

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October, 1865. Leonard, Scott & Co., New York. Dawson Bros. Montreal.—The force, and the direction of the currents of thought, in the non-Catholic world are set down with the greatest accuracy in this leading Protestant periodical; so that he who desires to know whether the Reformation is drifting, and what its destinies, must needs consult as his chart the *Westminster Review*—the organ of the more advanced section of the Protestant community in the religious order, and of the Liberal or Radical section in the political order. The contents of the present number consist of articles on the following subjects:—

1. Personal Representation.
2. Rationalism in Europe.
3. Capacities of Women.
4. Palsgrave's Travels in Arabia.
5. The Holy Roman Empire.
6. The Doctrines of Nationalities and Schleswig-Holstein.
7. Mr. Grote's Plato.
8. Letters from Egypt.
9. Contemporary Literature.

THE ARGOSY—London. Dawson & Brother, Montreal.

This is the title of a new and very handsome monthly published in London, and offered to the public of Montreal by Messrs Dawson & Brother. If we may judge by the contents of the first number, it is likely to prove a success. It opens with a new tale, Griffith Gaunt, from the pen of Charles Reade, author of "Is Never Too Late to Mend," "Hard Cash," and other tales, in which the author has established his claim to rank with the foremost novelists of the day, in spite of his peculiar opinions on some of the great social questions of the day; such, for instance, as the question of secondary punishments, in which he is open to the charge of being "viewy" and extravagant. The other articles are all interesting, comprising tales from several well known writers, and one, *Life in Bohemia*, by Arminius Vamberg.

ARTEMUS WARD.—His Book. Canadian Edition; by R. Worthington—With Illustrations.

The American edition of this very laughable series of sketches and caricatures—sells for \$1.50. Mr. Worthington, for the low figure of 25 cts., offers to the public the same work, admirably printed, and in point of execution, little, if at all, inferior to the more costly work.

AVE MARIA.—We have received two numbers of this new Catholic periodical, published in Indiana. It is especially devoted to the honor of Our Lady, the Blessed Virgin, and is highly recommended to the people by most of the Bishops and Archbishops of the Catholic Church in the United States.

SPARE HOURS, No. 1.—January, 1866.—This is an illustrated Catholic Monthly Miscellany, brought out by Patrick Donohue of Boston. Its contents consist of selections from approved Catholic writers, and it is, in every sense, suitable to the Catholic family. The price is only 20 cents, and the monthly number contains no less than sixty-one pages of interesting matter, and several illustrations.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER.—December, 1865. Dawson & Brother, Montreal.

Besides its usual quota of serial tales, this periodical contains many very interesting articles on scientific subjects, biographical sketches of the leading men of the day—and incidents of travel—thus furnishing a large amount of amusing, interesting, and instructive reading matter, accompanied with several well executed illustrations.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cornwall, December 20, 1865.

Dear Sir,—Sunday the 17th inst. dawned upon the Parishioners of Cornwall, who, with glad hearts, longed to witness an imposing and religious scene. The sun rose in full splendor as if to honor the solemn rite that was to be performed; and at ten o'clock, although the day was frosty and cold, anxious Catholics crowded to see the dedication of their new and commodious Church to the service of the Most High. The usual ceremonies on such an occasion were performed by the Very Rev. Dean Hay of the neighboring parish of St. Andrews, assisted by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor of this town; after which High Mass was sung by the Venerable Dean, who, in conclusion, in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, congratulated the Catholics of Cornwall for their efforts and sacrifices in erecting such a suitable place of worship in so short a time.

It is well known in this and the surrounding vicinity, that the terrible and fierce gale that swept over the Province on the 12th of April last, levelled to the ground, to the sorrow of the parishioners and that of their beloved Pastor, the new Catholic Church then in course of construction in this town. It was then little expected to see reared up in the place of the crumbled ruins, a substantial brick church of Gothic structure, which, excepting the spire, is finished as to the exterior—and the interior is in such a fair way of completion, that service can be conducted therein for the future. But as determination and union for a good purpose will effect a great deal so (as I have learned) by the energy and zeal of the good and indefatigable Priest; and the co-operation of his Parishioners with him, in the face of difficulties, the good work has been accomplished.

