abolition for signature in most of the Roman Catholic Churches; and the Dublin Freeman asks for two million signatures to them. At Kittering a meeting has just been held in the Corn Exchange, at which it was unanimously resolved to petition in favour of the abolition of the Irish Establishment. Other meetings are in progress. At Leeds a requisition to the mayor is being signed to call a town's meeting on the question. The Congregational Board of London meets to-day to consider the subject and will pass resolutions appropriate to it. There will be a meeting at Frome to-morrow to petition Parliament for total disendowment. Yesterday evening the Bath Liberal Association met for the purpose of calling a public meeting for the same purpose. Newcastle has already met, but one meeting is not considered to be sufficient; to night, therefore, there is to be another called for the specific purpose of supporting Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Glasgow has taken similar action, and will also hold a meeting this evening. A petition is now in course of signature at Wigan for total abolition, and will be presented with several hundred signatures this week. Last night there was to have been a meeting of the electors of Aberdeen where very energetic action is being taken. Southampton also held a meeting last night, where appropriate resolutions were passed. The inhabitants of Davenport are petitioning in large numbers, and Lord Elliot will present a petition from them this week. There is to be a meeting at Wakefield on Wednesday. At Huntington, a public meeting a series of resolutions has been passed, including one in favour of the total disendowment of the Church. There was a meeting at Colchester last night with the same object, and Nottingham is to send a petition. At Manchester there will be a meeting of the National Reform Union at the Free Trade hall to-morrow evening, to take into consideration the whole question. We notice that Mr. Mason Jones will lecture on the Irish Church at Preston, St. Helen's Leicester, and Walsall this week, and that other meetings will be held at Shrewsbury and Wallingborough. An aggregate meeting of the liberal party in the Potteries was held at Hadley last night it was densely crowded, and resolutions against the Irish Church Establishment and a petition in favour of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were enthusiastically passed.—*Daily News.*

MR. HARPER AND THE IRISH ESTABLISHMENT.—On Monday night (says the Pall Mall Gazette) a large number of persons assembled in Exeter Hall to hear Mr. Edward Harper unfold, in an address on the Oaths Bill, 'the tremendous perils to throne, Church, and Constitution from Popery, Puseyism, and political apostasy.' In the course of a speech the delivery of which occupied upwards of two hours, Mr. Harper gave a history of the Established Churches of England and Ireland since the Reformation, and denounced in strong terms what he called the Romish influences that had been from time to time made, and particularly at the present moment, to under-

mine and destroy these religious institutions. He introduced the names of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright several times, and they elicited much cheering, and Mr. Harper wound up by making it known that he was an Orangeman, and he called upon all present, if they wished their country to be 'great, glorious, and free,' to join 'that glorious Orange institution.' He threatened that he would take the cry of 'No Popery' into that part of Lancashire where Mr. Gladstone would soon be asking the suffrages of the Protestant electors of England to re-elect him.

STARTLING NEWS.—The following extract of a letter which appeared in last week's *Catholic Opinion* will surprise many persons, and frighten not a few of the old class of Protestants:—'Earl Granville was President of the Council in the last Russell Ministry; Lady Georgiana Fullerton (whom to name is enough) is his lordship's sister. The Duke of Argyll was Lord Privy Seal; his grace's mother is a Catholic. Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer; he has a Catholic sister, Sir George Grey the Home Secretary of that Ministry, has a Catholic sister-in-law, who is even a nun, and other Catholic relatives. Mr. Monsell, then Vice President of the Board of Trade, is a convert himself. Sir R. Palmer has (or had) a Catholic brother. Sir R. Collier has a Catholic aunt. I devote a little from the line in adding that Mr. Coleridge, law officer in *pelleo* of the next Liberal Government, has a brother a priest and a Jesuit. So much for the Russell Ministry. Others, better acquainted with family connections, would probably extend my list. We come now to the present Ministry. The Duke of Marlborough's sister-in-law, Lady Portarlington, is a Catholic. Lord Stanley's sister, Lady Emma Talbot, has a brother-in-law a priest, and several other Catholic relatives. Sir Stafford Northcote is, I believe, not distantly related to the Very Rev. President of Oscott. The Earl of Longford had a brother who died a Passionist and I may add, a saint, being also the brother-in-law of the late Marquis of Exeter. The Earl of Mayo's brother-in-law, the Hon. W. Wyndham, is a recent convert. The Attorney-General need not be out done by his old antagonist, Mr. Coleridge, has two brothers priests. I know I shall frighten Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Whalley by calling attention to these startling facts. Borrowing a few more words from Juvenal, I would say to the member for Peterborough, 'Yes, Whalley, my poor man, you may awake and find yourself Catholic, without knowing it, against your will.'

As no reasonable man need plead guilty to a charge of reckless speculation when he hazards the wildest conjectures as to what Mr. Disraeli meant by a 'truly liberal policy,' there is ample excuse for those who, like ourselves, take the bull by the horns, and boldly pre-empt the issue of the approaching struggle. However, by the time these lines are in print the Government will have fully declared, it is to be hoped, without any reserve, the line of policy it intends to follow in the present crisis, and so we may be altogether out in our reckoning. Rumor has, as we know, during the past few days, said a great many naughty things about poor Mr. Disraeli, and among them one very notably so. It went so far as to hint that the Irish Establishment was to be preserved at any cost, and by the direst expedients.—'No Popery' was again to be the Christian order of the day, and the wholesale forcing of the creed of half a million of people into the face of four millions, and a bill, was to be upheld as the one great means of ensuring the prosperity of Ireland in general, and a maintenance of true Christianity in particular! If this be true—and of course, all of us who know poor Mr. Disraeli would be the first to recoil from such a disgraceful, scandalous and wicked bit of clap trap as this, *let it be true*—if this be true, we beg to offer a suggestion that may be worth something, at least, to people of a logical turn of mind. Let the Irish nostrum be tried over here; in short, let the same justice be measured out to Great Britain as to Ireland, *mutatis mutandis*, then we should have—

- 1.—The Roman Catholic Church established by law.
- 2.—Every Church of England minister obliged to find funds to build himself his own chapel in his own parish.
- 3.—Oxford and Cambridge closed to the country.
- 4.—And lastly—Influential meetings held the other side of St. George's Channel to describe this state of things as 'a sentimental grievance.'

It looks odd upon a paper, all this, but it is precisely what is to be bolstered up in Ireland—in the name of Christianity. Has Mr. Disraeli ever thought what would happen in England if such a state of things could by any possibility be established? Possibly not. Then we will tell him. Six hours of it would bring on such a revolution as the country has not yet seen. Fortunately there is not the remotest chance of such a thing in Ireland and perhaps for that very reason it has a greater claim upon our sympathy. When a patient boasts he hears his burthen like a water bear, it is only the brute who goads it. A humane man unlooseth him.—*Townhall.*

We are only at the beginning of a long journey; there will be many ups and downs, and many sudden turns and surprises and adventures before we get to the end. For our own part, we cannot change principles and opinions which we have held for years, and which we believe to be sound, merely in order to avoid agreeing with Mr. Disraeli, or to avoid disagreeing with Mr. Gladstone. We can't adopt the creed of the English Dissenters, and become a Cromwellian, an Independent, a Voluntaryist, and a seculariser of Church property, merely for the sake of applauding a party move of Mr. Gladstone's. We cannot help thinking that it would have been better for Ireland and for the Empire if Mr. Disraeli had been allowed to pass his Landlord and Tenant Bill, to grant a charter to the Irish Catholic University, and to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles Act this year, leaving him to deal with the Irish Church Question in the new Parliament.—Should events shape themselves according to that programme even yet, we shall be glad of it. Should the result be that Mr. Gladstone's move prevents the settlement of the Irish Church Question for the next ten years, we shall be sorry for it, but we shall comfort ourselves with the reflection that the responsibility will belong to others.—*London Tablet.*

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Badeley, whose name well be remembered by many in connection with the early days of the Oxford movement, and as taking a conspicuous part in the case of 'Gorbam v. the Bishop of Exeter.' The son of a physician who practised at Okehamford, Mr. Badeley was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1823, gaining a second class in classics. He was called to the Bar in 1841, and went the Home Circuit. It was, however, to ecclesiastical law that he more especially devoted himself; and at the same time when the Gorbam difficulty arose he was employed by the Bishop of Exeter to conduct the case on his behalf. Mr. Badeley, deeming the Church hopelessly committed by the Gorbam decision, 'submitted himself' to the Catholic communion, and since that time he has devoted himself to the solution of the various legal difficulties attending the administration of Roman Catholic trusts and charities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FENIAN PROSECUTION IN LONDON.—London, April 20.—The Attorney-General opened the case for the prosecution. He said he expected to prove that the crime of murder had been committed upon the person of a woman one of the victims of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention; that this explosion was brought about by the prisoners at the bar, four of whom, the testimony would show, were Fenians; that the explosion was a plot to facilitate the escape of Burke, confined in the said House of

Detention: that in the confusion produced by the explosion Burke was to make his escape that a fund of money was raised at a Fenian meeting in Holborn to provide for the expenses of the conspiracy; that all the prisoners in the Court were immediately concerned in the atrocious attempt, except perhaps the woman Ann Justice, but that the prisoners, Barrett and Murphy, joined at a late date in the conspiracy; and that a man named Fallon, who had not yet been arrested was known to have bought the powder for the use of the conspirators. The Attorney-General continued: The execution of the plot was fixed for the 12th of December. Burke was to be warned of the lightning of the fuse outside by a ball which was to be thrown over the wall into the prison-yard, where it was expected he would be taking exercise with the other prisoners; but the attempt failed on that day. On the following day the fuse was lighted by Barrett himself, and the conspirators succeeded in producing the unfortunate explosion which caused the murder for which they were now on trial. A short time before this event, the woman, Ann Justice, was seen talking with the Diamonds, and she was arrested after the explosion, while flying in their company. The learned counsel concluded his speech by announcing that Vaughan and Mollany, accomplices in the crime, had become Queen's evidence and would give their testimony before the court. Here he warned the jury against accepting their evidence as conclusive unless sustained by the other evidence produced by the Crown. The witnesses for the prosecution were then called. Formal testimony was taken as to the nature of the woman received by the deceased. Mollany was then called to the witness box and sworn. He testified that all the male prisoners were regular members of the Fenian organisation; that Barrett was a Fenian Centre; that he held frequent consultations with Murphy, who was an active agent in the affair; that all the prisoners at the bar were well acquainted with the plot in all its details, and that Barrett had boasted of being the man who fired the train. In the course of his testimony, the witness referred to an important letter, written in invisible ink, and addressed to Murphy. Inspector Thomson then swore that the said Murphy could not be found but the letter spoken of was from Burke, and contained details of the plan to effect his release. At the conclusion of the testimony of Inspector Thompson, the court adjourned.

