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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

HRONICLE.

EUSTACE;

SELF-DEVOTION.

CHAPTER IV .- Continued. 'Too late, too late! Ah! yes, ever has it been. so with us; disappointed in every effort throughout the whole of our chequered existence,-what before Margaret and myself, but dependant situations, which must involve a sepa ation, and which, if not obtained immediately, the result to others to behold and hear.' would be that we should be the next victims to the fell grasp of poverty.' Ah! yes already

own impaired health would ill brook the thousand galling stings and pains which extreme poverty causes. Should we succumb too, or would aid be extended to us, ere it was too late? And he, he who in a few short hours would be

numbered with the dead, how had his noble mind languished till it could wrestle no longer, but yielded to the grosser wants of its earthly nature. At length I schooled myself into silence and ber, which was almost immediately afterwards ontered by the priest. And now the holy sacrament was administered to strengthen the wayfarer on his long journey, and the solemn words prescribed by the Church's ritual were read, whilst we, the children of that meek, tried sufferer, knelt around that humble couch.

But he was to linger still, till the shades of night had gathered all nature under its veil, though no sharp death-struggle was to rend our loving hearts, as we watched around his dying bed. As far as those minor details were concerned which are so harrowing to the feelings of the survivor, - namely, the inability to look to the requisite expenses, which must necessarily accompany death,-a word from our good friends had encouraged me; they had reminded me that the use would be rembursed.

It was late at night, perhaps midnight-we could not exactly tell; for our watches had long since changed owners, and our little clock had a few days since shared the same fate. Arthur, to maining with us till all should be over, and we should have settled on the step to be taken for footfall on the crisp snow on the path beneath .looked out. It was a clear moonlight night, the to our own home for the ensuing week. stars sparkled with unusual brilliancy, and the whole earth seemed spread as it were with a pall of dazzling whiteness. Beneath the window I days, still more so if those we thus meet are perplainly saw, in that bright, clear moonlight, the sous of kindred mind, and if we have known figure of a man; and a spasm seemed as if shot across my heart, as I fancied too well that form to be no stranger to me. The faces of Kathleen and Gerald were before me ; I let fall the blind, and creeping back to the bed, I laid my hand on Margaret's shoulder, and whispered one word-the name of ' Edgar.'

both thought of the bitter past, and old scenes lawn clothed with the bright green verdure of and bitter remembrances thronged thick upon our minds in those two or three short minutes; then we heard a whispered conference below; the steps of Arthur followed by another; and the latter, accompanied by Edgar, travel-stained and weary, entered the room.

My wretched brothers, how much have they to answer for. Ah! had they discharged their duty, things would not have been like this .-Looking far older than he really was, for he was in the very prime of men's existence, Edgar stole noisely between us, pressed a kiss on the forehead of each without a word, and with folded arms stood at the head of the bed, another watcher at the death-scene of the faithful steward, whose example he had never copied.

I dreaded the shock his presence, thus unforeseen, might occasion; but there was no need for fear; alas! consciousness had departed, save one but there are other duties to be performed, whice small spark, which seemed to hover till the last, while life still lingered in that feeble frame. He sure up the last words of the dying - and we, his which they seem to think it beneath them to per- accommodated such people. speaks, -oh! how eagerly, reader, do we treachildren, bend anxiously forward to catch these form.

rowing scenes of our present life; then he talks pleasantly of green fields, and streams, and blue skies, and happy days to come; and, anon, a murmurs.--

CATHOLIC

'Minnie, see you yon white form beckoning me away? adding, as if perfectly conscious of the sense of the words he uttered-' The dying see and hear ofttimes things which it is not given

We asked him, did he know us, to give us his blessing and press a hand of each; and, raising I felt the effects of what we had suffered; my his hand with Margaret's help, while I wiped the beavy dews from his face, he placed it over us, calling on God to bless, too, his absent

There was not the name of one omitted, and when Edgar's gaze met mine, it was as if a load give me.' had been lifted from his heart. But this was the last effort of expiring nature; -the hand fell heavily on the breast; no pressure, however faint, returned my own warm grasp; -sight and resignation, and followed Margaret, who had sense and hearing all had fled, and the golden come in search of me, to our dear father's cham- fillet had shrunk back, and the soul had returned to the God who gave it.

We reverently closed his eyes and paused a while in prayer and grief, ere we discharged the last sad duties.

CHAPTER V .- NEW SCENES, OLD FACES, AND COTTON LORDS.

It is four months since the death of my beloved father, and we look no longer out on the obscure and gloomy street in London in which he breathed his last, but on the broad and open country, in the pretty village of-, on the borders of Yorkshire. It is a fine morning in May, and the early spring flowers, the sweet filly of the valley, with its bell like waxen flower, the pink hawthorn and modest violet, shed their fragrance around, and now raise their tender buds, still amount of the first quarter's pension might even laden with the weight of a recent shower. All now be drawn, and had offered to advance me speaks of peace and quiet in the retirement whatever I required for present necessities, feel- which Margaret and myself have chosen, thro' ing convinced that far more than what we should the kind interest of the physician who attended my father in his last moments. £100 of the pension granted to him was allowed to devolve on myself, and for the first time in my life I am free from the anxious cares caused by extreme poour unspeakable comfort, had determined on re- how much of bitterness in the thought that he suffered and died in such abject want.

the future. With that sickening at the heart from a dear friend, whom we have not seen for we should want a larger retinue of servants. which all have felt who have suffered severe trial, three years, from Mrs. Maxwell, the mother of or have watched by the dying couch of those | Eustace; the family have long been located in one, of course; and as we are now so poor, we they love, we had sat for two hours, or perhaps the village of Haleswood, in \_\_\_\_, and the mo- must not be above doing many things ourselves. band. They dine here to-day.' more, in mute silence, when we heard a solitary ther writes with an honest pride of her only son, You will remember, my dears, Mrs. Ashton, in that son who had saved his family from the ruin I know not why, but Maggie and myself ex- ours had known, and who was now on his way to downfall. She used to superintend everything; cessively red face, red whiskers, and small little changed glances, and felt our hearts beat quicker | England, there to remain in fucrative employeven than before. A sound as of something ment, a partner in the firm which he had served lightly thrown at the window, followed by a very for years; and, added the mother, he entertains low knock at the street-door, attracted our at- yet a hope that Margaret will not reject his suit. tention. I crept on tip-toe to the window, mo- The letter ended with the expression of an earntioning Margaret to continue her melancholy est wish that we would immediately pay them a watch, whilst Arthur stole as quietly as possible visit of a few days. And, desirous again to see to the door, and, drawing aside the blind, I our old friends, Maggie and myself bade adieu

It is a pleasant thing to meet again with those whom we have known and esteemed in other each other when the dark shadows of adversity mutually enveloped us. Now, however, there was a break in the clouds, the fortunes of the worthy couple were mended, an appearance of ease and comfort, if not absolute elegance, is everywhere to be seen. And as I sat with them in a pretty parlor, the French windows opening Margaret's face grew a thought paler! we on a terrace, beyond which gently sloped a small spring, I could not help my mind wandering to a certain scene in their former babitation in Gower street, to wrich I adverted when writing the me-

moirs of our beloved cousin Gerald. The girls, too, how they had grown, almost out of knowledge; and not only were they tolerably well informed, but accomplished, too, at least quite enough so for young ladies of the middling class, who, if they are paragons of wondeign to attend to the domestic economy of a household, but most probably deem each hour lost which they do not devote to their favorite accomplishment. All very well in their way, fair reader, and well do we love to see the beautalent diligently put out to the best advantage; are often times neglected by our fair countrywomen of the middling class, the duties of their

with them come flitting across his mind the har- | pretty equally between the care of their aged | It was no use there to say, as people do in Loulighter duties of domestic life.

But how on earth, Minnie, can people so rethrill of horror runs through our veins, as he fined in their tastes as the Maxwells, have be- gave us, too, but it all had to be endured. And come acquainted with those vulgar people, the Arnotts and the Landownes, who appear to visit her?' said Margaret to me; 'they are surely not fit companions for Lucy and Helen.'

'Peculiar circumstances, I believe,' replied I. Mrs. Maxwell was going to give me an account of both those families, and how she became acquainted with them, when Mis. Arnott entered; but, by they-way, here she is, and now, my dear friend,' I continued, 'Margaret's curiosity is at its utmost pitch to know how you became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Arnott, an account of which intimacy you told me you wishen to journ at Holly Lodge-for I was glad at the

The good old lady smiled, and replied, 'I told you, my dears, that after Mr. Maxwell's failure we were utterly without the means of living till my poor son Eustace made way in Australia; and whilst you were enduring hardships and suffering in London, we were but little better off in \_\_\_\_, a pretty watering-place in the next county, I have, however, a handsome house of my own, which we managed still to keep in our own hands; what to do we knew not, when suddenly I bethought me that we would ourselves be the tenants of Holly Lodge instead of letting it to others. I knew that the widow lady, lately my tenant, whose husband had left her in very reduced circumstances, had managed, after paying me my rent, to eke out an income of about £50 a year by letting it off, and I bethought me that as my girls were growing up of very domesticated habits, that we would, as the house was now to let, occupy it ourselves. I had, however, a hard battle to fight before I could gain my point; my busband urged what was indeed but too true, that domestic comfort would all vanish from the moment that I received beneath our own roof the families of others; then the children, too, how could I possibly expect that he should bear the tumult they would occasion in the house; 'for,' said he, 'remember, Mary, you can bid your own family be still, and enforce compliance, but you must put up quietly with the noise of the children, as well as the impertinence verty. Yet how much of human alloy is there, of their parents, in whom the greater part will see no fault.'

· So said my husband, while Lucy and Helen On this morning we have received a letter laughingly asked what posts they were to fill, for

> 'Bless me,' I exclaimed, 'we can only keep whose house we lodged in London after papa's troduced to a fat, vulgar little man, with an exand, I added, 'you are not better educated, or grey eyes. His conversation was chiefly on better born, than was Kate Ashton; and you matters connected with the cotton trade, of know every morning that young lady would go which Mr. Maxwell simply knew nothing. But to the market. And then, again, at home Kate, he was the owner of not less than three large though in the kitchen, was not less the lady .- | mills, all of which were in a very flourishing con-And bread, and pies, and many a delicacy, was cooked by Kate's own little white hands; and any one willing to listen, he was contented. what they did, we may and must do,' I replied, a little angrily, for I could not avoid laying a tres in check, for at table-(I will merely give stress on the word 'must,' my love,' added the one specimen)-he asked Margaret to help him good lady; 'for the lact was, I began to think to some 'spirrowgrass.' Maggie, in her simthat my daughters, poor girls, would become un-plicity, replied, 'What did you ask for, sir?' good lady; for the fact was, I began to think happy if they could not bend a little to the change | 'A little 'sparrowgrass,' if you please miss,' was in our circumstances. And I really could scarce the reply. I left for the fair little wife, who believe that I heard aright when Lucy exclaim-

But I tell you what it will be, mamma, depend on it you will find yourself wofully mis- for a genteel, lady-like woman. She had martaken. Remember, you may not expect to find in the cotton-traders of ———, those people pitied her, sorely as she was to blame, for I saw without a name,' she added, with just a little curl her many times that evening blush at the numerof the lip as she spoke,- 'you will never find in ous coarse vulgarities he uttered. them, I say, the refinement and gentility of London circles. Yes, both ourselves and Mr. Reynolds' femily, who were with those unfortunate fell, not unnaturally, on these persons; and Ashtons, consulted a little their comfort. We did not treat them like servants because we lived in their house, mamina. Nor do we ever see a London tea-table spread as you will see them spread if you apply your bouse to the purpose for which Mrs. Ellis used it. Fancy, ye Londer to any one accomplishment, will scarcely don gentry, with whom such a spread table would be a vulgarity unpardonable in your eyes her odious vulgarity. This-' -shrimps and eggs, and plum cake and toast, and Devonshire cream, and pork-sausages, all at once on the table. Such have I seen when I have called on Mrs. Ellis, and such will you see, if the parents had not worked so hard, by the titul sketch, to hear the strain of gentle harmony and feel the difference too: for I do not think to watch the development of genius, to see each you will find one servant can cook up all this .-Fancy how good Mrs. Ashton would bave stared, added Lucy, 'if any of her lodgers had they did for them. And I think nothing can be starving: I was glad to leave London in order ordered her to send up such a tea! - why she would simply have told them she would prefer own working, domestic, every-day existence, her house and her poverty to hersell than have dren enjoy, the priceless advantages of education Edgar I had striven also to do my best, but T 100

parents, the piano, the pencil, the needle and the | don, that you would not have children about the over-indulged spoiled things we were glad to have; and many was the wakeful night they we found, as is always, indeed, the case, that we invariably got on better with some two or three families here and there, who moved in really high circles, than with the 'parvenus,' of whom there was certainly a great majority, who, mushroomlike, as Lucy used to say, sprang up from yesterday. These, my dear Minuie, were the people who invariably gave us the most troublewhose sole delight seemed to consist in their dress and in their food -tor whom no luxury was too great or too expensive. But to return from my digression. It was during my two years' soend of that tune to let the house again, and remove to this place—that I encountered the two persons whom you have met here. As to Mrs. Lansdowne, she comes, much to our mortification, literally because she is one of those idle women who find life insupportable unless they can gossip away two or three hours each day .-I know she excited your merriment yesterday, Minnie, grave as you are, because she told you she thought the little Montagues, who are natives of London, were cockneys—that they did not speak like English people. Well, she was the daughter of a man fortunate in the cotton trade, who had sprung up from nothing; and, despite Mrs. Lansdowne's elegant dress, you see the truth cannot remain concealed. Her greatest pleasure is to talk; and the blunders she commits, and the way she mutilates and murders our good English grammar, is something terrible to listen to; besides that, we feel valuable time really lost in cultivating such an acquaint-

'As to Mrs. Arnott, she is of a better specimen-a good, easy, kind-hearted woman. Here the case is reversed. She has tact sufficient, when in company, to be as silent as possible .-Vulgarity she has none; but her ignorance on some subjects passes unobserved in many cases, or, if noticed, she is so uniformly unobtrusive and good-natured, that no one could have the heart to say anything that would 'cause a moment's pain to Mrs. Arnott. Her husband you shall form your own judgment of; you will see him when we return to the house. They happened to stay a short time with us when we were at Holly Lodge. Their own elegant establishment the lowest circles, or you certainly will deem me -for they are immensely rich-is in this neigh- guilty of exaggeration. You were not, perhaps, -for they are immensely rich—is in this beign aware that the disgusting practice of smoking aware that the disgusting practice of smoking prevails, in some cases even among the softer drops in for an hour or two, along with her hus-

Accordingly, when we returned, we were indition; and if Mr. Arnott could only meet with had much ado, however, to keep my risible faculwas also by. I saw her blush, and heard the quiet answer, 'Some 'asparagus,' if you please.'

Poor woman! she would have passed muster rried Arnott because he was a wealthy man. I

When they had withdrawn, and we were alone with Lucy and Helen, the conversation Lucy asked me, with an arch smile, if mamma had spoken of Mrs. Howley, an old lady who had frequented Holly Lodge; adding, 'I know she would scold me if she heard me tell you Mrs Howley's table; but she was a hard old woman, and I cannot say I ever liked her, so I will tell you how she used to distress her children with

'Stop, Lucy, for shame,' said a voice behind us, while at the same moment a small hand was placed on the daughter's lips; 'remember, that sweat of their brow, these same sons would not they would not have worked for their parents as more painful to the feelings of a parent than the knowledge that the very comforts the chilchildren, bend anxiously torward to catcu these most spectacles, and readjusting her knitting. I upon which these same ingrateful children found my father's death, and I had vainly hoped that words.

He speaks, though not to us, but of the dead Haxwell; refined, elegant, well-informed, and would not listen to what the girls said, nor my their especial cause of complaint. Now, I will the place at which I had chosen my abode, they divided their time husband either, but to Holly Lodge we went.—

The continue the place at three months after upon which these same ingrateful children found my father's death, and I had vainly hoped that would not listen to what the girls said, nor my their especial cause of complaint. Now, I will the place at which I had chosen my abode, they divided their time husband either, but to Holly Lodge we went.—

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day, and engaged our rooms for an elderly lady. He said he was in the medical profession; and in either manners or education seemed qualified to enter the best society. When the mother came to our house, we found her the very antithesis of all that we had been led to expect from the bearing of the son-coarse in her ideas, unrefined, iliterate, she certainly was. She would obtrude her company, unsolicited on that of others; her language-'I maun go mysell,' for instance, will do for a specimen, for thus she spoke-nay, in short we could not at times understand her; and her manners, her language, her whole demeanor, was strangely at contrast with the poor soul's stiff brocaded silk, and collar and sleeves of point lace, which formed indeed her ordinary dress. She told me that herself and her husband had began life without a farthing; that by slow degrees they had become rich folk, as she termed it; that for eleven years of their life they never slept after five in the morning; that she was now, her husband being dead, the sole proprietress of not less than eight cotton mills. 'And,' added the poor old woman I always tell people how we worked and toiled, and how wealthy it has made us; and my sons are ashamed, and say to me, 'Why do you always throw up your former obscure condition? and I say, 'But for your father and myself, mstead of being fine gentlemen, you would be standing by the road-side working in your shirtsleeves.

' Poor old soul! the tears were in her eyes as she spoke, and I pited her from my soul. There was, no doubt, something of honest pride in the feeling with which she would talk of the way in which, from extreme poverty, she had risen to the possession of great wealth, and also, doubtless, a feeling of self-gratulation, too, for she felt quite as much delight in telling how much she paid for an India shawl, a bracelet, or a collar of point; and whilst I pitied her, I could not help reserving a portion of my pity for the sons also; by-the-way, I forgot to say, that though infirm and old, for she was seventy-six years of age, she still retained a firm hold over her property, her sons merely acting as though in her employment: she holding a tight hand over the management of her concerns.

However, there is one story still to tell you, too good to be omitted, and you must really bear in mind that some of the very wealthiest of these people have, like Mrs. Howley, sprung up from sex, in the manufacturing districts, as amongst the apple-women of London. You will be sure I speak only of isolated cases, where the parents have been originally of a very low stamp.

On one occasion, the proprietress of an extensive concern in ---- answered the advertisement of a London footman; he was shown into the kitchen to speak to the mistress of the house. when, to John's inexpressible horror, he found her sitting with her feet on the kitchen lender, deliberately smoking a pipe.

'I need scarcely tell you that the London footman thought the situation beneath his dignity to accept. I can well believe the story, and know the veracity of my informant to be unimpeachable; moreover, it was once done in my own house. To my unspeakable horror, I one day saw a like exhibition at a parlor window in Holly Lodge.'

It may well be imagined that we heard these tales with some degree of mirth: a pipe in the fingers of a woman seems so very ridiculous.

CHAPTER VI.-COMING SHADOWS-AN UNEX-PECTED VISIT.

'You must then really leave us to-day,' said our kind friend, Mrs. Maxwell, on the morning that we had appointed for our departure, ' and if Lucy accompanies you, you must promise me to allow her to return this day week, as we shall then be making preparations for the return of Gertrude and Eustace.'

I promised my assent, and in unusually good spirits, we returned to our home.

But soft, who is that weary looking traveler, who, in that wretched garb, scarce a shoe to his feet, and want, and at the same time recklessness on his countenance, leans against the garden gate, as though awaiting our return? I knew too well, though we had withdrawn to the obscurity of a Yorkshire village, we were not to be in peace. A large portion of my pension must go each month to Arthur, in whose character have moved like gentlemen. It may be that there were some redeeming points. I could not know that he and his wretched children were, to get off with a stated sum, that I might in fact know what I really had for ourselves. And for and a position many degrees higher in the social had been both injured and disgraced in many. . Well, continued the good lady, wiping her scale which they possess, are to form the plea ways by him during the first three months after hurried Lucy into the house, whilst I inquired the reason of his arrival.

'Because I require both money and food,' he

Telt my temper rise, but checked the angry words I was about to utter, and replied, 'Come into the house, and you shall have what you want.'

. His clothes were much worn, his feet were sore, they were, indeed, bleeding: but who can pity, save for a passing moment, when idleness and drink are the cause of misery, when we are made the victims.

I sat food before him; I blushed at the erident astonishment of my maid, of whom he had vainly sough, admission during my absence, and who yielded no credence to the assertion that he was Miss Herbert's brother. I brought him warm water, wherewith to bathe his sore feet, and then leaving him to a few hours rest, went to confer with Margaret as to what should be done, for we well knew our fate, that though far from having yet settled our father's debts, and shackled, too, with Arthur and his family, that if Edgar remained in the village, our names hitherto spoken only with respect, would soon be bandied about by all the gossips of the village in terms of contempt when coupled with the conduct of our brother.