Yours very truly,

A.

GRANT SALE OF DEER GOATS.—The business etc. in the Main Street is becoming remarkable; and the New Year's sales promise to be very large. We notice one important sale going on at the Mart (J. A. Rafter's) which is to be continued for three weeks. The numbers visiting this large Store have become considerable; and we are informed that the prices noticed on Rafter's Alarm Telegraph Cards, and by the press, are strictly adhered to when customers call; this is a wise course. We wish Mr. Rafter success in his business. The fact that men's suits of all wool tweeds, made to order, can be had for eleven dollars, and good skating coats for nine dollars and a-half, accounts for the extensive orders which, we are informed, are daily received at this establishment.

THE NEW YORK 'HERALD' AND THE PENNIANS

To the Editor of the Stratford Beacon.

Sir,—I have been much surprised in reading in your last issue that bold assertion of the correspondent in the New York Herald, that there are Penians in Stratford. From my knowledge of Perth and Huron, I can safely assert that there is not one man who has even sympathy, much less connection, with them. I know the Catholics well, having had extensive missions both in this and the neighbouring counties; so that I feel perfectly safe in making this statement. The denial is not necessary here, where we are well known, for no one questions our loyalty; but in the States, this untruthful assertion might be taken for granted, were it to be suffered to go forth without contradiction. Perhaps the correspondent concluded that from the fact of being Catholics, we must necessarily also be disloyal. If that be so, Her Most Gracious Majesty has many rebels. They are counted by millions both at home and abroad, and occupy high and important positions both in the military and civil departments of State. But this is erroneous; for Catholics are necessarily loyal—not only as a matter of interest, but for conscience sake. In Ireland, where there are still many grievances unredressed, as admitted even by the more enlightened of their opponents, they are truly loyal. Bishops and priests and millions of the people are faithful and loyal to the Crown, and the few Catholics who are disaffected are but as a mere handful.

As to Canada, there is no part of the Queen's dominions in which Catholics are freer or happier. They have here all they can desire. They have equal rights with others, and more than that they cannot reasonably wish for; and thousands, I am happy to say, have by their industry made for themselves comfortable homes, which they will be found at all times ready to defend, no matter who may be the aggressor. I think we have nothing to fear so long as the American Government keeps at peace with Great Britain. Any mere gang of filibusters crossing the lines can do us no real harm, for they would find here a stern resistance. From recent reports, I think the famous Irish Republic, domiciled in New York, is coming to an end. The senators are squabbling about the spoils—a sure indication of the approaching dissolution of the order. If these patriots are really sincere and desired to serve their countrymen, why lavish thousands of dollars in having luxuriously, while their fellow citizens of Irish origin, with their families, are scattered in tens of thousands through the cities of the Union without a home or protection? Why not remove these helpless people to the Far West, and give them a hold on the country, and there build up a nation? This would be truly patriotic, and for bringing such a result to pass they would deserve and receive the gratitude of their countrymen at home and abroad—yes, and millions yet to come would honor and bless their memory. But such an act would be judicious, and too practical for these visionary heroes. They must find measure words with England. The whole affair is too absurd to deserve serious attention. However, our government has acted judiciously in taking the necessary precautions.

It is desirable that our public journals should encourage a spirit of union among all classes of the people. Anything to the contrary is unpatriotic, and tends to create the very evil which they apprehend. 'Union is strength.' It is equally the interest of Catholics as of others to preserve the peace and order of the country. Our homes are here—our lot is the same in common with that of Protestants. And if the day should ever come that Canada would require resolute men to defend her, I believe there is no class of the community who do so more willingly and bravely than the Irish Catholics of this Province.

P. F. CHERRAN,

Dean and Catholic Pastor.

Stratford, Dec. 11, 1865.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BURNED TO THE GROUND.