On Monday Peter Mohan, alias Morgan, the man charged with inducing soldiers to desert from her Majesty's service and join the 'Fenian army,' was again examined at Bow Street before Sir Thomas Henry, and remanded in consequence of the non-attendance of one of the principal witnesses.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

It has been arranged that the Fenian convicts are to be 'utilized,' and employed on some very necessary works at Gibraltar.

A VISIT OF CLEMENCY.—The Prince of Wales is about to visit Ireland, and we hear from Ireland itself that in expectation of the event all other topics have sunk into insignificance. If the promise of the present be fulfilled, the weak after Easter will be a season of unbounded enthusiasm. The Irish sentiment, faithful to the idea of Sovereignty, looks forward to the visit of the Prince as an occasion of clemency as well as festivity. A royal progress has been accompanied by a proclamation of amnesty for political offences, to celebrate as it were, the general reconciliation of all enemies in the presence of a supreme joy. It is felt in Dublin, even among those who have hitherto been the most vehement in calling for measures of severity, that the arrival of the Prince of Wales might be celebrated by a considerable, perhaps in some cases by a total, remission of the sentences under which several political offenders now suffer. Whether such a grace could be conferred must depend in great measure upon information only within the knowledge of the constitutional ministers of the crown; but the complete defeat of Fenianism would appear to render an exercise of the clemency of the sovereign not merely safe but judicious. The renewed suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act may, indeed, be cited as a proof that disaffection has not, in the belief of the ministry, wholly ceased, but the great discretionary powers entrusted to the administration would, on the other hand, obviate any risk of a misuse of the clemency suggested by Irish opinion. Government must always rest upon the acceptance of the people governed, and if those who are best qualified to judge are persuaded that the time has arrived when mercy would not impair respect for order or love of peace, the ministers of the crown may be reasonably expected to yield to the popular impulse in every case where it may appear that the majority of the law has been sufficiently vindicated.—*Times.*

MR. CARDWELL AND THE WHOLE FORCE OF THE EMPIRE.—Mr. Cardwell, who used to promise us the whole force of the Empire for our defence, in a recent speech on the estimates said:—'The principle for which he wished to contend was that we should steadily go forward, declining to the colonies "that it is beyond our intention, as it is beyond our power," to furnish the men by whom they are to be defended.' He said this on other than merely pecuniary grounds.' Much was said about sanitary reforms and moral reforms that were to accompany our new system of recruiting, and to attract a higher class of men to the service; but if these things were to be done we must put an end to the plan of maintaining at one time 60,000 men in our colonial dependencies.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons, to-night, a bill requiring all executions of criminals by hanging to be conducted in private was considered in Committee of the whole. Mr. Ohas Gilpin, member for Northampton, moved an amendment abolishing capital punishment. Messrs. Gregory and Mill opposed his motion. Mr. Mill, in the course of his speech against the amendment, said that he was sorry to place himself in opposition to those who desired to mollify our criminal law, but by their efforts the application of the death penalty was now confined to cases of murder. At this point, he thought they should stop and allow the punishment of death to remain as the penalty for the commission of the highest crime known to the law. He deprecated the change which was proposed from capital punishment to imprisonment for life. The latter punishment, he declared, was torture of the most fearful character. The amendment of Mr. Gilpin was lost, and the original bill agreed to by the Committee.

LONDON, April 22.—An alarming report is just received at the newspaper offices in this city. It is said two men, supposed to be Fenians were arrested, at a late hour, near the servants' door of the Buckingham Palace. They were carrying a hamper which contained a gallon of liquid phosphorus or Greek fire. The parties made a desperate resistance, and were, with difficulty secured. A third person, in company with those bearing the basket, fled as soon as the latter were secured and escaped.

LONDON, April 22.—The trial of the Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed this morning. The examination of witnesses for prosecution was continued. Mr. Clifford, a witness at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, was sworn, and testified that on the 12th of December he saw English and T. Desmond with a truck on which was a cask. They were near the prison wall which was blown up. Other witnesses testified that Allan and Desmond were in the street just before the explosion occurred. After that they fled and were arrested. The interest in the trial is unabated.

LONDON, April 23.—At the trial of the Clerkenwell Fenians to-day, the examination of the witnesses for the Crown was concluded. The jury will probably acquit the female prisoner, Ann Justice, on the recommendation of the Court.

The True Witness.

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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MAY—1868.
Friday, 1—St. Philip and James, Ap.
Saturday, 2—St. Athanasius, B.D.
Sunday, 3—Third after Easter, Finding of the Holy Cross.
Monday, 4—St. Monica, V.
Tuesday, 5—St. Pius V., P. C.
Wednesday, 6—St. John before the Latin Gate.
Thursday, 7—St. Stanislaus, B.M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ere yet the excitement consequent upon the assassination of Mr. McGee had commenced to subside, was the community startled on Saturday last by a telegram announcing an attempt to kill Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of our beloved Queen. The details of course are but very imperfectly given, and amount as yet to no more than these:—That at Sydney N. S. Wales, on the 12th inst., Prince Alfred was shot through the back, by a well known Fenian named Farrell. The wound is described as painful and dangerous; but the ball had been extracted, and the Prince was said to be doing well. The would be assassin was immediately arrested. These are all the facts that we have as yet learned respecting this villainous outrage.

The young Prince is a general favorite amongst men and officers for his affable demeanor, and indeed his disregard for the rigid etiquette of the service, and his kind easy manners have sometimes exposed him to somewhat free criticism. But personal enemy he could have none in the world, and we are at a loss to discover any motives for the crime. With politics or political life the Prince has never been in any manner connected: and be the wrongs of Ireland what they may, he has no more to do with their origin or their perpetuation than has the babe at its mother's breast. As may be supposed the indignation is intense everywhere where the sad news has spread, for a more unprovoked, as well as cowardly attempt at murder has never been recorded. It is difficult, indeed impossible to write of it calmly: and if we refrain from any comments thereon, it is because the very imperfect details we have as yet received do not authorize us as yet in treating it as a political crime. Probably it was, we hope it may have been, the act of a madman, as no doubt were the attempted outrages on the Queen which on several occasions disgraced the early years of the reign of Her present Majesty. We hope for the credit of our common humanity that in this instance it may turn out that the man Farrell is a lunatic. By our next issue, we trust to be in possession of more ample particulars.

The trial of the prisoners accused of participation in the Clerkenwell massacre is still pending. As yet no new facts have been elicited: and thought it is scarce fair to criticise the very imperfect reports of the proceedings transmitted by the cable, it does not seem as if the case for the Crown had been very well made out.

Mr. D'Israeli in spite of his defeat in the House of Commons on the Church question, clings, and seems determined to cling to office. His friends seek to make out that he is as much opposed to the existing religious inequalities in Ireland, as is his opponent, and competitor for office Mr. Gladstone: but that he aims at bringing about religious equality as before the law, by raising the legal status of Catholics, instead of by depressing that of Protestants. The Liberal party of course attack the Irish Establishment in that it is an Establishment, and in that in their eyes all connection betwixt Church and State is an evil to be abolished: and for this very reason this party would never consent to the "upwards levelling-scheme" which Mr. D'Israeli is said to favor. Catholics on the other hand, no matter how keen their sense of the wrongs to which Ireland is, and has been, subjected by a Protestant Establishment, cannot take against it the grounds taken by Liberal Protestants, lest they be found upholding a thesis formally condemned by their own Church: and yet as the Bishops of Ireland, who no doubt have acted with due deliberation, have publicly declared their determination to accept nothing from the State, whether

in the shape of restitution, or of endowment, it is impossible for the Catholic members of Parliament to give any effective support to the D'Israeli policy. The Irish Establishment will therefore be done away with, not as the result of the misapplication of a sound principle, but as *evil per se*: and this line of argument, if logically carried out, will be found as strong for the disestablishment of the Established Churches of England and Scotland, as for that of Ireland.

The Prince of Wales after a few days' stay in Ireland where he was well received, has returned to England. From Continental Europe the political news is of little interest. Prussia it is said, is about to reduce her military establishments. The health of the Sovereign Pontiff, in spite of the gloomy predictions of the revolutionary and liberal press, is said to be excellent. His little army is daily improving in numbers, and in organization; and had the Pope none but his own disaffected subjects to deal with, or were the Garibaldian filibusters unsupported by the Piedmontese government, the Catholic world would have no cause to entertain any apprehensions as to the maintenance of the Temporal Power.

It is thought that the Impeachment business at Washington will be brought to a close this week. A new secret society known by the barbarous name of Ku-Klux Klan is distinguishing itself by barbarous deeds. What the objects of this society, or its composition are wrap in mystery.

It is expected that our Colonial Legislature will be able to get through its work by the 15th inst. The pension for Mrs. McGee and family has been granted unconditionally. Beyond what we have published elsewhere, no further details as to the progress that has been made in discovering the authors of, and actors in the McGee tragedy, have been made public: but the authorities understand what they are about, and we may well hope that their labors will be crowned with success. Having this confidence we will not imitate some of our Canadian contemporaries, who seem to think that it is their duty to find the parties accused of participation in the crime, guilty without the formality of a trial.—This kind of justice we confess that we do not admire even in the case of the most atrocious scoundrels, and for them too would we claim the British privilege of "fair play." Thus we think shall we best and most effectually refute the libellers of British law, and British justice, of which as British subjects we are so justly proud, and of whose honor we should, if loyal, be almost morbidly jealous.

The glad tidings of the complete success of the Abyssinian expedition, and of the release of the captives, men and women, sixty in all, have arrived. On Easter Monday King Theodore having been beaten in an engagement on Good Friday, and driven to take refuge in the fort of Magdala, and still refusing to come to terms—the place was after a brisk bombardment, stormed, and carried at the point of the bayonet. The British loss was trifling, but the plunder was enormous. King Theodore was found amongst the slain, with a bullet through his head. The captives were immediately sent down to the sea coast, and the army was to follow immediately. There were great rejoicings in England when the news arrived.

Prince Alfred is thank God recovering. Farrell, who it is said avows himself a Fenian, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, a sentence which it is to be hoped, has ere this been righteously carried out. The Clerkenwell trials have resulted in the conviction of Barrett: of the others accused, all have been found "not guilty." Barry, the man accused of having attempted to set fire to Buckingham Palace has been committed to take his trial.

No further revelations in the assassination case at Ottawa have been made public. There is a talk of a special commission for the trial of Whelan, and his supposed accomplices. By a majority of 83 to 47 the members of the legislature have magnanimously rejected a proposition emanating from Mr. Chamberlin, for the reduction of their own salaries. The river is now clear of ice, and navigation is open throughout its course. As yet there are no arrivals from sea.

THE MCGEE MURDER.—A most—we know not how to qualify it, but extraordinary for want of a better adjective will do—extraordinary story relative to the murder of Mr. McGee is told by a French Canadian named Jean Baptiste Langevin—dit Lacroix. This man asserts that he actually saw Mr. McGee shot. He was, according to his story, out on Monday night, the 6th ult. searching for a house to rent. About 2 a.m. on the 7th, when passing along the street in which the murder occurred, he saw a man dressed in black with a beaver hat on his head, and with something, apparently, in his hand, approach a door, and stretch out his hand as if to open it. At the same time, another man, came up behind the first and shot him. Then the first fell, but the second ran back, and striking against a post, cried out "Jesus!" he then went into a gateway. This man, the murderer, had a

cap on his head, a long black coat and light trousers: he appeared to have whiskers.