It was hard, indeed, to recognise in Edgar any trace of the once handsome and gentlemanly man, who had caused the misery of the unfortunate Kathleen-to so mean and abject a state does drunkenness and a dissolute life reduce its votaries. We both agreed that there was nothing to he done but to let him stay till the following day, equip him with a fresh change of clothes, and give him a little money, on consideration that he should immediately leave the village.

I had forgotten to mention, in an earlier part of my parrative, that Edgar's own account of himself during the three years that had elapsed since we had lost sight of him, was, that he had made his way to America as an emigrant, that he had had employment for some time, but that work was too laborious for him to continue engaged in it, and that he had therefore returned home as soon as he had saved up enough money to defray the expenses of his journey.

(To be continued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Dublin journals of Dec. 20th contain a report of an excellent sermon on Fenianism, preached the previous Sunday, in St. John's Cathedral, Limerick, by the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald of that city. Among others we find this passage:'I find,' says Dr. Fitzgerald, 'that the late

arrests have created alarm throughout the parish; some fear for their lives and property; others for the safety of the younger members of their families. I hope that by dwelling on this subject from the altar I may give confidence to the lovers of peace, law and order, and that I may induce the young and thoughtless to withdraw from a career which is sure to bring ruin on themse.ves and sorrow on their families.' Having referred to the doctrine of the Catholic Church in reference to such Societies, he proceeded:

These are laws over which I have no control. I am merely the minister of the law, and I am bound by it myself as well as you. Neither priest, nor bishop nor cardinal, nor even the Pope, could give sacraments to a person who persists in a sinful pareer. If, for example, a Fenian became suddenly ill in this parish, and if I were to attend him, I should ask him was he sorry for joining the Society, and was he resolved to renounce it for the rest of his life. If he did not give a satisfactory answer to both these questions it would be my duty to advise him, to exhort him, to point out the danger to which his eternal salvation was exposed, but if all failed, I should let him die without sucraments. Yes, for if I gave him sacraments whilst in those dispositions not only would my absolution convey no pardon, but I should commit a grievous sin myself, and he would add to his guilt the awful crime of sacrilege. Don't break this law, I entreat you, for to break it is to risk your eternal salvation. No priest in any part of the world can teach any other doctrine to his flock. But now I ask you to judge the Fenian plot by your own common sense. I ask you can it have even a partial success? You know what the power of England is. With her fleet she could sweep every sea; with her army she could overrun every corner of this land. The possesses boundless wealth. She would exhaust all those resources, she would sacrifice her last man and spend her last shilling rather than risk the possibility of this country becoming the basis of attack against herself by a hostile power. These are insurmountable difficulties, but they are not the only ones against which the Fenians would have to contend. Don't you know that every one who has anything to lose-whether he be farmer, shopkeeper or landed proprietor-every man of prominent intelligenceabove all, every man who is governed by religious principles-would band together, and are in fact now asking to band together, in order to put down a movemen; which, whatever may be the designs of the leaders, could only end in carnage and plunder ! I ask you can a movement succeed which has arrayed against it the property, the intelligence, and the religion of the country? Go and ask the first sensible man you meet - a man who has established a character for good sense by the management of his private affairs, will he not tell you that there is as little chance of carrying out the Fenian design as there is of removing Ireland a thousand miles into the Atlantic Ocean?

IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES. - The Saturday Review which, a few weeks ago, told us that our grievances were merely sentimental, has now made the discovery that the Land question is the true Irish diffi-. The educated Irishman' suffers only the sentimental gievance, that, being amitious and vain, he is disgusted that his country is subordinate to England; while the peasant has the true wrong to com-

plain of that-Their great sore and disquiet is the land question. Three centuries of English law have barely reconciled the people of the Southern and South-western counties to that English tenure which, with its own special modifications, holds good in the North. They have legends of tribal rights, dimly connected with traditions of Celtic or half-Celtic fam lies who forfeited their estates for treason. To this day pedigrees and titles to land are hoarded in families whose worldly condition is that of peasant-proprietors or tenant farmers. No small portion of this population believe that they have an hereditary and indefeasible title to the land of Ireland. They regard the legal proprietors, whether they be great English peers or Irish attorneys or rich retail-dealers, as intruders and Some of them cherish the hope that the day will come on which they may resume the estates and position of their attainted or ejected ancestors. Others, a larger number, without entertaining the wild hope of ousting the landlords, still foster the resolution of clinging to the soil, and its possession, in some shape or form. This passion is the secret of Whiteboyism and Terryaltism, and every form of combination by which the Irish peasant, for more than a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthan a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century, has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century has defied or baffled a law which he had been then raging in England for two years, apthen a century had been then raging in the law which he had been then raging in the law which he had been then raging in the law which he had been then raging in the law which he had been then raging in the law which he had been then raging in the law which he had been then raging

Celtic nature. But it is also in no small degree the result of the physical and social conditions of the country. There is but little coal in Ireland There is no iron. Except in Belfast, there are no manufactures of importance. Consequently, there is no middle-class like that of England. There are none of those great ramifications of employment which in England furnish occupation and subsistence to the families of English tenant-farmers, and people in the same class of life. In Ireland a man with small means of his own must take to the land, for there is nothing else for him to take to. And he must take the land on such conditions as the landlord chooses to let it; and these conditions seem to be very hard. A Junge's Remorse. When Father Thomas Fian

nery was a young clergyman in Cloumel, he was

summoned to attend the execution of a young man

who was to die forty eight hours after sentence had been passed upon him. He was tried by Baron Smith, then a very young judge; and who, with his father, a judge also, frequently went circuit together, the son going into the courthouse where his father persided each morning, and asking his blessing before he took his own place on the judgment scat in the other court. The young man was arr inged for murder. No sconer did he present himself in front of the dock than the judge, who in subsequent years was so pre-emirently remarkable for all those tender and merciful qualities which elevated him to the highest place in the estimation of the bar and of the public, conceived a strong prejudice against the prisoner-a prejudice for which he could not account, but which had its bad effect in overpowering and biasing his judgment during the trial. The witnesses for the defence were treated with a supercilious disregard as to what they swore to. The judge charged home against the prisoner; a verdict of guilty was returned by the convenient jury without delay. The Clerk of the Crown read the verdict, exclaimed in the usual parlance of the day, 'Look to him, gaoler;' and then, without the loss of a moment, having asked the usual set routine questions as to his having been beretofore indicted, pleaded, put himself on God and his country, which country found him guilty, he demanded what now he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, and why ex claimed the young man, with a flush of indignation burning his cheek, and a strong sense of his own in: lonocence, 'I am not guilty, I declare in the pre-sence of this court, of the judge who has tried me, of the jury who has condemned me, of the great God who is to weigh in the scales of justice and truth my innocence l'- Put up your right hand,' said the Clerk of the Crown. The prisoner did so, as was the custom of the time and to a period within my own memory, while the terrible sentence of death was being pronounced against a convict. The judge then, after expiating on the 'crime,' and throwing aside the defence, after again and again stating his concurrence in the verdict, passed the awful doom on the young man, who again reiterated the expression of his innocence, but who was led out to execution on Gallows-hill within forty-eight hours after the final words of the judge had been pronounced. He was attended to the 'fatal tree' by the Rev. Thomas Fiannery. Ualm, resigned, trusting in God for a more righteous judgment than frail and feeble man had given, he ascended the ladder, spoke a few words to the crowds that gathered about the apparatus of death, again and again declared his innocence, patiently submitted himself to the creeping manipula. tions of the executioner, and ceased to live, after a few struggles in a short time afterwards! 'He is innocent,' exclaimed the crowd, as they knelt in front of the gallows and prayed heartily. The young priest appeared to think so, too; and in a few years after Judge Smith going again the rounds of the then Munster circuit, begged to see the young curate, Father Fiannery, who at once came to his call. The judge said that he entertained serions misgivings as to the case of the young man who had been convicted before him of murder; he could not ask him as a clergyman what he knew of the case; but he would ask simply, outside his position as a priest, what was his opinion? 'My lord,' answered Father Thomas Flannery, 'as you have asked me the question, that young man was as innocent of the crime for which he suffered as your lordship; I know it.' The judge shuddered, grew pale, trembled, buried his face in his hands, sobbed and cried; and ever afterwards, as I am aware, he never tried a capital case without taking the greatest possible pains to sift the evidence au fond, to lean to the side of mercy, to make the utmost possible effort to stretch every incident and point in favour of the prisoner. And it was said, so strong and powerful had become the effect on his mind of the fate of the innocent young man - which fate he mainly attributed to his own prejudicesthat the idea ever haunted his mind, until in latter years it almost mastered his mind, and caused him to sit up at night, and to dissipate if possible the sting by resources which induced Daniel O'Connell to

CATTLE PLAGUES IN IRELAND .- Much obscurity has existed in reference to the ancient cattle diseases of Ireland which an attempt has been made to remove in a treatise on the rinderpest by Dr. T. M. Madden. M.RI.A. Dr. Madden's object is to establish the close connection which he holds to exist between epizootic and epidemic diseases. He believes that if this law had been recognised and suitable sanitary precautions and some efficient system of quarantine adopted immediately on the recent appearance of cattle plague in England, the mortality from subsequent cholera would have been diminished, if not wholly prevented. Respecting Irish murrains, an in vestigation of ancient documents and of the news papers of the last century shows the first recorded epizootic to have occurred between the years 240 and 280. In a MS. in the Irish Academy this is described as the great 'cow destruction' of the reign of King Cormac Mac Art. In 561 a murrain ravaged Meath, and was attributed to the sudden appearance. per hiatum terræ, of a poisonous pool in the locality. In 580 a mortality among all animals broke out in Ireland, which lasted three years. The frost was so intense in that year that, according to the annalists. the sea between Ireland and Scotland was frozen. In the 'Annals of Clonmacocise' the plague of 695 is declared to have been imported from England, and it also raged three years. In 691 an epizootic of great violence, principally confined to the county of Longford, lasted for some months. In 707 a general plague prevailed, and the symptoms given then for the first time, were lameness with diarrhoea. In 775 cattle dysentery, which deserved the ancient Irish title of such maladies-Bo ar, a 'cow slaughter'-destroyed the flocks. In 986 a great murrain, commencing in the west of the country, was considered preternatural and ascribed to the influence of demons. The entry in the Four Masters for 1085 is remarkable: In this year there was destruction of men and cattle in the country to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen in it.' In 1133 a third three years murrain, which had previously ravaged parts of England, began. It left, according to the Four Masters, but a small remnant of cattle in the island. The same authorities state that in 1224 strange and awful shower fell in Connaught, follow ed by terrible diseases and distempers among the cattle which grazed on the lands where it descended; their milk produced in the persons who drank it extraaordinary internal diseases.' A variety of distempers more or less fatal occurred during the next three or four centuries, which are not specifially referred to journal effected his escape from Drogheda jall about in any document that survives. Last century epi-zootic were fatally frequent in Ireland The newszootics were fatally frequent in Ireland The news- his trial for burglary and robbery at our ensuing papers of the time record a murrain in 1747 which, quarter sessions. Constable Meighan posted some though very fatal, was unlike the present plague. In the year following, however, the cattle disease which garden, which they thoroughly searched. The

bring his case before the House of Commons, but

without success .- Limerick Reporter.

much needed. Margaret changed color, and however, has an extraneous political element and when seized swelled suddenly in the neck and head, aspirations of its own, arising from foreign sugges. and soon died. In almost all these records mention tion and support. It is partly an instinct of the is made of an unusual amount of sickness among men and the smaller animals during the plagues, and Dr. Madden derives from the circumstance support for the theory of the 'epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, or morbific tendency of the season.'

Suspicion of Munder .- A man named James O'Gorman has been twice remanded at Kilkee, on suspicion of having strangled his wife in bed. In the ordinary course a coroner's inquest had been held, it having been supposed that the woman's death arose from natural causes, but some suspicious circumstances having come to the cognizance of the police, it was considered necessary to sift the matter and a private inquiry was accordingly held on Mon-day, before Colonei Vandeleur, M. P., R. W.C. Reeves, and John M'Cullagh. R. M., Esqrs. . which was adjourned to the 22 ad instant. - Limerick Southern

WANTON OUTRAGE - As the five o'clock train from Kingstown was nearing Booterstown station on Sunday evening, those seated in the last, a second class carriage were startled by a 1 ud report, as if some accident had occurred to the carriage. On examination it was found that the central back window was smashed, and the glass was thrown about in the carriage. Fortunately a young lady and child who were seated before this window had left at Biackrock. On the arrival of the train at Westland-row, the officials were made acquainted of the fact and had the carriage detached for examination.

TERRORISM IN PUNCE .- Punch, which has of late unhappily exchanged its original character of an impartial and genial humourist for that of a political organ, published the other day a cartoon entitled Physic for a Fenian.' Erinn was presenting a case of Feniapism to be cured by John Bull. The figure of John Bull was the familiar picture of English greatness—the complacent self-portraiture of a cockney mob who bector and swagger about the British lion, and who would crawl under their beds if they thought a bullet was coming within a mile of Fenianism was depicted with the scraggy, them. mis shapen form which bad food (one meal a day of putatoes mixed with seaweed in some cases) has made too common among the Irish peasantry, and with the low brow typical of the intellectual degradation produced by the diversion of the national property from national education to the maintenance of an alien church. John Bull, as the physician, was made to tell Erion that the best cure for Fenianism was that which had been administered to the Sepor mutineers in India. A paragraph in the same number of Punch pleasantly suggested blowing away from guns. From India to Jamaica, from Jamaica to Ireland, from Ireland to England-such are the stages by which martial law travels, such is the course by which atrocities committed in the far East find their way home to the country which connives at their commission. If this cartoon could be supposed to represent the feelings of any large section of E glish society, we might be on the brink of great crimes. The bloody suppression of the Indian mutiny is a page of our history which all who care for the honour of England would gladly consign to forgetfulness for ever. If any one is under the impression that the atrocities committed during the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland in 1798 fell much short of those committed in India, a perusal of most authentic histories and documents, especially of the letters of Lord Cornwallis, will convince him that he is mis-taken. No individual incident, perhaps, occurred so horrible as the burning of the men alive by the Sikhs hut there was enough both of wholesale and indiscriminate butchery, and of fiendish cruelty in the infliction of torture, to leave an indelible stain on the English name. And now the grandsons of the same Orangemen who revelled in massacre, halfhanging, pitch-capping, picketing, and flogging under Camden and Beresford, who shot the son before his mother's face, and scourged guiltless clergymen with instruments which were the counterparts of the piano wire whips of Jamaica, are straining like hounds in the leash, eager to play the same game over again. An English minister who, with abundant military means provided him for the maintenance of public order, should call in the aid of Orange-Maroons, and launch their vengeance on the Irish people would more than deserve impeachment Every loyal, every same man, is determined to support the Government in the repression of Femanism. But all who really love their country couple their promise of support with two conditions - first, that repression shall now at last be followed by measures of healing; and secondly, that the honour of England shall not be sollied by inhumanity. It is enough that already our prisons are filled with Fenians undergoing the punisment of felons for offences which we are obliged by the dire necessities of the case to treat as theirs, but which history, judging not by a legal but by a moral standard, will, perhaps, set down as much to our account. Among a certain class of our literary men a corruption of sentiment on the subject of justice and humanity appears to have set in the causes of which we do not care at this moment to analyse. But there is abundant proof that these writers, whomsoever they may represent, do not repesent the people. The people are and will remain with the Government in the course of temperate and merciful, though efficient repression, in which it has happily so far persevered .- Daily News.

REPRESENTATION OF DROGHEDA, -Drogheda, Dec. 27 .- Francis Brodigan, Esq., J.P., of Pilton House, Drogheda, has returned from London to his resi dence here, and has commenced an acrive canyass of the electors of this town in anticipation and acting on the belief of some of the best informed circles, of an early dissolution of parliament Mr. Brodigan, who is a moderate Liberal, and a member of the Reform Club, London, is connected long by family with Drogheda, where he has considerable influence and property, to which by recent purchases he has gained some acquisition. His friends feel a great interest in his success, believing him eminently entitled to the position he seeks, and one in whom they would have a representative desirous and willing to do his duty I understand that many electors who, under pressure, remained either neutral, or voted against him on the last occasion, are now desirous for his success. It is a matter of notoriety here, that Mr. Whitworth, should he have the temerity of again offering himself, which it is rumored he will not-will find very many of his former supporters, now his most determined opponents. Even yet our county courts have not ceused to be the arena, where his agents pursue their squaobles about the settlement of the election accounts of 1865, and some matters disclosed which drew out strong observations from the going Judges of issize.

A young man named Henry James Corry, who was some time since a pupil teacher in the Trim model school, was arrested on Saturday, by Constable Grey on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movement, and loaged in the county prison. Aftr leaving the model school he taught a school in the county Longford, but for the last year he has resided with his parents here. - Irish Times.

CAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER -Drogbeda. December 26. - On Yesterday, about three o'clock p.m., Constable Meighan, from private information received by him, proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Murtagh, governor of our county prison, and six of the police belonging to the Bullring Station. to Balmarino, a mite from this town, in search of a notorious ticket-of-leave man named William Brady, who it will be recollected by the readers of your about a week ago, he having been committed to take of his men outside the boundary of Mr. M.Conchy's

that it had to be broken. On entering the place Brady was found armed with a large cased knife and a shovel, but on Constable Meighan presenting a revolver to his breast he quietly surrendered .-His beard was entirely sheven off, and his hair, which was originally red, was dyed a jat black.— Under a flight of stairs his bed of straw was discovered, and in another part of the delapidated building were a number of cooking utensils, candles, and matches. The garden or orchard in which he was found is remote from the public road, near the ro-mantic old courch yard of Balmarino. Before leaving the orchard, which is surrounded by a high wall, the police discovered that the prisoner had erected a temporary scaffold at a remote end, by which in case of being surprised, he could manage to escape over the wall. He was at once handouffe! and securely lodged in the prison from which he had escaped, to await his trial.

ORANGEISM IN SHIBBEREEN .- The Cork Examiner contains the following serious article in proof of its assertion that the Orangemen in the west of the county Cork are being armed: - Various attempts have been made to cast discredit apon the toport we published from Skibbereen respecting the large importation of arms, and the formation there of a special organisation supposed to be intended to put down the Fenians. The Constitution quotes osten-tationsly a contradiction from the Skibber cen Engle which says there was no Vigilance Committee formed, and there was no seizure by the police .-Literally, the latter part of the contradiction is correct; the weapons were escorted from the train to the Barracks by a party of military; but the police, though they did not actually seize them, followed them until they saw them brought up to the workhouse where the troops are stationed. But the contradiction as to the formation of a Vigilance Committee is a quibble. We did not say there was a committee formed under that name, but that something of the sort had been organised, and this the Eagle does not attempt to deny. To resume the broad facts of the case, which are substantially as we first published them, there has been an organisa. tion got up in Skibbereen for the purpose of arming a certain knot or section of the inhabitants, that they may be able to terrify and overawe the rest. Now for the sequence of the story, which will help to show whether we were right in our condemnation of the 'Special Constable' policy, and in our pre-diction that the present panic would be made use of for party purposes. On Friday, about eight o'clock in the evening, Skibbereen was alarmed by seeing about thirty civilians going from the workhouse where the troops were stationed into Skibbereen, all bearing arms, manifestly part of the cargo that had come from Cork. Those persons, of course, had been granted licences by the stipendiary magistrates but he had not been in Skibbereen for the ten days previous, his residence being in Bintry, and it is conjectured that he gave them, in a batch, without personal examination of the parties, and on the recommendation of some local magistrate. However this be, and it is a matter the truth of which will probably be examined into, the parties thus selected as guardians of law and order were for the most part apprentices and shop-boys, some of them about sixteen or seventeen Jears of age, and singular to say, all Protestants. They are probably the nominees and followers of some few gentlemen, who go swaggering about the town, and into the news room, with a brace of revolvers openly clapped into their belts. The result of the whole proceedings, of pourse, is a great deal of bitter and angry feeling .--The Catholics of the town, who comprise not only the vast mass of the population, but also the buik of its respectability and property, feel outraged at the insuit thus openly put upon them by the little knot who desire to revive the Orange ascendancy of the pistol, and the latter of course feel that toe times are propitious to them, and that their season of insolence has come round. When writing upon the subject of these amateur guardians of the Crown, at the time the proposition of special constables was first put forward, we ventured to point out that the plan would be made use of for the purpose of keeping in the hands of a certain set the power of 'riding roughshod over the people.' Here we have proof even sooner than we auticipated. To prevent any misconception, it may be right to say that the highly respectable local firm of Richardson and Son, who supplied the arms, neither did nor would be capable of doing anything illegal. They had carefully ascertained the legal right of the consignees before despatching them.