About 10 o'clock on Sunday night last a fire was discovered in the roof of the above building. The Fire Brigade were promptly on the spot, and notwithstanding their utmost efforts to save the building, the Exchange was burnt to the ground. The roofs of the adjoining buildings fronting on St. Sacrament and St. Francois Xavier Streets were also damaged by fire and the stock by water. During the progress of the fire an explosion took place in the Exchange, supposed to arise from gunpowder, which injured Mr. Bettram, Chief Engineer, in the head and leg, and Mr. A. Perry in the back, as well as two or three of the firemen. The fire was got under about two o'clock this morning. —Herald.

SAUSAGE MEAT FOUND.—On Wednesday night as the policeman was patrolling his weary rounds along St. Alexander and Beury streets, and gazing abstractedly at his boots, he was 'ware of a clumsily made-up parcel lying on the road before him. Being one of the model policemen, he saw the bundle at once whenever pointed out to him, and lost in conjecture as to what it was, he picked it up and found that the cover was an old blanket. An investigation showed the contents to be flesh of some description, and further examination brought to light the fact that it was a dog, skinned and cut up. It is supposed to have been dropped by a sausage maker on the way to his place of business.

As a fact of importance to the citizens we may mention, we are informed on good authority that the river is now, this early in the winter, four inches below the lowest level of which there is record. The time when it is generally lowest is in the month of February when the cold of winter has had time to seal up many of its feeders over a great portion of this northern continent. If the usual decline in the level goes on, for the next two or three months, it will be a serious matter indeed for the water supply of Montreal. At present, with the existing head, one of the wheels can only be worked. The result of this was, that on Friday the water in the reservoir declined 4 feet, with one wheel in operation, the loss being about 1,500,000 gallons. One of the breast wheels pumps 3,000,000 gallons a day. The usual quantity consumed and wasted daily by the city is about 6,000,000 gallons. We are informed that a new wheel can be worked up to a supply of 3,500,000 gallons daily, but not more with safety. The statement of these figures shows that at present there will have to be a curtailment of the supply of water to the city; and this will be felt most by those living on the higher levels, as one pump, pumping directly on the city, not into the reservoir, will scarcely be able to reach them. If the water in the river continues to decline, matters will become worse; but it may not do so in the usual ratio. The present aqueduct in the winter time, when the water is at all low, we are further told, has not been found more than sufficient for the supply of one wheel; and on this point there arises an important question, which we shall not at present discuss. We think it better that the citizens should possess the facts; and after

stating them it is scarcely necessary to urge economy in the use of water. To one other point we may allude. When the river was very low in 1861, the frost or anchor ice formed so fast in the Locks that it caused a serious flood; and the same thing, with hard frost, will be likely to happen again this winter. —Montreal Gazette.

THE ACTIVE FORCE.—It is no use mining matters. We would gladly throw a veil over the unfortunate occurrences which have taken place on the frontier, but it is no use to dissemble. The Quebec Chronicle has already given currency to the facts; and so far as we can ascertain, we believe them to be true. It appears that a misunderstanding in reference to the payment of volunteers now on active service at Niagara, Prescott, Windsor, and other frontier posts has prevailed; it was based upon statements made that the non-commissioned officers and privates would receive the same pay that was given the administrative battalions called out on December last for the prevention of troubles upon the frontier. This, however, proved erroneous—the rates of pay having been materially altered. But the men did not know this, and could not understand it when they were told; consequently they broke out, and were virtually in a state of mutiny; refusing to perform duty in consequence of this trouble. Saturday evening's *Journal de Quebec* contained a letter from a Volunteer at Niagara, in which the writer deliberately stated that his comrades refuse to drill or mount guard, because they have not been paid \$0.50 a day, which they understood they were to receive. We agree with the Chronicle that action ought to be taken in this matter, and immediately. It was one of the gravest reproaches brought against Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, when Minister of Militia, that he looked upon the Active Force as a farce, and treated them as dummies. This must not be. The Active Force is composed for the most part of some of the most respectable men in the Province, who sacrifice a great deal at the call of duty. They ought to be well treated, and certainly they should not be badly paid. Half-a-dollar a day is a poor return to many of them for what they could earn at their ordinary employment. But still they must be taught that while on active duty they must behave as soldiers, and not as railroad laborers on a strike. If they have been misled by their own officers for the purpose of swelling the ranks, they also ought to be punished. —Transcript.