Having witnessed this very remarkable scene, the deponent Lacroix, according to his own account, walked quietly away as if nothing had happened, gave no alarm, left the wounded man alone in his agony, and went home across the bridge. He met a man whom he knew called Ledue, but said nothing about the affair, neither did he speak of it to any person, that he remembers, till the next day. Upon being confronted with the prisoner Whelan, dressed in the clothes he is supposed to have had on, on the night of the murder, Lacroix identified him by his general appearance, but "would not like to swear for certain that he was the man." Upon this strange story we forbear to make any comments as it will no doubt be carefully sifted when the case comes before the proper tribunal; only this we must say:—That the man capable of acting as Lacroix asserts that he acted; that the man so indifferent to human suffering and human life, as he represents himself to be—must be nearly as great a brute as the actual murderer, and utterly destitute of all moral sentiment. At the same time his strange story cannot be discarded at once, and it is said that it has been confirmed in part, by marks on the prisoner's breast, as if from a severe blow. Now it will be recollected that this Lacroix says that after firing the fatal shot, the assassin whilst running away, struck himself with violence against a post in the sidewalk. It is altogether a strange piece of business. What follows is if possible still more extraordinary.

It is now deposed to by a prisoner named Hess, that he, together with a detective named Cullen overheard a conversation which Whelan in one cell, held with Doyle who was shut up in another cell: and in the course of which, the former, reckless of consequences, and of the certainty of being overheard, openly avowed himself the assassin of Mr. McGee. As this affair, is the all absorbing topic of the day, we lay the strange story before our readers, leaving it to them to judge of its value:—

It may have been remarked that, for some time past, there have been hints of certain admissions which Whelan was said to have been overheard making to Doyle. The origin of the affair was as follows: Doyle was confined in a certain cell in jail, and one day, when Whelan was brought back, he was placed in another cell close by in the same corridor. Detective Cullen and Hess then took a position near at hand, and a slight noise attracting Whelan's attention, he called out, "Who's there?" Doyle, recognizing his voice, replied, "It's me, Jim." A conversation then ensued between them, during which, according to the evidence of the witnesses, Whelan made admissions to Doyle, which amount to a confession of the crime. The facts, as related by Cullen and Hess, are as follows:—

We went, when the Court adjourned at half past five to the jail, and after the Governor and officials left the corridor on which Whelan and Doyle are confined, took up our positions immediately outside the door forming the entrance to the corridor. Whelan said: Are you there John? Doyle said yes. Whelan then said, I was nailed b-y tight to day. Doyle: You don't say. Whelan: Yes, by J—s; you don't know who's the informer? Doyle: No. Whelan: Alick Turner. Doyle, in a loud tone: No. Whelan: Yes; by J—s, I wouldn't give six pence for his carcass; there was boys there to-day that spot him; I saw a great deal of them there from the country—from Gloucester and all around. At this time, from the other ward, a voice called out to Whelan and asked him how did he get on. Whelan answered, b-y bad; I was nailed very tight. The voice answered I am sorry to hear it. Whelan then said: I had a nod from your (Slattery's) brother to-day. The voice again said: Is he in town? Whelan said, yes. He then continued: You keep as mute as a mouse here. Whelan then spoke to Doyle: It will go b-y hard with me I'll either swing or get Penitentiary for life; I don't care; I'm prepared for the worst; that b-r Turner swore hard against me; swore we were all b-y Fenians; there were fourteen witnesses examined: he swore that he was an Englishman. Doyle: You're in a bad fix. Whelan: I don't care a d—n; all I depend upon is on a good jury. Doyle asked him, had he a lawyer? He said, yes—Buckley—he's not worth two sheets of paper; he's afraid of O'Reilly; O'Reilly's little finger is worth his whole carcass. Doyle often said, what would happen me: what will become of me? they can do nothing to me. Whelan answered him, nothing would happen to him as they could prove nothing against him. Doyle said: I wish you'd never done it, and I wish you never came near me that night. Whelan said: I would not have come near you, only I was drunk. Doyle said: I am sorry, James, you ever done it. Whelan: I don't care a d—n, I'm prepared for the worst; I'll either swing or go to the Penitentiary for life; I'd sooner swing than go to the Penitentiary for life; I wouldn't care a d—n, only for one thing. Doyle: What's that? Whelan: The old woman, the b-y g—s will fall out of her. Doyle: Jim, I'm sorry for you; the whole world will throw it up to her. Whelan: Yes, I'm a great fellow; I shot that fellow; here are you, poor b—r, and here I am myself which makes three of us. Doyle asked him what he said, at the same time witness turned round to Hess, bowing his head to call attention to the words. Whelan again repeated the same, using these words: I shot him like a dog. You're here, I'm here; I'm a great fellow; my name will go down to posterity. Doyle: Jim! Jim! I am sorry for you! Whelan: I didn't care a d—n, only for my poor mother. Doyle said: Is she alive? Whelan: Yes; and added: My brother is in prison too. Doyle: What for? Whelan: Fenianism; for firing the police barracks in Tullough, Ireland; what a fine family my mother had, what a fine lot of boys; one thing they were fond of Ireland; one was shot at the firing of the police barracks; one is in prison for the same, and I'm here. Whelan then sang a couple of songs, and there was a long silence; he danced and whistled, and told Doyle about Murphy and Baright being brought from Montreal to here by Cullen. Doyle asked him what for. Whelan said: Fenianism; that b-r Turner swore that Murphy was with me at McGee's, and that was a lie; John, I was in prison before for 18 months. Doyle: What for? Whelan: Fenianism. Doyle: Where? Whelan: West of England. Whelan then said: Buckley was before the court to-day; he told O'Reilly he didn't care a d—n for him; when he was giving them the names of the people in the gallery that night he kept mine out. Doyle said: That was very good of him. A long silence then ensued. Doyle called him, saying: I do not know what they'll do with me. Whelan answered: You are all right my boy; they can do nothing to you; they may keep you a week, or perhaps a fortnight; life is

sweet; I wish I was as safe as you. Whelan said: They have traced me step by step ever since I came into the country; every b-y thing I have done, they have traced it; it all came out in Court to-day; that O'Reilly is a b—r; I thought I'd faint when Turner came up, but I bore it like a man; there was not the slightest sign on me. Doyle then said: Ah, he's the last man I ever thought they'd bring up; so he'll get the reward. Whelan said: He will, but his evidence amounts to nothing; all he knows is what was said and done in Montreal, but what is to come is the worst; all I depend upon is a good jury. Whelan said, during the time the above conversation occurred: John, you and me must quit telling about what we know; you understand; these b—rs might be listening around. Doyle: All right. There was a long silence, and talk about indifferent matters; then Doyle called to him and asked what would his wife and children do. Whelan said: They're all right; you'll be out in a few days; they have your pension if you're kept. Doyle said no they'll lose it. Whelan said: We are four married men; Doyle said: Who? Whelan said: Enright has three or four children Murphy has two, you have two, and I have none; Doyle said: You're the best off. Whelan said: Yes the old woman can scratch for herself; I saved Cullen's life one time; a fellow had him covered at fifteen yards.

The following is a memorandum of a conversation held by Robert Hess with the prisoner Doyle on Monday, 13th April: On the night of the murder Whelan called to see him (Doyle) at the Russell House and exhorted to him a revolver and at the same time asked him to accompany him to the Parliament Buildings to hear Mr. McGee make his last speech. He (Doyle) went out of the door of the Russell House with Whelan and Buckley, who was standing on the platform. Buckley asked Whelan what had kept him so long inside. In reply Whelan said: Nothing in particular, or something to that effect; Buckley and Whelan then left walked on, and turned towards the Parliament Buildings; that was the last he saw of Whelan until about half-past two o'clock in the morning, when there came a gentleman into the Russell House and called out that Mr. McGee was shot; when he with the other members ran out he saw Whelan standing at the corner of the Russell House; Whelan asked them what was up; Doyle answered, D'Arcy McGee is shot; Whelan answered saying, that's nothing, I knew that; Doyle remained at the corner for a few minutes with Whelan; he then left, walking towards Lower Town; Doyle went into Russell House; Doyle asked Hess what he would advise him to do, and Hess said I can't tell you what to do.

After these statements had been obtained the inquiry was adjourned again to the Magistrate's room. There were other witnesses examined, and it is considered advisable to withhold their evidence at present.

It is understood the investigation will be resumed on Tuesday next.

It is believed that Quinn and Lawrence arrested the day before yesterday will be liberated tomorrow should sufficient bail be offered. They are to appear to give evidence when called upon; it being considered that there is cause to commit them under the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mitchel, who was arrested about ten days ago, being then just from Toronto, was yesterday discharged on bail for his good behaviour for a year, and to appear whenever called upon to give evidence in the cases now pending. He was merely arrested on suspicion at the outset.

Patrick Buckley, the person now in jail, has been dismissed from his post in the House.

VIATOR BRITANNICUS AND PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—Intelligent British Protestants see strange sights when they go abroad, and when they visit Rome the whole mystery of abomination is unveiled to their keen eyes. A certain Rev. Donald Fraser is one of these intelligent travellers, and since his return to Canada has been lecturing on what he heard and saw in Rome. Evidently Mr. Fraser is a very intelligent man; and so no doubt were his audience who sat patiently and listened to him, all intelligent men, very intelligent.

The Rev. Mr. Fraser when at Rome saw how Absolution was dispensed at Easter in the Romish Church. Here is how the job is done, according to our intelligent traveller:—

"In St. Peter's and St. Maria Maggiore he saw the priests sitting in confessional, not covered as they usually were, and each having a long rod in his hand, exactly like a fishing rod. With this rod they touched the head of any person that knelt before them, thereby giving him absolution. On Holy-Thursdays and Good-Friday the thing came to its climax. In St. Peter's he saw a Cardinal sitting for three hours and giving absolution in this style to all the people. Not a word was spoken except in the case of one individual who whispered into the Cardinal's ear. The rest just fled before his Eminence, kneeling down in groups of perhaps six at a time, and after the Cardinal gave the magic touch, away they went, as they thought, absolved from their sins."

We sneer at the Dark Ages and at the simple credulity of our ancestors: and yet in this nineteenth century, yea, on the 14th of April 1868, men and women brought up in the light of modern intelligence, are to be found who can listen to and accept as truth such ridiculous nonsense!

Another thing much shocked poor dear Mr. Fraser. On Easter Monday he saw a great illumination at Rome, with a grand fire work exhibition, and he asks indignantly and rhetorically—

"What is to be thought of men who regard their fireworks and illuminations—as appropriate celebrations of the resurrection of the Son of God?"