It is understood that the Irish law officers of the late Government, by whom the supplemental charter of its validity to a final judgment as speedily as legal forms permit.

James Mulligan, who said he was a native of the county Louth, was brought up before Mr. O'Donnell, at Capel Street Police Court, on Wednesday, and charged with using treasonable and seditious language on the previous night, in Barrack street. It appeared that the military picquet was hissed by some person and that one of the men presented his rifle at the prisoner and another and that both denied they had hissed; the picquet then left, and the prisoner was alleged to have said - No matter, we will be ten to one against the British yet.' companion then called a policeman and Mulligan was taken prisoner. He denied that he made use of any such language. He was remanded.

At the request of a meeting of local magistrates the Government has consented to place a ship of war at Killybegs, in Donegal Bay, as that county presents a very extensive seaboard, offering great facilities for the landing of disaffected people, who, if provided with arms and a munition, might be joined by a sufficient number to cause great mischief before repressive measures could be enforced

The Irish military authorities, says our correspondent, are directing their attention to the improvement of several of the Dublin barracks which have heretofore been imperfectly defended. At Portobello, for instance, a barracks in the suburbs, the surrounding wall has been loopholed and strengthened, and a disch is to be dug round the portions exposed to the open country. At Begg-r's Bush barracks similar improvements are being effected; and the Pigeonhouse Fort-commanding the entrance to the Liffey, and Dublin Bay, on the opposite side towards Kingstown harbor-has been supplied with an increased number of cannon and other munitions of war. The most perfect quiet prevails in Dubi'n; the city, indeed, is more than usually orderly for the time of year. There is, under these circumstances, a fear that the police authorities may relax their vigilance, and the closest observers are of opinion that this would be imprudent, as there is no reason to believe that they have yet succeeded in apprehending all the turbutent characters who, last winter or this, have joined the Fenian Society and provided themselves with arms. It is understood that the Government will put forward for trial at the ordinary commission all the Fenian prisoners against whom they have such a case as will secure a certain conviction, and retain the others under the powers obtained by the suspension of the Hubeas Corpus Act. Wrether a further renewal of those nowers will be sought will depend on the course of events between the present time and the meeting of Parliament. - Weekly Register.

Modern Properts and Informers. -- We think we need hardly inform the young men of our town and neighborhood, that the eyes of the worst specimens of fallen humanity detectives, and informers, and spies - are upon them; consequently, good hours and good company are requisites to their safety. We would not give a week's purchase for the liberty of any man between the age of 18 and 60 who frequents public houses and other public places at un-

current prophecies touching the last Viceroy of Ireland, &c., &c. These loud talkers and ready-made prophets are on the look out for dupes. They war: money, and they know that the readlest way to get it now is to trap some fooliah expression. There never was a time when the adage, 'A wise head keeps a close mouth,' had more force. it is the nature of illegal confederacies that their proceedings come prematurely to light. The history of such bodies in every age proves this. It is rare to find an instance where virtue was too strong in all concerned to be tempted. An instance where a secret society embracing large bodies of different characters contrived to carry through its objects without betrayal, would only prove the general rule. The vicious element preponderates too much in poor humanity to make it safe for the virtuous to trust where all is not clear and open The student of history will remember how eselly Jugurthe could manage the Roman Senate when he had pleaty of cash to bribe his judges. Philip housted that an use properly loaded could take the strongest fortress of Greece; and it requires no ghost to tell us that the English Government reached all the designs of its enemies in this country and the colonies at all dangerous periods by the same means. Patriotism nerves one - avarice unnerves two. Love of country prompts to deeds of heroism hundreds - love of filthy lucre drags down to deeds of baseness thousands. In Ireland, tuank Heaven, there never was a dearth of noble, disinterested, and unselfish hearts during any struggle, but it would be affectation to deny that there ever was, on the other hand, a scarcity of craven-hearted scoundrels to snatch at the lucres held out to betray. This year of grace is fertile in such characters as the latter, however it may abound in examples of the former. The agency of the ruffians who have instructions from the Castle to insinuate themselves everywhere for the purposes of treachery, is incessant. We defy a score of frishmen to meet the second time by concert in any place without having in their train or their midst one or more of these sordid miscreants. And dies not the history of the last commission that tried the Fenians disclose the astounding fact, that the men in the pay of he police were the very same who were always the loudest at public meetings for armed opinion, armed action, and war to the knife with England? These characters are the modern prophets of the downfall of English domination. They are to be found in all public places administering oaths, taking oaths, and transacting the business of the confederacy they are paid for urging on. The way to render their work a blank is to shun all occasions of meet. ing them . - Mayo Telegraph.

A correspondent writing from Kilkenny, under date 28th ult., says: - Within the last ten days sn unusual number of letters have been received in this county (Kilkenny) from the United States, and almost in every case containing cheques for sume varying from two to eight pounds.

On the morning of the 17th ult., Constable Hyland, with Sub-Constables Frazer, Gillespie and Hughes, of the Glenrone Constabulary, proceeded on Inland Revenue duty to the Sperin Mountains, and in the townland of Goles they came within sight of a stillhouse, where the 'mountaindew' was in an advanced state of preparation. On the advance of the police the distillers fied, taking with them the still, still-head and worm. The Constables seized on what they could find, and destroyed the liquor in process of preparation.

A Nenagh correspondent, under date 19th ult., says:-I am sorry to have to report a tatal case of cholera from this town. A traveling natter who has been working here for the last few days was taken suddenly ill last night and died this morning. Drs. Cabalan and Quin afforded him all the aid in their power, but to no purpose. They state that the cause of his death was most decide by Asiatic cholera, This, thank God, is the only case of the kind that has yet occurred in Nenagh.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LONDON TIMES' STATISTICS OF ' PETER'S PENCE. To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir,-The inconsistency of the Times is so proverbial that it would serve very little purpose to draw public attention to it, save when the subject involved is connected with the Holy See. Unfortunately, prejudice and bigotry are so strong in this country that upon that subject and everything connected therewith Protestants are too apt to overlook its well-known peculiarity, and to regard it as an oracle to be reli noor !

I therefore think it well to draw the attention of your readers to the following facts of recent occurrence. The Times, on Monday, December 6, gave the statistics of 'Peter's Pence' collected all over the world, as followers: -To 1861, 2,636,585 crowns. Total for the last six years-43,000,000 frames, or £1,720,000. On the following Wednesday, it gives another statement upon the authority of its Roman correspondent, in which it makes the total amount from 1859, 53,000,0000 fr., or £2,120,000. It probably regards a discrepancy of 10,000,000 ir. as a trifling matter in a question affecting Catholics. But its contradictions do not rest here, for in 1861 it gave the figures to my memory very nearly as it now states them to have been at that date, only with the slight difference of pounds instead of crowns. The following reference thereto was made by Mr. Pope Hennessy at a public meeting held in September, 1861, in honor of Mgr. Nardi's visit to England .-It is well worth the perusal of every Catholic at the present time. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mgr. Nardi, Mr. Hennessy said:— 'I have recently read in a Protestant newspaper

that the 'otal amount of 'Peter's Pence' collected throughout the world amounted to £2,800,000, and I believe these statistics to be perfectly correct. This sum is more than equal to the revenue of the kingdom of Portugal; it is twice as much as the revenue of the kingdoms of Haucver, Denmark, Saxony, or Sweden, and more than twice the revenue of the kingdom of Wurtemberg The Duchy of Saxe Co-burg Gotha, of Saxe-Meiningon, of Saxe-Weimar, of Nassau, and half a dozen others added together, do not make up a total equal to the 'Peter's pence.' It exceeds the revenue or all the British possessions in North and South America and Africa taken together. That vast accumulation of British capital called the funds contributes to the income tax only £1.500 000; yet what grumbling we hear every day from the fund-holders about the weight of taxation. It is only by a comparison of this kind that we can appreciate the financial value of the voluntary offerings from the Catholic world. But the financial 1e. sults of our association, startling and successful as they have been, furnish us with a collateral cause of congratulation only. That which brings most comfort to the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff is the great moral achievement indicated by these figures. It is to that achievement his children should look. In it they will find the inspiration of example Those who have not worked in our ranks before will no longer besitate to volunteer, and we shall all gather from it a cheering incitement to future labor-Now, I will ask why was all this money sent to Rome? Why it was sent to maintain the independence of the Holy Father. Every corner of the world contributed and sent not only their money, but thier allegiance also. This it was that produced the great moral effect in question.'

I may add that to ascertain correctly the total amount of the contributions of the Catholic world to the Holy Father during the last seven years is not so easy a matter as the Times may possibly think, for although the Peter's pence, paid through and recorded by the Arch-Confraternity in Rome, has been very considerable, very large sums have reasonable hours these ticklish times. Nor would be n sent through the Propaganda and other chan-we expect the safety of those who indulge in the nels, without being carefully recorded. I am exRoman Council, containing the nearest possible ap proximation to a correct total of the returns since

CHARLES JOHN BRETT.

The readiness with which it was believed, a few days ago, that some ingenious persons had brought down the price of the shares of a railway by circulating an utterly groundless report that its chairman had failed, affords a fresh illustration of a state of things which is becoming very serious; so serious that, unless the whole nation is to be permanently disgraced, some sustained affort ought to be made to set it right. We refer to the continual growth and development in all directions of mercantile fraud, which appears to pervade men of business of all classes, from capitalists who get up fraudulent joint stock companies which cost tens of thousands to unfortunate shareholders, down to the not less dangerous rogues who add to their gains by keeping false weights and measures. The Times remarked the other day with perfect truth that lying for the purpose of cheating, was so common on the Stock Exchange, that people there appeared to think noth ing of it; and the case is undoubtedly the same in many other departments of business. Not long ago a gentleman, not himself in business but connected with others who were so engaged, was informed by one of his friends that he (the friend) had found out that his partner had been raising money by pledging securities which had been entrusted to the firm for safe custedy. The firm was at the time in difficulties, and an attempt was being made to wind up its affairs. The outsider thus applied to was horrified to hear that his friend was in any way connected with any such transaction, and advised him at once to disclose it to all the parties interested .-The two went for this purpose to the head of a very eminent house in the trade and told him what had happened. He treated the whole thing as at most a venial irregularity, declared that it would never do to take a strict legal view of such matters, and ex-pressed his firm conviction that the person who had been guitty of this slight deviation from strict pro priety was a man of the very highest honour, utterly incapable of a really dishonest action. The two friends not being satisfied, took steps to have the matter fully investigated, and the same evening the man of high honour confessed that he had committed the further irregularity of forging acceptances to the value of several thousand pounds, and on the next day decamped, leaving his unlucky partner liable to claims of which he had never had any notice, which involved him in absolute ruin and many friends who had assisted him in a most serious loss. Cases of this kind are continually occurring, and the remarkable, and indeed, intolerable thing is not that in such cities as London, Manchesier, and the like, there should be a large number of consummate rogues, but that the honest men should take so little notice of their roguery, and should persistently regard it with indnigence, not to say indifference No doubt we possess a large number of merchants as honourable as any in the world. We have men whose word is their bond, and who would as soon lie as they would pick pockets; Jet we have on the other band such an assortment of chears and swindlers, from the millionaire down to the small shopkeeper, as were never in all human probability collected together in one place before. The really grave charge against the honesigmen is that they indulge and countenance the other class-that from the indifference, from want of corporate feeling, or from a sor; of callous indifference which even an honest man is very apt to contract from continual intercourse with roguery, they not only allow them to teke their course and suggest no means whatever for clipping their fraudulent wings, but do their very utmost to put commerce of all kinds on a footing, which gives the atmost conceivable faculties to every kind of cheating. - Pall Mali Guzette.

A naval court-martial assembled yesterday on board Her Majesty's ship Victory, at Portsmouth, for fue trial of Mr. George S Boys, late sub-lieutenant on bourd Her Majesty's ship Prisdes, and doing duty at the time on board the hired steam gunboat Royal, on a charge of desertion from the latter vessel on the 6th of September last. The Court was composed of Captains Tatham, Bellerophon; Egerton C.B., Aide de Camp to the Queen, Victory; Chamberlain, Asia; Fellowes, Duke of Wellington; Commerell, V C., Terrible; Burgoyne, V.C., Wivern; Grontes; Henderson, Urgent; and Good. enough, Minotaur. Mr. Hoskins was Deputy Judge Advocate, and Capt. Hood, of Her Majesty's ship four years it was either 35 or 36 - one to every ten Excellent, and lately commanding the Pylades, days. The number of passengers injured has varied prosecuted. The Court having heard the statements greatly; it was 536 in 1862, 401 in 1863, 706 in 1864, for the prosecution and the defence, found the charge proved, but, in consideration of extenuating circumstances, only adjudged Mr. Boys to be dismissed from Her Majesty's navy. Mr. Boys' explanation of his conduct which led to the charge ing 75, and four others some 40 or more passengers in upon which he has been thus, we trust not permanently, dismissed from Her Majest, a service, is given by him in a letter submitted by the defence. it contains the following passages:-

off I beg to report to you for the information of their Lordships the distressing circumstances under which I left the bired gunbout Royal, attached to the Pylades, at Cornwall, Canada West, on the evening of the 6th of September last I appointed the late firm of Hallett, Ommanny, and Co. to be my agents, when they agreed to my drawing upon them to the extent of £50. Of this permission, in part, I had availed myself by drawing upon them for two bills for £20 and £15. when, in consequence of their failure, my bills were dishonoused with protesting charges, and I became involved in pecuniary embarrassments which I could not surmount. One party shortly before my ship was ordered home, issued a writ against me which was my ruin-a moral death in fact, for it involved incarceration in a Canadian prison in company with rebels and outcasts, where I must have been left a total stranger when my ship sailed for England. Then it was I fled, not from the profession of my choice, but from my hard hearted creditors, preferring to trust to that mercy from my officers these people denied me. I then proceeded to New York for passage to England, but was stopped by a severe illness at St. John's House, the recovery from which exhausted all my means, so that I was obliged to work my passage in the Prussian bark London, of Dantsic to Antwerp. We were seven long weeks at sea, and bere I will recount one incident of the voyage. I was at the wheel, when, from an inadvertence which would have elicited from me a simple caution to one of our men, the mate of the bark knocked me senseless upon the deck by a violent blow from a belaying pin. This was the cause of my detention a few days at Antwerp before I could at length pass on to England to discharge this imperative duty .- Times, 29th

The Jamaica Committee have taken out a writ against Governor Eyre, and are going to have him at once into Court. But they have no money, while the Eyre Defence Committee have more than £8,000 in hand. The lawyers will now, like the chameleon, live on Eyre.

It is reported in well-informed circles, that the British Ministry have decided upon resigning in case of too great a pressure being brought to bear upon them by the friends of the Reform movement. It is stated they have indicated a desire to grant considerable concessions, but are decidedly opposed to the extreme measures advocated by the reform lead-

London, Jan. 9 .- The Times says, it rests with the United States Government to accept: the principles of arbitration. It thinks that if the law officers of the two countries could meet together they would be able to frame a satisfactory case for arbitration in a few hours.

Dodges of Comming. - The Millennium being again postponed, by special authority from Dr. Cumming 1859, which I will communicate to your readers as the necessary alterations are being made in the agon as I receive it.—I remain, dear sir, yours advertisements of that peculiar class of persons who call themselves 'students of prophecy' In the last of these curious announcements we read that the prophetic period of 1,260 years is just closing, but that the Advent is not imminent; and anybody who wishes to know how this is ascertained has only to go next Sunday to a certain chapel, and he will receive the necessary information. In another similar advertisement. 'Christians' are invited to hold prayer meetings for a whole week early next January and if they don't know what to pray for, they have to write to a certain office near the Strand, and they will receive printed instructions for their guidance. Certainly we are a wonderful people; and as the eye runs down the column in the Limes where every species of theology presents itself and asks for support in some shape or other, the memory involustarily recalls the old French satirical reproach, that the English nation has a vast number of religious, but only one sauce. One wonders, also, whether Canada and Ireland.

St. Paul would have advertised in this way if there had been any newspapers in his time .- Puli Mull

THE FENIANS AT BUACKETEN. - A statement havng gone the round of the press that the Chief Constable of Blackburn had informed the Watch Committee that there were rumours of some disturbance by the Fenians in Lancashire, and that Blackburn is of similar composition. It is not unlikely that some in London alone was fearful in the extreme. It was designed to be the starting point, it is therefore ne cessary to be aiert. It is well known that very great efforts are being used to raise money for insurrectionary purposes. Whether violence is intended in this district is not so certain. A further meeting of the Irish inhabitants was held on Thursday evening to condemn and explode the rumours, and was attended by about 1,500 persons. The meeting was one of the most orderly that has been held in the town for some years, and the proceedings passed off very en-thusiastically. In the course of the speeches, the members of a deputation who had waited on the Mayor to ask him to convene a public meeting on the subject, which his worship declined, explained that in the conversation which had taken place between them the Mayor had told them that the chief constable based his statement on an anonymous letter which had been sent to him. Two speakers, Mr. Edward Farley and Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, explained that they had been dogged by the police, and that the chief conetable had marked them out as leaders of the movement. The subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted :- ' .. That this meeting views with indignation the late unmanly attempt made to represent this town as the starting point of a Fenian disturbance in Lancashire, which statement it declares to be false, and without foundation; and it stigmatizes the author of that statement as mean, and the manner it has been sought to impress it upon the Watch Committee of this borough as unconstitutional, wanton, and cowardly; and this meeting requests the Watch Committee to institute a searching in quiry how the rumor originated.' Moved by Mr. E. Farley, seconded by Mr. R. Taylor, and supported by Mr. E. King; -'2. That we, the Irish residents o this borough ond neighbourhood, take this public opportunity of thanking their English friends and neighbours for the confidence they have invariably reposed in us, and to assure them that it is our sincere desire to live among them in peace and harmony, and that any person who attempts to disturb the existing harmony and Christian feeling between us is an enemy to social order, peace, and prosperity, and deserving of the censure of every honest man; and that our aspecial thanks are due to the members of the watch Committee and Council, who discredited the base slander cast upon the Irish population.' Moved by Mr. P. McCaffrey; seconded by Mr. Thomas Barratt; and aupported by the Rev. W. Banks. '3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Liberal press of this neighbourhood for the prompt and fearless manner in which it has exposed, and continues to expose, every attempt upon the liberty of the people, regardless of creed or country.' Moved by Mr. Blades; seconded by Mr. Arthur Barratt; and acknowledged by Mr. Holmes.

A Year's Railway Accidents .- There are upon an average at least four persons killed in a week upon the railways of the United Kingdom. The total in the year 1865 was 221, and the variation in the annual number of late has been very small. There were 216 in 1862, 184 in 1863, 184 in 1863, 222 in 1864. Still more striking is the regularity in the number of passengers killed; in every one of the 1,039 in 1865, a few accidents in 1865 having affected a large number of persons, one at Colney Hatch causing injuries (the greater number very each instance. There were killed on our railways in the year 1865 36 pastengers, 122 servants of companies or contractors (an incomplete return), 9 persons | ping up in different parts of this country, and honest at level crossings, 46 trespassers, and 8 other per-In consequence of my ship having been paid sons. Of the 221 deaths, only 49 were occasioned by the accidents which occurred to trains in the course of the year, 30 by accidents occurring to passenger trains, and 19 by accidents to goods trains; 13 passengers lost their lives by their own fault; almost twice as many (23) were killed by accidents beyond their own control; 21 of the 23 were killed through passenger trains getting off the rails. Of the I 039 passengers injured in 1965-the largest number ever recorded -only five brought it upon themselves by their want of caution; 802 were injured in 65 collisions of trains, 74 in 1; trains getting off, the rails, 71 in seven trains turned wrong at points, 12 from breakage of parts of carriages or engines, 75 from a train running into a station at too great a speed. One passenger was killed through falling while rashly getting over buffers of carriages in motion at a station; five lost their lives in getting out of trains dies in a 'fit' (i.c., starvation) The burial club is while in motion, two in attempting to get into trains in motion, and five in incautiously clossing the line at stations These are the 13 passengers returned as killed by their own want of care. A boy, not a pas senger, lost his life through attempting to ride on the foot-board of a carriage before the train had stopped; and a girl who had come to meet some friends who were passengers was run over and killed while crossing the line with them. This danger of crossing, or partially crossing, is forced upon the public in some instances even at busy and confusing statious Four passengers were injured in getting out of or into trains in motion, and one in incautiously leaning out of window near a tunnel. A passenger on an Irish line was killed by leading on a carriage window as the train was leaving the station, his head came in contact with the pillar of an arch, which was then (not new) only 54 inches from the window; this is set down as a death occurring from a cause beyond the passenger's control A person riding on the step of a carriage to speak to a passenger fell off and had his leg crushed. One accident, which occurred in the night on the Midland Great Western of Ireland, is expressly distinguished as caused by 'malice; a rail had been unscrewed and displaced; one person a passenger was injured on this occasion. Ten other accidents resulted from passenger trains getting off the rails, but the cause is not stated. In one collision trains met on a single line-a passenger train and a coal train; three persons were killed and 15 injured. Of the nine persons killed on public leve! crossings, three were a child, a deaf boy, and a farm servant driving sheep across the line. In the course of the year three persons placed themselves before approaching trains, and wilfully ended their lives by submitting to be run over. In the six years, 1860 65 1 382 persons were killed and 4,460 injured on the railways of the United Kingdom. - Times.