QUEBEC, Dec. 21.—Blossom Admitted to Bail. —The Court to-day gave judgment on the application of Blossom of the Montreal kidnapper's case, to be admitted to bail, the Judges on the bench being Chief Justice Dval, and Justices Aylwin, Meredith, Drummond and Mondelet. Their Honours all expressed their opinions at some length, the delivery of the judgment occupying nearly five hours.

Mr. Justice Mondelet spoke first as one of the minority. He thought the order at Montreal committing the prisoners without bail till March next, could not be dealt with before this Court except by writ of error, which had not been taken. He argued that it was not obligatory to bail in all cases of misdemeanor, and entering fully into the facts of the case endeavored to show that order was warranted by them.

Mr. Justice Aylwin, also in the minority, said the case was not properly before this Court and that the order could be revised only on the Crown side. He deemed the order necessary under the circumstances and given with due regard to the peace and welfare of the people.

Mr. Justice Meredith in a very elaborate, lucid and carefully prepared judgment, completely exhausting the subject and citing all applicable authorities, showed that bail must be taken in cases of misdemeanor such as this. No reported case would be found in which it had been denied in England. He viewed the Montreal order as open to grave objections and unsupported by a single precedent. It was for this Court to see that no one was subjected to illegal restraint, and to grant the proper relief no matter by whom demanded.

Mr. Justice Drummond spoke of the order as wholly unauthorized by law, and as tending to subvert trial by jury and annihilate the writ of *habeas corpus*. Beyond the order to remand the prisoners to the Montreal Jail, it was no better than a piece of blank paper. There was nothing better understood than that judges, justices, &c., were bound to bail in cases of misdemeanor.

The Chief Justice spoke last. He viewed the case as having acquired an importance which it did not deserve. It was a plain question of law that had to be disposed of. The Court had nothing to do with the enormity of the offence, but merely to see in what class of crimes the case was to be found. He did not go so far as to say that all misdemeanors were bailable. That question need not be determined now. Blossom's offence was a mere attempt to kidnap, and in no law-book could be found authority for saying that an attempt to commit a misdemeanor was not bailable. The Court was not called upon to revise the Montreal order, nor to express any opinion about it, but merely to say whether Blossom was bailable of right, and entitled to relief at the hands of the Court. His Honour considered he was, and in fixing the amount of bail due regard would be paid to the penalty likely to be imposed in the event of a conviction.

The formal judgment of the Court (Dval, C. J., Meredith, J., and Drummond, J.) was then read, ordering the liberation of Blossom upon his finding bail himself in \$500, and two sureties in \$250, or four in \$125 each.

Aylwin, J. and Mondelet, J., dissenting.

ANTI-DUNKIN.—We are informed that on the occasion of a recent vote of the ratepayers of Leppold to repeal the Dunkin By-law, but one vote was polled, and that was by a member of the Council and a gentleman who is the proprietor of two hotels.

A DISTINGUISHED DETECTIVE.—When Governor Gordon of New Brunswick and the Provincial Secretary went to St. Stephen the other day, they overtook on the road near the village of Dumbarton, two men named Ruben and Donohoe, who had committed daring robberies in Fredericton. They recognized the thieves from a previous description, and His Excellency decided on an arrest. The Provincial Secretary undertook the Magistrate's part. Capt. Hallows, the Governor's aide-de-camp, became Sheriff's officer pro tem, and two special constables were sworn in by His Excellency on the spot, in whose custody the thieves—who had part of the plunder in their possession—remained until the owners of the stolen goods arrived from Fredericton and identified them. They were taken to Fredericton for trial. Governor Gordon evidently understands the duty of a ruler in not wearing the sword of justice in vain, but becoming the terror of evil doers.