We do not feel called upon to defend or criticise the Easter pyrotechnic displays at Rome but after all, they seem in no wise more out of place in, or inconsistent with, that joyous season than is the custom very prevalent amongst Protestants here in Canada, of celebrating the agony and death of the Son of God upon the Cross, by feasting on "hot cross buns," which the confectioners especially prepare for the occasion.—This is however but a slight matter, for it is a matter of taste; but we certainly should like to see the strange sight of a priest absolving his penitents without confession or contrition of heart, and by just tapping them on the head with a long rod just like a fishing rod.

Poor dear Mr. Fraser sees and records strange things certainly, but in this respect he is almost surpassed by our stay at home missionaries of the F. C. M. Society. As an appropriate pendant to the former's revelations in his character of Viator Britannicus on whom, especially if dressed in a black coat and white choker, every

little gamin in every Continental city pounces at once, as a perfectly legitimate prey, as a sim-pleton to be poked fun at—we append the following, taken from the last issue of the Report of the F. C. M. Society, the truth of which is attested by the initials of L. M. V.:—

"A short time since a sick farmer died, and his son went to the priest, and asked him if his father's soul was at rest. In reply he was told that it would take three or four days to ascertain that fact, and that it would cost him fifty dollars. At the time appointed he returned, and the priest informed him that three days after his father's death his soul had gone to heaven. 'Are you sure of that?' said the young man. 'Oh yes' replied the priest, 'quite sure.' 'Then,' said he, 'I do not need to pay you for saying masses for his soul; the money will do me as much good as it will you?' 'Oh but,' cried the priest, 'he may get out of heaven again.' 'Very well,' said the son, 'if my father is not wise enough to remain in heaven when he once gets there, it is his own fault, and I cannot help it.'—L. M. V.

This is a good story, only it is not original.—It is evidently borrowed from Charles O'Malley, in which rollicking novel, Mickey Free tells almost precisely the same story—only he tells it much better—about his father's ghost, and how the latter bothered the priest. Here is the original version of the joke, and we leave it to our readers to judge whether L. M. V. and the French Canadian Missionary Society have not married it in the telling:—

Mickey's father had been murdered at Balinasloe fair, whilst he was baiting the whole town, with a black-thorn stick he had, with a piece of a scythe stuck in at the end of it.—Some cattle-dealers, not appreciating the joke, fell on him and broke his scull, whereupon there was a very agreeable wake, and plenty of liquor.

Shortly afterwards, however, Mickey fell in with Father Roach, who reproached him with not trying to get his father's soul out of purgatory. The following conversation ensues:—

'Well, Father,' says I, looking very penitent, 'how many masses would get him out?' 'Now you talk like a sensible man,' says he: 'now, Mickey, I have hopes for you. Let me see, 'countin' upon his fingers: 'Mickey,' says he, 'I have a batch coming out on Tuesday week, and if you were to make great exertions perhaps your father could come out with them; that is, as they have made no objections.'—'And what for would they?' says I; 'he was always the hoith of company, and as singin' is allowed in them parts!'

Well to make a long story short, Mickey comes to terms with the priest. He is to say fifty shillings; five shillings a week for ten weeks, and Father Roach undertakes to get Mickey's father out of purgatory in a fortnight. 'I'll do my endeavors,' says Father Roach, 'and I'll speak to them to treat him peaceably in the meantime!'

But Mickey grows remiss in his payments, so Father Roach accosts him again, and tells him that he had just seen his father, still in purgatory.

'And you seen my father says I—I did says he: he had an old flannel waistcoat on, and a pipe sticking out of the pocket at it. That's him says I: had he a hairy cap? I didn't mind the cap says he, but as you're wouldn't have it on his head in that place. Thrus for you says I: Did he speak to you? He did says Father Roach: he spoke very hard about the way he was treated down there, that they was always jibin and jeerin him about drink and fightin, and the course he led up here, and that it was a queer thing for the matter of ten shillings he was to be kept there so long. Well says I taking out the ten shillings, and counting it with one hand, we must do our best anyhow: and ye think this'll get him out surely? I know it will says he: for when Luke's mother was leaving the place, and yer father saw the door open, he made a rush at it, and he was gorra, before it was shut, he got his head and one shoulder outside av it, so that ye see a thrifin more'll do it. Falx, and your reverence says I, you've lightened my heart this morning: and I put my money back again in my pocket. Why what do you mean? says he growin' very red for he was angry.'

Just this says I, that I've saved my money: for av it was my father you seen, and that he got his head and one shoulder outside the door, or then by the powers! says I, the devil a gnat or goller from hell to Connaught id hold him: so Father Roach I wish you the top of the morning.—CHARLES O'MALLEY

The F. C. M. Society should be more careful for the future as to the sources from which it borrows its powerful and instructive illustrations of Popery; Joe Miller and Lever's novels are too well known.

Our saintly contemporary, the Montreal Witness, the "only daily religious paper in the world" as its editor boasts—has been taken to task by some of its readers and subscribers for publishing at full length the obscene details of a late trial, whose nature may be judged of from the fact, that at its commencement the presiding Judge ruled that all women and young persons should be turned out of Court. The greater part of the evidence was indeed unfit for publication in any paper intended for the perusal of such persons.

The "explanation" as offered by the editor of the Witness for his thus pandering to the vitiated appetites of his friends and patrons, must aggravate in the eyes of all intelligent and honest persons, his sin against decency and morality. He tells us that he published the filthy details—not only because it appeared to him that it would be "unsatisfactory" to the readers of his paper—whose depraved taste, he well knows and is obliged to cater to, lest the circulation of his paper should fall off—were he to suppress the obscene details; but in the interests of religion and morality, as he understands them, because here are his words, "to suppress reports of such cases—would be unfaithful to the cause of religion and good morals." Here is a Joseph Surface for you with a vengeance! Here indeed is an Israelite without guile, who in the name of religion and morality publishes for his readers to gloat over, details so filthy that a non-evangelical judge deems them quite unfit for the ears of females, and young persons of either sex.

We give our evangelical contemporary the

benefit of his explanation however: and will only ask him how details so obscene as those which he published can—as he says they do—constitute the most powerful sermon in favor of morality that could be preached or published?"

Would it not have sufficed in the interests of religion and morality of which he—heaven save the mark—professes himself the guardian, to have informed his readers, without going into all the nasty details, that a scoundrel named Nutman had been convicted of having first maintained a criminal intercourse with an unmarried woman, and of having endeavored to hide their guilt by resource to a practice of daily occurrence in the United States, and if we may judge from the advertising columns of our Canadian contemporaries, by no means rare in Canada: that in consequence the child murderer was about to receive the well merited doom of a convicted felon; and that from these terrible facts, the reader might take a warning against taking the first steps in the career of crime, since the first step almost invariably leads to the taking of a second.

All this, and much more, might the editor of the Witness have done, and so "improved the occasion" had the interests of religion and morality been uppermost in his mind. The sermon did not require for its elucidation more than this: nor could its strength or pungency be in any manner or degree increased or improved by bringing to light all the foul details of the unclean business. But alas! thus to have dealt with the case—thus to have preached the sermon, would have seriously interfered with that daily circulation of his paper which to the evangelical editor is the one thing needful, the pearl above all price; and so it came that in one and the same paper, the impure particulars of a foul seduction and abortion case, appropriately mixed up with rabid abuse of Popery, were coupled with exhortations, not quite so appropriate, to holiness of living.

On one side of the page were details which the inmates of a house of debauch would blush to read: on the other a "Children's Corner" in which the Holy name of Jesus was brought into juxtaposition with the abominations of the Notman case. And all this "in the cause of religion and good morals!" May the Lord in His Mercy deliver our French Canadian from such religion, from such morality!

The death of Rev M Desaulniers of St Hyacinthe has caused great grief to the many friends of the learned scholar, and pious priest. The deceased was born in 1811: embraced the ecclesiastical profession when 18 years of age, and was ordained Priest by Mgr. Bourget on the 30th July 1837. The name of the Rev. M. Desaulniers will ever be associated with those of Mgr. Joseph Larocque and M. Le Grand Vicaire Raymond as one of the founders of the Little Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, to the service of which he devoted the labors of his life. By the students of that institution his memory will long be held in honor. His mortal remains were committed to the grave on Tuesday last. All the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Diocese, and of that of Montreal were in attendance—R.I.P.

We have been requested to insert the subjoined:— REQUIEM MASS.—On the 30th inst., will be celebrated at 9.30 a.m., in the Parish Church of St. Andrew of Acton, a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late honorable Mr. McGee. This Service has been undertaken by the parishioners at their own cost—in order to show their appreciation of the services that he has rendered to the country, and that they may participate in the general mourning that his death has caused amongst the entire population.

The decorations of the church will be entrusted to the care of the ladies of the Parish who desire to associate themselves with the widow of the late Mr. McGee in the grief in which she is plunged. TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We speak under correction—but we think that it was Mr. Spurgeon who first tried the dodge—if this irreverent figure of speech may be allowed—of preaching "on one leg." This acrobatic and evangelical feat took amazingly if we remember rightly when it was first attempted, and "drew full houses" for several succeeding Sabbaths: but we scarce think that it will be attempted again in Canada, as it has lost its novelty, which was its chief attraction. We suspect that our correspondent has been misinformed.

Navigation of the Ottawa commenced on Wednesday 22nd inst., the "Prince of Wales" resuming her regular trips from Lachine. On the same day the first of the Richelieu's splendid steamers arrived in port from her winter quarters.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honor of a Baronetage upon M. Carter, and of Companion of the Bath upon M. Langevin.

Sir Dominick Daly, once a prominent politician in Canada, and for some time governor of South Australia, is dead.

At a public meeting of the Municipality of Ste. Catharine, County of Portneuf, District of Quebec, held on Sunday 19th April, at the church door, immediately after Divine Service, the following resolutions were unanimously passed. In the absence of the Mayor, P. Mooney, Esq., Mr. D. Coughlin, Councillor, presided, and Capt. J. Molony was requested to act as secretary:—

Resolved,—That this Municipality have received with the deepest sorrow and consternation the news of the horrible and cowardly assassination of the Honorable T. D. McGee; that we wish to record our profound indignation of the atrocious act, to protest against it in the strongest manner we can, and to hope the perpetrator of it may be brought to justice and receive the punishment due to so revolting a crime.

Resolved,—That the foregoing be published in the Montreal Herald, and True Witness. D. COUGHLIN, President. J. MOLONY, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

Died, in the Township of Admaston, about five miles from the village of Renfrew, on the 16th inst., Mr. John Lyons, in the 20th year of his age. The character of this young man, and the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and acquaintances, might easily be told by the looker on. On observing the funeral procession in front, might be seen somewhat between fifty and one hundred young men all on foot marching two deep, and wearing the mourning symbols suitable to the occasion, after which came the funeral car, containing the coffin beautifully decorated with the most costly silver plate, followed by several hundreds of the most respectable inhabitants of Admaston and surrounding locality, of different creeds and nationalities.