> It is officially appounced that the British Parliament will assemble for the transaction of business on Tuesday, the fifth of February.

to one year's imprisonment for bigamy. The London Tablet says:-President Johnson's

language about American, Canadian, and Irish Fe-In the last | nianism is excused by some of our contemporaries as a concession extorted from him by the difficulties of his situation, and as unmeaning and ineffectual claptrap. We see no reason why it should not be treated according to its deserts, as a scandalous and ignominious apology for piracy. It is our misfortune and disgrace that the conduct of our Government under Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, and Mr. Gladstone exposes this country to an unanswerable tu quoque retort, in case our Government should object to President Johnson's language. Nothing that he can say or do about the Fenians can be worse than what our ministry said and did about the piratical hordes of Garabaldi. But as we condemned the Whig Liberals of the United Kingdom and their Catholic supporters for their countenance of picacy in Italy, we have a right to condemn President Johnson for his unworthy language concerning the Femians in

> THE FENIAR FIRE. - The London Lancet has the following: - 'The above is no myth, as the ec called Greek fire was thought by many to be. On the contrary, it is highly probable that the Greek fire known to have been used on several occasions in the rapid American Fenian having ascertained what were the second or third time be had called attention to the principal ingredients of the Greek fire manufactured this compound, and introduced it to his brobisulphide of carbon. The peculiar properties of the former are well known, while those of the latter, as being a comparatively recent chymical preparation, are not generally understood. The bisulphide of carbon is a highly inflammable liquid colorless and almost transparent, giving off fumes of suiphurous acid when burnt. It volatilizes very rapidly at ordinary temperatures, and when its rapour is mixed with air and a light applied, it influmes with a elight explosion Its vapour is poisonous. The phospho rous dissolves readily in the bisulphide of carbon, if the tempertature of the latter is slightly raised. A few weeks ago the Liverpool detectives seized, as they were being removed from a house in that town, three boxes, each containing 15 jacs or cans of phosphorus. In each jar were 20 sticks of phosphorus, each stick being at least 6in. long and 2in in circumference. Several bottles of the compound of phosphorus and bisulphide of carbon have also been seized, as well as some bottles of the latter without the phosphorus dissolved in it. These bottles were but it is distressing to find it in active operation in mouths, and were made of green glass, probably having been manufactured for the purpose, as their shape was somewhat peculiar. Several experiments their children, whom they look upon as encumhave been made at different times to test the proper- brances. Hence the extensive drugging with opium, bottles was thrown against the centre of a high wall results that, in point of mortality, are simply hideous. A loud explosion followed, and the concussion and exposure of the fluid by the bottle breaking were that opium is useful in their ague, and have got so sufficient to ignite its contents, and a flaming fluid familiar with it that many of the adults are opium streamed down the wall, evolving dense fumes of eaters. daving the local knowledge of opium, they an irritating pois nous nature. A stream of water give it to children very largely, the children dying from a large hose, which had previously been placed monatrously.' Mr. Simon does not wish us to supin readiness, was immediately directed against it, pose that he thinks that much of this infant slaughter but some gailons of water had to be poured upon the is intentional; but it is quite evident that he does some hours afterwards when the day was darkening unintentionality is so extremely gross and intentional a glimmering light was observed on the wait where the flu d had been, doubtless given off by the phosphorus which had remained adherent, so highly further found that the compound ignites most rapidly when used in small quantities, apread over a large ignited instantaneously.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN BIRMINGHAM. - Garotting seems to have given place to another device which is successfully practised by the 'dangerous' class just now in Brmingham. The new me had is to meet the person to be robbed, and throw a handkerchief or cloth over his face, and, being blinded by the drapery, and bewildered by the sudden assault, he is easily overpowered and robbed. The ci-depart this kind upon a lonely or tipsy wayfarer in our and six or seven in the morning at the present sea-

WHOLESALE INFANTICIDE IN GREAT BRITAIN -The statistics of child murder brought forward by Dr. Lankester have exposed that gentleman to much obloguy and abuse from those who are contented that a hideous and wide apread evil should exist, so long as its existence is neither seen nor admitted to be a fact. The thing is, however, continually cropjournalists out of London are ever and anon remarking upon it. Thus we find in the Carlisle Examiner the following remarks on the prevalence of the crime in that locality : -

WHOLESALE INFANTICIDE IN CABLIFLE .- There are more ways of sacrificing the innocents than by could still claim the advantage; for really as we are smothering them between bedticks or rupturing the situated in this country, a Protestant in b. coming a jugular vein with a murderous thumb. There is a sater mode of making off with the body than by wrapping it in paper and dropping the parcel by the roadside. There are women in Carlisle whose husiness it is to nurse 'chance' children; and the terms are, not a weekly sum, but a tidy amount paid down on the nail. When the mother, who cares to hear no more of her child, produces the money, the infant is 'taken in,' and the first step of its nurse is to enter it in a burial club. The little thing is 'soothed' with laudanum preparations, or it is overlaid, or it drawn upon, and a decent sum is realized by the transaction. My informant knows one old woman of this kind, living in Botchergate, who has applied to him over and over again for a burlal certificate for infants who had died under her treatment. He very properly refused to give one; but as the registrar is obliged under a penalty to supply a certificate, the difficulty is quietly got over, and-I speak gravely-murder is bushed up. The tact that coroners are now paid a fixed salary takes somewhat from their vigilance; and so the cases to which I refer rarely come before the public.

The Glaogow Herald also takes up the subject in a very striking article. It says:- We have good ground for now and again congratulating ourselves on the progress achieved by the country in various directions, both of a moral and commercial nature. Sometimes, at least, we may truthfully say that we are first-rate traders and passable Christians. In the midst, however, of even these moderate gratulations, the quiet statement of a giaring fact or two not unfrequently shuts us up as thoroughly as if we were gagged or muzzled. We have, for instance, shrunk with horror at the unboly cheapness of human life in certain foreign countries, confessedly less civilised than our own. We have shuddered at the deliberate practice of infanticide in vogue among the Chinese. Yet neither in murder nor infanticide is this country wholly undistinguished. There are, indeed, periodical spaces of time when the country seems almost wholly virtuous - so far at least as the perpetration of what may be called public crimes is concerned; but a curious change in the condition of the social atmosphere suddenly supervenes, and the country's delusive dream of virtue is mercileasly broken by very showers of crime-thieving, garotting, knifing, throat-cutting, poisoning, and baby-killing. It would appear as if our moral condition were subject to influences analagous in their process

evanescent characteristics of our steady and permashirk them. The Palmer tragedies showed how peculiarly high. Proof of a similar kind has been elicited by the singularly heartless murders committed by Dr. Pritchard. One peculiar feature in the cases of both of Palmer and Pritchard was the existence of a dark background in their lives, which seemed peopled with the ghosts of other victims. It was supposed on good grounds in the case of Palmer that exhaustive investigation, had it been possible, would probably have brought to light some halfdozen other mu ders perpetrated by the same hand. Similar suppositions are by no means wholly un-Warranted in the case of Pritchard. These things show that much corruption may exist and many gross crimes may be perpetrated in the full blaze of our moral and material advancement; and that, in fact, we can never be certain that in the most splendid and soundest seeming condition of our social organisation, there does not exist some slightly hidden local blemish, which may at any moment burst forth and overwhelm us with grief and shame.

There remain two points-deliberate child murder and involuntary infanticide, both of which, accordmg to apparent reliable authority, exist in this counlate American war, and the formidable preparation try to an enormous extent. Dr. Lankester recently which has obtained the name of the Fenian fire, are stated that the amount of child murder perpetrated the subject, and the crime was certainly not on the decrease. The murders consisted principally of ther Fenians as a fit mode of warfare to be adopted new-born babes, a great proportion of the cases by themselves. It is a solution of phosphorus in necessarily involving the previous commission of much social sin; and the doctor set down the number annually murdered at so large an array that we hesitate to present it in figures, lest the statement be regarded as an arithmetical fable. If anything can, this is one of those appalling inhumanities which must moisten the eyes of the angels-not wholly for the sake of the babies, but chiefly for the sake of the bardened mothers who could steep their hands so heartlessly in the spotless blood of their innocents. As to involuntary infanticide, some startling evidence was recently furnished by Mr. John Simon, medical officer of the Privy Council, in his evidence before the Select Committee on the Chemists' and Druggists' Bills. He asserted that there are certain country districts of England 'where child killing by opium is monstrous.' Opium, or certain of its preparations, is given to the children for the purpose of quieting them while their mothers are out working. We knew that this murderous custom was extensively practised in the large manufacturing cities, all of the same size and shape, were quite full, and districts which were wont to be regarded as the held about three pints; had short necks and small dwelling-places of tenderness and innocence. The women work in gangs, lead reckless and rollicking lives, and by and by become indifferent to the fate of ties of the compound. On one occasion one of the which is so carelessly administered as to produce Mr. Simon says that the 'peasantry have a tradition is intentional; but it is quite evident that he does wall before the flame was extinguished, and even think, what very few can escape thinking, that the looking, that, in fact, it just trembles on the black edge of murder. Custom only too easily supersedes conscience; and if this habit among the English charged with that substance was the fluid. It was peasantry of drugging their young children for the purpose of quieting them is not checked, it may degenerate m.o undoubted voluntary infanticide, as surface, and freely exposed to air, therefore when Practised by the Chicese. Even as it is, one can poured upon cotton, tow and similar materials, it never occurain that many deliberate murders are not cunningly perpetrated under the guise of this apparently humane dosing of the querulous infants.

WHOLESOME TRUTES. - The mistake that we, as a people, are continually making, is that of cooliy ascribing to our own merits and to republican institutions advantages with which neither have, in fact, anything to do; and like every other conceivable humbug or fatuity, its indulgence leads to moral weakness and damaging self-sufficiency. The ingarotters do not fear to hazard making an attack of tense anobbery of trade, the peacock love of display, the incredible pertness and conceit of young people, streets at any hour between four in the afternoon the pervading affectation of knowledge which does not exist, the idolizing of mere wealth and success, never mind how attained -all these and other blomishes of our society are due, in a very large measure, to our national habits of boasting and self-deception. -Round Table.

### UNITED STATES.

The subjoined is from an article on "Converts and Perverts," by the Petisburgh Catholic :-

The contrast between those who seek admission into the Catholic Church, and such as abandon it tor some Protestant communion, is such that even were the number of perversions greater than the accessions to our ranks, in balancing accounts we situated in this country, a Protestant in becoming a Catholic, car have no sinister motive for taking such a step. On the contrary, there are always powerful worldly motives to withhold him from it-the claims of friendship, domestic ties, old associations, public opinion, and the disgrace of attaching oneself to an unpopular and persecuted craed, with the previous assurance that the professors of that creed have nothing beyond eternal salvation but their charity to offer him, must prevent any Protestant from seeking admission into the Catholic Church, unless he be prepared to despise all things for the Kingdom of Heaven's sake. There are at this moment, in England and in this country, many, who, as Protestants, occupied in their respective denominations honorable and lucrative positions, but who since they became Cathorics have had to struggle with all the adverse consequences of honest poverty. Before they cast their lot with those who had nothing on earth to promise them but a life of toil and obscurity, they had anxiously scanned the prospect before them, and carefully calculated the cost of the contemplated movement; yet, with their eyes fixed steadily on all the consequences, they responded to the call of God, asked, and at last obtained, admission into His Church.

Far different is the lot of the pervert from the Catholic Church. If he can only behave himself tolerably among his new friends, if he can only abstain from the scandals which rendered him un-worthy of the Communion of the Saints, the change introduces him to a rank and consideration which he never could have attained as a Catholic, while he is no longer expected to conform to such an exacting standard of morelity, such stern disciplinary rules, as fettered his movements and interfered with his pleasures, while he remained within the pale of the true Church. Windfalls like him used formerly to be picked up by the Episcopalians; but being found generally as bitter as the fruits which are produced on the shores of the Dead Sea, they began to be rejected as worthless. They then contrived to drop into the ready lap of the Presbyterians; but a pungent specimen like Chiniquy of Kankakee, caused so many wry faces that no Calvinist would now touch one of them with a forty foot pole. Latterly, having created insuperable nausea in the stomachs of two such powerful sects, they have tried to provoke the appetite of a more muscular class of Protestants, and are likely to succeed for some time with the Methodists. History repeats itself, and so will these hope ful perverts, it matters not whether they attempt to of action and reaction to those which regulate the tickle the fancy of those who play at, rubrics to moweather. We do not, however, for a mement pretend diffy the fatalism of those who tusist on predestina.

A Mormon preacher in England has been sentenced | that such phenomena are anything more than | tion, or to spiritualize the materialistic views of those who hold that practical religion is a sensational nent progress. But there they are, and we cannot affair, and consists in bawling, howling, shouting, shricking, fainting, falling, rolling, jumping, and much crime of the cruellest type was possible in a other gymnastic exercises. When the Church lops country in which the ideal of social goodness is off a withered branch we all experience a feeling of relief and security, and if our neighbors take up the rotten limb to engraft it on their own body, and find that it only absorbs what little sap they have left, or interferes with its circulation, they can have no right to complain. They might and should have profited by the experience of others who have tried their hand at the same thing and failed

We find in the Buffalo Globe, a Fenian paper the annexed tragi-comic epitaph on the deceased C. O. I. R. James Stephens :-

It wih a sad brow and a sore heart that we sit down this morning to add yet another name to the long list of traitors who have so disfigured the history of our hapless country, and from time to time entailed such ruin upon our plans and operations in its behalt. What we had long suspected, at last turns out to be too true. James Stephens, C. O. I. R. is a swindler and a traitor of the deepest dye; and has betrayed the cause of Ireland in a manner so debased and heartless - so cold blooded and demoniacal as to insure his name being consigned to th darkest infamy on record. Upon the confidin heart of Ireland he has, both on this and the othe side of the Atlantic, practiced such decei: and faisehood, that were it not for his transcendent villany we could almost admire the fiendish genius of the man . Under the guise of the purest patriotism and self denial he has plundered wealth of its thousands and the most abject poverty of its trembling mite. For the purpose of furthering his sordid and hellish ends, he has consigned thousands to the walls of a dungeon and ruined the circumstances of others. He has broken up whole households, separated the husband from the wife, brother from sister, father from son, and all for the love of gain and his own persona! aggrandizement. His infamous career however is terminated at last. When he drained Ireland and America of all that he could lay his hands on, he deserted his colors and commenced skulking about New York under an assumed name, where he now is in the hope of being able to effect his escape to some foreign shore with his booty before the red hand of justice lays hold on him.

In that city he has been read out of the Circles that formerly acknowledged him as their chief, and another person has been elected in his stead. meeting of the heads of those Circles disclosures were made painful in the extreme, in relation to other names connected with his, which we shall for the present pass over in silence least we should in any degree mistake their position.

During the stay which Stephens made at 308 East Thirteenth street, which location he left nearly three weeks ago the U.O.I.R, kept secluded in his room, and never left the house excepting at night in disguise. He received a few trusty followers, who were aware of his concealment, at night, and had his meals sent to his rooms. Unfortunately for him, however, an Irish servant girl who was employed in the house entered his room and found the head centre in bed, and immediately recognized him, having seen him in Jones's Wood, and other places where he had addressed mass meetings. The girl, who had subscribed freely to Mr. Stephen's liberating fund for the purposes of driving the English out of Ireland, at once made the secret public, and disclosed the whereabouts of Mr. Stephens to a number of Fenian friends. Mr. Stephens ascertained this fact, and aware of his great danger, at once changed his location to another residence, and since that time, in order to escape detection, has left one place for another in rapid succession. It was stated a few days ago that but \$12,-000 had been received by Stephens since his arrival fn New York last summer. This is altogether erro-nous, as it is known that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars has been collected and subscribed in various ways by the Stephens organization since his arrival in New York .- N Y. Tribune.

VILLENT DEATHS IN NEW YORK. - The record of the Ooroner's office for the year 1863, is a fearful official history. Divided into three general classes -homicides, suicides and casualites-there yet remain 25 deaths by violence that are disposed of by that very accomodating word miscellaneous. The number of homocides is 35, and infanticides 86. Of the homocides, 15 died from pistol shots, 9 were stabbed, and what is somewhat remarkable, 5 were suffocated. Of the others I was kicked to death, and 5 killed by blows with blunt instruments, one of these being a slung shot. The suicides number 61 of which 12 were by hanging, 12 by shooting, 10 by cutting their throats, 4 by drowning, 1 by snaobing himself, I by jumping into a brew boiler, I by jumping from a window, 7 by taking laudanum, and 5 by taking Paris Green. The remaining six took poisons of different kinds, of which it is notable one selected Costar's Rat Exterminator. The curiosities of suicides are strangely illustrated in this record. But 1 man made away with himself by hanging, while of an equal number 11 destroyed themselves by shooting. Out of 19 suicides, but two women cut their throats, while out of 6, as many as five men took laudanum. One man took Paris Green.

New York city is not so populous as has been generally believed. The census returns for the metropolitan district of the State give New York a little less than three quarters of a million inhabitants and Brooklyn not quite three hundred thousand. In the former there are 38,024 more women than men, and in the latter the excess of women is 14,357.

The desertion of the Fenian cause by the great C. O. I. R., James Stephens has cast a gloom over the Brotherhood and caused a disaffection among its members which is not likely to be healed speedily. -The impression gains ground that Stephens was sent here by the British Government for the express purpose of sowing discord in the Fenian ranks and plundering the treasury to the extent of his ability. If such was his mission, a more competent agent could not have been selected, for in both particulars he has been eminently successful. Of all the Irish revolutionists who have come to this country to steal the earnings of their hardworking countrymen and women, Mr. Stephens has been the most brazen and persistent. From the very first he refused to be accountable to any body for the funds he received, declined the services of a treasurer, and insisted that all moneys should be paid to him personally .-How many thousands of dollars he obtained it is impossible to say, but the probability is that his pockets are sufficiently well lined to enable him to seek some sequestered spot,' and there end his days in luxury. Great indignation is manifested among the rank and file towards the deserting leader, and the terms 'traitor,' 'coward' and 'thief' are as freely applied to him as he so recently bestowed them upon others. Efforts are being made to hold the organization together, but confidence in Irish leaders seems altogether fled, and nought but denunciation is found. Indignation meetings are announced to be held immediately, and an encouraging address is to be put forth at any early day. An attempt will be made to unite what is left of the Stephens Fenians to the Roberts wing, but it is doubtful if it succeed. On the whole Ferianism in this country at the present time is, as it always; has been here and in Ireland also, in a most delightful muddle .- New York Times.

Forty divorces were granted by a New Hampshire court in two days. ः वे १६ धानपुत्रको प्रकारी दीरस

A Miss Mitchell, of Flint, Michigan, eighteen years at of age, was seized on the street one night last week and forced to swallow a dose of arsenic. She now lies in a critical condition it It is supposed that is iealousy was the cause of this singular outrage.

The earnings of the Eric Railroad last to 12 70 12 12 fourteen millions and a half.

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Catholic Chronicle, TED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY En 2 Aly No. 696, Craig Street, by matter street of GILLIES. हिर्देष्ट्र र शहर करन G. B. CLERK, Editor.

रोक्टर शिक्षी स्थापित विकास TBRES TEABLY IN ADVANCEDES To sil country antiscribers, Two Dollars. If subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, I case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-halt.

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Single copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no tetters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 25.

MCCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY-1867.

Friday, 28- Conversion of St. Paul. Saiurday, 26-St. Polycarp, B. M. Sanday, 27-Third after Epiphany. St. John Chrysostome, B. D. Monday, 28 - SS. Fabien and Sabastian, M. M. Tuesday, 29 - St. Francis de Sales, B. C. Wednesday, 30-St. Martine, V. M. Thursday, 31-St. Peter Nolasca, C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Baron Ricasoli has addressed the exiled Bishops whom Piedmontese persecution had driven from their Sees; and Joseph Mazzini has addressed the revolutionists of Rome, exciting them to action. These are the two most noteworthy events of the last few days in Europe.