The Toronto Watchman is very much excited over Bishop Lynch's proposition to place the Hospital, as to its nurse department, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. At a recent meeting in the City Hall, a great deal of concern for the souls of the poor patients was exhibited in reference to this proposition of the Bishop. The concern of the same people for their bodies is represented by the magnificent sum of sixteen dollars, which is the aggregate amount received by the Hospital in charities during the last twelve months. But our Toronto friends, if they do little themselves in the way of supporting their public institutions, are peculiarly happy in their efforts at drawing from the public treasury. They have received already from the public funds of the Province—municipal loan fund—excepted—nearly as much as all the rest of the Province put together. And now they are anxious to make their hospital a Provincial one, and compel the general public to support it. We do not think the thing can be done; but the idea is worthy of the people of our sister city. Their modesty, at any rate, will not stand in the way of their advancement. —Spectator.

One of the most ingenious enterprises yet in operation for evading the elevated tariff of the republic, was broken up a few days since. The facts have got abroad; notwithstanding the secrecy maintained by the customs officials on the other side, possibly with the design that others may be entrapped. It appears that the attention of the revenue authorities of Uncle Sam was first diverted to the operations of a liquor firm in the vicinity of Lockport. The sales of this concern seem to have been heavy without any corresponding source of supply and very naturally the officials conceived the odor of a tremendous rat, of the contraband stripe, burrowing in the immediate vicinity. The operations of the firm were narrowly watched and it was discovered that their stock was procured from the private dwelling of a farmer, about one mile and a half inland from the Niagara river, opposite the head of Grand Island. The transportation was usually at night, but even on this discovery, the connections of the Lockport establishment were inexplicable, as the economy of the aforesaid agriculturist presented none of the requisites for a distillery. The whiskey supplied was unmistakably tinged with the flavour of Canadian barley, but the shrewd detectives almost despaired of entrapping the importers, as constant watching failed to detect the bold smugglers, and still the stock in the farmer's establishment seemed inexhaustible. During last week it was determined to make a descent upon the rural branch of the Lockport house, and the enterprise seems to have resulted in astonishing developments.

The occupant of the farm-house was pumping whiskey out of the ground, and the flow of the precious beverage quite surpassed the profits of the great Scotch Oil Company. The inquisitive officials must needs follow up the vein and quite singularly found that a lead pipe leading out of the farmer's cellar was carried in a horizontal direction, instead of penetrating the bowels of the earth. In fact the tube was followed up to another establishment, situated on the banks of Niagara river, which proved to be the receiving reservoir of the deposit; and here the officials found subterranean apartment fitted up with a tank and force pump, but still the locality of the well did not appear. Following the supply pipe from this establishment, it was found to lead directly out into Niagara river. The inquisitiveness of the officers resulted in hauling in about two hundred yards of lead pipe, and it is believed that this precipitate action has been the means of losing forever the lead of this invaluable deposit, supposed to exist somewhere in the depths of Niagara river. The proprietors of this well are grievously discomfited by the interruption, as their plans were admirably managed for a rush of business through the winter.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN P. E. ISLAND.—Flax promises in course of time to become one of the staple exports from P. E. Island. The farmers are bestowing much attention upon the subject, and there cannot be a doubt that the proper culture of the article will prove highly remunerative. A gentleman in London engaged in manufacturing, is willing, it seems to purchase the entire flax crop of the island, including the seed as it leaves the ground, after being thoroughly air-dried, or placed in the same condition as costs before stacking, deliverable in Charlottetown, where he purposes should the farmers enter at once, and with becoming spirit and energy, into this very promising business, to erect a factory, equipped with all the machinery necessary to prepare the raw material for exportation. The price offered, will, of course, depend in a great measure upon the "condition" in which the flax and seed may be delivered at the factory, but cannot fail to prove highly remunerative to the farmer, seeing that the "highest cash price possible, will be given."—A fair return on the capital absorbed in the business factory, and machinery, being all that is looked for by this liberal minded and enterprising gentleman. Here then is an offer of a cash market at their own doors for any quantity that may be raised of an article that has never yet been grown to any appreciable extent in that colony, but for which its soil and climate are admirably adapted.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Mr. Aldous, is exerting himself in the premises, and principally through his means it is that the farmers have been induced to engage in the culture.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