The funeral procession proceeded from the residence of the late Mr. Lyons to the new church yard in Douglas, where the corpse was interred there to await the conoling words of our Divine Lord, "Come ye blessed of my Father possess the Kingdom prepared for you."—Com.

L'Independence Canadienne edited by M. Lanctot. This is a new French paper which advocates the emancipation of the people of Lower Canada—though emancipation from what, unless it be from the restraints of their religion, of morality and law, we cannot exactly say. To us it seems that what the writer means by emancipation is subjection to the despotism of democracy—the cruellest and most degrading of all despotisms—as it exists amongst the people of the United States.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—March, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. A rather dry number: it contains articles on the following subjects.—1. Trades Unions. 2. French Criticism, M. Renan. 3. The Financial Relations of England and India. 4. Recent Spanish Romance. 5. Popular Philosophy in its Relation to Life. 6. Montalembert's Monks of the West. 7. The Queen's Highland Journal. 8. The Atomic Theory of Lucretius of Ireland.

THE GREAT DAY, or Motives and Means of Perseverance after First Communion. Translated from the French, by Mrs. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

This is a little treatise chiefly addressed to young persons who have made their first communion, and showing how the grace may be preserved in their souls. It is a neat little work, and may be had, free by mail, from the Messrs. Sadliers on the receipt of 37½ cents.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday we mentioned that an experiment was to be tried to-day with an explosive compound invented by Dr. Ehrhardt, and which has been in use for the last eighteen months by the British and the United States Governments. On Saturday, Dr. Ehrhardt, accompanied by Mr. Straw his partner and Mr. Charles Legge, O.E., went to the Reservoir about eleven o'clock, to test one of the blasts, so as to ascertain if the apparatus for exploding them was in good order for Monday. Here they were met by Mr. George Bowie and Mr. John McNaughton, the contractors for excavating the Reservoir, which is now in process of enlargement. Above the place where the men are now at work, and on the slope of the hill, several holes had been drilled for the blasts, and into one of these a charge was inserted of the compound, which consists of chlorate of potash and tannin. Mr. Legge, who was smoking, went some distance off, not wishing to come near the compound with a lighted cigar, and Mr. Straw had gone with him, but returned to the spot where the others were, two of the men working for the contractors being also present, Mr. Legge when he saw the tamping finished, as he supposed, turned to rejoin the others, when he saw a slight puff and a handful of shattered stones rising up, all those beside the hole being almost instantaneously thrown in all directions by the violent force of the explosion. Mr. McNaughton describes the blast as first rising quietly from the hole in which it was confined, and then bursting out with resistless violence he himself losing all consciousness for the time. He has been seriously but not dangerously injured. On the men running to the spot it was found that John Dumphy, the blaster on the excavations, was killed outright, his head being blown off altogether, his brains scattered in all directions, some parts being thrown 60 to 80 feet from the spot, and the blood pouring from the vessels of the neck. Mr. Bowie was dreadfully injured about the face and head, blood flowing from his nose and ears, and it is dreaded he may lose his sight. Dr. Ehrhardt had one of his hands blown off, and severe injuries on his face and eyes. Thos. Heffernan foreman on the works, was badly injured about the face and eyes. Mr. Straw was less seriously injured. As soon as possible medical assistance was procured and the wounded men were removed. Dr. Ehrhardt was taken to the General Hospital, behaving, notwithstanding the dreadful injuries he had received, with the greatest calmness and self-possession. He was totally unable to see, and it is feared he may lose his sight altogether, yet he gave orders as quietly as if he had been attending a patient. Amputation of the shattered arm was found to be necessary, and this was borne with the greatest fortitude, the wounded man stating his wish that the operation should be done as speedily as possible. The amputation was performed by Dr. Fenwick, the patient being put under the influence of chloroform. Dr. Ehrhardt has been service in the British army, having been through the Indian mutiny, and afterwards employed in a civil capacity in Bengal. He joined the United States army, was with it during the civil war, and is very highly spoken of.—Mont. Herald.

OTTAWA, April 23.—A man, whose name the authorities withhold, testified, under oath, to-day; as follows: I was in the employment of Patrick Buckley, as driver, in September last. I remember that, during the week after the election of Dr. Grant, I had a conversation with Buckley at his own door. We were talking about the business; I said I knew a good many members of Parliament, and I believed I could get as much business as any other person. I named, amongst others of my patrons, Mr. McGee. Buckley said McGee was a traitor, and if he went to the United States he would be killed. I remarked how could that be; he was a smart man and good Irishman, and they could not get one again so good. He was a good man and good pay too. Buckley then said, "You will see; I don't believe he will see the last day of next session." He said there might be some one to come from the States to kill him, or some one from Montreal might come and do it. He also said that McGee was a mean man—that it was his fault that Father McMahon was in the Penitentiary. I did not think much about this conversation at the time; but after McGee's murder it came to my mind, and I remarked to Patrick O'Connell how soon Buckley's words have come true, telling him what Buckley had said about McGee. Conway then told me to keep quiet or I might get into trouble.

A GROSS CASE OF KIDNAPING.—The forcible extradition of the men, Smith Staros, Belmont, and Macdonell, charged with breaking into and stealing from Mr. Mattice's store, was a high-handed and imprudent act. The Mayor of Cornwall, admits that, while he pretended to be the prisoner, that his party was accompanied by a United States officer with a warrant from a United States magistrate, he himself made the arrests and directed the prisoners to be carried out of the United States by virtue of the principle that might was right. The Mayor further states that the United States officer made no arrests, that the United States warrant was not used but was held in reserve in case it should be required! We are at a loss how to account for this grossly unlawful proceeding. There are people we regret to say, who who desire justify the Mayor; these however, are people who are not capable of understanding the nature of the act they applaud. Outrages of this kind are repeated too frequently, giving good cause to fear that serious difficulty may soon arise—a contingency which is all more likely from the peculiar temper of the American people.—Cornwall Freeholder.

BLASTING.—We understand that, lately, the authorities of McGill College have made complaint at the City-Hall of the heavy nature of the charges used in rock-blasting that has been going on behind the reservoir. Stones have thereby been hurled through the back windows of the college premises, and the atmosphere has been so disturbed with the continual explosions that it has been found difficult to take observations accurately at the observatory. Of course these circumstances have no apparent special bearing upon the fatal explosion which took place behind the reservoir on Saturday.

Quincy, April 21.—Last midnight though clear and mild, the residence of Dr. Marsden, on Place D'Armes, was disgracefully smeared up to the second story on both sides of the building, as well as the door plates, with composition coal tar, by some evil disposed persons. On the hall door was affixed a dark-bordered placard, whereon was written, "Do not have so much to say about the Irishmen; if you do I shall have to trouble you." There is no clue to the perpetrators. This affair causes considerable talk.

The rumour, in Montreal, of our Judges having some knowledge of a plot to assassinate the Hon. Mr. McGee is contradicted. About a week ago some hard words were exchanged between Judge Maguire and Dr. Marsden concerning this rumour, when the former ordered the latter out of his private office.

The Nouveau Monde gives publicity to a rumor of coming appointments to the Bench, and mentions in connection the names of Messrs. T. U. Beaudry, and F. M. Pominville, to replace their honors Judge Aylwin and Judge Smith. He says that one of the new Judges would probably be of British origin.

The Nouveau Monde says that when Canadian Zouaves next leave for Rome, they will do so by small parties at a time. The committee will, when preparations are completed, inform those interested.

Married

On the 20th ult., at St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. Guillard, P. P., assisted by the Rev. J. J. Collins, P. P., of St. Patrick's, Mr. James McCarron, to Miss Minnie Ryan, only daughter of Mr. David Ryan. All of Ottawa.

Died

In this city, on the 23rd ult., Marie Louise Julia Alice, only daughter of P. O'Meara, at the age of 13 months and 7 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, April 28, 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middling, \$6.00 to \$6.35; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super. No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superior nominal \$9.00; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$9 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.67½ to \$1.70. Peas per 60 lbs.—01c. to 93c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 47c to 48c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.10 to \$1.20. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.80 to \$6.00 Second, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Thirds, \$4.35 to 0.00.—First Peas, \$6.65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mes, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Prime Mes, 17 to 18; Prime, \$14.00 to \$14.50. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.95 to \$1.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 28, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 21 0. Oatmeal, do 15 0 to 15 3. Indian Meal, do 14 0 to 15 0. Barley, do 4 6 to 5 0. Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6. Oats, do 2 9 to 3 0. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 8. Do, salt do 1 3 to 1 5. Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes per bag 4 6 to 5 0. Onions, per minot 7 6 to 10 0. Lard, per lb 0 7 to 0 8. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6. Pork, do 0 6 to 0 8. Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6. Lamb, per quarter 3 0 to 5 0. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$8.00 to \$10. Straw \$6.00 to \$7.00.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu. The undersigned has made a deposition of the consent of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same. OCTAVE LACHANCE. Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES D. LANGEY, Trader, of the City of Montreal. Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact: the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18 St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, April 27, 1868. 2-33

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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will take place on MONDAY EVENING, 4th instant, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of NAPOLEON COURTEMANCHE and GODFREY COUTURE, Traders, of Lange Gardien, District of St. Hyacinthe. Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvents are notified that they have made an assignment of their estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact: the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, April 24, 1868. 2-33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of FELIX ST. DENIS, Trader, of Danville, P. Q. Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed at my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Saturday the twenty-third of May next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, April 27, 1868. 2-33

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 753. In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent. AND TANOURE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten O'Clock in the Forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. GERMAIN PELTIER. By his Attorneys ad litem T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February, 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal. No. 1145. NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. C. LAOUSTE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2m.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8.50 NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE BOLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY-MADE or to MEASURE are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4 AT J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, MAY, 1868. CONTENTS: 1. Tennyson in his Catholic Aspects. 2. Poland, (Poetry.) 3. Professor Draper's Books. 4. Morning at Spring Park. 5. Nellie Netterville; or, One of the Transplanted. 6. The Roman Gathering. 7. The United Churches of England, and Ireland, in Ireland. 8. Love's Burden, (Poetry.) 9. Florence Atherton's Trial. 10. Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert. 11. Popular Education. 12. All Souls' Day—1867, (Poetry.) 13. Is it Honest? 14. Magas; or, Long Ago. 15. Abyssinia and King Theodore. 16. New Publications. St. Columbia, Apostle of Caledonia.—Eccle Homo.—On the Heights.—Chemical Change in the Eucharist.—Life in the West.—Mozart.—The Great Day.—Tales from the Diary of a Sister of Mercy. Terms.—In Advance \$4 per year; Single Copies 38 cents.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.—When petitions are addressed to the Senate they are referred to a committee for examination, and this committee names one of their number to draw up a report embodying their collective opinion on them.—The report is then laid before the Senate, who have to decide whether the petitions should be sent to the Government or at once rejected.—Two or three days ago M. Chaix d'Est Ange, the eminent jurist, was the reporter of the committee on several petitions, signed by a great number of persons, calling the attention of the Senate to the mode of teaching followed by certain of the Faculties, and demanding, as the only remedy against the mischievous doctrines they advert to, the liberty of superior instruction. In his analysis of the petitions, which were numerous, he mentioned that a professor of the Faculty of Medicine stated in the course of his lecture to his pupils that 'the nervous substance had thought as its property, and that when life ceased it did not find a second life in a better world; that matter was the God of science, and that if man has a soul so also has the ape.' Another professor, the petitioners complained, advocated doctrines of an immoral character, in the course of a panegyric on Malthus; and a third had openly ridiculed a poor woman who was one of his patients in hospital for wearing round her neck a medal with the effigy of the Virgin; and, again, in the course of another lecture, advocated the doctrine of materialism. The petitioners complain that these professors go out of their way to propagate materialist doctrines among their pupils and their patients.