In his letter, the Piedmontese Prime Minister professes himself an admirer of religious liberty such as it exists in the United States, whose ecclesiastical policy he proposes to the admiration and recommends to the acceptance of the exiled Bishops whom he addresses. He does not perceive, however, or perceiving fails to mention, that in the United States, if the Government gives no aid to the Catholic Church, it has hitherto, at least, abstained from confiscating Catholic ecclesiastical property; and has not yet ventured upon the step of driving out from their homes, those of the Church's children who have adopted the religious and celibate life .-It will be quite time enough for the Bishops, whom Signor Ricasoli lectures, to accept the U. States' system of Church Government when the former shall also on his part have frankly accepted it, in its integrity. The representative of a State, however, which deals with the Church as does the Piedmontese Government, only exposes himself to ridicule when he has the impertinence, to appeal to the policy of the U. States. in vindication of the wholesale spoliations, and persecution which he has advocated, and enforced against the Catholic Church in Italy.

The Address of Mazzini is the programme of the Revolution. Rome is, we are therein told," an Idea," and the idea is this: That as from Rome, Pagan and Imperial, went forth the system which gave political and material unity to the world: as from Rome, Christian and Papal, went forth the power that for many centuries gave to Christendom its social, its religious and moral unity so from the modern democratic Rome of which he, Mazzini, dreams, is to go forth the religion of the future, the religion of democracy, which is to give to the world its long desired fraternal unity. The overthrow of the Panacy, he advocates, not as an end, but as a means towards the end which he has in view, and which he scruples not to avow: the overthrow of Christianity, and the substitution in lieu thereof of that "fraternity," which, with the help of the guillotine, the Terrorists of 293 sought to establish. Not from Paris, however, any more than from Bethlehem of Juda, but from Rome -- the Eternal City, is the religion of the future, the great work of democratic redemption, to proceed. So at least says the Gospel, of which Joseph Mazzini, the Head Centre of the Carbonari or Italian Femans, is the precursor, and prophet.

There is deep and growing discontent in France at the proposed reconstruction of the army. The star of the second Emperor is sinking fast. Foiled in his foreign policy, and his domestic policy execrated by his subjects, Louis Napoleon, who but a few months ago seemed to be at the pinnacle of human greatness, and to be the arbiter of the destines of Europe, appears to be doomed to a fall as rapid, but less glorious than that which befell his uncle. "He is now but paying the penalty of the sins of his youth, when in an evilthour for himself, and the great country that he was destined to govern, he allied himself we are confident that the lecture will afford o with the Carbonari. These have compelled him, high intellectual treat to all who attend. with their daggers at his throat, against this will, and better judgment no doubt, to redeem as Em. rer Since the almost successful attempt of

their other tool Victor Emmanuel. Both therescarce possible to exaggerate the tone of scorn and contempt with which Muzzini speaks, of "Bonaparte," and of the "Kingdoin of Italy," both of which have had their day.

"Among minor events we may notice a report that Her Majesty will visit the Paris Exhibition. The would seem to indicate that she is beginning to recover from the state of deep affliction, almost prostration, into which the death of the Prince Consort plunged her. Her loyal subjects will pray that such may indeed be the case. There has been a very serious fire in the Crystal Palace, Times has an article, pointing out the worthlessness of all the existing precautions against fire. From Ireland there is nothing new: it is still the same story of arrests, and bunting for arms .--Confidence is, however, becoming restored in the | country, his cause was lost. He was illogical, efficacy of the preparations of the Government.

meton press as truthful, we should say that the war. In the acknowledged organ of the President, the intention on his part of maintaining the Constitution, by force if necessary, against the attacks of the revolutionary, or radical party now supreme in the Legislature, is almost openly avowed. "Events," we are told, "have already brought the Government to the very verge of another Revolution;" and it is significantly north and south, and the army and navy will respond." Finally the Mani'esto says that, as the President has sworn to maintain the Constitution, so at all hazards, he will maintain it .--Now every act of the body calling itself the Congress is a violation of the old Constitution, and can be defended only upon the tyrant's plea, that of necessity; as necessary to prevent the fruits of the victory won by the North on the battle field, from being wrested from its hands on the floor of the Legislature. This is perfectly true in fact no doubt; but whether it is a moral vindication of the anti-constitutional legislation of the so-called Congress, is another question .-If the radicals, taking for their major premiss the necessity of holding the South in subjection, conclude to their right to set aside the Constitution, because it is otherwise impossible for them to impose their system of "reconstruction" on the Southern States-the friends of the latter, assuming as their major premiss the inviolability of the Constitution, may with equal logic conclude against the right of the victorious North to impose upon them their "reconstruction policy" at all. They argue from different premisses, and accommodation is therefore impossible. Sooner or later the quarrel must be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword.

From the latest telegrams by Atlantic Cable we glean the following stems :- Upwards of forty persons have lost their lives whilst skating, through the breaking of the ice on a sheet of water in the Regent's park. The cold has been very severe in England, and the sufferings of the poor, great; in consequence there have been bread riots in London.

The French Emperor announces certain reforms, necessary to "crown the edifice." The Address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the Throne is to be discontinued; the Legislative is to bave the right of putting questions to the Government, the latter reserving to itself the right of giving or withholding an answer: offences of the press to be tried in the Correctional Courts; stamp duties to be re duced; no limits to public meetings, except those necessary to public sufety-of which ne cessity of course, the Government will be the judge. There has also been a Ministerial crisis in Paris, the members of the Cabinet having tendered their resignations. Of these, six were refused, but M. Fould retires. Causes of this movement are not given, but it is thought to in. dicate warlike policy on the part of the Em-

The Candian insurrection lingers on; the excitement amongst the Greek population of the Turkish Empire is increasing, and every thing bodes a re-opening of the Eastern Question.

. CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. - The prosperity and progress of this very excellent association are matters which interest the whole community; and we hope therefore that a good attendance will be had far the Lecture which is to be delivered by the Reverend Father Bakewell of the St. Patrick's Church on the evening of Wednesday the Sixth of next month for the benefit of the Society. The subject will be the " Social Effects of Protestantism," and from the well known reputation of the reverend lecturer.

e i de la como de la companie de la Mr. P. Mungovan of Peterboro bas been apperof the pledges given by him as an adventua pointed general Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the counties of Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro, like it, in any political organisation in the world-Northumberland and Hastings, and is fully au-Orsini; he has felt that he must do their bidding thorised to collect all monies due this office and he has consented to do their bidding grant receipts for the same.

Tac 17.1.

this Continent, and after one of the most glorious fore will be shortly cast aside; and indeed it is struggles for freedom recorded in history, the of their enemies, laid down their arms, the war, of Nero, and the election to the Imperial throne of Vespasian-may be said to have died out, as a fire dies out for want of fuel: but it could in no no wise be said that peace \* had been restored.

Hostilities soon broke out betweet the Legis-

lative and the Executive; betwirt the fragment of a Congress which assumed to itself the right of legislating for, and governing all the States and that has destroyed the most costly and interesting the President. In this new war, and on this battle section of the building with its contents. The field, the President has been defeated. His infirst, that, in so far as he represented the Conservative or old Constitutional party in the inconsistent, and therefore weak. He asserted Could we accept the utterances of the Wash- that the Southern States were " States in the Union:" and be did not, as logically and consis-United States were on the very verge of civil tently with this premise he should have done, refuse to recognise any deliberative body in which the Southern States were not represented, and from which their Senators were excluded, as in any sense a Congress of the United States, or as constitutionally competent to legislate, or impose taxes. If the body calling itself Congress had be. a Constitutional right to exclude the representatives of the Southern States, then these commuadded-" At the call of the President his triends, nities were not " States in the Union :" if it had not that right, then should the President, as chief Executive of the U. States, and common guardian of their several rights, have resisted, to the shedding of blood if necessary, the unconstiassumptions of power of the so-called Congress. By asserting his theory, and by failing to reduce it to practice, he betrayed his weakness, and gave his enemies, and the enemies of the old Constitution, an easy victory over the President or Executive.

But even now peace is not restored, for there is yet another Richard in the field, another champion for the old principles, and for the old rights. This fresh antagonist betwixt whom and the usurping Congress the last and decisive battle will soon have to be fought, is the Supreme Court of the United States. It alone of all the saleguards and guarantees which the ancient Constitution gave, still holds its head above the to the flood, and the last chance of liberty now of the Supreme Court over the arrogant and unconstitutional claims of the Congress. As the last battle was waged betwixt the Legislative and the Executive, so will the next be one betwixt the Legislative and the Judiciary.

The Supreme Court has declared unconstituional, not only the " Test Oath" imposed by the radical legislature of the State of Missouri, upon all ministers of religion, and school teachers; but it has also condemned, and denounced the proceedings of the military tribunals set up by the Northern government in the so-called loval States during the late war. All the acts of the said military tribunals are therefore held to be illegal, all their decisions, null and void. Applying the same principles and rules which it has applied to the particular cases already brought before it, the Supreme Court will in like manner be obliged to declare the unconstitutionality and nullity of all the acts by means of which, since the cess tion of hostilities in the field, the victorious Northern or extreme Radical party have sought to perpetuate their ascendency over the conquered South.

But more important than these details will be the great question of principle which this coatest betwixt the Congress and the Supreme Court will raise, and finally determine. That question is this:-" Is the Federal Legislature omnipotent, in the sense in which the British Legislature is held by constitutional lawyers to be omnipotent? Or is it a hody exercising only delegated, and therefore limited functions?" The principle which the Congress is striving to establish is this: That it is sovereign: that as the representative of the entire people in their corporate capacity, it is supreme, sovereign, omninotent in fact. The principle which the Supreme Court represents, and for which it will have to contend, is on the contrary this-That Congress is not supreme, that it is not sovereign, and that it is not umnipotent-seeing that it can only rightfully exercise its functions within the limits expressly marked out for it by the Constitution, or Treaty of Union betwixt the several States of which the Union is composed. Hereupon issue will have to be joined.

Such an issue could be raised in no other country, because in no other country does there exist such an institution as the Supreme Court of the U. States. It is a unique body. There is nothing like it, perhaps there never was anything

Revolution has no farther need either for him, or When, in a sad hour for the cause of liberty on South, and is essential to that Union: an institution therefore which would have no meaning under any other political system, whether monarchibrave Southerners, overwhelmed by the numbers | cal or republican. Its very existence implied that the old Constitution was merely a league or in the language of Tacitus when treating of that treaty betweet several Sovereign and Indepenbloody epoch which intersened belwist the death dent States: its most characteristic fraction was to preserve the terms of that league or treaty intact from the encroachments, either of any particular recalcitrant State on the one hand, or from the arrogant assumptions of the Grand Federal Council or Congress on the other, and to enforce the faithful observance of the Treaty on both. For this purpose was it created, and set over and against Congress; to limit congressional action; may'st thou come, but no farther." Thus we see that the very existence of such a political organism as the "Supreme Court of the United States" is conclusive proof that it was the de-Congress should not be sovereign, should not be a standing protest against the assumption of the body which now legislates for the U. States, and it must either make good that protest, or cease to For in a Republic, " one and indivisible" such

to substitute for a Federation of many sovereign and independent States, there can be use, no place for such an organism. Its presence in, or its absence from any given form of Constitution determines at once the nature of that Constitution. as clearly and conclusively as do the resouratory organs, of any given animal determine whether it be a fish or a mammal. If the Supreme Court of the U. States be so modified in its composition, or if its functional action be so far deranged as that it shall no longer be able to limit the Leuislature, and to annul the acts of Congress whenever these shall be repugnant to the terms of the written League or Treaty betwixt the several States; whenever, in other words, Congress shall be able to make good in fact, the principle for which it is now contending, that it is sovereign, that its sphere of action is unlimited, and that it is omnipotent in the sense in which omnipotence waters of revolution : everything else has yielded is predicated of the Legislature of Great Britain -then indeed will the death knell of the Amerileft to our republican neighbors lies in the triumph | can Constitution which our fathers knew have sounded: then will it be time to commit the lifetriends of liberty to weep over its grave.

> It is not easy to fathom the motives of some the Irish. One would think that prudence, if no higher consideration would, at the present moment, prompt the conductors of the British press to adopt a different tone towards a people, whose good will, could it be won, would be worth to England a lease of the Empire of the world.

Promicent amongst the oftenders against good taste, and good policy stands our old acquaintance Punch; who, somehow or another, seems to think that he can atone for his lack of wit. and his sad falling off in humor, by vulgarity, and the insolence of his manner towards the Irish .--Papists, a few years ago, the Cardinal Arch. bishop of Westminster, and the Sovereiga Pontiff, used to furnish the journalist to whom we allude, with food for his ribald mirth; to-day the typical " lrishman," whom in his cartoons he represents as a wretched looking creature, barely man, almost baboon, with misshapen limbs, and forehead villamously low, is the standing dish, or piece de resistance which Punch sets before his readers.

And yet we know not if, after all, Irishmen should take this very much to heart. That it is their physical condition that Punch holds up to the public reprobation of Englishmen is almost a compliment, since thereby it is virtually admitted that, in the moral conditions of the Irish, there is not so much for the censor to quarrel with; and since, certainly, if it comes to a question of mere physique, the Irishman need not fear comparison with the native of any country on the face of the earth. Wnatever we may say or think of the moral qualities of the Irish Celt; whether we denounce him as a Papist, or honor him for his faithful adherence to his religion, we must all admit that, as a general rule, he has, if estimated merely according to his physical development, no superiors. There may be bigger men, and stronger men; but none more active, none better proportioned, none more easily developed into the smart soldier, as the ranks of the British army can well testify. There are no finer specimens of manly beauty to be found anywhere, than are to be found amongst the Celtic peasantry of Ireland, whom

And of the Celtic woman, of the beauty of the cents. Her was the said the mention of the beauty of the cents. in the second

But his services are no longer wanted, for his The Supreme Court of the United It is an institution peculiar to the U. States, as daughters of Erin what shall we say? Hardly work is done, as far as at the States, and the S aged journalist. We feel indeed that we are treading on delicate ground, and we must walk warily; and so, disclaiming for ourselves any undue sensibility to feminine charms unbecoming on elderly paterfamilias, and making no pretension even to be a connoisseur in the matter, we will content ourselves with taking it for incontestable, because asserted upon the authority of many most competent judges, that the most nerfect models of female lovelmess in Europe are to be found amongst the mothers and daughters of that Irish Celtic race, whom Punch has the impertinence to depict as deformed, and as little better than Gorillas. If, we say, modern tourists, Potestants and Englishmen, are to be beto revise its legislation: to determine the sphere | heved, the Celtic race has as good reason to be within which that body might alone constitution- proud of the exquisite beauty of their womententions were perhaps good, but he could not faulty exercise its functions; and to warn it, though this is a matter upon which we presume carry them out. It was indeed evident from the when it transgressed those limits, and extended a not to offer any opinion of our own-as the Irish grasping arm beyond that sphere, "Thus far Celt in particular has to glory in the purity of his own countrywomen.

We, as British subjects, and as knowing the all importance of the good will of the Irish people are, we think, of all men, the most deeply atsign of the framers of the Constitution, that the fected by, and have most reason to complain of. the insulting tone of certain sections of the Britomnipotent, but should exercise only certain ish press, and the caricatures of Punch. The limited, and sharply defined functions: it is in fact | ribaldry of the latter especially is so notoriously false and destitute of all foundation in fact, that the Irish might well afford to laugh at it. But still they do not so treat it; and we cannot blame them if they feel sore, and indignant at the manner in which they and their fellow-countrymen as the Jacobins of France set up, such as the are held up to reducule; nor need we be surradical party in the Northern States are seeking prised if the bostile feeling towards England which unfortunately is but too prevalent amongst Trishmen, be kept alive and stimulated by the impolitic and most wicked insults of the British press, or rather of some portions of it.

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY .- The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples has at last been allowed to return to his diocess, after a long exile inflicted upon him by the tyrannical authorities of Piedmont. It is unnecessary to say that the return of the holy prelate was hailed with joy by the Catholic population; but our readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that the revolutionary authorities of Naples, to whom, since the conquest of that country by the Piedmontese the administration of affairs has been confided are almost equally well pleased. The reason assigned for this strange phenomenon by the correspondent of the London Times, a witness certainly not prejudiced against the revolution and its agents, is simply this: - That the conduct of the Liberal, or Reformed Clergy, bas become so scandalous, so intamous and dishonorless, rotting corpse to the earth, and for all the ing to the people, from the absence of any spiritual authority to control them, as to bring disgrace upon the revolution itself. The Cardinal, it is hoped, will be able to lend his aid to of the English journalists, and periodicals, in purge the Church of the unclean disciples of their incessant and most insulting attacks upon Gavazzi. We copy from the Times Naples. correspondent, writing under date December

> In certain affairs of a strictly civil character the Cardinal has consulted the authorities, and by the moderation of his conduct has somewhat disappointed his antagonists; while the powers that be leave to His Eminence all control in spiritual matters, and are not ill pleased to have his support in checking the disorder which had crept in among the lower clergy soi disant Liberals. Of these diso-ders, and of a shameless character too, there can be no doubt that the Government is indisposed to speak much of them. As to the removal of the rectors of five or six churches, this affair was arranged by the civil power, before the arrival of His Eminence in Napies.

We know now, and upon unexceptionable authority, what manner of work is this same Reformation in Italy in which the evangelical Protestant world takes such delight; we know toowhat manner of men as to their morals, are the partizins and disciples of this same Reformation. So "shameless" are they, that even the Revolutionary Government is glad to invoke the cooperation of the faithful Papists whom bitherto it has persecuted, in putting down the too abominable nuisance. This is what the Revolution with its " open bible" has done for Italy, in the moral order.

What it has done for it in the material order we learn also from the same unexceptionable authority. Again we copy from the same Naples correspondent of the London Times :-Taxation, ruinous rentals, high-priced provision press heavily on the resources of the Italians, and though they cannot subdus that buoyancy of tem perament for which they are remarkable, still they curtail their sources of material enjoyment to a very painful extent, - Times Corr.

Tae Right Rev. M. Laffeche, V. G., Three Rivers, has received from Rome the Bulls naming him Bishop of Anthedonia in partibus, and appointing him co-adjutor of His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.-The, Rev. Jesuit Fathers, have kindly placed their handsome exhibition Hall, beneath their church, at the services of the St. Antoine Conference of the Society of the St. Vincent de Paul, for a Dramatic and Musical, Soiree, on the 31st unst. the funds Punch, with little wit, but much malignity, per- being for the relief of the poor. Doors open at severingly: caricatures. 21 manual to the transfer of Birm, precisely. Price of Tickets Twenty-five

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette complains of the apathy with which the late floods in Griffintown have been treated by the public. The writer suggests that the new wharf at the Bonsecours market is a main cause of these floods, inasmuch as it acts as a dam, and seriously obstructs the course of the river in its main channel. This raises a question which Engineers only are competent to answer: but at all events the question should be put to them, and that immediately, in order that if any thing can be done to prevent a recurrence of those disastrous floods with which almost every spring and autumn Gulfintewn is visited, it be done at once. This is not a matter that should be neglected. The sufferings of the poor are great, and Christian charity prompts us to action; and as the health of the community cannot but be injuriously affected by these periodic inundations, and the large masses of stagnant stinking water which they leave behind them as the waters recede to their natural channel, worldly policy urges in the same direction. The Corporation should move in the matter, and move at once, so as it possible to obviate a recurrence of the calamity when the ice breaks up in the spring. We do not say that anything can be done, unless it be to raise the houses of the flooded districts as has been done, we believe, with good effect in Chicago; but still engineering skill might devise some means for warding off the calamity, and if so the pecuniary resources of the Corporation should at once be devoted to the application of the proposed remedy. Why do not the inhabitants of Griffintown meet, and force the matter upon the attention of the City Council through their representatives? In a sanitary point of view, and with the prospect of a visit from Cholera next summer, not a moment should be lost, and no action however energetic, no outlay of money however great, should be diemed uncalled for, or misapplied. We squander hundreds of thousands for the widening of streets, whereby a few rich proprietors alone are benefited; whilst we scruple to expend a copper for a purpose of absolute necessity, if we would desire to escape the ravages of disease :-

M. DE MONTALEMBERT AND THE MONT-REAL HERALD. -Our contemporary has been publishing a series of articles on the proposed Legislative Union of British North America. -On the ments of these, we care not to enter: but it is curious to find our Protestant friend reproducing almost the very words of the Count de Montalembert on the subject of Bureaucracy which, together with " Centralisation," the great Catholic publicist sternly denounces as the pests of modern politics. The Herald thus dis-The pecuniary burden of this multiplication of

nseless functionaries, is not to be measured by the salaries and endowments which those actually in office will receive. The great canker of Society on this continent - the, perhaps, necessary drawback on the institutions we enjoy-is the struggle of a multitude of candidates for political and official positions, by which, in the absence of property or other industry, they may live, as other men do, by their professions. Of course there are politicians to whom this remark does not apply, and there are more who, though they end by regarding the possession of place and salary, or a position which facilitates jobbing, as the one thing to be obtained. no matter at what expense of character, began life with gennine zeal, pertaps enthusiasm, for what they esteemed to be the right However, that may be, we see in the Colonies and in the United States alike, because the structure of society is nearly the same in bath, that every Legislative body becomes the natural buth place of a crowd of adventurers, who, in some way or other get their living from the public-many of them by means far more mischievous than the drawing of salaries without rendering corresponding service . - Mont. Herald.