St. Agatha, Rev E. Finken, \$4; Tignish, P. E. I. Rev D. J. McLeas, \$5; Rockville, R. Ryan, \$5; Roxbury, Mass, Rev J. Griffin, \$3; Fairfield, U. S. M. O'Donoghue, \$8; Melia, Rev C. H. Cloutier, \$2; Kenyon, G. O'Brien, \$2; Windsor, Rev J. R. Wagner, \$2; St. Catherine's, J. Fitzgibbon, \$1; Paris, W. Herlihy, \$3; Clayton, T. Downey, \$2.50; Henryville, J. Malavan, \$9; Chatham, N. B. M. O'Grady, \$2.
Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—J. McDonald, 2.
Per Rev P. Fitzsimmons, Centerville—W. Cassidy, \$5.
Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—M. Heslin, \$2.
Per Rev G. Volkert, Delhi—J. Furlong, Otterville, \$3.

Birth.

In this city, on the 19th inst., at Elm Cottage, Chatham street, the wife of Mr. John Pierce, of a son.

Died.

At Williamstown, Glengarry, on the 21st Nov. last, after a short illness, at the age of 63 years, Duncan McDonald, Esq., Merchant, deeply regretted by his surviving widow and a large circle of friends. A kind son, an obliging friend, and a good neighbor. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 21, 1865.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.30; Super., No. 2, \$4.60 to \$4.75; Superfine \$5.00 to \$5.25; Fancy \$5.75 to \$6.00 Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Superior Extra \$7.00 to \$7.25; Bag Flour, \$2.90 to \$3.00 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 20c to 22c.
Tallow per lb, 10c to 11c.
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$25.00 to \$26.00; Prime Mess, \$30.00 to \$30.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$30.00.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.10.
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.30.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7.00 to \$7.25; Seconds, \$6.00 to \$7.75; First Pearls, \$7.50 to \$8.00.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$3.00 to \$3.00.
Beef, live, per 100 lbs 6.00 to 7.50.
Sheep, each, \$4.00 to \$6.00.
Lamb, 3.00 to 4.00.
Calves, each, \$5.00 to \$9.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

December 21, 1865.
Flour, country, per quintal, 16 0 to 16 6
Oatmeal, do 12 6 to 13 0
Indian Meal, do 8 0 to 9 0
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 0 to 3 3
Peas, do 3 9 to 4 0
Oats, do 2 0 to 2 1
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 5 to 1 8
Do, salt do 1 0 to 1 1
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag 3 6 to 3 9
Onions, per min., 4 0 to 0 0
Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 10
Pork, do 0 8 to 0 9
Mutton do 0 5 to 0 7
Lamb, per quarter 4 0 to 6 0
Lard, per lb 1 0 to 1 3
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 6 to 1 8
Apples, per brl \$3.00 to \$4.00
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$5.00 to \$7.50
Straw \$3.00 to \$4.50

J. A. RONA YNE,

ADVOCATE,

111 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,
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SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!! SLEIGHS!!!

CHILDRENS SLEIGHS on hand, and made to order, cheap, at

FABIEN PAINCHOUD'S,
20 Little St. Antoine Street.

NOTICE.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM DUBLIN, who sold vestments in Ottawa some time ago, is requested to send his Address to St. Joseph's College (Ottawa) as there is some further business to be transacted with him.

JUBILEE AND MISSION 1865.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., have just received a large assortment of Beads, Crosses, Medals, Prayer Books, &c. &c., suitable for the Jubilee and Mission. Mission Prayer Books in every variety and style of binding.
Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.
December 7, 1865. 1m

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS, BROOKVILLE.

WANTED for the above Schools a TEACHER, holding a first or second-class Certificate, to enter on duties on 2nd January next. Salary, \$300.

Apply to
REV. JOHN O'BRIEN, Brookville,
Brookville, Dec. 18 1865.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
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THIS important work—the only Catholic Lives of the Popes in the English language—is now being published in numbers. The work is stereotyped from new type (cast expressly for the work), printed on the finest quality of paper, and each part is illustrated with a fine steel engraving, engraved expressly for this work. This is got up in a style unsurpassed by any work ever printed in America. Price 25 cents.
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D. & J. SADLER,
Publishers.
December 7, 1865. 1m

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—
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