In commenting upon the petition and the report, the *Opinion Nationale*, whose notions on religion and politics are peculiar, scouts the idea that the Senate should pretend to decide as to what constitutes spiritualism or materialism, and that it should claim to be the depository of truth or error. The Senators, it allows, may profess individually what doctrines they please, but they have no right to form themselves into a Council, or a Tribunal of the Inquisition; and that, if they do so, they will become a laughing stock to the world. It contends that where liberty of teaching is concerned, there should be the same liberty for every one, for materialists as for spiritualists, for atheists as for Catholics; and it demands absolute misfeasance on the part of the State in a conflict of doctrines.

This is, perhaps, carrying matters a little too far. The question is simply whether a professor, paid by the State—that is, out of the public taxes, to teach a certain branch of science, is justified or not in going out of his way to inculcate his own peculiar notions on religion—his materialism, theism, or atheism—which have no connexion whatever with what he is appointed to expound to his pupils; or whether a physician, who is also paid by the State for attending the sick, is justified or not in holding up to ridicule a patient for wearing a medal round her neck, to which he or she may, superstitiously if you will, but without harm to any one, attach a certain value. M. Cuheval Clarigny answers, in an article in *La Presse*, and denies that theology has anything to do with this matter; it is only a question of liberty, and of the most precious liberty of all—the liberty of conscience.—

When a physician paid by the State to attend to the sick in hospital, instead of doing so with the care which their physical and moral sufferings require, sneers at and outrages their belief, he seriously fails in his duty; and if the administrators of the hospital do not remind him of it the interposition of the Senate is properly called for. Whether the patient be Catholic, Protestant or Jew, his religious opinions should be sacred to the physician who attends him; and this physician acts most improperly in adding to the physical sufferings of the patient the moral tortures of the profanation of his faith.

With respect to the professor who is charged with a certain course of instruction, and who forges it to make excursions in philosophy and religion, M. Clarigny contends that he merits a severe reprimand no less than the hospital physician who fails in his professional duties.

PARIS, THURSDAY, April 2.—The Government has lost no time in carrying into effect the new law on the National Guard. On the 25th of March Marshal Niel's report was submitted to the Emperor. His Majesty signified his approval the same day. On the 29th it was published in the *Moniteur Universel*; and it now forms an integral part of the organic regulations of the army. The whole of the cantons of the Empire have already been visited by the council of Revision, who have fixed the amount of the contingent called to serve in the new force. It will, from the first of July next, consist of 33,000 men; and five years hence it will be about 550,000. It will comprise 250 battalions of infantry and 125 of artillery, each with its regular cadre, or staff, its instructors, and administrators; and, finally, all that is requisite for its complete organization. The *Moniteur de l'Armee*, of course, approves the formation of this force.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, who is usually well-informed, states that in many of the great towns of France 'a bad spirit exists—a spirit not only opposed to political institutions, but to social order.' He adds: "An investigation recently made by competent persons, by direction of the Government, leaves, I am told, no doubt about it. The disturbances that have taken place at Bordeaux and Toulouse, and the singing of the 'Marseillaise' at Nantes, Marseilles, Grenoble, and other places are, it is said, really indications of this bad spirit, though the levying of the mobile guard was the pretext of the riots and of the demonstrations. And it is feared that, before long, events of a serious character will occur in the more populous towns. Unfortunately, the scarcity of work in most places, and the dearth of food everywhere, are, of course, calculated to aggravate the prevailing discontent." It would seem that at last the Revolution is coming home to the Revolution.

The deficit of 1867 is now ascertained; those of 1868 and 1869 are only estimated; but he is convinced they will be more considerable than they appear at this moment. They are, but only in part, owing to the exceptional fact of the extraordinary expenditure required for armaments and the defence of the country; and the object of the projected loan is to make up for insufficiency of the yearly receipts, and to meet the yearly expenses. As for the budget of 1867 there is nothing for it but to pay the bill. It is too late to meet the deficit in that year from new imposts. There is no help but to borrow 180 millions, to pay what remains due in 1867. But to know that there will be a deficit in 1868 and 1869, that to try to avoid the disaster, either by economising or by laying in fresh taxes, is inconceivable, especially when it is certain that excess of revenue, if indeed there be an excess, will be absorbed by

engagements already contracted, which will press hard in after years; and when the experience of the past shows that since 1851 the annual expenses have gone on in the same ratio as the income.

PARIS, April 9.—An article in the *Constitutionnel*, signed by M. Limayrac, refutes the statements of those journals which consider war inevitable because France has taken all the necessary measures to wage it with success. It says:—

The more France is armed, the less is the probability of war. A balance of armed forces in the world is a guarantee of peace. It is true a disarmament of all nations would be a more certain one for the repose of Europe, but who is to set the example? Is there a Frenchman who has at heart the greatness and safety of his country who would dare to advise such a confiding initiative? And should foreigners ask us to do so, could we not reply as at Fontenoy—Gentlemen, we leave it to you to take the first step!

The report that the Emperor intends to pay a visit to Rome with the Prince Imperial is contradicted. A current rumor that the other European Powers have requested France to reduce her armaments is also stated to be devoid of foundation.

The evident 'haïco' of Prince Napoleon in Germany has complicated matters in France, even more than they were before. War is now looked on as imminent, for the nation has only supported the sacrifices it is called on to make in the new military organization, in the prevision that it was necessary for immediate action, and the enemies of Toulouse, in a Republican sense, are a sharp warning to the Emperor that the internal policy of the empire will not bear calm inspection, but must be received, to be tolerated, through the light of new national glories. That any abandonment of Rome is possible I do not believe, and it is stated on excellent authority to-day that the French are about to occupy the province of Viterbo without delay, so as to allow the Pontifical troops to occupy more effectively that of Frosinone.—*Cor of Tablet.*

The *Stoile Beige* of Montigny gives the following details relative to the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Charleroi:—

The incessant rumours current contributed to the augmentation of the disquietude felt. It was stated that the rioters at Banlet were all furnished with firearms; and that a wagon loaded with guns had been brought in to Charleroi escorted by a detachment of Carabineers. There was some foundation for the latter portion of the report. A man at Montigny possessed a number of fowling pieces, which he was in the habit of letting out to the colliers on their days of leisure. As soon as he became aware of the outbreak he applied to the authorities to take charge of all his guns, and his request was complied with. The fact of all those arms having been removed under escort led to the alarming report. The details given of the engagement at Chatelet were also greatly exaggerated. The place was occupied by a detachment of infantry, under the orders of Major Foudrier. Suddenly the news was brought that a mob was marching on the collieries. Reinforcements were immediately sent for to Charleroi, and a squadron of the 5th Chasseurs, under Captain Count de Fiequelmont, was despatched. On their arrival they found a mob of 500 persons in occupation of a position called the Carabinier France, and as those men did not leave on being summoned, the cavalry charged twice and the people dispersed. Four of the principle leaders were arrested. The workmen complain that while the masters wish to reduce wages, they will not lower the price of the coal, immense quantities of which are lying at the pits' mouth. Hopes are entertained that nothing serious is likely to recur, but the miners are exasperated against certain individuals, and Major Quenne of the cavalry, who was obliged to order his men to fire on the mob, is in particular threatened.

A paper gives some interesting details relative to the Hotel des Invalides. That asylum contains ordinarily a population of 19,000 old soldiers, a small minority of whom at this moment belong to the last period of the first Empire. The number of the old companions in arms of Napoleon I. at the Hotel is about 940, and of that number more than 150 have lost a limb, and a few are blind. There is one who has lost both the fore arms, and who, furnished with two hooks adapted to the stumps, uses them with much dexterity to supply the place of hands. About 60 wear the military medal, and nearly 200 are decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Among the latter several have received the distinction under the present Emperor as a reward for services rendered to the first. Among the older members there are 30 whose services date from the first republic. One of them, a sailor in 1793 on board the *Scipion*, has been a resident since 1806. He was blown up with the vessel, and so dreadfully injured that it was found necessary to cut off both his legs; he is now 62 years of age.

A rather extraordinary case has just been tried before the Military Tribunal of Bordeaux. The accused was a young man of 27, in a brilliant position of life. He had left France at the age of 17 for the United States, where by his efforts he had made a rapid fortune, and had at last become a naturalized American. He is now at the head of a large commercial house in Louisiana, but, his father having died in France, he had returned home to settle some family affairs, and was arrested as a deserter, having been, while absent, drawn in the conscription. As the naturalization has no retroactive effect, the accused was a French citizen at the moment when his military service should have commenced. He was sentenced to only six days' imprisonment.

The Italian Beneficent Society of Paris has just drawn up a report on the swarms of young vagabond musicians who yearly cross the Alps and enumber the streets of this and other European cities. The document in question, which is published in the *Florence Journals*, states that those wretched children come from the most part from a Southern province of Italy—the Basilicata—where they are hired yearly from their parents in hundreds by speculators, under formal, but, of course, worthless contracts. They are taken away in gangs, boys and girls, of from two to a dozen, and are at once compelled to beg along the roads for the benefit of the *padrons*. The route is usually along the seacoast, and they enter France by the Corsic, and thence to Marseilles: Here they are banded over by their conductors to a second lot of speculators from Paris and other large cities, and this act of white slave trading being concluded, the same operation is recommenced in Calabria. The wretched life which the poor creatures lead in Paris is well known; they are badly fed, scantily clothed, and subjected to ill-treatment by their masters. When taken up by the police for vagrancy they are usually surrendered to the master who claims them, and are only sent out of the country, through the agency of the Italian Consul-General, when taken to custody a third time; but they usually manage to return again across some other frontier without a possibility of detecting them. The *Sicile*, referring to this shameful abuse, asks whether nothing effectual can be done to suppress it, and, as an answer to its own query, cites the ordinance of the Prefect of Police of the 28th of February, 1863, which expressly forbids 'street mountebanks, organ players, musicians, and itinerant singers to have with them children under 16 years of age.' The Italian Beneficent Society strongly appeals to the authorities at Florence to take steps to put an end to this scandal, which helps to perpetuate the prejudice that Italy is the home of a lazy race.