On this point the Herald will, we are sure, be sustained by every honest and intelligent man .-Office-seeking, or place-begging, is one of the greatest pests of our system of Government, as it is also the pest, and the characteristic of all democratic political communities, and notably of that of the United States. Everything which tends to perpetuate or extend this degrading pursuit may be regarded as both politically and morally injurious to society; or in other words, every thing that tends to increase the number of Government situations, and in consequence the amount of patronage already in the hands of chief office-holders, should be looked upon as evil, and as the promoter of corruption.

The Irish People, the ablest organ of Fenianism in American, thus states the prospects of its friends :-

In the meantime how stands the Fenian organization in this country to-day? What hope of aid and co-operation have these Enfans Perdus of the Brotherhood, who are thus fearlessly and devotedly about to cast themselves into the breach, from the associates they have left behind them in America? -With sorrow and shame, we are compelled to say that we see no hope of any immediate aid for them until news shall have reached the United States that Ireland is up and in arms for her liberty, and then they may be utterly crushed before any aid can reach them from here. This is lamentable, but it is no less true; nor can we blame the Brotherhood at large for the fact. Confidence is completely destroyed, and nothing can revive it but actual fighting in Ireland. It might have been otherwise, but it is too late to mend our faults now .- N. Y. Irish People.

Nevertheless having, like a true patriot, an eye to the money, the Irish People still connew members should be enrolled; the dues should

paid in and contributions collected, wherever practicable."- Ib.

instance & factor of the

Undoubtedl /- "wherever practicable." "D. C.," Stratford, C.W., received too late;

shall appear next week.

Even the London Times does justice to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, acknowledging how deeply indebted to them, and to their influence, are the people of the British Empire in the matter of Fenianism. Such being the case, we can well afford to let pass without further notice the inuendoes of some rabid Orange organs of Upper Canada against the loyalty of Romish Bishops and Romish priests. Here is the testimony upon this head, of the Landon Times of the 24th of

"An equally important and beneficial inflaence is exercised by the Catholic clergy, whose denunciation of the movement has been strengons and singers. They deserve the acknowledgments of the public for the good they are doing. The postoral of Cardinal Oulien was a stern reproval of the protechers of Fanianism, and a serious warning to its dages. A still more energetic denuaciation of treason has been made by Dr. Fitzgerald, in a seemon preached in the Catholic Outpedred of Limerick. After waiting his hearers of the moral guilt of secret conspiracy, the preacher addressed to them the argument which ought to be sufficient to put an end to Fenianism smong any set of men who have common intelligence. He asked them plainly if they thought there was the slightest chance of success. Every one who has anything to lose, whether he be a farmer, shopkeeper, or landed proprietor, would be handed together, as, in fact, men are now unnding together, to put down what is really a consoiracy for general confirmation. When it came to the point of insurrection it would be shown how small a section of the i Ch people are really prepared to assail the Government of the country, and to change by force the disposition of property. Even in 1798 there was a large loyal section in every class of society, and for the insurrection of 1848, it has long passed into a byword. Has Fenianian any better recommendations to the majority of Irishmen than these movements, or any better chances of struggling with the forces arrayed agains: it? Not only is the present conspiracy condemned by all Irishmen of sense and moral principle, but the strongth of Great Britain is beyond all comparison greater than at any previous time. Whom we were in the crisis of the struggle with the French Republic we crushed the Irish lebellion. How much more essily would the work be done now! As Dr. Fitz. gerald very truly tolls his flock England with her fleet could sweep very sea; with her army she could overran every corner of the land. She possesses houndless wealth; she would exhaust all these resources, she would sacrifice her last man and spend lest shilling, raiher than risk the possibility of land becoming the basis of attack against her by a heatile Power. These things seem commonplace to Englishmen, because we can hardly conceive reasonable beings to whom they would not occur spontaneously. But among an upreflecting people like the Irish of Munster they need to be spoken, and they cannot be too often repeated in speech and writing.

And it should be always borne in mind, that as the Irish priest is for his pecuniary support, for his daily bread in short, dependent upon the voluntary contributions of his people, so he cannot array himself in opposition to any general or popular movement without great self-sacrifice on his part. The Anglican minister who parades his loyalty in anti-Fenian denunciations, is but making a plea for his own house, arguing for his awn bread and butter, which the triumph of Femanism would sweep away. But no suspicions of personal or interested motives can attach to the action of the Irish Catholic priest who preaches against Fenianism; since his material interests, if he considered these, must all strongly urge him to favor, or at all events refrain from actively op posing a wide-spread popular movement.

A correspondent of the London Times gives us an insight into the proceedings of our Canadian delegates with respect to what is called Confederation. He writes:-

"The delegates from the British North American Provinces, in session for several weeks at the West minster Palace Hotel, have succeeded in revising the Quebec acheme, so as to secure a unanimous vote of all the provinces represented - that is to say, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick The resolutions passed at Quebec, in their revised form, have been forwarded to Earl Carnarvon for consideration.

It would appear from the words "revising," and "revised," as if the scheme of the Union agreed to in London is not quite identical with, and therefore somewhat different from, that which was agreed to by the Canadian Legislature at Quebec. Whether this will lead to another meeting of the Provincial Parliament we cannot say, but it is to be supposed that the people of Canada will be consulted in the mat-

MRS. PARTINGTON ON CONFESSION.—The Montreal Witness quotes approvingly, and at length, an article from the British Standard strongly condemnatory of confession and sacerdotal absolution. Of the intellectual qualifications which our evangelical contemporaries bring with them to the discussion of grave questions of ecclesiastical history, an idea may be formed from the following extract from their pages :-

"Indeed St. Augustine, the apostle of England, the glory and beast of the Eoglish Church, informs us in the Tenth Book of his Confessions, chapter third, that they-the ministers and bishops-could only direct penitents into the way of parcon." See

Montreal Vitness, Jan. 8, 1867. We need scarcely say that in the Tenth Book of St. Augustine's Confessions, cap. 3, there is no allusion, direct or indirect, to the practice of auricular confession, or to the power of bishops and priests, - for to accuse a Protestant of false quotation is but a very trifling matter. But what shall we say of the intelligence of the Protestant characterizes this region so favourably, can be the publicists who, pretending to enlighten their coreligionists upon matters of Church History, confound the author of the Confessions with the recently inserted in Upper Canada journals) to re-Apostle of England," and the great Bishop of fuse appellations of Geologist, Mineralogist, or of untimely loss. He died among strangers; yet con- French and English languages. Hippo with the first Archbishop of Canterbury! doubt from the best of motives, but which I can surrounded with every attendance; both spiritual and After this we should not be at all surprised to never accept, because I have no claim to them. It find in the Montreal Wetness a statement to the is simply as a practical miner having some little exeffect that the Protomartyr of the Christian perience as regards auriferious deposits, that I am A numerous concourse of respectable officens of St. Church was a Fenian, one and the same person employed from time to time by the Directors of the with the C.O. I.R. or the Chief Organiser of Yours, very devoted, the Irish Republic.

The Minerve, generally supposed to speak under Ministerial inspiration, says that, should the Union scheme adopted by the Imperial Legislature differ in any important respect from that assented to by the Canadian Parliament, there will be another session of the latter, in the month of April or May to consider the amendments .-The Gazette of Tuesday says " that we think it probable that in addition to this, there will be some difference in local questions which have excited great interest in some quarters," Putting this and that together, it seems probable then that there will have to be another session of the existing Provincial Legislature.

#### ST. PATRICE'S BOOIDEY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Sr. Pattick's Socio 7 held on Theesday evening the 18th inst., it commutation, but though the authorities knew it the was unanimously resolved: That the thanks of the prisoners were not informed of it until a tew days Society are due nod are hereby tendered to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteered their valuable cervices at the Society's Concert at the City Connert Hell on the 9th inst., also that the Society is partieularly grateful to the officers of H. M.'s 25th K. O. B's for having kindly permitted their splendid band to assist on that occasion.

The following is a statement of the baptisms, marriages and deaths in the Untholic parish of Mon-

eal for the past year :	•	
- •	Baptisms.	Marriage
burch of Notre Dame	2823	469
. Patrick's Church	1082	138
ote St. Louis	122	28
	4028	625
Deaths	2952	
	——	
Increase	1076	

We find in Le Pays of this city, the organ-in-chief of the Rouges, the letter of which we subjoin a translation:

Lowell, Mass., 13th Dec., 1866, Dear Sir, - I have received your address. Thanks for your kind and courteous expression of coefficience It confirms the opinion already come to and expressed that the somezation or apporption of the Canadas is both necessary and inevitable for the future welfare of the Coited States.

Every American statesman can appreciate the question, and in my opinion can only come to one conclusion respecting the advantages which its soin. tion through annexation would confer on the coun-::y.—I am, &.,

BENJ F. BUTLER,

To J. M. Cadieux, M. D. The Benj. F. Butler, who has signed this letter is the General Sutler, of unenvisible fame. The J. M. Cadieux, M. D., is a person of no better repute, although in a much smaller way. Like finds like, and birds of a feather flock together, as do these Arcadian brothers. The M. D. resided in one of the parishes of Lower Canada, which he found it expedient to leave for reasons other than those of affection for republican institutions. He, with a handful of per sons, most of them of like character to bimself, and or more of them who had left this country for swindling, have issued a series of manifestoes and passed resolutions in favour of the annexation of Usnada to the United States. They have just as much authority to speak in the name of their countrymen in Canada as they have for the Tycoon of Japan In fact, their pretentions have been so gradulous and imperiment, and so really contemptible that they have been passed over, for the most part, without notice in this country. It is, however, noticeable that General Butler's letter finds a very sympathetic insertion in Le Pays. Of Gen. Butler's lotter itself we shall only say this: that joined to the declaration of Gen. Bruke and others, it will not create a feeling in this country furousable to the object in view. Montreal Guzette.

MR. MICHEL'S REPORT ON THE GOLD REGION OF NORTH HASTINGS. MONTREAL, Jan. 11. 1867. Dear Sir, - Notwithstanding my desire to be obliging, it is impossible for me to give you the details of the report which I shall make for Sir William ogan, concerning my recent visit to Upper Canada. but I don't see any imprudence (considering the p. b. lications in Belleville prints, in which I had no participation) to inform you that at last I was permitted to enter the famous Richardson Shaft, the entrance to which has been closed to all visitors for nearly two months. Although I was not allowed to perform the necessary work for a complete examination of that excavation, I have seen enough and assayed a sufficient quantity of the earthly matter and rocks. which I gathered in the shaft, to satisfy me of the existence on Lot 18 in the 5th concession of Madoc. of a gold deposit as remarkable for its richness as for the manner of its existence. I am also assured that there are traces of gold in the iron ores and in the quartz of several other localities of the Township, and also in Elziver, in the County of Hastings. believe then that the explorations which will be prosecuted on a large scale in the coming spring may result in interesting discoveries. In reply to a question asked me by several gentlemen, I may say that there is vet no possible comparison between the new auriterous region and those of the Chaudiere and St. Francis. In Lower Canada the existence of gold is established over an immense superficies by numerous explorations, and better still in paying ones. - There have already been taken from the atlavial land of the Chandiere and its tributaries, especially from those of the River Gilbert, a considerable quantity of gold, the value of which may be estimated at several bundred thousand dollars, and this very day I learn from a letter of the Inspector of the Cuandlere Gold Lands, addressed to Sir William Logan, that a nug. get weighing 40 oz and consequently worth about \$700, and to which was attached a piece of quartz,

was found towards the close of Docember, 32 feet below the surface, on lot 16 of the concession of Lary in the Seignory Rigand Vandreuil. Another nugget weighing 8 oz. was found in the same place a few days previous. Two months ago I was asked to examine an alluvial deposit of gold very rich and ex-tensive, in the Township of Ditton, of the St. Francis region, and I know from a reliable source that im portant discoveries during the year have been made in the environs of Lake Megantic. We must then wait for exploratious apart from those already prosecuted in the County of Hastings, before comparing the auriferous regions of Upper and Lower Canada. have but a mediocre confidence in the probabilities of richness attributed to certain lands, and based on indications or analogies; but I see in the Richardson mine the best as well as the most encouraging of all indications for the search for gold in Upper Canada, because I don't suppose that the deposit which

tion for publication in the columns of L'Ordre, I embrace the opportunity (in consequence of articles

A VISIT TO THE GOLD MINES. - In company with M. Michel and two or three other gentlemen, we visited the Richardson Gold Mine, of Madoc. There was something, they say, which resembled gold, and though not positive, we have no doubt that the cap rock which covers this cavity is exceedingly rich in gold. While under, the writer picked up a couple of lumps, supposed to be rock, but upon becoming dry the most of it pulverized of itself, showing a large proportion of gold, while the small pieces of stone or quartz, were full of the recious metal. We hope to bear no more about the 'salting' of this mine, or of its belog a "humbug."

Gold has been found in a number of other parts of the County, in quartz, fice sand, and decomposed Fagao, Huntingdon \$2. genriz. A very fice specimen was obtained on Lot 12 in the 4th concession, owned by Messrs, Wall Mahon, Larner, S2, should be \$3; on the 18th, Per Bridge. A piece of quartz said to be from Marmors, J Etherne, Seaforth, E Hert, \$2, should be \$1. contained gold, - Bedeville Intelligeneer.

THE FERILE CONVICTS .- One day hast week the Fe nian convicts at Toronto were for the first time informed of the commutation of their sentences. Ever since heir reprieve they have been looking for a ego. They evidently inboured under the impression that their sectence would be a light one - perhaps two or three years' imprisonment - great therefore was their surprise and disappointment woen told that they were doomed to twenty years of hard labour in the penitentiary. It is said that Father McMahon received the sentence with calmness and resignation, while some of the others ewore roundly and vowed all sorts of vencance on the British authorities should they ever be released. School was particularly wrathful, and said that long before the twenty years were up, the Parliament buildings would be pulled down over the heads of the Canadian Government, and the door of the penitentiary would be opened by Irish patriots. Lynch is also reported to have been in a towering rage, and to have said that in less than five years every vestige of British authority would disappear from this continent, and that the union jack would give place to the stars and stripes and the harp of Erin. Some of the other prisoners used language of a similar character, thus removing all doubts which might have existed as to their being Fennes of the first water. No doubt, their passions will cool wonderfully before they have been many mouths in Kingston .- Montreal Herald.

CARD SHARPING . There are so many dens in the city where a man can get smartly stripped of his money that the wonder is not that there are robberies complained of, but that so few come to light. Very many are afraid to say unything about their losses, in case of damaging their character, so that the swindlers have many chances in their favour. On Friday night, a farmer named Brunel, from St. Julie, was engineered into a tavern in Craig street. He commenced with the obliging gentlemen who had met him to have a quite game at cards, but the process of winning the stakes not being quick enough, one of the parry, in a fit of abstraction, abstracted Mr. Brunei's purse, containing \$30. This little game of trente-et un vid not please Mr. Brunel, who forthwith proceeded to the Police Station and gave information. Detective Bouchard, going in pursuit of the thieves, secured two men, William Burrell and Joseph St. Jean, both well known thisves. - Montreal Herald.

A PITIFUL CASE. - A most cruel and shameful case of desertion was brought before Mr. Recorder Serton yesterday morning. A woman of about twenty-five years of age wos placed at the bar on a charge of having been picked up in the street drunk. It was soon, however, discovered, by her unmeaning look, and broken, imperfect replies to his Honor, that the wes little beiter then an idiot. She said she came from Upper Canade, whence she had been brought by a cound of boys. But when first brought to the Station she told the officer in charge that she was from the States -- a statement which there is good reason to believe was the true one. It is quite evident that she had been brought or sent here by her relatives, or other parties baving charge of her, and who seek, by thus abandoning her, to relieve themselves of expense and care. The police have been directed to make all possible enquiries, in order that her detertors may be discovered; or that, anyway, it may be discovered where she comes from, that so she may be sent back. She gives ber name as Barah Ann Hiles.

Mitchell's Maritime Register, brought by the last Cunard mail, says in its review of the week: Lord Monck and his suite have arrived in Ireland from Canada. It is not probable that his lordship wil resume the duties of Governor Generalship, which rumour long since assigned to Lord Nass. In that case there would be a vacaucy in the Cabinet for the post of Irish Secretary, and for this Mr. W. H. Gregory, M.P. for Galway, has more than once been

The contract for cutting through the ice and maintaining a six foot channel round the Aurora all winter, was taken by Mr. Boland at £470 for the job His men finding the work a tough thing, with the East wind blowing and the thermometer at 10 below zero, left off work on Thursday. The maintenance of the channel has been since awarded to Mr. Davidson at £600. There was some talk yesterday of cutting the vessel out and towing her round to Indian Point Opre. The sam of £750 was demanded for the removal, and Commander decided to stay where ne is for the present.

VICTORIA CROSS .- The Queen has signified her intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Private Timothy O Hea, of the 1st Batt. of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, for his courageous conduct on the occasion of a fire which occurred in a railway car containing annualtion, between Quebec and Montreal, on the 9th of June last. The sergeant in charge of the escort states that, when at Danville Station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, the alarm was given that the car was on fire. It was immediately disconnected, and, while considering what was best to be done, Private O'Hea took the keys from his hand, rushed to the car, opened it, and called out for water and a ladder. It is stated that it was due to his example that the fire was suppressed. — Times

#### Births,

In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Joseph M'Caffrey, printer, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. John Ivers. of a son. In this city, on the 20th instant, the wife of W.

Fitzgerald, P. O. Department, of a son.

#### Died.

In the city of St. Augustin, Florida, U.S., on the 29.h December, of consumption, John Godfrey Oullen, Medical Student, aged 23 years and four months, only son of Anthony Cullen, Esq, of Templeton, C.E.

Too much cannot be said to the memory of this young man's virtues. Talented and accomplished, ne was the happiness and comfort of his parents-for As it is probable you have asked this communi a- in him was centred their every hope and subition .-Affectionate, generous and impulsive, he was a general favorite and the idol of his many friends, who medical; that he made a noble sacrifice of life, and calmly resigned himself to the decrees of Providence Augusting whose sympathy was awakened for the young stranger, followed him to the grave, from whence his remains shall be removed; to their final A. MICHEL. resting place in Canada, May his soul rest in peace. REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Assomption, P Flenegan, \$1; Ottawa, O Mc-Oarron, \$2; Ferguson Falls, Ohas Hollinger, \$2; Ruckburn, J Murphy, \$1; Lindsay, Reading Room, \$2; St John, Rev Mr Aubry \$2; St Marthe, Rev O Bassoneau, \$2; Valcarier, Mrs F Fornand, \$2; Lachine, Rev N Piche, \$2; Ormstown, E Murphy, \$5; Granby, W Harris, \$2; Toronto, Rev J B Proulx, \$2.

Per Rev D O'Connell, South Duoro-Isaac Farley \$4; J Leaby, Peterboro \$2.

Por Rev P J Saucier, Restigouche-J McToumey Per J McIver, St Stanislans-W Collins \$2; J

BREATA .- In Romittances of 11th inst., P Mc.

MONTREAL WEOLESALE MARKETS

Montreol, Jan. 22, 1867 Flour-Pollards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; Midd ings, \$5,90 \$6.10; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,40; Super., No. 2 \$6,80 to \$7.00; Superline \$7.25 to \$7,30; Fancy \$7,40 to \$7,60; Extra, \$7,75 to \$7,90; Superior Water \$8,25 to \$8,50; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,6 per 100 lbs.

Oaimeal per bril of 200 ion, worth \$5 to \$5.05. Wheat per bush of 60 lb .- Rang for U. C. Spring according to samples \$1.47; to \$1.50. Peas per 60 lbs - Warket dull; the quotation per 60 lbs. is about 80c to 82c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - Worth 32c in store. Barley per 48 lbr .- Market dull, at 521c to 55c. Rye per 56 iba. - Nominal at 621c to 65c.