ARITHMETICAL PROPHECY—Figures are said to be incontestable; and, perhaps, that is one of the reasons why prophecy flies so much to arithmetic. Some of these calculations are well known; and here is the latest of the kind. What is wanted is to determine the date when the Imperial rule shall end in France. Let us go back, then, to the reign of Louis Philippe for facts which may help us in the calculation. Louis Philippe ascended the throne in 1830. If we take

that as a fixed point, we shall find that by adding to it certain numbers, the result will give the year 1848 when the reign of the Orleans family came to an end. Thus, Louis Philippe was born in 1773. The ciphers of this date added together made 18; and, if you add 18 to 1830, it brings us precisely to 1848. Again, his Queen was born in 1782. The ciphers of the date added together make 18; and 18 added to 1830 make 1848. Or, once again, the King and Queen were married in 1809. The ciphers of this year also make 18; and if we treat this amount as before, it will yield the same result. Now let us proceed in the same fashion to deal with the Empire. It was proclaimed in 1852. The Emperor was born in 1808. If we add the ciphers of the latter date together, and add the result to the date of 1852 we obtain the figures 1869. Again the Empress was born in 1826. Proceed as before, and the result is 1869. The Emperor and Empress were married in 1853. Still repeat the calculation, and the result is 1869. Last of all, take the date of the Revolution—1848. Manipulate its figures in the same fashion as the others—the sum total is 21; and this added to 1848 makes 1869. Is it not perfectly clear, therefore, that the Empire will come to an end in 1869?—*Once a Week.*

ITALY.—The *Times*' correspondent at Florence remarks that however slight the interest with which the debates in the Italian Parliament may be regarded in England, it must be important to many persons whether Italy shall or shall not continue to pay the interest on her debts. That he says is the question now at issue. If Count Digny's plans be rejected others must be devised, and for that time is wanting. Nothing short of a miracle can, then, save the country from bankruptcy.

It is said on good authority that a *coup d'etat* is in contemplation in Florence, by which the Chambers will be suspended, and the Crown vested with irresponsible powers for three years. Such a vigorous measure much too vigorous a one for the House of Savoy to carry out, is undoubtedly the last hope of the monarchy. The republican feeling is gaining ground daily, and the *Nazione* of this morning laments that at the burial of Manin only one orator even named Victor Emmanuel, and contrasts this with the necessary mention of the Royal Family at all English patriotic fetes.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—The Piedmontese bishops have published a pastoral, denouncing the alarming increase of immoral literature, public theatres and caricatures; the profanation of Sundays and the feasts of the Church; the blasphemous writings against the fundamental truths of revelation, and the wholesale and wilful corruption of the youth of Italy, and order prayers to be made in all their dioceses for the averting of the anger of God, and the conversion of sinners and atheists.

Daily mention is made of sacrileges and robbery of the sacred vessels in almost every town in Italy, but the people look on these crimes with horror, and in most places join fervently in reparation.

That matters can long continue as they are is impossible. France has attempted to obtain from Italy a modus vivendi from the Florentine Cabinet, but in vain. Menabrea has replied to every overture in this sense:—'We desire to keep the peace; we would even, were we strong enough, rescind the vote declaring Rome our capital. But what can we do? If we attempt to force such a vote on the Chamber we shall be turned out of office next day, and then you will have Crispi, Mordini, and Nicotera in possession of our portfolios and deaf to every argument in favor of the Temporal Power.'

The Corso forays of paper in Italy is another terrible grievance, and the ago on silver and even on copper had reached 20 and 25 per cent last week.—The Government has vainly tried in Naples, where the popular discontent is at its height, to inflict the legal penalties on the changers. The only result has been to cause the entire disappearance of money in bullion.

The Italian Government has ordered a million of cartridges for needle guns in Prussia, and a meeting of Italian generals at Florence is spoken of for next month. The wedding of Prince Humbert is to cost a million and a half to the city of Florence alone, and the discontent in consequence is at its height.

The *Monitore* of Bologna announces that three professors of that city, M.M. Ceneri, Pivza, Garducci, have been suspended from their functions for having affixed their signatures to an address to Mazzini and Garibaldi.

Rome, March 20.—The public consistory was held on Monday at the Vatican, in the Sala Regia, and the Pope having opened the mouths of the new Cardinals received their oath of allegiance. The hats were brought to the different residences of their Eminences in the evening, the recipients being by invitation. Cardinal Borromeo and Cardinal Perardi received together at the Quirinal, and the reunion was a very brilliant one. That at the French Embassy was not so fully attended as it had been on the two previous evenings, the recent order for court dress having deterred many persons from going there. The Americans especially, who are the principle frequenters of M. de Sarrigès's saloons, being to their great despair, excluded by this arrangement from the contemplation of the splendor of the Prince-Cardinal's reception.

The Papal army is to be raised to the strength of three brigades, or 20,000 men, and several new formations are spoken of. That of the quadrilli, or armed peasantry of the mountain districts is considered very important, as it is the spontaneous and native defence of their sovereign's rights by a most loyal and faithful race. That of the Heretician valleys of Terentino, Frosinone, Alatri, and Anagni, who all proved their goodwill and loyalty in 1849 and in the recent events. The organization under the gendarmerie has proved a partial failure. Like all peasant troops, they require leaders of known prestige and influence, and only fight well under them; they rely on for initiative and example. Such a movement, with officers of high character, and capable of maintaining a severe discipline, would be the most effectual preventive to the recurrence of brigandage in the frontier provinces, and would prove the best auxiliary to the regular troops in case of another attack.

The Canadian contingent have entered the Zouaves and are already marked for their excellent conduct, their willingness to obey, and attention to discipline. They are in most cases young men of good family, and show an admirable example to their companions. An excellent feeling reigns between them and the English Zouaves, and their possession with equal fluency of both the French and English languages renders them an invaluable link between the Zouaves of both countries. M. Alfred Larquey, who had the honor of being the first Canadian who joined the Pontifical service since the Convention of September, and whose gallantry at Mentana nearly cost him his life, has received the cross of Plus the Ninth, and having partially recovered from his wounds, has returned to France this morning. He will shortly leave Paris for Montreal.

The *Osservatore Romano* reiterates the statement that Italian emissaries are present in Rome seeking to encourage desertion among the Papal troops. It says—'The police have recently arrested two Garibaldians and other individuals who were pursuing that object. Emissaries are still leaving several Italian cities for Rome, but the Pontifical Government will be able to unmask their intrigues.'

Rome April 2.—A deputation of Milanese citizens have presented an Address to the Pope, expressing their devotion, and thanking His Holiness for the elevation of their fellow-citizen Monsignor Borromeo, to the Cardinalate.

The *Osservatore Romano* contradicts the recent disquieting rumours relative to the health of the Pope. His Holiness, says that paper, is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Rome April 9.—To day the Pope, after assisting

at mass in the Sistine Chapel, gave his blessing to the people from the great Loggia of the facade of St. Peter's. The Pope's voice was powerful and distinct. Fifty thousand persons were present, and His Holiness was cheered.

The Pope subsequently washed the feet of 13 poor priests, and served them at dinner according to custom on Maundy Thursday.

Cardinal Andrea is seriously ill. Cardinal Buonaparte is also unwell.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.—The *Giornale di Roma* says:—'The excavations now being made by the munificence of the Pope are producing the most interesting historical results, and bringing to light a large number of the ancient masterpieces of art with which the holy city was formerly embellished. Two flights of steps which led from the river have been cleared, two passages have been discovered which gave direct access to the interior of the adjoining market. At the depot of marbles on the banks of the Tiber was also found a large staircase with sculptured ornaments, in a position exactly corresponding with the provisions of the learned director of the works. Up to the present time there have been found 111 blocks of African marble 240 of antique yellow, and as many of serpentine. Other varieties are met with in smaller quantities, such as antique red and green, breccia, and even Ophalcedonian. At Ostia, where the researches are being made by a commission of antiquaries, some remarkable monuments have been found throwing a new light on the worship of Cybele in that place. Among other things there is a series of votive offerings in the ground consecrated to that goddess. In the same place was discovered the remains of a temple destined for initiatory ceremonies, and which forms an edifice quite unique of its kind; also a house very elegantly decorated, and on the walls of which was a fresco representing a festival sacred to Diana. This painting is of extreme delicacy of execution.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The brigandage continues in full force in the environs of Naples—every day's journal contains its record of fresh outrages in Calabria, Terra di Lavoro, and Sicily. Apropos of its origin, the session of the Italian Chambers of the 15th of March contains a most curious and interesting statement. The deputy Savatore Morelli proves clearly that the very brigands who were said by the *Times* and other liberal papers to be the instruments of the Pope, were actually in the pay of the Italian Government. 'Injustice,' says Signor Morelli, 'obliged the brothers La Gala to become brigands and in this manner. They were undergoing the latter part of a sentence of imprisonment, when in the confusion of the revolution of 1860, they contrived to escape, to form a band of followers, and having placed themselves at the orders of the Revolution, overthrew the Pontifical Government at Benevento, and rendered considerable services to Italy.' When the Lieutenantcy was established in Naples they demanded that, in recompense of their support of the new regime, they might accomplish the rest of their sentence, not in prison, but in an island. Will it be believed, the Secretary of State, after in the first instance praising the modesty of their request, ended by refusing it, so that furious at his injustice they threw themselves into the country, and committed the acts of atrocious ferocity which made them too well known.

Such an admission, however laudable, is most valuable in vain did the Catholic and Tory press protest against the senseless calumnies launched at the Pontifical Government as to those very La Galas. In vain did it reiterate a plain statement of facts: it was stated in the *Times* that Capriani and his brothers were paid and pensioned by the Pope for the destruction of Italy, and therefore what was written by its Roman correspondent must be true. From that record there was no appeal, and not all the mass of evidence brought clearly to bear on the other side could be weighed in the balance with the verdict of the *Journal*. Now, however, the truth is attested by his emissary, by a liberal deputy, and by one as little biased in favor of Rome as can be, and his words assert in the Italian Chamber that the supposed agents of Rome were escaped galley slaves deprived of the reward of their revolt against Pius IX by the bad faith of the Italian Government, and that this was the motive of their subsequent career, and not any political or religious bias on one side or the other.

Let your readers note and store up this statement when they are next tempted to acc to the judgment of the *Times* in Italian affairs. Its information on this score is either miserably deficient, or its bad faults and wilful calumnies beyond belief. Among other secret suppressions, I have the best American authority for stating that the American correspondent of the leading journal was ordered to suppress all mention of the facts relating to General Garibaldi's employment as agent of the United States in Europe 'as it might damage him in the eyes of the English public. Such a catastrophe was to be averted at any cost of truth!—*Cor. of Tablet.*

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 2.—The morning papers correct assertions in circulation to the effect that Baron von Beust had addressed a confidential note to the representatives of Austria abroad, containing assurances of future support to the P-pope. They state that the circular despatch recently forwarded is simply intended to prevent an incorrect interpretation being placed upon the popular demonstrations that occurred the 21st ult., caused by the vote of the Upper House upon the Civil Marriage Bill.