Oorn per 56 lbs. - 821c asked for hixed, duty free, but to transactions. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$6.25 to \$0 00 ; Seconds, \$4,75 net; Thirds, \$3,95 net. Pearls, \$7 10 to \$7.15.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Market quiet, Mess, \$19 to \$20. Prime Mess, \$14; Prime, \$12 to \$13. Dressed Hors, per 100 los. - A sale of four carloads of choice careasses, to arrive, at \$5.60 bank-

able funds. MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Jan. 22, 1867 6. d, Flour, country, per quintal, .... 19 6 to 19 9 Ontmea!, 13 9 to 14 0 .... Indian Meal. 0 0 to 0 0 .... Wueat, per min., 0 0 to 0 .... Barley, do, (new) 2 9 to Peas, 0 to .... Oats, 1 101to 2 0 . . . . Butter, freeh, per 1b. 3 to .... Do. salt ďο 0 8 to .... Beans, small white, per min .... 0 to 0 Potatoes per bag 0 to 5 . . . . Onions, per minot, 0 to 4 0 . . . . Larc, per lb 8 to 0 10 . . . . Beef, per 15 0 3 to 0 9 . . . . Pork, do 0 G to 0 9 Mutton do 4 to 0 42 . . . . 31to 0 4 0 to 1 3 Lumb, per do .... Egge, frosh, per dozen . . . . Tutkers, per couple, roung, .... Apples, per bil \$3,50 to \$6,00 Har, per 100 bundles, .... \$6,00 to \$10,00 Straw .... \$3.00 to \$5.00 Boef, per 100 lbs. \$4,00 to \$7,00 Pork, fresh, do \$6,00 to \$7,50

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

#### A LECTURE

WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE

REVEREND FATHER BAKEWELL, S.S., OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

#### NORDHEIMER'S HALL. On WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1867.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIETY.

Subject: - "Social Effects of Protestantism." Doors open at seven o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each.

P. McLAUGHLIN, President.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, THE MEMBERS of the above-named Society are notified that the ANNUAL MEETING will take place on SUNDAY, 27th iest, in the SACRISTY of Sr. PATRICK'S CHUROH, immediately after Vespers. A full attendance requested.

(By Order), M. SOANLAN, Sec. INFORMATION WANTED, OF James Murphy, who left Lower Canada some ten years ago. When last heard of he was in Pailadel-

this. Any information of his whereabouts will be

thankfully received by his brother. EDWARD MURPHY. Durbam. Ocmatown, C.E. American papers please copy.

Jany. 24:b, 1867. MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAYINGS

NOTICE. ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this

institution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per cent per annum on deposits. Eg order of the Board, E. J. BARBBAU,

December 31, 1856. Actuary.

ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) OHURCH BELLEVILLE, C. W., a competent person to take charge of the Organ and Teach Choir.

An efficient person would find lucrative employmeut (during leisure hours) in town and vicinity.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) VERY REV. DEAN BRENNAN, P.P.

Belleville, Jan. 14, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horun, 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 prowided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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 wi include a complete Classical and Commercial deeply sympathize with his bereaved, parents for his Education. Particular attention will be given toth

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. She WT E-BMB: " Die . . . That

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halyearly in Advance.) early in Advance.) a feeth and a second with the least of The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep

mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July, with .-July 21st 1861. petrality stratus

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

We can state with confidence that neither the creation of the kingdom of Italy nor the means by which the States of that Peningula have been absorbed by Piedmont, nor the policy which has raised almost a rival of France beyond the Alps, has given satis-fuction to the French people. The French Church, of course, reprobates it; all ardent French Catholics -and their number is large-are inimical to it; and with the French army it finds no favor, while it is notoriously condemned by every statesman of any eminence, whether Legitimist, Orleanist, or even Imperialist in France. In or out of the Imperial Legislature there is not a man of eminence who has raised his voice in favor of the policy which has subjected Italy to the rule of Victor Emmanuel, or who does not consure the treatment experienced by the Head of Church. The September Convention was not well received in France, and its bitterness was subdued only by the gilding which was put upon the pill by the de patches and explanatory statements of Drouyn de Lhuys. What made it endurable was the distinct and positive declaration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, published in the Moniteur with the direct sauction of the Emperor, that the two Governments were bound by it to uphold the Pope in Rome us a free and independent Sovereigo, and to maintain his sovereignty in Rome, and the portion of the Pontifical States remaining under the Pope's dominion on the 15th September, 1864, against all ad ersaries; and that France reserves to herself perfect freedom of action - that is, the right to re-occupy Rome and the Patrimony in the event of the revolutionists rendering such a course necessary for the security of the Holy Father. We have no reason to suppose that France has become colder towards the Holy See, or more friendly to the Ital ian Revolution, since September 1864. Our information leads, indeed, to the opposite conclusion: and it we wanted confirmatory evidence of this, it is to be found in the late mission of General Fleury to Florence, and in the letters of the Roman correspondeat of the Times, whose statements upon many points connected with the Roman question it would have been prudent for the conductors of that paper to read with attention before publishing leading articles abounding with assertions which the better informed Gallenga knew to be false, and with predictions which the events of the last fortnight have proved to be be absurd.

In proportion as the nature of the plan approved by the Emperor for the reorganization of the French army becomes understood is the antipathy of the scheme increasing. At an election the other day in the Pas de Calais of a member of the Corps Legislatif, the Government candidate was opposed by a gentleman who rested his claim to the support of the electors chiefly upon his declaration that if returned he would vigorously oppose the project of law necessary to give effect to the plan; and so deeply did that decisration sway the constituency that the Government candidate felt it necessary to declare that he too would urge the modification of the plan. In Berlin. on the other hand, they poohpool the scheme as bad in itself, and as inefficient, even if cordially adopted, for the purpose which the Emperor they say contemplates. Even should it give him upwards of 1,200,000 soldiers of all sorts, Prussia, now representing all Germany north of the Main, will have at her command a larger army, and lire. The ordinary revenue of the other Italian her troops-so the Prussians contend-will be better disciplined, and better fitted for action at any moment. Of the Empress's journey to Rome the report is dying out. There is, we believe, no doubt that at one moment it had been a thing settled, but other counsels appear to have prevailed, and the visit is at all events deferred, sorely against the wishes of the admirable Empress.

The French army costs about 420,000,000f, while the military Budget of Prussia is 170,000,000f, and it is asked, why should not the Ministers of War and Finance explain how it comes to pass that an ermy costs France more than double of what it costs in Prussia? 'Nevertheless,' observes the Semaine Financier .-

'The financial situation of the country is such as should inspire security and confidence, excepting those unforeseen expenses which ordinarily disappoint all our hopes. The country, the revenue of which increases at the rate of fifty millions a year, is the same which has passed unburt through a period so critical for neighboring nations—the same which has in its bank a metallic reserve of more han 700 millions, and which accumulates deposits in the coffers of credit companies.

According to all appearance, considerable modifications will be made in the army organisation project which is now before the Council of State. The article in the Constitutionnel the other day, admitting that there was room for improvement in it, and that it was never meant to remain as it now stands. is said to have come from the Emperor's Cabinet: indeed, to have been written by the Emperor himself. Moreover, the Minister of State has been personally told by certain deputies, whose devotedness to the Government is absolute, and on behalf of the majority, that it will be impossible for them to vote for it should it come in its present shape before the Legislative Corps. Seldom has the condemnation of any measure been more general among friends and

adversaries than this .- Times Cor. The Pope, in parting, has given the French Emperor a blessing which the Emperor will not forget. A long life spent in the highly delightful pastime of praying aloud for his enemies, coupled with the naturally fine acumen of an Italian, has given His Holiness an astonishing power of putting in home-trusts, even when he seems to be occupied in his devotion. The French Government had naturally been a little anxious for the final leave-taking to be over.'Tremblez, Francais, nous vous benissons tous,' says the soug in the Beranger, and of late years in particular the Pope's benedictions have been a chastening as well as an edifying process. Malicious anticipations this week were not at all misplaced, and after a calm survey of Pio Nono's speech to General Montebello critics must admit that the old and venerable Pontiff can be piquant when he chooses. Looking about him in the pauses of his prayers, to discover the French Emperors tenderest point, with the view of dexterously planting there the little necessary arrow, in an almost inspired moment the Pope bethought him of the French Emperor's health. Everybody in Europe knows that, during the past year this has been a very sore subject with the Imperial Government. The rumors which from time to time ooze out about His Majesty's indisposition are productive, it is believed, of serious diplomatic and internal trouble. Accordingly, no Frenchman is permitted to entertain the smallest doubt but that Providence intends to bestow upon the Emperor a long robust life, and French journalists are trained never to hear that His Majesty is so much as looking pale. without immediately contradicting the calumny .-The keen eye of the successor of St. Peter picked out this crevice between the joints of the Imperial armor in a twinkly; and by the way of ingenious torture he determined, not indeed to out off General Montebello's right ear, which would have been nothing, but to pray fervently for the health of General Montebello's master. In the middle of his valedictory address, His Holiness paused, we are told, ' for some moments raised his eyes to heaven, and put his his hand to his heart,'—a symptom at which General Montebello, like Felix, might well have trembled .-After a few minutes' silence, he continued-' Go, carry with you my blessing and my paternal adieu. It you see the Emperor of the French, your Emperor, tell him I pray for him. They say his health is not good; I pray for his health. They say that his soul is not tranquil; I pray for his soul. The French

kindly recommendation by the telegraph, the French Emperor - so far from being 'almost persuaded,' like the Roman Governor, to become one - must have been tempted to employ language about His Holiness

of a distinctly secular description.

The consternation created in Parisian official circles by this candid and pleasing expression of papal sympathy has been considerable. On receipt of the intelligence, there was an immediate and anxious call upon the services of the 'gentleman in black.'-The gentleman in black is as yet exclusively a French institution, but one which speaks volumes for the good feeling and sensibility of the French press. When anything happens anywhere which it is desirable to keep dark, the gentleman in black makes a little round of the newspaper offices, and does a little gentle violence to the feelings of that sensitive being, a French editor. Accordingly the Paris journals, with one bold exception, cut out, upon invitation, the obnoxious passage from their account of the pontifical oration and left their reader to guess at the contents of an omitted paragraph.— The worst of it is that it is apprehended, now the Pope has hit upon the idea, that all the French bishops, with M. Dupanloup in the van, will begin praying for the Emperor's health, and finishing up with intercessions for his soul. There will be no end to it anywhere, for it is impossible to make it a criminal offence to call down blessings on the Emperor's body and soul. The Pope therefore leaves the Imperial court for the moment very much as Boilean's bishop in the Lutrin leaves his enemies eperdus et benis.

PETER'S PENCE IN FRANCE .- The Times' Paris correspondent says that on Sunday the 'Peter's pence was collected in all the churcher of Paris, at every mass. To all appearance (adds the writer) the amount obtained was considerable

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM -By intelligence from St. Petershurg this weak we learn that France and Russia have concluded a convention relative to the restoration of the chapels in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The French and Russian representatives in Jerusealem demand that the houses built on the terraces of the church shall be pulled down.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR COURS CHINA .- The transport steamer Creuse has just started from Suez for Saigon, having on board troops of the French marine infantry, which raises to about 2,000 the number of reinforcements for Cochin China:

The Bishop of Verdun, after an illness of only two days expired on the 24th inst.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims, Monseigneur Gousset, died on the 11st inst. The papers say that he was the most celebrated cauist am3ng the French clergy, and a peasont by birth, and began to study thealogy in his seventeenth year. He became Archbishop of Rheims in 1840, and Cardinal in 1850.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The Italian Budget for 1866 7 has been laid before the Chamber of Deputies. It is divided into two special balance-sheets, one for Venetia and the other for the remaining provinces of the Italian kingdom. For the Venetian provinces the ordinary receipts are 76,462,091, and the extrtaordinary receipts, 39,347 lire, against an ordinary expenditure of 42,887,554, and an extraordinary expenditure of 11,414,781 lire. The total receipts are, therefore, 76,502,338, and the total outlay 54 302,338, showing a surplus of receipts to the amount of 22,200,000 provinces is estimated at 756 198,818, and the axtraordinary revenue at 32, 731,260 lire, whilst the ordinary expenditure 93,149,515 lire. The total ordinary expenditure 93,149,515 lire. receipts are, therefore, 788,900,078 against an outlay of 997,566,612 lire, showing a deficit of 208,666,534 lire. The two balance sheets together show the total revenue to be 865,402,416, and the total expenditure 1,051,868,950. There thus remains a general deficit, as anticipated, of 186,466,334.

FLORENCE, Jan. 10 .- It is stated that the Italian Government is willing to release the church property on the receipt of six million livres.

UTAH IN EUROPE. -Sir, -At our late Catholic meeting Lord Arundell of Wardour very pertinently observed that, but for the influence of the Papacy Italy would long ago have become French, or German, or Mahommedan. It seems to me that pretty much the last result would be very likely to arise from the further progress of the Revolution. There can be no poubt that Victor Emmanuel would 'make a most iligant Turk,' as Mickey Free sings; and, while rivalling the Sultan in his domestic relations he is oven less of a Christian in his public policy.-Abdul Aziz has lately granted land for the support and endowment of Ohristian religious communities at Constantinople; while on the other nand, the ruthless myrmidons of the 'Re Galantuomo' are turning the monks and nuns of Italy destitute upon the world. Another distinguished missionary of the new Mahommedanism is the Marquis Joachim. Napoleon Pepoli, who, it will be remembered, signed the September Convention in the name of the Italian Government, notwithstanding which he made a speech in Venetia the other day, in which he made it appear how little respect that Government intended to pay to their own obligations in the matter. He talked of the 'social' regeneration of Italy, which, in his mind, probably means the substitution of Mormonism for monachism If Pepoli gets to Rome, and has his own way there we may expect to hear it called 'New Nauvoo.' I will say nothing of Baron Ricast li. I will not accuse him of coveting a multiplicity of wives; but he could teach the Turks a thing or two (far better than their clumsy Bosphorus system) as to how to dispose of one. I also leave out of account the crazy cripple of Caprera, he has had one too many.

With the social example of many of its foremost men, and with all the Pagan abominations which debased and demoralised art is now substituting in Italy for the Madonnas and Bambinos its people used to love, the time is possibly not far distant when all the world will be forced to own that Italy unlied is Utah-lised .- Cor. of Weekly Reguter.

Roms.-Order still reigns in Rome. The Holy Father is received, wherever he is thrown among his subjects, either in his walks or drives, with warm manifestations of loyalty and veneration.

PETER'S PENCE. - Denounced in the Sardinian Parliament at Turin, suppressed as a society in France, where it had to be carried on without organisation, and ridiculed in England, the 'Peter's Pence movement has been in a practical point of view, perhaps the most powerful human agency upon upon which Pius IX. had to rely, besides exerting a great moral influence in Europe The hope entertained by the Revolutionary party, after the spoliation of the States of the Church, that the Papal Government would be forced to submit, by reason of a diminished exchequer, and that in fact the Holy Father would be 'starved out' of Rome, was defeated by the tide of free will offerings which came pouring in from every corner of Christendom and the wild fury of the Garibaldian faction met with a splendid reply in the burst of genuine Catholic enthusiasm which arose with and accompanied the revival of 'Peter's Pence. - Weekly Register.

Foreign Catholic intelligence from Rome of the latest date, speaks of a rumoured convention between the Mazzinians and the Italian Government, by which it is agreed that there shall be no outbreak at Rome until after the debate on the address in the French Legislative Chamber.

The Monde denounces with scorn and contempt the overtures held out to the Italian bishops in the letter of Ricasoli.

But, for all its intrinsic badness, one is puzzled at first to tell in what precise manner Rome is misgoverned or the Romans them elves oppressed and nation is a Obristian nation; its head must also be a ground down. There are few, if any, Protestant 'Postpone the execution until furthe Obristian.' We rather think that, on receiving this natives here, so that the impudent bigotry which in ample details by post. John, King,

the face of Roman Catholic emancipation in England, forbids the celebration of Protestant worship within the walls of Rome, cannot press very hardly on the inhabitants. The Roman police, so far as I know, are not in the habit of opening letters at the Post Office, or of paying domiciliary visits, or of arresting persons on the most frivolous protences, or of dragging people out of their beds in order to beat them with sticks-a practice long followed, and up to a very recent date, both by the Austrian and the Russian police. There are certainly no political criminals in the casemates of St. Angelo. There are as certainly no captives for conscience sake in the dungeons of the Inquisition, there are no political convicts in the bugni of Civita Vecchia-at least none that I have heard of-save brigands, whose claim to be considered politicians is at least questionable. I have heard some horrible stories against the Papal sbirri, but beyond a fondness for doing nothing, and for cheating anybody out of ten bejocchi when they have a chance, I don't suppose they are worse than other policemen elsewhere. Ot what, then, have the Romans to complain? Wherein lies the gravamen of their doleance? What is the grinding oppression under which they suffer? Their taxation is not so heavy as it is in free Italy. The Papal tobacco, I again heaten to own, is infinitely superior to the Italian, and at the Debito Regio, in the Piazza Mignanelli, you may purchase genuine Havanas, specially imported by the Government of the Holy Father for the detectation of his faithful children .-As a snuff taker the Pontiff has a fellow feeling for the smoker. King Victor Emmanuel, unfortunately, has an unrefined taste as regards tobacco. The coarsest of weeds are deemed good enough by his Majesty, and his realm is consequently poisoned with bad eigare.

I am aware that a tableau of the actual condition of Rome can be painted in colours far darker than those with which I have set my palette. From Florence, from Milan, from Turia, from Paris you will receive probably very different accounts of what is going on in the Eternal City. There is an influential journal, for example, called Il Patriota, and published at Parma. The Roman correspondent of this interesting sheet writes, under the date of the 6th of December, that Rome is in a state of siege;that cannon are posted, 'al di qua e al di la,, and there along the Tiber; that so soon as the bells for the Ave Maria are heard the streets are deserted; that nightly wayfarers are poniarded, or stripped and robbed by the 'brigands' with whom the city 18 swarming, and who are under the immediate protec tion of the Papal Government; that the Presidents of the different Rioni or districts have carte blanche trom head quarters, and arrest whom they please in order to satisfy private vengeance; that the gendarmerie stop passengers in the streets, and insult them; that the prisons of the Holy Office are full of poveri infelici accused of heresy or blasphemy, who under go the most frightful tortures; that other enormities are rife, which the pen refuses to transcribe; that malversation, vendette, rapes, arrests, robbery and murder are the order of the day, and so forth. The correspondent of the Parmesau paper winds up by informing his readers that the Sanfedisti, who committed such atrocities in the Romagna and the Marches in '49, are enrolled in a 'secret military legion,' and will in due course of time be let loose on the shopkeepers. The Osservatore Romano has quietly republished the letter of the Roman correspondent of the Parms Patriota, heading it with the suggestive title, ' Nuove bugte e vecchi bugiardi'-' New lies from old liars.' It need scarcely be said that there is not one word of truth in the Parmesan chronicle. Rome is just as quiet as Camberwell. Until very late at night the streets are filled with people; carriages full of fashionable ladies drive about with impunity. -There are no cannon visible, 'al di qua,' or 'al di la,' on the Tiber's banks; and the cells of the Holy Office are in all probability as empty as the Parmesan gentleman's head. This is but a very mild sample of the prodigious lies which are told every day in the columns of the Italian Press .- GEO. AUGUSTUS SALA,

in the Loudon Telegraph.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. -Nothing could surpass the oy of the Neapolitans at once more seeing their faithful Cardinal Archbishop officiating in his cathedral. It having become known that his Eminence would take part in the religious service in the Church of St. Januarius, for the first time since his return from exile, on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the sacred edifice was crowded to excess; and as the Archbishop retired from the High Altar of the Mass at which he assisted, 'one of those scenes was presented (says the correspondent of the Times) which could hardly be witnessed anywhere else. The crowds threw themselves upon him; one might have fancied that violence was intended; each on struggled with the other to kiss their pastor's hand or his robes; and so, amid the muttered prayers of the Monelli (the honest, faithful people are meant by this term of infidel scorn), and the suppressed hisses of a very few, who, to say the least, with infinitely bad taste, gave expression to their hostility, the cardinal, surrounded by his clergy, vanished from view.' It was a noble Uhristian sight-a glorious Catholic exhibitionwhich the hisses of the almirers of Garibaldi (they were very few, it appears) served to set off in full relief .- Weekly Register.

From Palermo we have to-day (in addition to the tortures and wholesale fusillades, without form of trial, inflict d on the unfortunate Sicilians) a sickening account of the cruelties that are now being practised upon the wretched prisoners of the insurrection now incarcerated by hundreds in the Vicaria and other prisons. 'We shall give details in our next.