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin mention the views on disarmament expressed by Prince Napoleon during his stay in that city. The Prince is said to have declared his complete adhesion to the opinion repeatedly announced by certain French Generals that, in case of renegetion, the French army could never be less than 200,000 men even though on the question of disarming the French and Prussian Cabinets were completely agreed. To go below 200,000 would, he thought, be to disorganize the cadres of the French army, whereas the military organization of Prussia would remain intact. To obtain a reduction nearly equal in the two countries it would be necessary to lower the number to 100,000 men. This being the case the persons who took part in the conversation concluded that the subject of disarming is one of those which cannot be treated in the present circumstances.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE.—Our Berlin correspondent informs us that the reorganization of the Prussian medical service has now been realized. It will be remembered that his service did not fulfil the expectations which had been formed, and that it was quite unequal to bear the sudden strain which had been put upon it during the late campaigns in Bohemia. The accounts which were published in this country regarding the hospitals, field service, and medical organization, and the condition of the wounded immediately after the great battles which succeeded one another with such rapidity, were not by any means flattering to the war administration of Prussia. The fact is the Prussians were scarcely prepared for the amount or for the rapidity of the success which attended their arms, and they were hampered beyond measure by the enormous number of the enemy's wounded which fell into their hands. The Austrian prisoners were, moreover, composed of so many nationalities speaking so many different dialects, that the medical care of their wounded was calculated to strain the powers and capabilities of the best administration to the utmost.

The following advertisement appeared in a Syracuse paper, recently; 'Shave manure wanted. Any person having from five to fifty loads to dispose of, will please send word or drop it through the post-office.'

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UNITED STATES.

Just a hecatomb of human lives has been offered up to the mere loss of Thrift on Lake Michigan. The sea Bird, one of the Two Rivers, Manitowac and Chicago line of steamers was burnt on the 9th, all on board, save two, perishing. The accident is ascribed by the two survivors to gross negligence on the part of the officers and crew of the vessel. More lives have been lost in the past twelve months by railroad and steamboat disasters than was ever before known for the same length of time in the history of American locomotion. No law has yet reached 'e evil, no amount, of official surveillance, no vigilance on the part of transporters has yet been able to check the never ending sacrifice of human life.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Journal* states that Mr. ———, one of the wealthiest men in Boston, coming involved not long since, made over his property to his eldest son in order to save it. He passed through the crisis, however, without failure or prostration, but when he came to demand the property back the son refused to restore it. The latter now holds the estate and lives in luxury, while the father has died of a broken heart.

Serious troubles are expected in the election in Tennessee. The negroes are arming in large numbers. One mongrel white man has gone so far as to organize a company at Gallatin, with orders to shoot down any Conservative who dares to challenge the vote of any negro. Troops have been sent from Nashville to preserve order.

In speaking of the impeachment of the President, the *New York Tribune* says: 'The Senate cannot vote to let loose this mad bull in the National chibashop, with full knowledge of his incurably vicious propensities and his furiously savage temper.'

In the Wisconsin legislature, a few days ago, the proposition to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people, at the next election was rejected, yeas 30, nays 41.

A married lady, Mrs. Teale by name, residing in Concord-street, Brooklyn, is reported to be now entirely helpless from paralysis occasioned by tight lacing.

The following is told of a father of the church. At an association dinner a debate arose as to the use of the rod in bringing up children. The doctor took the affirmative, and the chief opponent was a young minister whose reputation for veracity was not high. He maintained that parents often do harm to their children by unjust punishment, from not knowing the facts of the case. 'Why,' said he, 'the only time my father whipped me was for telling the truth.' 'Well,' retorted the doctor, 'it cured you of it, didn't it?'

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.—No family cantharic has ever deserved or received the praise which has been awarded to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, both by physicians and patients. The testimonials to their efficacy and entire freedom from all objectionable properties are from the very highest and most cautious medical authorities. Their great merit, according to these witnesses, is that they do not only cleanse the stomach and bowels, but obviate the necessity for continual purgation. In other words, they give a tone and permanent vigor to those organs, which enable them to fulfil their functions naturally, without being urged to their work by a frequent resort to the original curative. This is a matter of vast importance. Moreover, they do not reduce the general strength, as all mineral purgatives do, nor involve pain nor nausea in their operation. Hence they are invaluable for women, children, and aged persons.

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

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

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

Montreal, C.E., July 31, 1862.

Messrs. Doctors Picault & Son:—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever and experiencing awful pain in my whole body. I tried everything—sought medical advice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend the invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I have.

(Signed) ANGELO DANIEL, Wife of Celestin Courtois, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth.

CRESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGER, Justice of the Peace.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shrubs. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rheinish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

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

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, AND 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. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m June 14th, 1867.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. O. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N.Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. April, 1868. 2m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.:—

A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Suey' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and teething sieges. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform. Every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. April, 1868. 2m

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. Dame ZISOUS alias LOUISA SIMON, Plaintiff, vs. MOISE alias MARTIN alias MAURICE BISSONNET, Saloon-keeper, of Montreal, Defendant. Notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff has this day, 4th April, 1868, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, returnable the 20th of April, instant. S. RIVARD, Advocate, Atty for Plaintiff. 4-35. Montreal, April 4, 1868.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6.20 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.25 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent. BROOKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Winter Arrangements, commencing 9th December, 1867.

A Train leaves Sand Point at 6.45 A.M., arriving at Brockville at 1 P.M. A Train leaves Brockville at 3.45 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 9.25 P.M. The Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

COLE & BROTHER

WILL open, in Store No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner Victoria Square and Fortification Lane, about 1st April next, with a first class stock of STOVES, IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron, Hollow, Tin, and japanned Ware, House Furnishing Goods, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c. Tin-smith and Jobbing work will be promptly attended to; at all most reasonable rates. W. P. COLE; (Recently with the late firm of Wm. Rodden & Co.) March 26, 1868. 12m

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C. E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

THE PRESS. A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISENGAGED. Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebec.

It has been established, by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Tea that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards. BLACK TEA. Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c; Five Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 60c.; Very Good, 68c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Pine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1. A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOOPTICON FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS. I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c.—Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address— B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1, Beury Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

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

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:— 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 14 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 200,000 1 1/2 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 4 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Saw and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CC. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years) in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly L. L. Barge & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867 3m

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial or Mathematical School. Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a lawyer and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better—by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative pill. The obvious reason, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We here, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them the pleasantest to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful influence on the small vessels to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

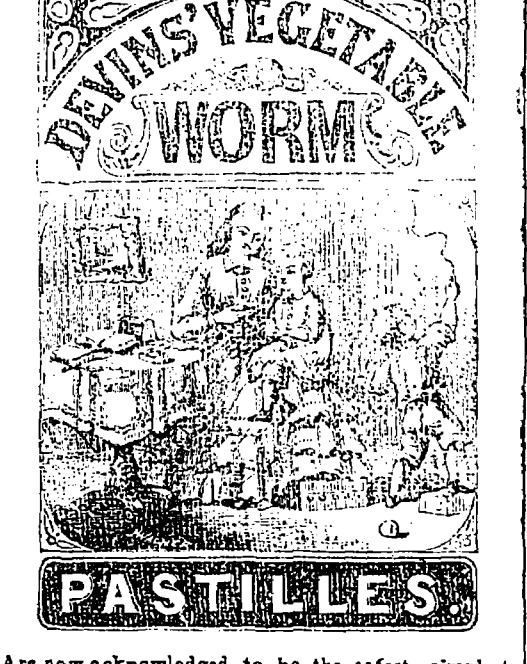
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomachic Complaints and various symptoms, Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Pains of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Head and Loins, they should be continued, taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their tendency to the purgative effect on all the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. 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 inhaled 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. Hence the Cherry Pectoral 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. So generally known is it, now that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada. April 24th, 1868.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street, MONTREAL. F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION.—The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER. I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Heaviest. Persons about to Purchase will please observe that I build no CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel. PRICES—FROM \$35 AND UPWARDS.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act as Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MACHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchants, Postmasters, Clergy men, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the cheapest as well as the best SEWING MACHINES now before the public. I desire to place my Sewing-Machines not only in the mansions of the wealthy, but in the 'humble cottages' of the poorer classes (who most need Machines), and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all. Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or increase their own happiness, by introducing a really meritorious "labor-saver." If costly Machines are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons' interests require me to say, that so far as respects the practical uses of a Sewing Machine, it is only necessary that purchasers should exercise their preference as to the style they want or have the means to purchase. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES. PEGGING MACHINES and BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED at the FACTORY, 48 MAZARETH STREET.

All kinds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED and IMPROVED at 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, and 22 JOHN ST., QUEBEC. All MACHINES WARRANTED and kept in REPAIR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CHARGE. Orders will receive prompt attention immediately upon reception. No charge made for packing or shipping Machines. Drafts made payable to J. D. Lawlor or order, can always be sent with safety, and without fear or loss. Address, in all cases, J. D. LAWLOR, Montreal, 12m. April 24th, 1868.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA. Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros & Orathen Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Girault, Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best rimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to you that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING, Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—Dear Sirs— Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use as such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:— At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O.E.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY— MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2 1/2 c per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle. HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Emphyrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 36 Notre Dame, Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,
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PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,
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TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,
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The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The Citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.

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ALFRED DUMOUCHEL,
Secretary.
Montreal, May 4, 1867.

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

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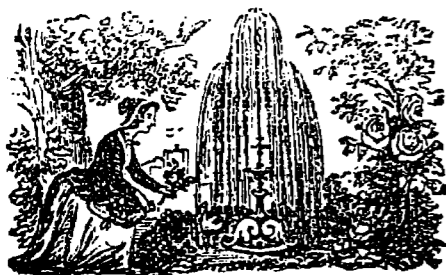
The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

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February 1, 1866.

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The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in its natural freshness. As a safe and pleasant relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Faintness, turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralising all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter red, and (a beautiful color. With the very elite fashion it has, for

a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blisters, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples.—As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, A. Harro, Piosant & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulin, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
May 1, 1867.

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DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

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PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half-past four each evening.
TERMS MODERATE.

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PRICES MODERATE.

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LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES'
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
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PRICES MODERATE.

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READY-MADE WORK

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Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

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The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

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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.

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M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse's, having sold them all.

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April 4, 1867. 6m.

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ST. JOHN, N.B.

Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.

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June 22, 1865.

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The system of Education includes the English and 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; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

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

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Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867 The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

CONDITIONS:—Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance fee [annual charge], 50c.

HOURS OF CLASS:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2.

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FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
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Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.

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Trains for Lacine at 7 00 A.M., 9 00 A.M., 12 00 Noon, 3 00 P.M., and 5 00 P.M.

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Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at..... 7 00 A.M.

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Express for Boston and New York, at..... 3 30 P.M.

Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at..... .00 P.M.

Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Oostcock only, at..... .00 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.

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