SWITZERLAND.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .- By telegram dated Berne, December 12, we learn that the Federal Council has requested the cantonal authorities in the Valais to execute the decrees of 1847 and 1851 against the Jesuits residing in communities or as private persons in the canton of Valais. The above decrees order the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland.

GERMANY.

The Prussians are ruling in Hanover, not only with a very high, but also with a very harsh hand. They have confiscated the King's personal estate on the plea that in his flight he carried off public securities, and now they declare these securities null, and are issuing new scrip. Even the King's horses have been put up for sale by auction, to replace the cash taken by the King when quitting his capital, and in consequence of the rapidity with which the sales have been forced forward. some of the finest horses in Germany have been knocked down at absurdly low figures. The Emperor Napoleon and Baron Rothschild have bought two magnificent stallions, the property of the Grown Prince for less than £50 each. This is disgraceful to the Government that has behaved so meanly and vicdictively .- Weekly Register,

A TIMELY REPRIEVE. - The Leipsic journals of late date contain accounts of an extraordinary reprieve of a condemned criminal at the very moment of execution. A tailor, named Kunscher, had been sentenced to death for murder, and on the morning of the 18th was brought on the scaffold and attached to the plank of the guillotine. Suddenly a cry of ' Stay ! stay!' was heard, and a messenger appeared bearing in his hand a telegram from the King of Saxony or dering a respite. The despatch had been forwarded only three quarters of an hour before from Berlin, where his Majesty was staying, and without the baste employed by the bearer would probably not have arrived in time. The man had run from the telegraph office across the park to the prison, and being delayed by the crowds of persons assembled around, he raised the cry which was repeated from mouth to mouth until it reached the scaffold, when a passage was made to enable the messenger to reach the spot. The official who directed the proceedings then took the telegram from the man's hands, and read sloud: Postpone the execution until further orders. More

Pesth, Jan. 17th. - The Hungarian Diet, with re- | and leading by the hand a very young child, whose markable unanimity, design to break their negotia-tions with Austria if that Government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme, and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people.

RUSSIA. An imperial ukase, issued on Saturday, states that the relations of Russia with Rome having been broken off, and the Convention of 1847 with the Holy See and all other arrangements in reference to the Roman Catholic Church having consequently lost their value, the affairs relating to the Catholics in Russia are again to be placed under the direction of the authorities who, in accordance with the existing laws, are intrusted with the control of public worship in Russia and Poland. The Mon le says that from the day on which this treaty was signed, Russia has not ceased to violate it :- The entire press of Europe, without distinction of party, was filled with details of the dark persecution rigorously directed in Russia against the Church; of mechinations em ployed to hinder its development; to diminish the number of sacred edifices : to corrupt education at its source; to prevent the filling up of the clergy's ranks; to obtain abjurations by violence and fraud; and to stop conversions. The Sovereign Pontiff was bound to raise his voice against such practices. It is known with what moderation he did so, and how well he knew how to unite firmness as to principle with respect for persons, to that degree, that his moderation has been made a reproach to him, and termed weakness. It is this act which has led, under the name of reprisals, to the declaration of the nullity of the Convention. This step will surprise no one; and, whatever may be the new reg me to which the Carbolics in the Russian provinces shall be subjected it will be impossible for them to suffer more

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15th .- The question which arose between the Porte and the U.S. Legation here, in regard to the complaint made by the U. S' Consul at Oyprus, against the local authorities of that island had been settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

severely under it than they are doing at present.

There are rumors of great discontent and threatening insurrections among the Christians in Turkey, and it is certain that the Turks are displaying considerable activity in preparing for an emergency .-They have fortified the Dug Pass, and have concentrated troops in the south of the Herzegovina towards the frontier of the Montenegro. Besides regular troops they have some Christian militia, on which they cannot place much reliance in case of need, and they have lately got together about 600 men of Mussulman militia from among the population about Niksich. The commander of the battalion is at the same time a magistrate, somewhat on the principle which obtains on the Austrian military frontier. -Besides regular soldiers and militia, the peace is kept in the Herzegovina by gendarmes and pandours. The gendarmes or Zaptie wear uniform, and are armed and equipped at the expense of the province. They do duty at Mostar and in the larger towns, and their officers are, at the same time, police magistrates.

The Pandours dress and arm themselves at their own expense as they please; they live in buts that have been built for them in districts that have a bad reputation, and along the Dalmatian frontier, which they patrol. Their pay is about 203 a month, but they are suspected of making a good deal more by their connivance with smugglers, and even robbers. The gendarmes are all Mahomedans, but of the pandours many are Christians, especially in the lately insurgent districts along the frontier of Montenegro. In order to gain the support of the poor but warlike population here, the Turks give the heads of the villages permission to keep a large number of pandours, for whom they pay. The chiefs choose young men from their own village to perform the duties of the pandours, which they do admirably, and manage to keep a large surplus of the money allowed them by the Turks for their own use.

The sudden deposition of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has been occasioned by the underhand dealings of that ecclesiastical dignitary, ailuded to in one of my last, with the representatives of the French and Russian religious interests in the East. From what I learn, he seems to have declared for abiding by the Russian religion while his chapter were favorable to reunion with Rome. Exact particulars will not be long in coming in .-Times Corr.

#### ELLEN'S DREAM.

Ellen was a good girl, and worked hard to assist her mother in the support of a young and numerous family. It must be confessed, however, that she was sometimes inclined to grumolo at the extreme poverty ia which they lived, and she often used to think it very hard that, as the eldest of the children, almost the whole labor of the house fell to her share.

One day her mother said to her, 'Ellen, my child. you must be up before light to morrow morning, for I have an unusual quantity of washing this week, and I shall not be able to finish it in time without your assistance.'

'But this is only Thursday, mother,' answered Ellen. 'You never want your washing finished before Saturday.

'The family whose washing I want to finish are going into the country on Friday. I must have their things home upon Thursday evening. That is the reason I want your assistance; for they are good customers, and I cannot afford to lose them, which i should certainly deserve to do if I neglected their orders.

Ellen said no more, but she thought to herself, The children in that family are rich, and happy, and comfortable; they have servants to attend them, and everything on earth they can wish for, while I am obliged to toil hard for a morsel of bread. Even my little brothers and eisters are better off than I am, for they can sleep as long as they like; while I am forced to get up in the cold and dark, long before I have alent off the weatiness of a hard day's work.'

Ellen's mother saw that her daughter was vexed, but she took no notice of it, as she was sure she would soon be sorry for her peevish feelings; and she was quite right in this; for, after saying her prayers as well as she could, Ellen prept to her poor bed, and trying hard to repress her fit of ill-humor soon fell fast asleep. Generally, Ellen slept so soundly that she never was disturbed by a passing thought; but it was quite otherwise on this particu. lar night, for no sooner was her head upon the pillow than she dreamed she saw a beautiful angel standing beside it. His robes were of dazzling whiteness, his long hair fell down to his waist, and his wings were so bright that they filled the whole cottage with light and even the miserable table and chairs of the little chamber seemed to drop down diamonds like summer

While Ellen gazed upon him with wonder and delight, he said in a voice of heavenly sweetness, Ellen, you have been grumbling this night at your poverty, and envying those who are richer than yourselve. I am your guardian angel; and because you are generally a dutiful daughter, and try to conquer your inclination to discontent, it has been permitted me to shew you the advantages of the state which you find it so difficult to endure. Get up and follow me.

Ellen thought she rose and followed him until they were both standing in the open country before an alter dedicated to our Blessed Lady. A crown of thorns and a crown of roses were laid upon the altar, and upon the steps stood a lady of surpassing beauty whom she instantly knew to be the Mother of God. Ellen saw another angel advancing towards the altar, the bearing of a queen.'

garments were even poorer than her own, but her own, but whose face was full of content and joy; she knelt down upon the lowest step of the altar, and the lady advanced towards her, holding the two crowns in her hand. Ellen felt quite sure she was going to give the roses to the happy child but her angelic guide whispered sottly, 'Not yet; and turning again she saw that Mary had already placed the wreath of thorns among the little creatures curls. - Then the lady disappeared, and the angel drew a little aside and folded his wings over his face as if in prayer; but still Ellen lelt, though she did not see it, that he continued to watch over the child, who appeared to be under his care, and who remained sitting alone on the step of the altar. But it was no longer the happy child it had appeared before. A dark shadow seemed to have tailen upon it; its garments were changed into rags, which were quite unable to preserve it from the cold; tears streamed from its eyes, and its round merry face had become pale, and sad and pinched by hunger. Still Ellen saw that the little hands were clasped in prayer, and that the eyes were often raised towards beaven, and at such times a look of affectionate devotion gave momentory beauty to its wasted countenance, her angel also would frequently draw closer to her, and his presence evidently gave her ineffable delight. Many people now approach to pass before the altar; most of them took no notice of her; but one or two, with a kind of contemptaous good nature, threw her a crust of bread, which she always took with an expression of gratitude. Others, however, were very unkind, speaking harshly to her, and even striking her on the face; but all their ill treatment she received with meekness, and only prayed more earnestly for her cruel tormentors.

Eilen was about to express her indignation at their cruelty, but the angel placed his hand upon her mouth, and bade her look once more, and tell him what she saw. But she could scarcely unswer him, her astonishment was so unbounded.

'Her angel is close beside her, and Mary is standing before her, and her rags are all gone, and she wears a robe covered with diamonds, and as dazzling as your own,' she said at last.

The poverty of this world is the wealth of eternity said the angel. 'Look once more.'

'Mary has wiped away her tears, and her face is more happy and smiling than ever.' 'Happy are they who sow in tears, for they shall seap them in joy and gladness,' returned her guardian,

now look again.' 'Mary has placed her hands on the crown of thorns and they have budded out into beautiful roses.' 'Even so, said the angel; 'the thorns of this earth are the roses of Paradise. Now, for the last

time.-look.' 'Crowds of angels are around her . Mary takes her in her arms; and One is coming now - I may not look upon Him.' said Ellen, sinking on her knees and covering her face with her hands.

'You are right,' answered the angel, 'mortal eyes may not look upon His beauty ! Yet, like the child whom Mary even now places on His breast, He was born to poverty and rags, He walked through the world in obscurity and want, and died a man of sorrows on a shameful cross. Had there been a shorter road to heaven, think you not He would have chosen it? and deem you not He must love these who are poor in spirit and in very deed, since He Himself drank of the chalice that he now holds to their lips? Ellen, as he once said to His followers. so do I now say unto you, 'Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.' Yea, even on the bosom of their Crucified Saviour.

There was an awful pause, during which the songs of the angelic choirs seemed receding in the distance; then Eilen, who had not ventured to look up again, felt the angel touch her hand, and found herself once more in her little bed, while he was standing still close beside her pillow, and his voice sounded more sweet and scraphic than ever in her cars, as he thus addressed her:

'The child whom you have seen this night was once a little beggar-girl, and an orphan from her tenderest years; but by her fervent prayers she obtained a mother in the Queen of heaven, more watchful and tender than mortal parent could have ever been. Through Mary's all-powerful intercession she obtained the grace to receive poverty with patience and contempt with joy; and this very night she has received her reward, for her good heavenly Mother, with crowds of angels, attended her bed of death and bore her happy soul to the bosom of her God, where her tears have been wiped away, and her sorrow has been changed into joy. My daughter, now you know the use of sorrow and of tears. Pray to Mary that you also may have patience amid suffering, and that your death may be like that of the beggar-child who went to heaven this night?

The angel ceased to speak, and the light seemed to fade from his wings until Etlen was left in total darkness. Just then her mother's voice roused her from her slumbers, and Ellen sprang from her bed a wiser girl than she had ever been before.

'Why, Ellen,' said her mother the next evening in great astonishment, 'you have done more work today then you ever did in your life before, and you seem so happy that i should not know you for the same girl you were yesterday. 'I am not the same girl, mother,' said Elien gra-

vely.
'Why, what has changed you so much, Ellien?'

'It was a dream I had last night, mother.'

Dreams are foolish things, Ellen, generally speak But mine was not a foolish dream, mother.' And Ellen then told her dream, to which her mother

listened very attent vely. And when she had finished her account, her mother said : 'Well, Ellen, I cannot say your dream is foolish, after all. And I hope you will think of it whenever you are inclined to grumble at other people being richer than your-And Ellen did think of it very often. She became

the comfort and support of her mother, and though she never was richer, she always continued cheerful and contented; and whenever she heard any one speaking impatiently of their poverty or sufferings, she used to call to mi c the visit of he angel, and to whisper softly to herself. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted.'

THE ANT TRAP .- As the season is at hand for those pests, the ants, housewives and others who are troubled with them may probably use the following trap to advantage: Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it near where the ants are most trouble some. They will soon collect upon the sponge, and take up their abode in the cells. . It is then only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding water, which will wash them dead out by tens of thousands. Put on more sugar and set trap for a new haul. This process will soon sid the house of every aunt, uncle and progeny.

BEAUTY OF IRISH WOMEN .- Mr. Felix Belly, one of the writers of the Paris Constitutional has been visiting Ireland, and was charmed with the beauty of the women. He says:

No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of a purity and distinction especially among the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. The transparent whiteness of the skin, the absorbing attraction, which in other parts of Europe is the attribute of onell women in a thousand is there the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well The angel painted towards the open country; and as the fine lady, possesses an obal or milky tint, the following with her eyes the direction of his finger, arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchets, and Ellen saw another angel advancing towards the altar. the bearing of a queen.

A SCIENTIFIC OCCLIST. - A gentleman tells us the following story, and youches for it as having actu-ally occurred to himself. Some years ago he lost an eye, and having a taste for comely personal appearance, he had the loss of the member atoned for by the insertion of a glass eye. The counterfeit was a perfect counterpart of the other, and, except those who were told of the fact, none would have imagined him to be the 'bully boy with the glass eye.' or three weeks ago the seeing eye began to inflame, and knowing, by sad experience, the danger of neglecting a sore eye. he determined to consult an oculist, and not knowing which was the proper one to go to, was unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of a man who practises the profession, but who, until a short time ugo, had been engaged in the butchering business. Calling upon the 'celebrated oculist and aurist, he told him that eyes were afflicted with disease, and he feared he would lose them. The quack examined the optic and pronounced them an easy cure. In fact, he would heat them up at a low figure, only ten dollars a week for treatment. . What do you think of my left eye Doctor ?' asked

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our friend, whose faith was not very strong. The Doctor examined the left eye very carefully for several moments, and then said, I find the epithelium slightly opatic, with considerable subcutaneous conjunctive in the cellular retina of the corneal schirrhesia.'

· Can the thing ever be cured?' asked the patient, who was convinced that the fellow was an unmiti-

gated humbug.

Oh, yes I can cure that in a very short time. I have some vegetable acid which I extract from a plant known only to myself, which will render that eye perfectly well in three weeks.'

Do you really mean to say that I can see out of that eye again? for, to tell you the truth I have not been able to see out of it for a long time.'

'To be sure I do just as well as I do out of mine This 'ere vegetable acid of mine is really wonderful there are not any eyes that can resist it. It fixes them all.'

The you can go ahead upon that one, and if you fix it all right, I will let you attend to the other one.'
The Doctor took out a large syringe, filled it with his vegetable acid, and approached our friend for the purpose of making an application, when he raised his hands to his eye, opened the eyelids, took the glass optic from the socket, and handing it to the operator said:

Doctor, I haven't time to stop for treatment; you can keep the eye here, and as soon as you can get it to see I will call and get it'

The oculists, 'phoelinks' can be better imagined than described.—S. F. Call.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. - The population of the world is increasing. From the best and latest sources of information we derive the following estimates :-- America. 63,000,000 ; Europe, 265,000,000 ; Maries: —America: -3,000,000; Asia, 700 000,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Oceanica, 22,000,000. Tetal, 1,200,000,000. Protestants, 85,000,000; Catholics, 180,000,000; Greeks, 68,000,000; other sects. 7,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000; Mahommecans, 144,000; Pagans, 710, 000,000. Total, one thousand two hundred millions.

Longs and Shorts. - There were two barristers at the rish bar who formed a singular contrast in their statures. Ninian Mahaffy, Erq., was as much above the middle size as Mr. Collis was below it. When Lord Rede dale was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, these two gentlemen chanced to be retained in the same cause, a short time after his lordship's elevation, and before he was personally acquainted with the Irish bar. Mr. Collis was opening the motion, when the Lord Chancellor obsevered, Mr. Collis, when a barrister addresses the court, he must stand.' 'I am standing on the bench, my lord,' said Collis .-I beg a thousand pardons, said his tordahip, somewhat confused. 'Si: down, Mr. Mahaffy.' 'I am sitting, my lord,' was the raply to the confounded chancellor.

To RATIONAL INVALIDS. - A few plain, earnest words, with such of you as suffer from Indigestion and its usual accompaniment, Habitual Costiveness. You want relief without prostration, a rapid cure without pain. The means of obtaining that relief, of accomplishing that cure, is tendered to you in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the only cathartic and alterative in existence which reopens the obstructed passages of the bowels without a qualm or a pang, and restores to the stomach and liver the vigor stolen from them by disease. This genial aperient never enfeebles any organ, or reduces the general strength. On the contrary, it infallibly renews the natural health of the digestive and secre-tive functions. Rarely will it be necessary to call in a physician, where this safe and all sufficient family medicine is kept in the house. The viels contain seven doses each, and the pills have this great advantage over all ordinary purgative—time does not impair their properties. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOLS SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with

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

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 BENDFACTRESS.

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 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs pre. cisely what it professes to perform, every part of its -nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Nar cotic,' 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 Infan Race. 25 cents a bottle Sold by all Druggists.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Brochial 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 testimo- genuine, hence their object in urging these worthless mials attesting their efficacy are letters from-

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Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate.

Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence.

PONCE DE LEON ON PERFUMES. - The celebrated lieutenant of the great Columbus, pronounced the flowers in the everglades of Florida, 'the most fra-money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; grant under the skies.' From these odor-teeming softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a deplossoms MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA grance may be said to date back to the days of the the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can great navigator, who 'gave to Castile and Aragon a New World.' The blended breath of a conservatory of tropical plants in full bloom, is exhaled from this delicious and refreshing Water. When diluted, it purifies the complexion as well as persumes the skin; nor could any Sybarite covet a rarer luxury than a bath fragrant with its delicate aroma.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co. Bitters sold in one year is something startling. -J Gardner J.A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault Son, J. Goulden, R. S Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

DANGEROUS SUPPURATION .- Extensive abscesses are dangerous; but many of the methods of cure are more dangerous than the malady. They must not suppressed by external applications. ERISTOL's SARSAPARILLA the most harmless of all depuratives, yet the most irresistible, soon purges from the blood the poision which generates the disease. It are very invigorating when languid and week, and is the same with carbuncle, which is an exaggerated and virulent species of boil, and generally denotes a weakened constitution. BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, the great vegetable tonic and detergent, is the one Ling needed in carbuncular as in all other ulcerous disorders. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS used at same time in moderate doses, will tend to allay feverish sympt ms, and will carry off through the bowels the morbific matter set free by the Sarsaparilla, thus facilitating and hastening a complete cure.

Parchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine.

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2 m.

Montreal. 29th November, 1866.

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The great reputation the Pain Killer has won for itself has induced others to imitate and counterfeit it to a great extent. We should caution all purchasers against these imitations either in name or style of putting up such as Pain Destroyers, Pain Relievers. Pain Kings, Pain Remedys, &c., &c. Country Mer-chants and Druggists purchase these worthless preparations for one half the price of the genuine Pain Killer, yet charge the public the same as for the preparations on the pub ic.

Send for a Pain Killer Almanac and Receipt Book for 1857 gotten up with the greatest of care and contains, acide from numerous testimonials, &c., of the Pain Killer, a very valuable collection of Domestic

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gists.

S. T .- 1860. - X .- The amount of Plantation They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the roots in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfigaring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspopsia-certain They

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"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my self very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. . . The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. Спаз. Foster, 420 Broad St., Philada"

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins,

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LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER-for St. Lawrence Main Street. Indigestion; Mausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable a ticle for culinary jurposes Sold everywhers, at 50 cents per bottle. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

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Mr. Earl was lately quite bald and has shown me a fine thrifty growth of young hair over the bald place, the effect of your remedy. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. G. MYERS. OSWEGATCHIE, March 15th, 1865.

Mr. J Briggs.

With reference to an article which appeared in the "Jaurusl" of Feb. 28, respecting the benefit I received from the use of your Prof. Velpani's Hair Restorative, I would say it is substantially true, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those who have need of a Hair Restorative. Yours truly,

WM. EARL.

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Country Merchants and Farmers would do

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Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

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Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich. glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

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